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TTo whom all remittances are to be made, and

eliciers addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns of PRMS.—\$250 per annum, payable in addresse of \$3.00 at the expiration of six months, rese of \$3.00 at the expiration of six months, rese of \$4.00 at the expiration of six months, rese of \$4.00 at the expiration of six months, rese of \$4.00 at the expiration of six months of \$4.00 at the expirate will asset of \$4.00 at the expirate will be expirately a six of \$4.00 at the expiration of \$4.00 at

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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VOL. XI .-- NO. 51. SCOTLAND.

From the Glasgow Argus of Nov. 8.

* Mr. Thompson's Lecture

Mr. Thompson's Lecture
of LERICAN SLAVERY, AND ON THE PRESENT POSTHOM AND PROSPECTS OF THE ABOLITHOSISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The above lecture was delivered in the Relief
Carch, John street, on the evening of Monday last,
the it instant, before a namerous and highly respeciable authence, admitted by ticket. Mr. Thompspeciable authence, admitted by ticket. Mr. Thompspecial surface, admitted by ticket. Mr. Thompspecial season and the United States, by Monsieur
Leave Remond, of the United States, by Monsieur
Leave Remond, of the United States, by Monsieur
Leave Remond, of the Glasgow Enancipation
Societ, who are generally
present on such occations. On the motion of Mr. William Smeal, James
Tunet, Esq., of Thrushgrove, was unanimously
sailed to the chair.

see On the motion of arrively was unanimously trues, Esq. of Thrushgrove, was unanimously trues, Esq. of Thrushgrove, was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. Turner having, in a few brief and appropriate cruck, stated the object of the meeting, then inmoded the lecturer.

Mr. Taowraon rose amidst much cheering, and altressed the meeting to the following effect:

My much respected friends,—It is truly refreshing to find myself once more in the midst of a Gipsewa anti-slavery meeting, with well-known faces all around me, and in company with my excellent bother, Charles L. Remond, with whom I have meet many, happy, and, I happ, useful days, and or anti-slavel, the company with my excellent broker, Charles L. Reimond, with whom I have seen lamy happy, and, I hope, useful days, and from whom I have been separated, as it has seemed to me, too long. He, however, has been prosecuting a most saccessful tour through the sister kingdom of Ireland, while I have been deeply occupied in burble efforts to advance kindred questions, and desisting schemes calculated at one and the same time to better the condition of our suffering, and sakes staving fellow subjects at home, and break the chains of the wretched captive abroad. (cheers, After three months of absence, I am happy to be case more among you. (cheers.) By a placard that inscheme sent me, I find that the topic on which I are allows, you, is the present position and future projects of the abplitionists of the United States. I am more than satisfied wifts my text. It carries as at once to a country in whose destinies I feel an interest too deep for utterance. The United States! We hall its faults, the most glorious republic the wild has ere beheld. (cheers.) The experimental capire of the nineteenth century! (cheers.) And, whose heaven-born principles are waging war with the doctrines of the pit—where the true lovers of liberty are contensing, with ethereal weapons, squist the masked and counterfeit democrats, who would him dethrone the goddess they profess to works and earline the detenon of oppression in her of liberty are contenants, with current was the masked and counterfeit democrats, who would him delirone the goddess they profess to worship and enshrine the demon of oppression in her piece (Great cheering). The home of the Scottish enigrat, sho has transplanted the thistle from his nature gien to the prairies of the far west; and there, ening on his plough,

In Burn's carol, sweet, recalls

The scenes that bless'd him when a child;

And glows@mt gladdens at the charms
O's coin's woods and waterfalls. (Applause)

Lad, too, of the oppressed Irishman, driven by povety from the Green lale of his nativity, to find a scene of honest labor, and a heritage for his hardy

reff som the treet late of in startify, on the acceptance thouses clobers did a heritage for his hardy preen, where Irishmen are not deemed 'aliens,' and who, looking towards the rising one aings, in the sweet poetry of a Scotsman, but with the heart of an irishman:—

s an irishman :-
Enn an exile bequeaths tlice his blessing,

Land of my forefathers ! Erin go bragh !

Barned and cold, when my heart stills her motion,

neen be thy fields,—sweetest isle of the ocean ! last thy barp-striking bards sing aloud with devotion Enn mayourin—Erin go bragh! (Great applause In marcarin—Erin go bragh! (Great applause.)
I honestly confess, that, loathing as I do the baseness of those who perpetrate crimes against basen before those who perpetrate crimes against basen liberty, in the sacred name of freedom, I have seen too much of America, and too much of her sons and her daughters, ever to berish any other thangs strong desire to see her fall has high destiny, and become, what she seems femel for being, the most glorious country in the world. (Cheers.) I may here repeat what I once work to my increasingly beloved friend Garasson, now maye that seem years ago, when travelling in the United States; every word of which I feel in my best at this moment. In imagination I have lived. I thusked years upon your soil. I have roamed the bases of the Kennebec and the Penobscot with the shifts butter; I have plunged with him into your publies woods—

Where rang of old the rifle shot; are mingled with the untutored worshippers of the par Spint; I have listened to the eloquence of farina savages, and witnessed the deeds and and of generations, whose kindlier fate it was to their being, ere science guided the white their being, and the hand of an insatiate ma to these shores, and the hand of an insatiate beamion commenced the guilty work of conquest, sobsery, and extermination. I have passed ownwards through the blibody period of your political regeneration, and have caught a spark of remme patriotism from off the purest altar on which to halowed fire was ever seen to glow—the heart of Warhington. (Cheers.) I have lived through the year of the least the work of the least and put on account of the least and put on account of the least and tes yet to come. I have seen this people rise, is kneech of old, and proclaim a fast, and put on actions from the greatest even to the least, and to makide from the greatest even to the least, and to makide from the greatest even to the least, and to makide from the violence that is in his hands. I have heard the completent voice of justice thundring in the Capitol, and echoing in the halls of regulation at the South. I have seen exulting millows trample in the dist the galling chains of an attended tyramy, and with uplifted hands invoke the blessing of God on a mation that had at last waken every yoke, and set the oppressed free! (deera,) These words, written under the influence of insignation, and the feelings inspired by the sense around me, are scarcely words of fancy or eviction haw. Mach that is here foreseen has seen realized. Thousands have turned from the sales of oppression into the ways of righteousness. The voice of justice is heard, clear, and loud, and attended the sales of Africa's children now is boods will be incorporated with the millions who rapice in the life-giving presence of liberty, cheen.) But to my text.—'The present position of saver, They are a noble band of hear ad women, who have resolved to labor for the disserance of their country from the institution of saver. They are, without exception, the noblest women, who have resolved to labor for the serance of their country from the institution of tery. They are, without exception, the mobilest those of every sect find party in the country—tens who have joined their hearts and hands in Micred cause of human rights—who are laborto parily the Church, the State, the markets, the field, and the fireside from the gloom, carse, and incubus of slavery. Their abelition the abolition of slave-markets, and slave-duncts, and comen-to-turing whips, and man-decay and man-decay and comen-to-turing whips, and man-decay and man-decay and comen-to-turing whips, and man-decay and ma the abolition of slavery. Their avoid the abolition of slave-markets, and slave-dunting whips, and man-decaying chains, and heart-rending separations, and sing chains, and heart-rending separations, and sity species of polluting and soul-destroying selections, and similar gratication. (cheers,) The souldonists are the true and practical expounders has scriptial dectrine of equality. They have has scriptial dectrine of equality. They have he erjected the interpretations and traditions respect from men-stealers and their clerical abettors, as receiving in sincerity and honesty the revealed set, that God has made of one blood the varied the set of the series of the ser



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD---OUDUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

WHOLE NO. 572.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

TOPICS PRIDAY BETWEEN THE TABLE AND ADDRESS OF THE PRIDAY BETWEEN THE

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oon as it ince in the hilosophy possible RAHAI nt as a a farm

And then behold the frightful and guilty termina-tion of our doings! We reject the free-grown corn of America, raised by the industry of the bold New-England emigrant to the far West, er perhaps be, our own countrymen there; and which corn would feed the lean, and haggard, and discontented popu-lation at our own doors—corn, too, that might be England emigrant to the far West, or perhaps by our own countrymen there; and which corn would feed the lean, and haggard, and discontented population at our own doors—corn, too, that might be paid for in our own manufactures. We forbid the ship that brings this precious freight to enter our ports, unless to put her cargo under the seal and key of the custom-house officer, not to be released until famine stares us in the face, while we welcome the bales that come steeped with tears, wrung from a thousand toil-worn slaves, whose industry feeds only the tyrant master who acourges them to the field, and scourges them while they are there. But enough on this part of the subject. It is rather with our prospects, than our present circumstances, that I have to do. The cry has gone forth—'The slave shall be free!' (cheers.) The principles of free trade persus moupoply—of free labor versus slave labor—of corn versus cotton, are beginning to be discussed. I fear not the result. Let feudal lerds at home unite with tyrant slave-lords abroad—the might of truth—the spirit of liberty—the growing feeling in favor of free, unrestricted, honorable intercourse, will be found too strong to grapple with, by either the monopolists of food or the monopolists of freedom. (cheers.) Let-me entreat you to-night, as I have often done before, to take large and comprehensive views of the subject of slavery. Look to its foundations and supports, and forward, as the friends of liberty, all measures that are just, that promise to bring about its extinction. (cheers.) In the meantime, the abolitionists of the United States demand your sympathy. They are yet exposed to blood-thirsty ruffianism. More especially the unfortunate colored population. Look at the fearful scenes of Cincinnati during the last few months. The unhappy and inoffensive colored people plundered and butchered by the population of a civilized and mismaned christian community! (Sonsation.)

Look, too, at the awful prevalence of lynch-law over the whole of the southern States; a

He comes amongst us, to-night, to say farewell.
hope not forever. I will make room for him.

[Mr. Thompson sat down amidst loud cheers.]

[Mr. Thompson sat down amidst loud cheers.]

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Remond, who was greeted with warm approbation.

Mr. Remonn said—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I confess I feel much difficulty in rising to speak, after the able, impressive, and useful lecture with which this large and respectable audience has been favored, by my esteemed friend Mr. Thompson, and also from inability to say any thing additionally illustrative of the subject. It has been well remarked by our respected Chairman, that my voice has been often heard in the city of Glasgow. Sir, it is true, my feelings, views, sentiments, and principles, on the anti-slavery question and cause, are fully before (his community. On reviewing what I have said, I find mothing to alter or to retract; and that which I have expressed in Scotland, I have expressed in many parts of England, and more recently in Ireland. (cheering.) Let me say, that never were my hopes higher, my expectations stronger, or my zeal more ardent, than at present. Since my travels in Ireland. I am more than ever convinced of the influence which the United Ringdom.

sibility shall be more clearly seen and felt, for the overthrow of the iniquitous system of América: slavery. (cheers.) The only excuse which eithe England, Scotland, or Ireland can find for counte

overthrow of the iniquitous system of Américan slavery. (cheers.) The only excuse which either England, Scotland, or Ireland can find for countenancing, in any degree, that injurious, dangerous, and pernicious system, consists in the nature of their mercantile and manufacturing interests—in the pecuniary advantages of our system to these countries. This impression will not long continue—no longer than the people having connection with that country shall remain ignorant of the truth. I am happy to say, many in Ireland have resolved to look this question in the face—and if American slavery lives and flourishes upon the purchase, manufacture, and consumption of American cotton, it shall not be long ere the support is destroyed. (cheers.) Happy, very happy, was I to notice the warm response giren to the reference made by our valued friend Thompson, to the capabilities, resources and productions of India, and the incalculable advantages which must accrue to the three countries, if public opinion shall be directed to that empire, and its riches be brought into competition with the slave produce of our country. (cheers.) [Here Mr. Remond expressed a wish that the applause of his friends might not consume the time.) I remark again, when a single slaveholder of his spologist shall make out a justifiable case for the enslavement of our kind, I will cease my hamble efforts in this cause; but never, while I can point to victims like the one on my left, whose back bears tokens of his wrongs and sufferings in my own country. When I think, too, of the friend on my right, from the island of Hayti, an island whose history has proved a dire disturber of the peace of slaveholding communities throughout the world—Sir, these things, in connection with the progress of the cause in our country, should encourage, stimulate, invigorate, and urge onward and upward all friends to this high, and just, and holy enterprise; and, if so, then the poor slave will be found still to hope on and hope ever.' (cheers.) And when we take into conside tion the entor seeing mane on this side the Atlantic, in them the slaveholders may plainly read the fate of their policy. Sir, when we look to the names of the men who constitute the supporters of this and other associations, having the same general object in view, we may justly exclaim, 'Something will be done.' And, above all, when we contemplate the object and efforts of the British India Society, whose important claims are fast securing the public attention, who can doubt the issue? But, Mr. Chairman, this subject needs no further elucidation at my hands, and at this late hour. When I rose, I did not think to retain the floor so long. Let me conclude, by saying, my heart goes along with the sentiments this evening expressed. Glasgow was early, and has ever been, conspicuous in the cause of emancipation. Heaven grant she may continue, to the end of the chapter, true, faithful, persevering. That which I have already said, I repeat—that the cause which has been, under God, launched forth by William Lloyd Garrison, is, in my estimation, second to none, save that of the spiritual salvation of men, with which too, it is inseparably connected. With these remarks, let me say, with a full and grateful heart, to all my friends, farewell. (Loud applause.)

grateful heart, to all my friends, farewell. (Loud applause.)

