LIBERATOR: TBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, W. Williams, General Agent: LAYERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

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the following gentlemen: FRAN
Data SECK, ELLIS GRAY LOR

LIOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

OL. XI.---NO. 53.

the view, although sufficiently important series to justify and require a very large inserts in a very large in regulate out rolicy, in some degree, by release outstress, so far as their policy may affect countries, so far as their policy may affect countries, so far as their policy may affect countries, and the considerable maritime powers have. All the considerable maritime powers have, and are at this moment actively engaged in are at this moment actively engaged in a real this moment actively engaged in ser such as the preparation on our part. In proportion as reportion on our part. In proportion as preparation on our part. In proportion as preparation on our part. In proportion as any say, we ought, in common prudence, to say on a defences and to our own means of a market of the preparation of the proposed of the prop

nt resolution. The first blow would a through OUR OWN INSTITUsing of resolution. The many content of the content

R social systems.

Restofore we have found in the shallowness of second or security, to a certain extent, and considered we have found in the shallowness of second or second or

solvies. The second contrive. Nothers and the sense of and which we could contrive. Nothers on land which we could contrive. Nothers on land which we could contrive. Nothers on land with the country inmittery garrison could protect us against it, is the exposed condition of our country, such the country of the country o made people to expel him from their farms and an invades? This question admits of but one and the season of the se

against such a practice, as being contrary to the general usage of society, and of hurtful tendency to

general usage of society, and of hurtful tendency to our members.

The meeting has also been brought into painful concern on account of the publication and circulation, by members of this Yearly meeting, of a recent address written by a member of our society, on the subject of one of our important testimonies, but which had not undergone the examination of a meeting for sufferings, agreeably to the requisitions of our discipline.\* As such acts may affect the reputation of our religious society, and may disturb its harmony, which has been the case in the instance before us, we feel called upon to express our disapprobation of such proceedings. There are also some periodicals; within our limits, conducted under the character and style of Friends, whose object seems to be the promotion and advancement of our textimony against slavery; but not being under our supervision, we cannot, con sistently, give them our sanction, nor be responsible in any way for their contents.

And as the subject of slavery is producing great

\*Address of Joseph Sturge to the members of the Society of Friends in America.

1 Free Labor Advocate, Protectionist and Jubilee, by Arnold Buffum.

Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.

The Abolition Question.

The Abolition Question.

It is singular that the prompt and satisfactory adjustment of the abolition question in the House of Representatives should not have attracted more attention from the press and the country generally. The expectation was, that a long and violent struggle would precede any settlement of this matter. There is no topic so prolife of discord and had blood, and the heat engendered by a protracted discussion would bardly have been allayed during the session. It was anticipated on all sides, and the

sate to the protection of some twenty ships in season.

If these views be not altogether deceptive, the size of increasing our navy, without further delay, shrinks. How far it shall be increased, the wisms of Congress will decide. Looking to it as the size of increasing our navy, without further delay, shrinks. How far it shall be increased, the wisms of Congress will decide. Looking to it as the size of the congress of the control of the winds of the congress will decide. Looking to it as the size of the congress of the control of the world of the congress of the strongest maritime Power in the world in policy is peace, and we do not propose to ourses a war of aggression in any case, except so ourse my be necessary, as a measure of defence. In not probable that any nation could detach from the series, more than one fourth of its whole nail face, to attack us upon our own coast; so that, as described to employ elsewhere, we might reasonable of the congress of the

ser,

REPA

If Here is the cloven foot of the devil, revealed to hideone deformity!

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer,

Texas.

Texas is reason to believe that at some period during the present session of Congress, the question of saming Texas into the Union, will be submitted for consideration. This is a question of grave the property of t Texas. estion of admitting Texas into the

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

FUGE OF OPRESSION.

FUGE OF OPRESSION

Further of the Nevy to Protect the South intrease of the Nevy to Protect the South and Slavery?!!

Intended the Secretary of the National States of the United States, we are free to confess, that the more according to the state of the United States, we are free to confess, but, by mixing up a good deal of humbly should consent to become a part and parcel of the United States, it is our duty to admit her.

In the first place, the best feelings of the Philam-thropist and the abolitionist should be in favor of the States of the subject suggests. Ranking in the state of the subjec

copal Church in the Sin of Slavery. By Robert Johnston, Member of the Methodist Society, Dub-lin. Dublin; Samuel J. Machen, D'Olier-st. 1841.

India Islands, but in the same ratio decrease the demand of the West India Islands upon the direct trade with Africa.

Then again, add Texas to the United States, and inasmuch as our laws will prevent the introduction of slaves from the West India Islands, it follows as a matter of course, that the entire supply must be derived from the Slave States of our Union. We need not tell the intelligent reader, that the slave is always nursed with the greatest care, best clothed and fed, and treated with the greatest kindness, where his labor is most productive, and his intrinsic value the greatest. It is a knowledge of these facts, that has induced many humane slaveholders of Maryland and Virginia, to sell their slaves en mass to the same State. These men will tell all who consult them, that owing to the more genial climate and more fertile lands of the southwest, the planter there necessarily finds slave labor far more profitable; and consequently that he is not only enabled to furnish him with better clothing and food, but that it becomes his interest to do so. It follows of course that every philanthropist and every abolitionist in the to feel an interest in the slave, and desires to better the interest to the southwest the planter there to feel an interest in the slave, and desires to better the interest to do so. It follows of course that every philanthropist and every abolitionist in the tone and every abolitionist in the condition—should be the advocates of any and every measure calculated to change his location from Maryland, Virginia, Kenlucky and Missouri, to more southern regions and a more favorable climate.