Ma. Thompson again came forward and said—Sir, it is with feelings of delight, qualified by many regrets, that I rise to discharge a duty, at once prompted by my own heart, and assigned me by the Committee of this Society. Our friend, who has retired, is about to leave this condity to return to his own. He has been with us for fifteen months, and as it was my privilege to become acquainted with him immediately on his reaching these shores, so it has been my privilege to be associated with him, intimately and affectionately, during the whole of his stay upon them. From the deep interest I have felt in him, both on his own account personally, as well as because he represents millions of our race in soffering and captivity. I have been led to watch, with an anxious and a jealous eye, all his movements. I have had peculiar opportunities of forming an estimate of his character, and for ascertaining the amount of influence which his labors are calculated to exert on the public mind; and most happy am I to be able to bear my testimony to the uprightness and purity of his principles, and to the extraordinary success of his endeavors to enlighten the people of this country on the subject of slavery in the United States. The influence of his taleuts has been aided by the character he has maintained. He has not only multiplied converts to our cause, but friends for himself. The colored population of the United

In mis own person he has demonstrated the intellectual equality of a class oppressed and trodden under foot as an inferior portion of the human family (cheers.) He has denounced, with feelings that those only can experience, who, like himself, have suffered 'the oppressor's scorn, the proud man's contumely, the manifestations and fruits of that presidice against the color of the skin, which has driven the pirit of Christ from the hearts, and the mandates of Christ from the memory, of his white and porsecuting countryment. He has carried his hearers to distant scenes of unpitted sorrow, and unrequited toil, and has made them feel for them that are in bonds, as bound with them. He has based his advocacy of human rights upon the loftiest and most impregnable principles. Ho has reccommended means which are the most rational and peaceful, and the most certain in their results. He has accomplished much. In his late tour in Ireland, he has succeeded in waking up a feeling in behalf of the slawe wholly new, and has linked the cause of personal freedom to the cause of temperance, which has so gloriously triumphed among the people of the "Emerald isle."

That a laborer so efficient should leave us, just at a time when the fields are white unto the harvest, is to me, and must be unto all, a matter of regret. To lose one whom we love, and who for his own aske we desire to keep among us, is also a cause of sor. and has linked the senues of personal freedom to the cause of temperance) shich has so policiously rit, umphed among the people of the "Emerald isle."
That a laborer so efficient should leave us, just at a time when the fields are white unto the barvest, isto me, and must be unto all, a matter of regret. To lose one whom we love, and who for his own aske we desire to keep smong us, is also a cause of sor. But I own I feel peculiar emotion when I remember that our friend, though no stranger to America, nor to trials and suffering there, goes back to suffering and trial, which will be made more bit ter, by the treatment in his received on these shores. By the treatment in his received on these shores to of disrespect—no brutal tannts—no second his hard were thought to be your master his soll, or tempt him to fee our society. (Cheers, But another lot.awnish him. Though, on his return, he will be welcomed by the faithful few, and taken to their hearts, he will have still to endure the obloquy, reproach, and insults of those who can despise the noblest work of God, and trample their Maker's image in the dast, when reflected in the soul of a colored man. God grant him patience! I have in the colored man. God grant him patience! I have in the colored man. God grant him patience! I have in the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the will be as full osteodraft and immovable—that he had been intracted to the design of the case of the slave, and burthened almost with the grantful his case of the slave, and burthened almost with the grantful his case of the slave, and burthened almost with the grantful his case of the slave, and burthened almost with the grantful his case of the slave, and burthened almost with the grantful his case of the slave, and burthened almost with the gr

Mr. Thomrson then introduced his friend, Mons. Linstant, from the island of Hayti, delegate to the late Anti-Slavery Convention in London, and apologized to the meeting for the inability of his friend to express himself fluently in the English language, French being that which he had always been accustomed to speak.

M. Linstant briefly addressed the meeting, and expressed his warm devotion to the cause which had brought them together. He felt grateful for the kindness which had been shown him in this city, and for the uniform respect and hospitality with which he had been treated ever since he had come to our shores. (Cheers.)

to our shores. (Cheers.)
Mr. John Munnay proposed the following resolution of thanks to Mr. Thompson for the lecture he
had delivered:—

'That the thanks of this meeting be given to George Thompson, Eq. for the interesting and instructive Address he has now delivered, on the position and prospects of the Abolitionists of the United States. That while listening with delight to, proofs which have been furnished of the success of their brethren and sisters in America, this meeting has felt reanimated in its desire to promote the Emancipation of the Slave, whether in America, the East Indies, or any other portion of the globe; and resolves to continue steadfast and diligent until the work of universal freedom shall, through the blessing of God, be accomplished.'

He said the metion, needed no recommendation

He said the motion needed to recommendation. The Lecture to which it referred was its best commendation to the hearts of those present. (Applause.)

Bailie M'Leod cordially seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair, and carried with great sublemes.

to be sold at a Bazar, to be held about Christmas, by Mrs. Chapman and her noble band of coadjutors in the city of Boston. (Cheers.) The ladies of Glasgow had already despatched a box, of the value, as he understood, of £60. He himself had under his custody in Manchester contributions from ladies in London, of about the same value. These Mr. Remond would carry with him, together with similar donations fron Dublin, Cork, Darlington, and other places; so that in the aggregate he trusted there would be a creditable present offered to the excellent ladies of Boston, who could not fail to tim every article into money, and every dollar and cent into active and zealous labor on behalf of the slave. All who had so enucayored to aid the cause in America, would hear in due time of the result of their exertions.

Thanks were voted to the Rev. Wm. Anderson, and the Managers, for their kindness and liberality, in granting the use of the chapel, and to Bailie Turner for his conduct in the chair. (Applause.)

The meeting then separated.

Holland. Joseph J. Gurney and his celebrated sister Elizabeth Fry, have been pleading the cause of emancepation in Holland and Denmark, with great success. Meetings for that express purpose were held at Rotterdam, the Hague, &c.; they were largely attended, and much interest excited. J. J. Girney's visit to the West Indies enabled him to bring forward very conclusive facts to prove the advantages of free labor. The king and queen of the Netherlands gave audience to these ambassadors of benevolence, heard very respectfully their opinions and suggestions on the subject of slavery and prisons, and promised to consider seriously their wishes and remarks. A memorial has been sent to the king, through the medium of the British ambassador. The king and queen of Denmark likewise received these Friends with great respect, and they are said to have made a deep impression on the royal mind on the subject of slavery.

BITING OFF ONE'S OWN NOSE TO FUT OUT ANOTHER'S EYES.—The Philanthropist states that murders are committed, houses fired, and criminals suffered to escape in Cincinnati, owing to the inefficiency of the police. But the City Council refuse to strengthen it, and discourage the organization of citizen's companies. for four these to strengthen its companies. companies, for fear the abolitionist

well pleased with his behaviour, that he son opportusity of conversing with him in regare welfare of his soul. During the interview conversation of the following tenor took play which has been brought to remembrances events of the last six months.

Minister—Are you free, my friend?

Servant—No, master, I belong to the last keeps the flouse.

M.—Then you are a slave?

S.—Ye, master, I am a slave.

M.—Were you born in this house?

S.—No, master, I was bought. My m bought me of my old master, Governor Tyler, at Williamsburgh.

M.—Were you born on Governor Tyler's pages.

tion?

S.—Yes, master, I was been there,

M.—What is your name?

S.—My name is John, sir; my mother calle
John Tylen, because she said Governor Tyle
my father. You know such things happen a
times on plantations.

M.—Governor Tyler your father; and did he
you?

Extract from the recent message from the Governo

of Virginia to the Legislature of that State :

tion was deferred, affords conclusive evidence of the patience and forbearance of Virginia. As, however, the first day of May next is the prescribed time when its provisions will become operative, unless the course of New York shall in the mean time render it unnecessary, I respectfully recommend its careful revision, and the adoption of such additional enactments as your wasdom may suggest, more effectually to accomplish its objects. The correspondence herewith submitted so fully explains the views and course of the Executive authorities of the two States, that I forbear further reference to the subject. I cannot comit to notice here the untiring persevercourse of the executive authorities of the two States, that I forbear further reference to the subject.

I cannot omit to notice here the untiring perseverance with which a wild and blind fanaticism is urging on the consideration of Congress a subject of vital importance to the peace and tranquillity of the Union. Year after year, the tables of Congress, have been loaded with petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This finatical spirit rosts not, tires not, and pursues its purpose with a zeal, which, if not checked, may leap to consequences deeply to be deprecated. Its influence is already sufficient to cause it to be courted by those who are candidates for popular favor in the North, and it too frequently sways, if it does not controll, their public actions. Its power is rendered manifest by the legislation of some of the States, indicating a policy not only to entice away our slaves, but to take them forcibly from the possession of their masters, cannot have escaped public observation. These indications portending much future mischief, should deeply impress us with the importance of preparing for the crisis with which we are threatened. A successful interference with the right of slave property in the District of Calumbia would be but the prelude to a similar effort in the Southern States. We should resist every such attempt, as we would an invasion of our firesides and altars.—It is time, that an issue be made with those, who, reckless of consequences, would dissolve this happy confederacy, hitherto bound together in peace and Triendship. It is time that these disturbers of the public peace should be fully apprised of the consequences which must inevitably result from the accomplishment of their rash designs. It is due to the enlightened and patriotic portion of our fellow citizens of the North, who disapprove the mad schemes in agitation among them, and who place a proper extimate upon the value of the Union—it is due to Virginia herself, plainly, unequivocally, and I cannot omit to notice here the untiring persev ance with which a wild and blind fanaticism is u

The President's Message. se of the Amistad captives:

The President's Message.

The following brief synopsis, which we copy from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazettr, gives a condensed view of all the principal topics which are discussed in it:

An early reference is made to the case of McLeod, and a belief is expressed that the result of his trial must prove satisfactory to Great Britain. Some change in the law is recommended, touching cases of this character.

The case of Colonel Grogan's capture, and his dismissal, is mentioned with gratulation. But the destruction of the Caroline, (even though its propriectors, by the use to which she was to be applied should be deprived of claims for remuneration.) will be a subject of national settlement.

Reference is then had to the subject of search, on the African coast, of our vessels, by the British. This will not be submitted to, and demands will be made upon Great Briain for remuneration for detention.

Reference is then made to our seathern paighborn.

This will not be submitted to, and demands will be made upon Great Briain for remuneration for detention.

Reference is then made to our southern neighbors, with all of whom we are on good terms.

Of the twelve millions loan, authorized by the extra session, only four and a half millions have been taken. It is recommended that a longer time be granted to the loan.

With reference to a revision of the tariff, great moderation is recommended, and a proper discrimination.

Complaints are uttered against the suspension of specie payments by the banks. And it is recommended that all unsound banks should follow the example of the United States Bank, and go jute liquidation.

The Message says, that if Congress should require of the Executive a plan for a fiscal agent, the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to submit one to them—to consist of a Board of control at the seat of Government, for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution of Treasury notes for gold, at the option of the public creditor, the issues not to exceed \$15,000.000. This is a specie basis; not to be regulated by Congress. With reference to the State debts, hopps are expressed that no State will attempt to repudiate its own paper.

The works of national defence must be kept in

pressed that no State will attempt to replace own paper.

The works of national defence must be kept in order, and the navy kept in full force.

The plan of purchasing a right in the railroads on the great mail routes, is noticed and recommended.

The Message says it is unreasonable and wrong that the Executive should exercise the power of dismissing public officers for any cause but malpractice. Mr. Tyler has not done so.

Some specific application of the Smithsonian bequest is recommended.

Letter to Dr. Bailey.

Letter to Dr. Bailey.

Danvers, (Mass.) Oct. 4, 1841.

Dear Sir.—The Essex County A. S. Society, (old organization,) at its last quarterly meeting, held on the 28th and 29th of last month, unanimously voted to take up a contribution, and send it to the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, to aid in re-establishing the Philanthropist in Cinimati. The whole amount collected, \$27, which is here enclosed, is directed to you, that it may be implied to the object for which it was contributed; and it was the wish of the contributors that the dotations might be acknowledged in the Philanthropist, and a copy containing the acknowledgement tent to each of the persons whose names are here trached, with the amount they severally contributed. Bro. Bailey, you, with the friends of humanity in lincinnati, have had to feel the fury of the enraged opressor of late, more than any other portion of bose who do battle for liberty in America; and it has given the friends in this quarter resewed confipressor of late, more than any other portion of bose who do battle for liberty in America; and it is a given the friends in this quarter renewed confidence in your integrity and moral courage to witness the property of the world. Continue as in times past to give no marter to oppression, whether in Kentucky, Ohio, the appressive of the world. And we have faith eff without a witness of profit. We feel that in the appressivery cause, our fates are peculiarly linked to gether for good, and that whatever part of our ranks neets with the hottest fire from the enemy, should be supported; that there should be no giving way, even if the attack is on the extreme out-posts; and that the state of the state of profit of the state of the correct of the state of profit of the state of the

JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.

Trip to Washington.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evangelist. Correspondence of the N. Y. Evangelist.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4th, 1841.
A stranger in the capitol, I have little of incident to narrate. A few incidents gleaned upon my journey hither, may not be without interest, In the night train from Philadelphia to Baltimore, were several cotton planters, from the southwest, eagerly engaged in discussing the effects of the increase of free labor cotton in British India, on the presperity of the southern part of our country. One of them from Alabams, seemed to be very well informed on the subject, and quite communicative. He had evidently read the valuable article in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, made up from an English anti-slaraised in any quantity at five or six cents a pound, delivered in Liverpool or New-York. He deemed it hardly probable that even our northern manufactures would consent five years longer to pay nine or twelve cents for southern cotton, when they could import India cotton cheaper, under the twenty per cent. duty of the compromise act, which was a southern measure—a measure of the cotton growers themselves. Most of the group declared that this would be ruinous to the planter. Well, said he, 'the planter will still have his laborers on his hands, and he must submit to sell his cotton for five cents, rather than do nothing.' The introduction of free labor, as cheaper and more productive, did not seem to occur to the group. But I was pleased with the conversation, as showing the incipient influence of one of the commercial causes which Providence has set in motion against the slave system, upon intelligent southern minds. They see rain before them. Help it they cannot, save by introducing the economy and industry of freedom.

Passing a day at Baltimore, in delightful interviews with some choice spirits, I availed myself of the opportunity to inquire into the origin and objects of the State Convention of slaveholders, which meets at Annapolis in January next. In appears to have originated with the prominent friends of colonization. The agents of the Maryland Colonization Society are the prominent persons engaged in getting delegates appointed. It is called to 'take mea-

have originated with the prominent friends of colonization. The agents of the Maryland Colonization Society are the prominent persons engaged in getting delegates appointed. It is called to 'take measures to protect the interests of the slave system.' It appears that no efforts, short of actual violence, can induce any number worth naming, of the feec colored people of the State, to go to Laberia. The amount annually appropriated by the State is not used. Those manumitted since 1836, remain in the State, in despite of the law requiring them to emigrate; (they number several thousands,) and the law cannot be enforced in the more populous counties and towns, being odious on account of its despotic character. The colonization system, therefore, is powerless, without an actual resort to violence. It is take feared that this is seriously contempleded. It must lead to access of fearful violence.

The ease with which many hundreds, not to say thousands of slaves have escaped to the North and to Canada within three years past, also excites much alarm. Slave property is so insecure as to bear a diminished value. The partial cessation of the slave trade, and the low price of those exported, owing to the cheapness of cotton and tobacco, likewise affects the minds of many. What shall be done? is the general inquiry. It is evident, too,

that the increase of, abolition influence in the State is great enough to awaken some anxiety. How shall the enormous State debt be paid, with so profites a system of labor? Is asked by some reflectingmen with deep interest. I will revert to this topic hereafter.

Mr. Leavitt pays the following handso deserved tribute to Lewis Tappan, in the last number of the Emancipator, for the faithful manner in which

deserved tribute to Lewis Tappan, in the last number of the Emancipator, for the faithful manner in which he espoused the cause of the Amistad captives:

In consequence of my removal from New-York, I have resigned my connection with the Mendian Committee. The present is therefore a proper occasion for mb to bear testimony to the zeal and energy of my late associates, and particularly Mr. Lewis Tappan, on whom the brunt of the labor and responsibility has rested. His determined benevollence, his untiring vigilance, his never-failing resources in times of difficulty, and his immovable decision of sharacter, his facility in the despatch of business, have often stood, humanly speaking, between the Mendians and inevitable death. There is not another man in this country who both could and would have done what he has done. Repeatedly has he left his own business, for many days in succession, at the greatest inconvenience, to devote his time to them. The respected counsel who managed the case before the courts of Connecticut, freely acknowledged the service rendered by him.—Nothing could exceed the vigilance and ability with which he carried on his operations during the pending of the trial in the Supreme Court at Washington. In watching the press, in anticipating every possible danger, in providing for any exigency, favorable or adverse, there was nothing left undone that human forecast and energy could have accomplished. While I was at Washington, scarcely a day passed that I did not receive a letter on some subject or other connected with them. But the manfier in which he has, almost alone, carried into effect a train of measures for the embarkation of the Mendians to their own country, accompanied by an efficient corps of teachers, has sorpassed all that went before. Being now engaged in business alone, and in an employment where every thing depends on his personal supervision, he yet left the city at an hour's warning, for the purpose of making a four in Massachusetts to raise funds for the outfit. Having accompli

The following extract is taken from a letter, pub-lished in the Hartford Observer, from W. Beardsley, dated Theopolis, (near Quincy, Illinois,) Nov. 21, 1841. It relates to the case of the unfortunate stu-dents, who are now in the Missouri penitentiary, and whose case has been already detailed in our columns

whose case has been already detailed in our columns:

'After the apprehension of brother Work, Burr, and Thompson, it was thought best by the friends in this vicinity, to employ able counsel. We accordingly employed the most celebrated lawyer in Marion Co. Mo., at the enormous sum of 250 dollars—and one of the most eminent in Quincy for \$150. By making great efforts we raised, partly in cash, and partly on paper by subscription—enough when collected to meet the demands of these lawyers, and the necessary expenses of the trial. The prisoners were anxious to employ another lawyer in addition, Mr. Glover, who visited them in the jail, and treated them with kindness. They therefore employed him on their own responsibility for 250 dollars, brother Work giving him in security his two city lots in Quincy, and a hundred dollar note of hand due next September. The lawyers all did what they could to holding court; and the clutches of a slave holding court, and therefore were doomed to suffer, not the penalty of violated law—but, (as Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego), the vengeance they (the worshippers of this Moloch) had power to inflict.

If the friends of the oppressed in Conn. should be

(the worshippers of this Moloch) had power to inflict.

If the friends of the oppressed in Conn. should be
willing to redeem the property pledged by brother
Work, it would be a great favor. One payment of
\$150 will be due the first of March next, and the remaining \$100 Sept. 1st, 1842. I think it will be
impossible to raise the money here. Many persons
condemn brother Work and his associates for their
attempt to 'deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the
oppressor,' and refuse to do any thing for their aid.
Others think they acted from the purest motives, but
were imprudent in running so great hazard for so
uncertain a prospect of doing good. Such are willing to overlook their seeming imprudence, and do
what they, can to relieve them—believing that God
will overrule the matter for great good.

The editor of the Kingston (Jamaica) Mornin Journal, alluding to the late disgraceful riot at Cincin nati, makes the following excellent remarks :

remarks:—

We have no room for comment on this very remarkable event—but we enanot fail to perceive, at once, that this deplorable outbreak is the natural consequence of the abelition agitation in the free States It will be found utterly impossible ever to produce a state of society, in which the white and black races can live on terms of social and political equality. The abolitionists attempt an absurdity when they seek such a purpose. If they persist, they will only reproduce the same scene in every city, that have been enacted in Cincinnati.

the same scenes in every city, that have been enacted in Cincinnati.'

Had the editor of this paper ever paid a visit to the West Indies, where political equality has existed for some time, and social equality is steadily, but the editor of the task of the abolitionist would tappear to him more possible than it does now. Living and breathing the dark and prejudiced atmost of the property of slavery, how can be think otherwise than he does—how understand the enlightened views respecting society, which have so long been enjoyed by all connected with Great Britain? We would strenuously advise our contemporary to take a trip along the Atlantic, down the Gulf, and so on to the British Islands. If, after doing this, he is still found to declare it 'impossible to produce a state of a society in which the white and black races can live on terms of social and political equality,' we would be led to believe that he is as stupid as prejudiced. We confess we are more than half disposed to think him so now.'

Goon.—A very respectful memorial, signed by sixty ministers of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been sent to Mr Tyler, protesting against the President of a Christian Republic holding slaves, &c.

One of the President Tyler inherited from his father a large number of slaves, from whom he selected some filteen or twenty, for his own use, and disposed of the remainder. "Those fifteen or twenty have multiplied till now the President has seventy or eighty slaves. Having nothing for them to do, he proposed to some of them not long since to go on a plantation and work; this they steadily declined doing; and they are literally eating up the President."

dent." Not with standing all this, Mr. Tyler seems to think it not such a dreadful thing to be caten up-for in the Virginia Convention, 1629, he went with the slavery party against a free basis representation.

Detaber.

The brig Tribune, of New-Orleans from Carles, on, was at Galenas. She find lost nearly all that rom fever. Her Capt. and one boy only left bank two fevers. Her Capt. and one boy only left bank two fevers are supported by the grant of the 5th of Angust, that H. B. M. vessels of was reusing sea his const, are instructed by their government to frain from searching vessels sailing under the Uniod States colors, and baving American papers.

Rev. Jahez Aiken Button, A. M. Principal of the Liberia Mission Conference Society in Mourons, is dead.

Ostrage in Boston —The house of Henry Loing, No. 30 Purchase-street, Buston, was attacked by some scoundeels on Wednesday night, and glass bottees, ed with fifth were thrown into the lower room, because in ing windows and covering the furniture with the con-tents. A watchman with was near, attempted to rest them, but without success. The attack, it was

Fatal Duris.—We regret to record two mee in time at the shrine of the insutiable Moloch of dailing. Yesterday, encounters took place between far gentlemen of this city—all of them highly respectable and honorable. In both instance, the result was a resed were, we understand, and and honorable. In both instances, the result was-tal. The weapons used were, we understand, and swords. Two of the combatants were well keen members of the mercantile community. Can seize reason nor law arrest those miscalled 'affairs of ha-or'?—N. O. Bee, Nov. 19.

Horrid Affair. —A Mississippi paper gives and count of the murder of a whole family named Wasa at a small villego called Hansville. The atreas act was committed by a negro slave, in revente some small chastisement, he received at the landed one of the family, whom he immediately killed was broad axe, and followed up the act by slaving the sister, the father, the mother, and an infant child. Escape of Slaves from the Danish Islands-Al-

though the press in St. Thomas is under the same ance of a Spanish Inquisition, nevertheless we are formed in private correspondence, that in the mass of April and May last, there can away from the the Danish Islands to Tortola more than one has Danish slaves. 'I hat is the best way to put as a the emancipation question.—Jamaica Royal Ger.

Loss of the steam-ship Sovennah.—The steme

which vesses arrived at New York on Wednesdyes ning from Norfolk.

Kemained on board the Savannah, Mr Dunswal, the mate four seamen, Daniel Hill second engine, four firemen and one passenger, Mr Schreek, #8. Carolina. They had two boats. A fourth boat wat darift, having in it Mr Johnson, passenger, and & Kilpatrick, first engineer.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce estimates that set ties will be divided in Congress at the coming so sion—105 Democrats, to 137 Whige—Senate 21 becorats to 29 Whige, and I vacancy. The Journal of the County of the

Record of the Dead.—The Editor of the New Orleans Evening Post republishes the list of these siddled of the Yellow Fever, last Fall; in that city those who died there were:
Natives of the United States
Natives of foreign Countries
Natives of Countries unknown

Of those who are born aliens, Ireland and Getto ny furnish mostly all. Ireland the most of the teac U. S. Gazette.

South Carolina. A proposition has been infreded into the Legislature of South Carolina, to transfer at election of Governor from the Legislature to the proposition to adopt the Virginia Important Land and a guard against the abduction of said by vessels from the North.

Heavy Verdict. The Philadelphia Gazettee list day evening says: 'This morning, in the Cast Court of the United States, the jury in the cast the United States vs. James Reside, gave a reid in favor of Mr. Reeside, for the sum of one house and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and saffisit dollars and six cents.'

The Acadia brought about 15,000 letters. The petage on those for New-York amounted to about \$15,000 Philadelphia \$300; Charleston \$113; New Olsan \$300. There was no other place where the panel amounted to a hundred dollars.

Porgeries to the amount of about 13,000 dalar were on Wednesday discovered to have been committed on five different Banks of Philadelphia, by a dalar named Maurice Pither, bookkeeper to Massrt. In and Massey, South wharves, in whose name in forgeries were perpetrated. The rogue is a absended.

We are informed that a young woman, aged and young years, supposed to have been an abandoned form was found drowned at the North part of the city, so the Hay Scales, yesterday, at one o'clock, P, II, it is said that she was seen in company with a the evening previous, near the spot where her hely was found. [Boston Advertiser.]

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> w it, in th their degra this land lessings of c n a fearful der, free to But this is slavery shall They who are in regard to of conscient relest the management of the management of the sale

or a free pul Sultan of To elavery public pressor, which se he hath op

away a house bot feel quiet at which he be left; then ears. It sh pon him, and at him, and veholders do

breaten to I

Steamer Caledonia. In entering Halifas harby at the 3d inst the Caledonia got ashore, where as a mained till near midnight, when she floated of sub-out damage.

BOSTON: SORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1841.

The President's Message. some passages in the Message . Congress, that we deem worth rthy of an ially as the political newspapers gratic, seem disposed to let then

grained to coniess, in timine, that we place the spectacle of a SLAVEHOL. Specification cluster of a professedly electrician republic, without feelings of a faction and the most profound amaze-Lor political profligacy, and an exout hypocrisy, which cannot find other 35° or nation; because in no a much light been shed abroud, and in have the inalicnable rights of man erted as of divine origin. A slave eto, disqualified to rule, or to hold ablic. A people truly free, and sinbliberty, could never entrust him tend to him their confidence. They is nomination as an outrage on their ed his nomination of their political card an impearhment of their political The fact that such a mun is now President States, demonstrates to the world that people have abjured their Declaration and under the mask of republican manity, are disposed not merely to toler-ly to approve, and signally to honor, the tyranay ever devised by the ambition the votes of many who professed to be Nsy, more -of many who had repeatery meetings, solumnly pledged sould give their suffrage in favor of the rehelder to fill any office in the gift of

ask of a slaveholder, we use no equiv It is a term that cannot be misunder-intelligent and impartial friend of libert admit of doubt or cavil, any mor sot admit of doubt or cavet, any more endrukary gambler, third, or murderer ice of freedom to let the oppressed go free her. Freemen and slaves are opposite magenistical ideas. A free slaveholder is ssion as a saber drunkard. To be see every form of government, wheth ine. He keeps back the hire of his alisathief; he strips humanity of all its s, and it a robber; he makes his fellow of the lowest grade, and is a tyrant; he octures his victims with impunity, a and is a barbarian; he exalts himse that is called God, and is an atheist; he re urings among those who are under hi disan adulterer; he extinguishes the light and is a brute', he takes the life of the frequently that of the body, and is a mu

a man qualified to govern or represen religious people? Is he a christian? Can

dected by an overwholming majority of the War it accidental or unpremeditated on No-he was the sixth slaveholder who levated to the same high station! What be their real character?

that to give homilies upon the duty of chas mier to declaim against the sin of covetous ly regarded as an act of flagrant hypocrisy ally as impudent and profligate for a slav patiate upon the blossings of liberty? He rom another the rights which the Creato spiritally to all mankind, deserves execrampt to vindicate his tyrannical conduct presumes to use the language of patriotety, or affects to worship at the shrine of impossible to find words to describe the

dy of men in the wide universe commit greatspon the sacred cause of liberty than laveholders; yet they, of all mon, are the in their denunctations of tyrauny, and the reverence the American Union, and to tetmole both under their feet.

d captundum flourish :

religious liberty, with unexampled means me liberty, with unexampled means wiedge and improvement.

combastic, impudent, false. If the people low it, in their present condition, it will be their degradation is complete. Who are Is there a single class of the people, in-any of this land, who are 'in the enjoyment of themiage of civil and religious liberty'? Let with those who have monopolized all power, store all law, who c am to be pre-eminent la a feirful sense, they are-free to whip, free t, free to debrush, free to murder their But this is despotesm, not freedom. Heaven d that the penalty of seducing human, be strery shall be a loss of liberty to the oppres-They who are truly free are under no appre in regard to the freedom of the press, of to create an insurrection. But what is the the slaveholders? Every one knows more tolerate a free press, or free pulpit, than the Autocrat of Russia as of Turkey; and, without these, there ly well known that the public nials have the South, in order to suppress the circulation starery publications. This is the heritage of which he shall receive of the Almighty he hath oppressed the poor, and violently s a bouse which he builded not; surely ! feel quietness in his belly, he shall not say which he desired. There shall none of his s left; therefore shall no man look for his lathe fulness of his sufficiency, he shall be 4. Terrors are upon him: a dreadful sound i The heavens shall reveal his iniquity

arth shall rise up against him. God sha wa him, and not spare : men shall clap their him, and shall hiss him out of his place." solders do not possess liberty of appecla speak freely on the subject of a bank, a d other governmen al measures; and they aten to lyach every abolitionist who shall But they are afraid to talk repecting their slave system, pro and con ongue-tied in the presence of their victims ats are always open to catch the lightest whis ay topic that relates to their condition. There ded consciences among southern planters speech. There are many at the South, rejoice if the gag were removed from their odd rejoice if the gag were rem ely avow themselves to b neignation. But the least appear ity to slavery, the smallest amount I with northern abolitionists, would subject spicion, persecution, lynch law, and, por a terrible death. They live in fear of each and tremble lest a fire not blown shall consum

ceive, without a close examination a periodicals. Many of them would be

glad to peruse the various anti-slavery journals at the north—some on the score of curiosity, and some in order to obtain light. But, if any of these should be sent to them regularly by mail, they are aware that the slaveholding community around them would sus-pect them of holding abolition sentiments, and so ber g them into peril; or, at least, would cry out against the reception of such journals as a dangerous precedent. Copies of the Liberator have been repeat edly returned to us from the South, solely on the ground that it would not be safe for the individuals to

ground that it would not be safe for the individuals to whom they were addressed to receive them.

Now, that must be rare 'enjoyment,' and rare 'civil and religious liberty,' where men are not allowed to utter their own thoughts, or receive such periodicals as they desire to patronise or peause. It is a state of seciety peculiarly adapted to call forth the gratulations of the President in his message to Congress. tions of the President in his message to Congress, and kind, an affectionate note from him some time size to fill the minds of republicans with complacency and inclosing some autographs for the Boston Baza

Having shown how empty is the boast of Presider Tyler, so far as southern slaveholders are concerned, no arguments or facts need be adduced by us to prove that the millions who are held in bondage in this country, instead of possessing, are deprived of 'all the blessings of civil and religious liberty.' Their condition is so horrible, that humanity cannot contem plate it without shuddering. But when did a slave holder ever reckon them among 'the people'? If two millions and a half of the white population had been in chains, and deprived of all their rights, at the time he wrote his message, could Pres. Tyler have called upon the inhabitants to 'rejoice in the general prosperity of the country '? Would not his rhapsedy about liberty be regarded as a mockery? But slaves -let it never be forgotten-are by law, and in the estimation of their task-masters, 'goods and chattels, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.' They are not deemed a part of the human family. This is a solution of the glaring inconsistency that is continually presented in the conduct of the slaveholders. Here at the North, it is a dark enigma to many, how it is that these ir corrigible oppressors, whose tyranny is 'gross as a mountain, open, palpable,' can so loudly declaim against injustice, and raise such shouts for liberty and equality, while they are guilty of exercising the most dreadful oppression upon others. But vers and the enslaved, at the South. The forme have placed the latter beyond the pale of humanity. and reduced them to the condition of things. This they have done so entirely, that when they descant upon the blessings of liberty, or sympathize with the oppressed of other lands who are struggling for free dom, or bear their testimony against oppression, or celebrate with unusual pomp the anniversary of American independence, they perceive nothing at all inconsistent in their conduct, nothing that should excite surprise in any bosom, nothing at war with the principles they profess—any more than if their slaves instead of being rational and equal beings, were really cattle or swine! What, then, must be the treatmen of human beings thus subjugated, thus ranked? In the nature of the case, can it be any better than is shown to mere animals? And is that, when extended to those who are created in the image of God to be sulogized as 'good treatment'?-a thing that i

ontinually done in every part of the free States!

Do the people of the North enjoy civil and religious liberty? Just as much as is compatible with the safety and good pleasure of their master, SLAVE ay-and no more. Whatever freedom of speech the possess, is merely tolerated, and not exercised as matter of right. If they dare to be fulthful to liberty they are OUTLAWS, and will be treated as suc whenever caught south of Mason's and Dixon's line They have a Constitution engrossed on parchment but it fails to secure to them their inalienable rights Where is their right of petition-a right sacred, pre cious, and the last to be tamely surrendered? Wher Poland is-in the dust, under the foot of tyranny Yet, so degraded is their manhood, and so recreat have they become to the cause of justice and human ty, they will roll the President's ris about 'civil an religious liberty, as 'a sweet morsel under their

tongues.'
We shall continue these remarks in a future num ber.

George Thompson in Glasgow

We have transferred to our columns, from the Glasgow Argus, the long and excellent report of a Lecture delivered by George Thompson, in Glasgow, on the evening of the 1st ultimo, on American Sla very, and on the present position and prospects of the Abolitionists of the United States. Though it occupies so large a portion of our present number, we are ure that our readers will agree with us in the opin ion, that, if it had been twice as long, it would have been twice as acceptable. We regard it as one of Mr. Thompson shappiest efforts; but no report of it, however accurate, can give the reader any the power of its deli ery. The thems chosen for the occasion was grand and inspiring, and admirably adapted to kindle the eloquence, excite the enthusiasm, and animate the heart of the matchless orator. The lecture must have been peculiarly gratifying to the true-hearted abolitionists of Glasgow, who, in sending George Thompson to these shores, did a mighty deed toward the abolition of American slavery, and gave a thrilling impulse to the cause of eman cipation throughout the world. We assure them that their time and money have been spent to the very best advantage. The abolitionists of the United best asvantage. The about the state of this powerful speech. It speaks volumes for the industry and all-embracing mind of Mr. by Mr. P. for the Counties of Cork and Meath—Lord Mayor of Dublin—followed by other extensive names, to which further additions will be made. This adbilities and labors as the champion of the Anti-Corn Law party, and the advocate of oppressed and plundered India, he is able to keep pace with the anti-slavery movements on this side of the Atlantic, and to consecrate a portion of his time directly to the cauof emancipation in this blood-stained republic. Mil lious of voices are invoking the choicest blessings, of Heaven upon his head.

Heaven upon his head.

The friends of Mr. REMOND in particular, and abolitionists generally, will be more than gratified to know that, during his sojourn abroad for the space of a year and a half, he has displayed a soundness of your and a near, no our asprayed a soundness of judgment, a propriety of deportment, an independence of spirit, and an amount of talent and eloquence in the advocacy of the cause of his manacled countrymen, that have won for him the esteem, the admira tion, and the applause of the multitudes whom it has been his privilege to address in England, Scotland merous Scottish friends at the meeting in Glasgow after Mr. Thompson's lecture, when a resolution was enthusiastically adopted, expressive of their feelings in view of his departure for the land of his pativity.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers a nother letter from the World's philanthropist, Rich ARD ALLER, of Dablin. Every one will rejoice to hear that the Temperance cause in Ireland, notwithstanding the wonderful progress it has hitherto made re are no signs of reaction Father Mathew is as unwearied, indefatigable and successful as ever. He is the most remarkable man of the age. We are waiting, almost impatiently, to see the Address of Irishmen in Ireland to Irishmen i America, with its thousand of signatures, and the pothe latter to unite with the abolitionists for the peace ful abolition of slavery, and to remember the spirit which ought at all times, and in all countries, to animate the sons of the Emerald Isle. We expect to announce the arrival of this Address, and also that or Mr. Remond, in our next paper.

LT The Emancipator was last week formally uni-ted with the Free American, under the editorial care of Joshua Leavitt, and has increased its size.

Interesting Letter from Richard Allen Duntis, 17th of 11th mo. 1841.

My VALUED FRIEND:

Last night's postbrought us a welcome sight—a file of Liberators. I We had not got any by the last Mail, so that we were longing for them; the look of these gladdened my syes. I have a paper, too, from Oberlin—the Evangelist—and three Non-Resistants, and a whole batch of Temperance papers; at all which, I have only just had time to glance—nay, not to open the Temperance.

inclosing some autographs for the Boston Baxaa which I begged him for, and which he unwilling! gave; for he evidently seeks not the praise of men-but of God. Ah! my friend, this Temperance refor mation is a glorious one! Although scoffers me rail, and cavillers hint, and foretell it will come nought, it is glorious. It has swept through our land. It has spread untold blessings. It has made many a house—so, many a thousand houses and cottages the scenes of joy, of comfort, of peace, where there were railing, fighting and discord. It has made the tongue of the mourner to rejoice, and the heart of the deso-late—the worse than widow, than fatherless, to leap for joy. It is opening up, too, fresh channels for ex-ertion. Where had been our weekly meetings for the spread of anti-slavery, of peace, of the movement to the abolition of slavery (let that ever be mentioned first) in British India, but for Temperance? It is the grand centre : from it spring, and are springing, untold benefits. One dark spot in this bright picture I mourn over. It is the backwardness of those who ought to lead the way, the middle and upper classes. They universally hold back: they cling to this one gratificatio as well as to their many others, while the poor man gives up his one. But, perhaps, I am wrong in ex-pecting much, where wealth and luxury prevail. If I consult the sacred page, it tells me so; but still, one cannot help looking for assistance from those who profess so much. I am glad to see, however, that we have some noble exceptions. O'Connell, who is now our Lord Mayor, is a determined tec-totaller. The Duke of Leinster, too, (our highest in the aristocracy in Ireland,) has taken the pledge, from Mathew's own lips. But, in general, our tee-total servants, many o temptation of standing behind their masters' chairs socing the wine-cup circulating briskly. If any of these "little ones" fall, at whose door will the guil lie? But when I took up my pen, I did not inten

to write a word about Temperarce.
Remond has left us at lasts and the day after to morrow will witness the saiting of the proud vessel which is to walk him back, (may the breezes be propitious, though we can hardly hope them to be gentle at this season,) to his own loved, though guilty shores; for America is guilty concerning her brother, the suffering three millions of bond men; and I would that this truth were engraved upon the soul of every American as with a pen of fire. Remond has don his work well. Through him, the colored man, the slave all the world over, has found many fast and en ergetic friends. I do hope an enduring flame has been kindled here. I trust it will prove so.. In Wexford in our own city, we have proofs of the interest felt.— One of these proofs goes out to you in the contribu tions of the women of Ireland to your Bazaar, for th benefit of the American Anti-Slavery Society. If not as valuable as we could wish them to be, will for the deed! They set many fingers, large and small, invalids as well as of those in health, at work; yes, more than a few infant hands have busied themselves amongst us for the benefit of the slaves, an ome weary hours of illness have been beguiled, too in the thoughts that the employment of the langui-fingers was to sid in letting the oppressed go free. am sorry that the address of our people to their cour trymen in America, will, (I fear) not be ready till th th of next month. We have been so occupied with other matters, that we have not taken time to gather n sufficiently early the signatures of the willing thou sands; but some idea of the readiness of the people to sign, may be gathered from the following extract o a letter from an humble individual, which I have be ore me. But I had better give it nearly all.

HAROLD's CROSS, Oct. 27, 1841.

Marold's Caoss, Oct. 27, 1891. Area Dublin.

"Sin:—Herewith you have a sheet signed by 87
persons, 23 of whom are Roman Catholic clergymen; and of these clergymen, 7 are Parisi! Priests. The 13th name (3d column) is the signature of the Rev. A. O'Connell, P. P. of St. Michae's and St. John's in this city. The 15th signature (2d column.) is that of the Rev. Robert Forster, P. P. of Roman in France, Diocese of Evereaux, in Normandy. The eighth signature (1st column.) is that of our own celebrated an olitionist, Dr. Madden. I feel much pleasure in reflecting that, with the present sheet, I have handed in (amongst others.) signatures of one Catholic Bishon, and of 72 Catholic priests, and have only in add that the greatest willingness to sign was exhibited, as soon as they were told the purport of the address. I remain, Sir, &c."

I am not allowed to give the name of this individal, who has thus so cordially and most unfortunately assisted us in our exertions. I must not forget, howover, to tell, that the first signature to the ad DANIEL O'CONNELL,

I for as I stated before, be quite in eadiness to go before the 4th, but you may expect it hen, as it has already a large array of signatures. And so, Texas has not been acknowledged by our ulers. It is well for the honor of humanity, guilty hough we are, that it is so. There is to me some inexpressibly revolting in a new country, just rising as Texas has, into existence—making alavery the very corner-stone of her constitution. Other counries have the plague spot hereditarily; but she is inflicting the pestilent inoculation of it on herself, and assuredly it will break out, and make her, sy, keep her, "full of wounds and bruises, and p sores." We have written to the present Foreign Minister, (Lord Aberdeen,) to stand still in this mat tor. We have addressed Lord Ellenborough, too, the Governor General of India, in the hope of touch ng his heart for the miseries of the hundred million over whom he is gone to preside. We have told him that at least 4,900,000 of the natives there-ay, many

little hope from such quarters. Politics, place, power, a corrupt, a life-taking government, steel the minds of those who carry it on to much that is great and good And while I feel, my friend, that the cause with you is onward; while I see evident indications that the slaveholder is wincing under the merited castiga tion he is receiving. I think I can yet mark that the is much more lined work to be done. a fiery trial is near. The doings at Cincinnati ar ominous. What took place there, was doubtless the result of deep laid plans. If I mistake not, a des perate struggle is about to be made against the colore man; the horizon deeply indicates it. May you stand

nore, wear the galling chains of slavery; and we have

urged him to plead their cause. But, a

firm, fell of faith, firmness, and of the love of you Heavenly Father, prepared to carry out His cause. The desperate, demoning spirit engendered by slavery, when roused, appears to know no bounds. Cincinnal showed it! But what a noble man, ay, a nobleman in the true sense of the word is Dr Bailey! He seems firm the true sense of the word is Dr Bailey! He seems firm as adamant. If a word that I could say would encour-age him, how gladly, how readily would that word he spoken. But he will prevail; and the riots at Cincin-nati, like the deadty one at Alton—like those at Bos jon—will do great things for the anti-slavery cause.—

7.

A determined attempt will be made, I see, to fix some portion of the guilt of the late riots on the abolition cause; but never fear. The crafty, the wicked ones will be taken in their own net.

But ah! my friend, what a picture is British Chris But all my friend, what a picture is British of thanky, presented in its onslaught on peaceable, unoffending China; guilty only of endeavoring to stay a flood of poison and death that was overrunning her vast empire! What shall I say of this war, but thisthat it forms one of the darkest blots on the earth's surface at the present time; that I think the strongest words the English language affords, weak to apply to the wickedness of it. What a weight of national ret

the wickedness of it. What a weight of national retribution is it not heaping on England!

I send thee, enclosed, a pamphlet, containing three very able letters, as they appear to me, addressed to one of your fuithless Christian ministers, James Caughey, a methodist, who has been in this city preaching for some time. My own estission appended, which previously appeared in the Morning Register, is not worth meninposed in the activing degree, in the con-tioning in comparison with them, except that the con-versation alluded to in it, commenced the controversy. If I am not mistaken, this little pamphlet will do good although it is exciting no small ire amongst the body here. No reply has been attempted.

And now, my friend, as this is a rambling epistle as all mine are, for a word on an extraneous subject Non-Resistance ! Rejoicingly do I tell thee, that, in all its principal points, it is gaining ground here. One point only stumbles many of the sincere. It is this, so numas covernment. We admit, say they, that government, as at present based, are wrong: we do not defend them. But then, non-resistants deny the necessity of any human government. Would they not admit, that a government, founded on pure gospel principles, and eachewing all force, would be good? I answersuch, that I think they would—that the very overthrow of American slavery, willout bloods and or principles, and eachewing all force, would be good? I answer such, that I think they would—that the very formation of any society embodies in it a degree of human government. But this subject wants to be human government. But this subject wants to be more fully explained. Hundreds plead for nothing but a government on pure grapel principles, but they will a government on pure grapel principles, but they will fair of the kind, and ought to secure an amount of the control of formation of any society embodies in it a degree of human government. But this subject wants to be a government on pure gospel principles, but they will not give up that. I have had many most interesting conversations on this matter; one particularly so, with a very influential individual, lately. I am almost inclined (said he) to give up voting at elections. I refused to pay the Police tax, because I consider the government police is based on the physical force principle; but, still, I think Friends might, under particu-lar circumstances, be special constables." Well, (said I,) and what could they do? Mix in the crowd, said he, and capture the riotous! What, (said I,) would thou have them strike and knock them down? No, answered he. Well, then, surely (said I,) the way to irritate still more an angry man, is to apply any force to him. Ultimately, I think, we agreed, that the only physical force that could be used, was mild, Christian remonstrance and persuasion. Another debated point is, may not a christian go into Parliament, without being identified with government, and there oppose every thing that is wrong? I say, I question it. But that is a matter, too, which I hope thou wilt com ment on.

Very affectionately thy friend, RICHARD ALLEN.

The Eighth Massachusetts Auti-Slavery Fair Will open on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec MORY HALL, (corner of West and Wash ington Sts)

Upwards of twenty towns have already been heard from, and the articles which have already arrived are too numerous to be catalogued. Every description of the works of art and taste usually found at the Fair, in greater beauty and higher finish than on any for-

mer occasion, will be this year exhibited. THE BOOK-TABLE, which has always been attractive, will this year be doubly so. The present of ELIZABETH PEASE, of Darlington, England, will be arranged there, consisting of scarce old autographs
—a large and valuable collection of distinguished liv-Volumes of fac-similes-do. of the mos interesting State papers of the English Archives .-Among these are, Convocation of the Bishops, of Hon. VIII.—letter of Richard III. Gunpowder plot— Death-Warrant of Charles I.—of Mary, Queen of Scots—Magna Charta; with the Seels of the Barons
—Illustrations of Scotland in ortan envelope—letter
paper, with the noted scenes in Great Britain on each heet-Parisian note-paper with initials, ordered for the Fair-Illuminated do, from Milan-Ornamented pens-Swiss paper-folders-A great variety of Mother of-pearl—Sand-boxes, the fruit of the Sablier or sand-box tree (a great curiosity)— Boxes of casts of the most celebrated antique gems-Medals, among which a striking one of Father Mathew-do. of Ameri-can A. S. Society-do. framed of Petion and Boyer -pencil sketches and drawings in various stylesrare Roman Bronzes-Marbles for paper-weights rious heads in new style of Silhouette, in which, by the admission of light through the cuttings, the effect of Cameo is produced. Among these are Victoria, and the heads of various anti-slavery friends.

Will be published, on the first morning of the Fair THE LIBERTY BELL,

Containing articles from Garrison, Pierpont, Joh Quincy Adams, L. M. Child, Rogers, Dr. Bowring Harriet Martineau, Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Follen, G. S. Burleigh, James Russell Lowell, S. J. May M. W. Chapman, and others.

THE CHILDREN'S TABLE

Will be furnished with a vast variety of Dolls, of every size, from four feet to four inches high, ready dres or the purchaser will find complete dresses to Boxes of doll's shoes and bonnets fro choose from. France, with a lot of musical instruments for little boys; trumpets, fifes, accordions, &c. watches, kal-

THE SHOE TABLE Will afford every variety of the celebrated Lynn sho

It would be impossible to enumerate all the articles which make the Fair well worth a journey to low to see. Sandwich Island curiosities—shells and coral exhibitions, of curious manufacture, from Nantuck and Dublin, which are expected daily to arrive-shel work, worsted-work, bead-work, glass-work, straw work, wax-work; knit and net work; embroider work, wax-work; knit and net work; Evekr va-and plain silk, lines and muslin-work; Evekr va-nerry or neas, from completely fitted ladies carpet and wavelling bags, to white satin, trimmed with blonde and white kerseymere, busided with silk and silver, too numerous to permit even a specification of

The ladies of the Committee, who have been travelling in Europe and elsewhere, have selected for the Fair from every place they passed, whatever they saw of the curious or besutiful. Among these are from Switzerland, a collection of carred wood-work, (which has never been imported but for this Fair,) cons has never been imported but for this Pair, constaining of antique vases, work-baskets, paper-cutters, nut-crackers, salad spoons and forks, sugar-tongs, bell-pulls, and models of the Swiss mountain cottages, invaluable to those who would refresh their recollections of travel, or who would gain ideas of Switzer land. The bell-pulls contain each a complete series of carefully finished and spirited pictures of Alpine sconery and Swiss costume. Purses from Flore Turkish embroidered bags; perfuned composition do. from Constantinople; watch-cases and bone-work from the German baths; ladies' cuffs; caps, and coiffures from Paris; embroidered card-cases, card-racks needle-books, thread-cases and souvenirs from Frank needle-books, thread-cases and souvenire from Frant-fort; cut-glass from Paris; lava-box, set in silver, from Naples; Buszzes from Rome; shell-work from the West Indies; notted hammocks from Santiago (a convenience for the summer siests at Nahan;) shells and cural from Cop. Haitlen, travelling mirrors, old china, gentlemen's moroeco gold emb'd caps from St. Petersburg; cut glass and English anti-slavery

Every description of useful children's clothing both for boys and girls; stands of beautiful infants dresses, linen cambric and flannel, complete.

A CASE OF ARTICLES PROM GLASGOW bich, alone, would make a beautiful Fair. From trious parts of the coentry, and from Dublin, Wex-rd, Cork, Waterford, London, Darlington, and chester, articles are on their way.

M. W. Chapman, Caroline Weston,

M. W. Chapman, L. M. Child, Abby Southwick, Mary Willey, Lavinia Hillon, M. A. W. Johns T. Southwick, M. F. Rogers, E. A. Winslow, Louis Loring, E. F. Meriam, A. T. G. Phillips, H. Tufts, C. Sargent,
E. L. Follen,
A. W. Weston,
L. Sewall,
C. F. Williams Mary Young, M. S. Chapman, E. Philbrick. Helen E. Garrison, C. Howard,

H. S. Adams.

NOTICE TO THE FRIENDS FROM THE

VARIOUS TOWNS.

They will find AMORY HALL, corner of West and Washington streets, up stairs, open for their reception, on TUESDAY, the 21st, and friends in wait ing to receive them. The Fair commences on WED-NESDAY, the 22d, at 9 o'clock, and continues through the week. The friends, both in town and country, are requested to make what arrangements they can for furnishing the refreshment tables.

The Anti-Slavery Fair.

The object of this Fair is too well known, and its claims to the patronage of all who desire to aid in the overthrow of American slavery, without bloodshed o funds to the cause of freedom larger than has been realized on any previous occasion. We call attention to the description of the articles that will be offered for sale, as given in another column. No mention is made of country produce ; but we presume our friend in the country, who can furnish this more easily than they can money, will not be backward in forwardin such gifts as may be in their power-butter, cheese apples, poultry, &c. &c. These will be sure to

a prompt sale.

Among the valuable publications that will be offer ed at the Book Table, we would specially comment the LIBERTY BELL, and the last Annual Report of the Boston Female A. S. Society, by Mrs. Chapman Those who shall furnish supplies for the Refresh nent Tables will render peculiarly valuable service.

It occurs to us that there may be many persons at a distance, who, from their location, will not be able to attend the Fair, but who, nevertheless, would be glad to patronize it. If such would enclose in letters adlressed to us, or to either of the members of the Con mittee of the Fair, such sums as they can afford to spend, and designate such articles as they would like to purchase, or leave it discretionary with the Comlittee, their kind wishes might be easily gratified.

Remember, the Fair will be opened n Wednes ay morning next, and will be continued until Saturday evening, at Amory Hall, corner of Washington and West streets, up stairs. Now for an effort that shall cause Liberty to shout, and Slavery to how!!

'Tippecanoe, and Tyler too!'

In looking over, a few days since, an old volume of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, we found an article copied from the Cincinnati Independent Pres of 1822; giving an account of an occurrence in that city, very disgraceful to the character of Gen. Harrion-he having seized a colored woman, named Betty, as his slave, (whom he had promised to set free, in case she would accompany him to Cincinnati,) beaten her with his cane in an unmerciful manner, and carried her away. This we have copied into our last page—not with the fealings of a partisan, nor with a desire unnecessarily to disturb the ashes of the dead, out as furnishing additional evidence of the pro-slavery haracter of the late Gen. Harrison, and to excite re gret in the bosoms of those abolitionists who, in an vil hour of unequalled political excitement, aided in levating him to the office of President of the United

the Emancipator and Free American, an article re specting certain slaves of John Tyler, who claim to e his own children, and one of whom bears his name These developments are sickening to the heart. It is well that the senseless ' Hurrah for Tippecanoe, and Tyler too!' has ceased to be heard in the land.

Another Congressional Gag !

The Right of Petition has again been immolated of the altar of Slavery, and by northern hands! By characteristic ruse on the part of the southern delega-tion, the rules of the last session of Congress, exclu-ding anti-slavery memorials, have been adopted for the Present session, until such time as swo-thirds of the House of Representatives shall be willing to take up the subject for discussion! Nearly all the demo-cratic (1) members, North and South, went for the gag. The whig members of all the free States voted manimously against it, except Ohio, which gave I i favor, Indiana 3, and Illinois 1—also, 4 from slavehold ing whigs. The manner in which this outrageous end was obtained was villanous in the extreme. Particulars in our next. T Send on your petitions! Their presentation cannot be refused.

CITY ELECTION.—The whole number of votes cast over 9000; of which Chapman (the present Mayor who is re-elected) received 4730; Greene, 3558 Leighton, 578. There were between two and thre undred scattering votes, chiefly for Prancis Jackson

DONATIONS. Among the donations recently mad DONATIONS—A Right to domainous recently made to the Mass. A. S. Society are \$100 from Andrew Robeson, 100 from Samuel Rodman, 100 from Elizabeth Rodman, 50 from Elizabeth Rodman, Jr. and 22 from W. H. Stowell, all of New-Bedford.

nr Mr West's communication was not received i eason for our present number.

II The proceedings of the Bristol Co. Society are in type for our next number.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBERATOR Boston, Nov. 26, 1841.
The committee of the Liberator feel compelled b

its present embarrassed circumstances, to give notice not be continued to those persons whose subscription for the present year remains unpaid.

The present financial condition of the Liberato rendering an immediate supply of funds indispensable the committee request that immediate attention ma be bestowed upon the bills which have been forward ed 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

Agents are carneally requested to forward their sounts, and any funds in their hands, to the Gener Agent, without any delay.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alshams, we leath was recently reported, has arrived at Was an, in good order and condition, weighing some balls usual.

The yellow fover was raging with great St. Jago de Cuba, at the last advices, an of American seamen had fallen victims. Gov. Bacny, of Alabama, has been a Senator, in place a C. C. Clay, resigned.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of collections made by J. A. Collins in October November, 1841.

Notettons Made November, 1841.

Notiford Of George Kidder, 37c.: David Campbell, 25c.; John B. Morre, 25c.; Cash 10c.; Jer. J. Carter, 21.50; Ephm. Wright, 25c; Almira Foster, 40c; Jacob Usgood, 50c.; Wm. Brown, 10c; Hilliard Woodward, 10c; Augusta Osgood, 25c.; Maria Osgood, 50c; Geo. Perry, 25c.; W. K. Ellia, 25c; Caleb White, 50c: Samuel H. Nichols, 21.00; H. Herrick, 25c.; Rauben M. Leighton, 25c; Lucy Davis, 21.00; M. B. Erskine, 25c; Susan Leighton, 25c; Lu, M. A. Blake, 25c; Susan Leighton, 25c; J. M. A. Blake, 25c; Sophia Keyes, 25c; Polly Stevens, 50c; Nathan Harding, 25c; Ois. Lougley, 35c; Jos. Richardson, 50c; Mrs. Austin Wright, 25c; Francis Leighton, 50c; Charles A. Hudson, 510c; Mar. K. Perry, 25c; Emery B. Perry, 25c; Nancy Chickering, 50c; Asenith B. Hudson, 50c. \$16 07

Hudson, 50c. Shepherd, \$1 00; cash, \$1 00; do 50c; do 50c; do 50c; do 50c; do 50c; do 50c; Mary Robershaw, 50c; cash, 25c; Betsey Winslow, 25c; A. Engley, 12c; Lewis Flaher, 25c; S. Gray, \$1 00; Abigail B. Turner, 25c; cash, 35c; Isaac Fisher, 50c; Wm. Lawis, 25c. Fest Beylston—A. S. Society, Wm. White, Trensurer.

Soc; Isane Fisher, 50c; Wm. Lawis, 25c.
West Boyldson—A. S. Society, Wm. White,
Treasurer,
Philadelphis—Lucretia Mott,
Framinghom.—Sundry Friends.
Holden—Charles White, \$5 00; J. D. Fuller,
\$1 00; James E. Chener, \$3 00; John Richardson, \$1 00; Benjamin Abbatt, 100; Moses
Smith, 2 00; F. White, 100; William P.
Payne, 100; Elnatian Davis, 1 00.
Retland—Dea. Mead, 5 00; G. S. Flint, 2 00.
Princeton—Alfred Bemon, 1 00; Albert C.
Howe, 1 00; John Fessenden, 50c; Wm. S.
Everett, 1 00.
North Atlebore—Cash, 12c; Dea. Burgess,
50c; cash, 50c; do. 25c; Sundry Friends,
75c; Timothy Hancock, 1 00; H. N. Daggett,
1 00; N. F. Daggett, 12c; Samuel Guild,
25c; Mary E. Arnold, 12c; Mary A. Cargill, 25c; cash, 25c; John White, 1., 25c;
James G. Albrough, 25c; Sundry Friends,
1 71; Cynthin K. Hatch, weekly con. 1 00.
Wrenthem—Jeremish Cowell, weekly con.
Lynn—Sarah Alley, weekly con. 4 50; Mercy
Buffum, do. 1 12.
Groton—Orphia Merriam,
Attleboro—L. Wilmarth, 1 00; Ezra-Reed, 40c;
cash, 20c; David Brown, 1 00; cash, 12c;
do. 25c; do. 13c; do. 50c; J. W. Capren,
25c; H. Clafton & Son, 40c; cash, 25c; H. Capneter, 1 00; C. B. Carpenter, 62c; cash,
13c; Sarah Carpenter, 1 00; cash, 25c; H.
Carponter, 1 00; C. B. Carpenter, 62c; cash,
13c; Sarah Carpenter, 1 00; cash, 25c; H.
Stone, 1 00; cash, 12c.

Hebron-wills—Oren F. Ferry, weekly con.
Rebobed-B. Randall, 25c; cash, 25c.

Notion—Catharine Shepherd, weekly con. 14c;
Edwin Freeman, 50c; Josiah Hersey, 100;
A. Wheeler, 25c; cash, 7c; do. 10c; M.
Stone, 1 00; Laban Lincoln, 50c; James O.
Messenger, 50c; Otis Reed, 50c; Jesse H.
Blending, 25c; Franpy Stone, 6c; cash, 10c;
do. 25c; do. 25c; do. 6c; Roxanna Freeman,
12c; Ichabed Perry, 17c; Mary Lane, 37c;
Zenss Carpenter, 1 00; Albert Burrows, 1 00;
A. Wheeler, 25c; cash, 7c; do. 10c; M.
Stone, 1 00; Laban Lincoln, 50c; James O.
Messenger, 50c; Otis Reed, 50c; Jesse H.
Blending, 25c; Franpy Stone, 6c; cash, 10c;
do. 25c; do. 25c; do. 6c; Roxanna Freeman,
12c; ichabed Perry, 17c; Mary Lane, 37c;
Zenss Carpenter, 100; Albert Burrows, 1

Holden—C. White,
Gardner—James Cooledge, 1 00; Harrison
Howe, 1 00; Sarah M. Woodbury, 1 00; R.
G. Corvee, 1 00; L. Williams, 50c; Viola
Bush, 50c; Mary Glazier, 35c; Joseph Jackson, 1 00; Joel Corvee, 1 00; Cephas M.
Perry, 1 00; Joseph Whiting, 2d, 1 00; J. A.
Whitney, 50c; A. B. Jackson, 50c; Betsey
K. Matthews, 1 00; cash, 1 70; Sundry
Friends, 9 50.

S. PHILBRICK, Trees. N. B. Should any errors or omissions be discovered in the Treasurer's Reports at any time, it is his particular request to be notified of the same, that they may be corrected. In such numerous collections of small sums, it requires particular care to avoid mis-

Thomas Whalley, of Charlotte, Vt. is informed and that the matter to which he refers shall be adusted to his satisfaction.

DIED-in Reading, Dec. 8, Mr Sumner W. Parker

NOTICES.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Society will be held at Rockport, on Tuesday, the 11th of January, at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped there will be a full delegation from ev-ery town in the county. JAMES D. BLACK, Res. Sec. Danvers, Dec. 6, 1841.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society will be held at Littlers, on FRIDAY, the 7th of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

It is hoped that full delegations will come from every town in the County. Slavery is trembling under the well-directed fire of abolition, and it is no time to be lukewarm in the cause.

SAMUEL C. WHEFLER Scale SAMUEL C. WHEELER, Sec'y,

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

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

Also, for sale as above, the Eighth Annual Report of the Boston Pemale Anti-Slavery Society, from the pen of its Secretary, Maria W. Chapman. Price 6 1.4 cents.

LIBERTY HEAD QUARTERS AND READING

The Boston Liberty Association has leased the rooms 32 Washington Street, 3d story, and fitted up a large Reading Room, and place for anti-slavery meetings, capable of holding 280—where all the anti-slavery paper 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.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG

Ain, Sandy and Jenng. Come, come, jolly Harry, cried Waters, 'tis time There's Hawkins with reason, and Jewett with

rhyme; Come, hear what the temperance lecturers say, And sign the tectotalers' paper to-day.'

No, no, my old codger, he answered with speed, not to be caught by that gammon, indeed Besides, if I sign, what will Swigginton say? So none of your cold-water-doings to-day.

Stay, stay, my good fellow, and mind what you do Both whiskey and rum are bad liquors for you; You've been very frequently 'over the bay,' Come, join the tectotalers' banner to-day.'

No, no, old aquatic, he answered again, 'You'd like a stiff bumper yourself, it is plain Besides, I've got used to it now, as they say, So I'll drink and be jolly, at least for to-day.'

Good by to you then, Waters gravely replied 'You mistake your own welfare, it can't be denie For would you but heer what the lecturers say, You'd join the tectotalers' banner to-day.'

Stay, stay, honest Waters,' said he with a smile, L've been thinking you're right in the main, all th while; Let drunkards and rum-sellers laugh as they may,

I'll sign the tectotalers' paper to-day.'

BRO. GARRISON:

Your usual good taste, in the selection of poetry for the Liberator, has led me to think more favorably than I otherwise should, of a hasty effusion of mine addressed 'To John Quincy Adams'—at least, to think so well of it as to desire that, if published at all it might appear in the form in which it was originally written. Having observed several typographical ar 19th November, you will—if it is not asking too much space—do me the favor to republish the piece, as corrected, when it will not exclude more important matter from your valuable paper.

From the Herald of Freedom. TO JOHN Q. ADAMS. On reading his Argument in case of the Amistad Cap tives. " SIC ITUR AD ABTRA."

The notes of the swan are the sweetest when dying The forest most splendid in Autumn's decay-The cun seems the greater with disc almost lying Repos'd in the shroud of the rich parting day.

Thou, too, revered patrict, statesman, and sage-Thy liquid eye brightening the scholar's deep bro With the order of youth and the wisdom of age, No er in fulness of fame shone so brightly as

Thy youth itself manhood—thy manhood mature, Bayond fairest examples of richly earn'd fame, Would seem to have left little room to secure, In life's last decline, a still more deathless na

But for this thy defence of the poor and oppress'd-This labor of love for the perishing slave— This noblest of efforts that wrong be redress'd, And fraud the most foul find its reprobate grave

For this, and, still more, for thy name freely given, In aid of a cause by earth's great ones despised, Ascriptions of praise will ascend unto Heaven,
And thy efforts, blest richly, most richly be prized

The song of the captive shall blend with the sighing From Afric's palm groves, and each sweet sunn fountain-

Nor the praise for deliverance cease but in vying or the praise for deliverance community With the prayer for earth's freedom from valley G. K.

The following lines on West India Emancipation are from the pen of Lord Morpeth, who is now on a visit to this country. We hope that the zeal and eloquence which he displayed at keme, in advocating the cause of the West Indian slave, will not be cold and silent while with us; but that his sympathies will go out for the American bondmen, and his exertions in the cause of human freedom never cease, "Till every land hath rent the chain."—Pa. Freeman. ODE

ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY Proudly on Crossy's tented wold The Lion flag of England flew;
As proudly gleamed its crimson fold
O'er the dun heights of Waterloo: But other lyres shall greet the brave; Sing now, that we have freed the Slave The ocean plain where Nelson bled. Pair Commerce plies with peaceful on Duteous o'er Britain's clime to shed The gathered spoil of every shore; across the Atlantic sea. Shout, shout ye, that the slave is free.

And Eloquence, in rushing streams.
Has flowed o'er halls and courts for Cr kindled 'mid yet loftier dreams, The glowing burst of glorious Song; Let both their noblest burthen pour, To tell that Slavery is no more

Bright Science, through each field of space, Has urged her mist-dispelling car, Coy Nature's hidden reign to trace, To weigh each wind, and count each star; Yet stay, thou proud Philosophy! First stoop to bid Mankind be free.

With all her soft and generous train, To guild the lustre of the throne, And guard the labors of the plain; Ye hoirs of ancient Runneymede!

Your slaves—O could it be?—are freed.

Ah! for the tale the slave could speak; Ah ! for the shame of Britain's sway, On Afric's sands the maddened shrick, 'Neath Indian suns the burning day: Ye sounds of guilt-ye sights of gore-Away! for Slavery is no more

'Mid the drear baunts of Force and Strife, The Ministers of Peace shall stand, And pour the welling words of Life Around a parched and thirsty land; While, spread beneath the tamarind tree, Rise thappy homes and altars free.

Ye isles that court the tropic rays, Ye feathery bowers, ye fairy bays, In more than fable now—the Blest: Wast on each gale your choral strain, Till every land has rent the chain.

Oh! England, empire's home and head, Mighty the billow crest to tread, ty to rule the battle hour-But mightier to retrieve and save, Rejoice, that thou hast freed the Slave!

A LITTLE WORD. A motion or a tear, Has often healed the heart that's broken, And made a friend sincere,

A word—a look—has crushed to earth Full many a budding flower, Which had a suile but owned its birth, Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then deem it not an idle thing A pleasant word to speak; he face you wear—the thoughts you brit The heart may heal or break.

SELECTIONS

From the Non-Besistant. War and Slavery -- The Clergy.

Once more I apprehend it my duty to pen in support of what I believe to be it and testimony of Jesus Christ, as tang when personally amongst men in that pre-and more particularly in his excellent se-

pen in support of what I believe to be the doctrine and testimony of Jesus Christ, as taught by him when personally amongst men in that prepared body, and more particularly in his excellent sermon on the mount. And when I take a prospective view of what is called the christian world, or even of christian America, and behold the professed followers of the Prince of Peace, ministers and laymen, engaged in tearing from men their dearest rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; reducing them by millions to slavery, with all its attendant train of horrors; and mardering and mangling each other at pleasure, with guns, swords, pistola, dirks, bowigknives, brickbatz, clubs and stones; seeming desirous to excel in these atrocious acts of cruelty and bloodshed; or, in other words, pouring out each other's blood like water, I am filled with indignation.

It was indeed a cause of rejoicing to my soul to hear, annidet all this carnage and blood, the voice of non-resistance and anti-slavery from New-England's fills: and may it spread, under the fostering care of Almighty God, until the last slave in the world is free, and the last blow of revenge from man is turned to a kiss of love.

Believing, as I do, that those are the most formidable enemies to the peaceful kingdom of the Son of God, who are occupying some of the highest stations in the different churches, to whom the people are looking for counsel and instruction, (though I would recommend to all people not to depend upon the ministers, nor divines, nor any other person, to know the way of life and salvation, for 'wo to the man who trusteth in man, or maketh flesh his arm; but let our trust be in the Lord alone, who, according to the scriptures, has come to teach his people himself;) for they are crying peace, peace, when there is no peace, plastering with untempered mortar; and, like our first parents, sewing fig-leaves together, and making aprons, to cover transgression and sin, I would bear my testimony against them.

These sentiments have been introduce

are either supporters of war and slavery, or opposers of them. And it is my humble opinion, that it will make but little difference, in the day of final retribution, whether we are open supporters of these evils, or supporting them behind the curtains; for that all-penetrating eye of Jehovah cannot be blinded nor deceived; for we shall appear before him in all our

or supporting them behind the curtains; for that allpenetrating eye of Jehovah cannot be blinded nor
deceived; for we shall appear before him in all our
naked reality.

Just look for a moment through the length and
breadth of the land, and behold the false prophets
and false ministers crying peace, peace, when almost three millions of men, women and children are
groaning in all the agonies of slavery, and war and
rumors of war are in the land; crying peace, peace,
and holding up both hands to stop the progress of
liberty and peace. Such, I apprehend, is the situation of a certain writer in the State of Indiana, and
his apologist, in replying to a former communication
of mine, over the signatures of 'P.' and 'O.' to be
found in the celumns of the Non-Resistant. I take
it for granted, that they profess to be opposed to slavory and war. Jesus has informed us that a tree is
known by its fruit, and it is a common saying, that
'actions speak louder than words.' I do not wish to
be barsh or severe, for I feel nothing but love and
good will to all the homan family; but it does appear to me, that they are stabbing that arm of
power which has been raised, by almighty Goodness, for the emsneipation of the slave, to secured the
jubilee of our nation, and for doing sway all wars
and fightings; thus lending their support to these
great evils, under the specious plea that they are
doing God service. And as a last resort, clinging to
the horns of the altar, and opposing them on the
ground that they are not apparalled with the same
power that Jesus and his disciples were; and that
they are handling holy things with unnallowed
hands. As evidence that this is the case, 'O.' has
referred to some of the Editor's notes, and says: 'It
will be found, that not only do they not pretend to
possess this power, but they do not consider it necessary.' Now let us listen to a short extract from
the Report of the Executive Committee of the NewEngland Non-Resistence Society, when speaking of England Non-Resistence Society, when speaking of that Society it says, 'Though it recognizes the divinity of CHRIST'S mission, acknowledges him as its guide and leader, rallies around his cross, and points to his example as one that must be imitated, &c. What plainer recognition of the divine power points to his example as one that must be imitated,"
c.c. What plainer recognition of the divine power
can we wish for, than to acknowledge Christ for their
guide and leader, and to imitate his example? Certainly if he is their leader, it must be by his eternal
power that he leads them; and it they imitate his
example, they must dwell in the same power that he
did. Many other quotations of this character might
be made; but I apprehend this is sufficient to expose the fallacy of that pretended hely opposition to
the cause of non-resistance.

H.

From the Practical Christian.

The South---Its Spirit----Lynch Law.

There is one fact which places the South before the world in a most shocking position, and that is—
it thirst for the blood of abolitionist? It is certainly not safe for Wm. Lloyd Garrison, or any of his prominent coadjutors, to cross Mason and Dixon's ine—they even, living south of it, being the judges. For what fiendish threats have they publicly sent forth to the world against these men! Rewards even have been offered for their heads. And admit-

prominent coacluors, to cross hason and bloos line—they even, living south of it, being the judges. For what fiendish threats have they publicly sent forth too the world against these men! Rewards even have been offered for their heads. And, admitting for argument's sake, as we do not, of course, in fact, that their zealous opposition to slavery is wrong, their enemies must, to say the least, be totally ignorant of the distinguishing principle of Christianity, thus to attempt to deny that Jesus teaches an opposite principle? And if the ministers of the South are not faithful in rebuking the disposition so prevalent around them, to retaliate upon the North, what are they but the servants of oppressors, rather than of God? Or, if they encourage it, as they evidently do, who can say that they are often censured in too strong language, by even the most 'fanancal' anti-slavery press in the land? What! those who pretend to be the ambassadors of the Prince of Peace, one in design with those who seek the lives of the friends of the down-trodden and bruised! Oh! how strange is it, that, with the light of the gospel shining upon them, such characters suppose they are what they profess to be! Why, it is impossible that they should be the successors of the apostles—herdles of the cross.

But it would be dangerous for them to call upon their brethren not to proceed against abolitionists as they are proceeding—to call upon them to leave judgment with God. They would be considered as false to the 'pecuriar institution'—as the secret agents of abolitionists, and so be likely to be destroyed themselves. This will be said by some. And suppose that by reason of their faithfules, this should be their position? Is not the post of duty often a post of danger? and does not one prove himself onworthy to fill the ministerial office, if he has not the moral courage to 'cry aloud' against corruption, and 'spare not?' If such are in the pelpit, as they evidently are, and in neary all pulpits, they ought immediately to retire into private

ough fear of being themselves devour n let them say that they have not vir-igh to be faithful servants of the Most High accordingly. And, if this be their situation ther striking proof of the great wickedness

to death when we take up our abode in their midst, but to do the same to their own citizens, if they dare firmly and perseveringly to censure them for so doing? Oh! with what an evil spirit are they saturated? Reader, what kind of a people, in your sober judgment, is that which pounces upon the friends of orior or even upon the friends of vice? Are they not in this respect abominable, and without the fear of the Just One before their eyes? Are they not of Statarather than of Christ?—and this, though they call themselves 'orthodox' or 'liberal' Christians? So decides the light that is in me—and I believe it is not darkness. What! not prudent even for a Chanwing, or a May, kind spirits as they are, to visit a certain portion of their country?—not prudent for them to visit those who are tenacious of the title of Christian, and wha think themselves wronged by boing denominated unbelievers! Oh, all they who have such a revengeful and foul spirit, are of their father the wicked one. Are they not? And, by the way, so are they who here at the North mob the colored people, and their friends—dragging them from the rail-road cars, and otherwise insulting, abusing, and mangling them. Nor are they to be excepted from this censure, who look down from the high places of authority, and sanction such abominations. And that affair at Lynn depot, of which nearly all have heard something—a mob sanctioned, if not headed by one Stephen A. Chase, a Quaker, and which shamefully assaulted friend Collins, of the Anti-Slavery Society, and Frederick Douglas, an eloquent fugitive slave, that must receive a particular notice in our paper, if circumstances admit, before it gets to be too late. Such disgraceful scenes are becoming so frequent, that every press, and every polpit, ay, and every man, and every woman, should speak of them as being of Satan. He unchristianizes himself who participates in them in any way. Christianity requires us to leave the punishment of even our worst enemies to food. 'Christian non-resistance, consistently prac

Health Seekers.

There are many health seekers in the land. Some are seeking health exclusively for the soul, to the entire neglect of health of body. They see not that a healthy and right state of mind and heart cannot be enjoyed with a diseased and unhealthy body. Many persons who are troubled with irritability and petulance, lay it to a 'wrong state of heart,' when it is generally chargeable to a wrong state of body. The body and mind being intimately connected, if the nervous system is irritated, and the system diseased by a wrong course of living, the mind and heart are affected, and, in spite of ourselves, we shall manifect trritability and petulance in our conduct. And this irritability can be overcome only by removing the cause of it. Therefore, he that would have salvation, must present his body as well as his soul, 'a living sacrifice' to the truth—harmonize with every law of his being. One might as well look for a healthy state of body while he is taking arsenic all the time, as to look for a right state of mind and heart while he kindles up in his body the fires of hell, by a wrong course of living, in diet, &cc. Health Seekers.

of mind and heart while he kindles up in his body the fires of hell, by a wrong course of living, in diet, &c.

After having, through a violation of every law of their physical being, broken down the constitution, and impaired its energies, men set about adopting methods of recovery. Some who can 'afford it' take a trip to England, or some other foreign part. It has become quite fashionable for ministers to make a voyage to England for the 'benefit of their health. And their apology for ill health is, that, having been continually at work 'serving the Lord,' and his service was so hard, they have 'impaired' their health, and are now obliged to go to England to recover it. The Lord's service requires no injury to health in mind, soul or body. No man or class of men can be required to violate one law in obeying another law. All the laws of God harmonize; and he that thinks it necessary to habitually violate physical law in order to obey moral law, is certainly ignorant of God's government and law, as a harmonious whole, and needs to learn and know more of God's government and laws, as a harmonious whole, and needs to learn and know more of God's government and laws, as a harmonious confectionary to use on the voyage, showing pretty plainly the cause of his illness was in the abose of the stomach, and not in 'serving the Lord.'

Let ministers travel, even as do other men, if they wish to; but they need not be at the expense and trouble of going to England in search of health, for they had much better search for it in learning and removing the causes of disease. And if exercise in the pure and open air is needed, they can be

and removing the causes of disease. And if exercise in the pure and open air is needed, they can be
easily obtained in any part of the country. Let
them seek such exercise in some kind of out-door
manual labor that shall interest them, and adopt a
proper and natural diet and regimen, throw drugs,
confectionary, &c. to the dogs, and they shall find
the health which a trip to England, and a continuance in injurious habits, cannot give. And when
they have once truly recovered their health, they
need not again impair it in what they call 't he service of the Lord,' for He requires no such service.

These things are stated as facts, and not for the
purpose of waging war against ministers us a class.

purpose of waging war against ministers as a class. He that professes to live and speak the truth, and does not, wars against himself. Who would war against a fallen man?—Health Journal.

The Portugese Slave Trade.

The Portugese Slave Trade.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board her Majesty's ship Acorn, dated

St. Helena, 4th Sopt. 1841.

'On our passage here from Rio Janeiro, when about half way across, a sail was reported one morning at daylight, and chase was immediately given, the stranger also making sail, and putting before the wind, which looked very suspicious. At about eight o'clock we had neared him considerably, and fired a blank gun and hoisted our colors. No answer! At ten o'clock we were closing her fast, and observing that it was a slaver, with slaves on board, fired several shot over her, which at last made her hoist Portuguese colors, and round to. On getting alongside of her, and when in the act of hoisting out and lowering our boats, the villain of a captain put his helm up, and ran right on board of us. Luckily we were too quick for him in making sail again, and so sustained no damage. I was the first on board, and such a sight I never saw before, and hope never to see again—first, one of the crew lying shot through the shoulder, and shody caring for him in the least; secondly, the captain two-thirds drunt, and very abusive and insolent; and last, though not least, about 530 poor creatures crowded between decks, where they could but just sit upright. The smell and sight of their poor emmeiated bodies were dreadful, and although only 14 days out, 22 had died of the small pox, and 20 others had it also—indeed, so reduced were they, that it was difficult to decide, at a glance, the sex of the poor women and girls, so a vestige of feature remaining by which to distinguish them. Two or three of them were lifted with one hand with the greatest-case. Such a sight I never saw. We sent the slaver; (the Anna by name,) the same evening to Rio for condemnation.

Free Labor. Whig Policy.

An examination of the late census, and a comprison of it with previous ones, must convince a one, that the political power of the slavehold States is repidly dwindling away. The free Stathave now a large majority of the national House Representatives, and after the new apportionme based on the late census, their majority will overwhelming. It is a demonstrated fact that, ow to slavery or some other cause, the Southern States

merely, laying principle entirely aside, whose i ests had a political party best consult, those of free States or those of the slave States? How a party best obtain and maintain the sacendency, by legislating for free labor, or for slave labor? No one can doubt. No party cut be permanently successful which does not secure the support of the free States.

Yet in the face of this obvious truth, it is perfectly manifest that one of the political parties at least is wodded to the support of the slaveholding interest. Not a principle does it advocate, not a measure does it propose, whose tendency is not to advance the interests of slave labor over those of free labor. And is there not too much reason to fear that some portion of the other party, even here at the North, is incurred with the same spirit? Has not there been a disposition, among politicians at least, to yield to southern dictation, and even to give up favorite measures to conciliate southern favor? Witness the hesitating course of some northern whigs on the Tariff question, and the open, blustering advocacy of free trade nations by some leading whig papers of New-York. Witness, too, the anxiety with which the result of southern elections is looked for, and the groans when a cotton growing State declares on the Yet in the face of this obvious truth, it is perfectly the hester.

Tariff question, and of free trade nations by some of New-York. Witness, too, the analytic result of southern elections is looked for, and groans when a cotton growing State declares of the southern electronic state. We most heartily wish that the southern electronic state white party could examine the southern electronic state. groans when a cotton growing State declares Locofoco side. We most heartily wish that cotton State of them all was hopelessly, irred bly, Locofoco—that the whig party could exp could hope—nothing from their favor. They then see more clearly which way true policy

could hope—nothing from their favor. They would then see more clearly which way true policy would lead them.

A perception of this tendency of the parties to court the alliance of the cotton raising and slave breeding interests has led many excellent men, at the North, to abandon both the parties, and form themselves into a third party, whose cardinal object is the overthrow of slavery. Our readers are well aware that we have no favor for slavery, nor sympathy with its supporters. We regard it as THE CURSE of the country. But it is equally well known that we regard this third party movement as impolitic, injudicious; likely to injure the very cause it is designed to aid. A political party can never be based on an isolated principle. But if it is likely to mjure the anti-slavery cause, it is certain to injure, if not checked, to overthrow the whig cause. Though it must ever be small, it will prevent either party from having a decided superiority at the North, and thus emble the South, by joining with one party at the North, and thus emble the South, by joining with one party at the North, and unisputed sway—to sustain every principle which it cherishes, to carry every measure which it supports. Such seems likely to be the result until the South comes to a clearer perception of the true interests of the country, or until one party at the North shall throw off all dependance upon southern favor, and bid defiance to southern dictation.

In this state of things, is it not most manifest that

until one party at the North shall throw off all dependance upon southern favor, and bid defiance to southern dictation.

In this state of things, is it not most manifest that the true policy of the whig party is to declare itself at once independent of the cotton growing interest, and fearlessly advocate the measures which the interests of free labor require? If it is necessary, outhit it not, for its own sake, to cut entirely loose from all dependance upon southern favor, and become a northern and western—a free labor—party? But the whole of this is not necessary, as we will show thereafter. There are one or two partially slaveholding States, which will ching to us, and go heart and hand with us, in support of the measures which the interests of free labor demand.

The question still remains—what are the measures which the interests of free labor require? We will endeavor to answer this question in some subsequent number.

We do not wish to be misunderstood; we propose no hostility to southern interests properly understood.

We do not wish to be misunderstood; we propose no hostility to southern interests properly understood. We believe time will show that they too would be benefited by the measures which the interests of the North and West demand. But that the measures which the protection of free labor requires is certain And it is hostility to these measures only which we presch.

From the Cincinnati Independent Press of 1822. Slavery Again 111

Slavery Again!!!

William Henry Hurrison attempts to justify his universal support of slavery by the Constitution of the United States. This is another evidence of his want of candor. There is not a word in that instrument that allows slavery; nor is the word slavery mentioned in it. Our Declaration of Independence says, 'All men are born Free and Equal;' and the Constitution says, 'the United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government. Every man must be his own judge, whether it is consistent in a republican government, to enslave an innocent person who was 'born free.'

One very important fact deserves here to be noticed. General Harrison does not appear to doubt the right of the State Legislatures to make their

ticed. General Harrison does not appear to doubt the right of the State Legislatures to make their own laws on the subject of slavery. Arkansas is not a state, but a territory; and its Legislature is Congress. Congress, then, has power to peas any law for the government of that territory, weich its Legislature would have, if it was a state. Under this view of the subject, we should suppose the General might at least have allowed the children of slaves to be made free at the age of twenty-five years; thus affording one 'facility to get rid of this curse.'

years; thus affording one 'facility to get rid of this cure.'

A circumstance transpired about seven years ago in this city, which shows clearly the tyrannical disposition of this self-styled 'ardent friend of human liberty.' The story is related by the family who witnessed the scene, as follows.—About the time above stated, Gen. Harrison entered the house of Mr. Jacob Hoops, on Sixth-street, in search of a black woman named Betty, whose services he claimed. He found her at her work in the kitchen, and immediately ordered her to get her clothes and follow him. The woman started to go up shirs, which were at that time in an unfinished state, and as she was old and clumsy, and probably withal a good deal agitated, she found it difficult to ascend. Whereupon the General fell a beating her with his cane, in a most unmercitial manner, and actually broke it by the violence of the blows. Notwithstanding he was William H. Harrison, late a general in the army, he received a severe reprimand from a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Hoops, which, if it did not shame him, very much astonished him! Mr. Hoops, hearing a disturbance in the house, whith in and enquired the cause; whereupon the 'Aumans', noble-

lady, the daughter of Mr. Hoops, which, if it did not shame him, very much astonished him! Mr. Hoops, hearing a disturbance in the house, went in and enquired the cause; whereupon the 'humane,' noblehearted General, seeing a man in the house, immediately retired. Shortly after, he had the woman arrested according to law, took her before a magistrate, and substantiated his claim to her.

Now came on the second act of this heart-rending scene. The woman, '(as might be expected from the treatment she had received,) utterly refused to go with the General. She said he had agreed to set her free at a certain time, on condition she would come with him from Vincennes to this State; that she had left her husband, and come on that condition; and that the time uppointed had expired. But her entreaties were of pe avail: this friend of 'human freedom' had her dragged in a most shocking, brutal manner across the common to his beat on the river!! Incontestible proof will be given to these statements, if called for.

Mr. Hoops lives on sixth street, near the Episcopal church. His family can teasify to the truth of the transactions in his house.

Judicial Anecdote.

Previous to the last war, when Judge Chase, a U. Senator from New Hampshire, was on his way to

liver the sentence of the court to the following effect:

"Tim Flangan, you are found guilty of stealing a pair of boots. You stole in the fall of the year, which aggravates the offence; for had you wolen them in the heat of summer, the sufferer could have walked abroad barefooted, without serious inconvenience. But the case is worse than this. You stole the boots from a great man—from Judge Chase—and not only from Judge Chase, but from a Senator in the great American Congress, and that too previous to the compencement of an important session—a momentous period, when it was expected on every side that war against Great Britain was to be declared. See, and stand aghast at the results which might have nesued from your nefarious act. The Judge might have been disposed to cast his vote against the war; his vote might have been the turning point of the matter. By the loss of his boots, he might have been delayed several days in obtaining others, and in the mean time, the awful question of war or no war might have been brought up. In consequence of his absence, the decision might have been in favor of war, and thus upon you, sir, would have rested the whole responsibility of that terrible event.

You, and you only would have been accountable

have reated the whole responsibility of event.

You, and you only would have been accountable for the immense expense of treasure resulting from the conflict—for the blood of thousands spilled on the field of battle—for plunderings and burnings—for massacres and carnage—for our wives and daughters butchered or violated—for the tears and agony of widows and orphans! Yes, sir, all this would have rested upon you; and in consideration of the hein-ousness of your offence, in view of those dreadful consequences which might have resulted from your act, the court sentence you to six months imprison ment in the common jail."

Judge E delivered this without a smile; and the man seeing whom he had to deal with, thus address-ad him in turn;

ed him in turn;

'May it plase yer Honor, it's an asy sintince, to be shure, for sich a dade as yer Honor says, but I'd be afther puttin' it to yer Honor's conscience if six months ben't a very unfortunate pariod to sit me doon for. I'll be comin' out of jail jist as winter is coomin' on, an', may-be I won't be able to be gittin' work, and then I'll be deprived o' boots to me fate, and vittles to me mouth. If yer Honor, noo, wud be kind and jontale enough to sit me doon for three or nine months, it ud be more considherate in yer Honor, intirely.'

or nine months, it ud be more considerate in yer Honor, intirely?

'Very good, Mr. Prisoner,' replied the Judge, still perfectly composed in countenance, 'the court, in consideration of the validity of your plea, reduce the term to three months. Take him away.'

Civil War in Texas.

From the following statement, contained in one of the Texas papers, it would seem that that community of rogues and rascals have 'got by the ears. That they should quarrel among themselves is, in our view, no matter of surprise. The wonder is, that they have been at peace so long. If they do nothing worse than use each other up, the world will be not much the loser. From the Natchitoches Herald, Oct. 23.

From the Natchisoenes Fieraid, vol. 26.

For some time past, the parties in Eastern Texas known as the Regulators and Moderators, have been indulging in seditious broils and feuds, committing retaliatory acts of outrage on the lives and property of the citizens, rendering the peace and security of the citizens, rendering the peace and security of the community precarious in the extreme. The vio retaliatory acts of outrage on the lives and property of the ceitizens, rendering the peace and security of the ceitizens, rendering the peace and security of the ceitizens, rendering the peace and security of the community precarious in the extreme. The violent measures of each party have at length, we are informed, provoked the Government of Texas to active measures for their suppression, and the Col. Commandant of the Militia of San Augustine county has received orders to draft 200 men to quell the traitorous factions. There will, no doubt, be some blood shed in the event of an encounter. The militia may be joined by the Regulators, but it is believed that the Moderators will be routed out. The object which primarily brought the Regulators together was the honorable wish to rid the community of the more inveterate of a band of loafers, rowdies, and gamblers, who were residing in their midst, and sadly injuring the interest of their community by their ungoverned and layless conduct. The Moderators have risen into distinction by opposing all the acts of the Regulators. In their ranks are this band of desperadoes. Both parties are large in number, and commanders; their dicipline, too, is based on an arbitrary and military code. Whenever a band of either party meet together, a battle ensues, and the victors carry off their prisoners in triumph to their head quarters. So has the battle been hitherto waging, and so it will continue, only increasing in the number of combatants, were no stop put to it by Government. It was but the other day that a professional gentleman, by the name of Dr. Butler, while riding near Shelbyville, was attacked by one of these parties, and his horse shot from under him and himself wounded. As to the amount of citizens they have taken from their pursuits and made prisoners, it is impossible to ascertain. It is said, however, that the Moderators had lately made a capture of thirteen.

ITEMS.

PHINEAS BARNES, Esq., formerly Professor at Warville, and more recently a resident of Brunswick tinguished himself for critical scholarship and inde pendence of thought, and cannot fail to prove an or nament to the editorial fraternity.

The parish clerk of Winkleigh has a salary of a guines a year for winding up the church clock daily. To earn this sum he has to travel 102 miles, ascent and descend 29,000 steps, and haul up 18 tons' weigh 3600 yards.

The bones of GEN. JOSEPH WARREN, who died on Bunker Hill, Jone 17, 1775, lie under St. Paul's Church, in Boston. This fact, we believe, is not gen-erally known.

The Paris correspondent of the N cer, states that all the railroad co-have failed.

magistrate, £100, and ordered to be imprisoned untit is paid, for attempting to smuggle four pounds of

The Abington (Va.) Banner announces the death of Andrew Russell, who was, from the election of Mr. Van Buren, a member of the Presidential Electoral College of Virginia.

Singular Fact.—In the afternoon discourse of Rev. Mr. Eston, at the North Baptist Church, on Sunday last, it was stated that but one death had occurred among the members of the church within the past year. The number of members is about 630.—Hartford Eagle.

Dr. Landman has proved to the entisfaction of New-Yorkers, that the planets are inhabited, he tell whether the men run away with married men or not?

They killed each other.—Two respectable persons of Johnsonburg, Ky. The cause was as usual—woman, and a Dr. Nottis challenged Mr. Bradwick, a lawyer. They fought at twelve paces with rifles, and both shots were fatal. Another instance of the effects of the infamous code of honor.

A Profitable Business.—A Philadelphia correspond-sat of the Boston Travellor, states that Mr. Dor-rance, who recently retired from the United States Hotel, in that city, has cleared \$250,000.

The anthracile equi regions have this year turne out nearly 850,000 tons—which is about 100,000 tor more than they yielded last year.

A Single Vote - Ten Representatives was the late election in Massachusetts, each b najority!

There was upwards of \$30,000 worth of tess reently destroyed by fire in New-York.

Cooking Stove ovens often burn the bread, by plate getting too hot. Spread a layer of clean as over the iron, and it will prevent it. This is moster than putting in brick; bricks cause the plate burn out, and ashes preserve it—Albany Cultivator.

The Philadelphia Ledger mentions as a fact, that the almanac for 1842 is the the whole of the almanac for the year 1788; that is to say, the days of the months fall again on the same days of the weeks, also the movemble feesing &c. &c. &c. so that these who have yet an old one of 1788, need none for 1842.

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