Attach Texas to the Union, and within ten years and the Carlothese to the Union, and within ten years.

ms condition—should be the advocates of any and sines of omission as well as of commission in this reservery measure calculated to change his location from Maryland, Fürginia, Kashucky and Missouri, to more southern regions and a more favorable clip mate.

Attach Texas to the Union, and within ten years each and all of the States named, including Yorth Carolina, would be compelled to abolish slavery from within her borders, for the simple reason, that they could not afford to keep them, when their values would be much greater in the South-west. The cessity—shoolte and imperative necessity—mould compel the sale of their slaves to the count-western planter, because the effitire produce of their labor, brought in compotition with the slave flabor of Lous isians and Texas, would not pay the current expense of feeding and clothing them, much lessy judge and that it would be, no man in his senses can question—should not eyery friend of the slave adoceate the annexation of Texas to the Union, in order that the introduction of slaves from the West Indies might thus be excluded, and at the same time the condition of our slaves from the West Indies might thus be excluded, and at the same time the condition of our slaves be greatly benefitted, by being transported to a more genial part of the country, where the increased value of their services would insure them better food and clothing, and greater attention on the part of their masters? And then, continued the same time that these benefits are to be secured to the slave by a mere change of leading and the introduction of others into the country gree vented, we should be morally creating a dating and the introduction of others into the country gree vented, we should be morally creating and the introduction of one part of their services would insure them better food and clothing, and greater attention on the part of their services would be seen the services would be served to the slave by a service of the slave by the same state, to the Texes would ultimately constitute a

1836, in Cincinnati, in the free State of Ohio, it was resolved and adopted by the delegates of the Annual Conference in the General Conference assembled,—that they disapprove in the most unqualified sense the conduct of the two members of the General Conference, who are reported to have lectured in this city recently upon and in favor of modern abolitionism—that they are decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism—that they are decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism—that they are decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism, air, means neither more nor less than immediate, usconditional freedom for the slave, declaring slavery to be a sin both against God and man. And in the Ohio Annual Conference, which met a short, time before, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That those brethren and citizens of the North, who resist the abolition movement with firmness and moderation, are the true friends of the church, the slaves of the South, and the Constitution of our common country. The New-York Annual Conference, which met in June, 1836, resolved,—That none ought to be elected to the office of deacon or elder in our church, unless he, give a pledge to the Conference that he wilk refrain from a gitating the church with discussions upon the subject of abolitionism. With regard to Zion's Watchman, the only newspaper in any way connected with the Society, which they feared would not be silent. contents.

And as the subject of slavery is producing great excitement in our land, we again tenderly advise our dear friends not to join in association with those who do not profess to wait for divine direction in such important concerns; lest if we overact the part called for at our hands, we injure the righteous cause, and suffer loss ourselves; computable to what is said of Ephraim of old, he hath mixed himself among the people; 's strangers have devoured his strength, and he knoweth it not?

agitating the church with discussions upon the subject of abolitionism.' With regard to Zion's Watchman, the only newspaper in any way connected with the Society, which they feared would not be silent upon the subject of abolitionism, it was resolved, 'That we disapprove of the members of this Conference of the graph of the same Conference 'Resolved, as the sense of this Conference, that any of its members or probationers who shall patronize Zion's Watchman.' And in 1833, the same Conference 'Resolved, as the sense of this Conference, that any of its members or probationers who shall patronize Zion's Watchman, either by writing in commendation of its character or circulating it, recommending it to any of our people, or by procuring subscribers, or by collecting or remitting monies, shall be deemed guilty of indiscretion, and dealt with accordingly.'

These, sir, were resolutions passed in the free States, taken from minutes of the conferences, which show the unchristian part which ministers of roligion have taken upon the slavery question in the Methodist church of America. But I must trouble you still further with an extract taken from the minutes of the Georgia Annual Conference, that it is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that is th cussion would hardly have been allayed during the session. It was anticipated on all sides, and the abolitionists in the House and through the country were prepared to fan the embers in every possible way. But Mr. Cost Johnson has disappointed these hopeful patriots. No man in the House is better skilled in Parliamentary tactics than Mr. J. By a

DECEMBER 31, 1841.

United States, to which they are entitled to as men and as christians, and deprecating such unchristian pracurdings in an assembly of men calling themselves the ministers of Jesus Carist? Until you act a decided part, it is in vain for you to persuade the people of Dublin that you are an abolitionist. If it such a vistem as alavery were recognized and acted upon by persons professing Pagnaism and Mahammedanism, we might perhaps look on and be silent, without incurring responsibility; but when it exists if the heart of a nation professing christianity, and when it is supported and cherished in the very bosom of the church, it is here that every men per should begin to feel his own accountability, and to know that he can no longer be an unconcerned spectator and be guiltless.

I have seen told that, you stated that Charles L. Remond, a colored American, who lately lectured on American slavery in this city, has given an unfair representation of the case of the General Conference heldst Baltimere, in 1840, passing a resolution forbidding any of their preachers receiving the testimony of colored persons in the trial of white members of he church in the slave States. I will give you here the words of the resolution as it was carried, and you and those who have heard his lectures can j.dige how far he has been guilty of misrepresentation, and how far the Baltimore General Conference ire justified in passing such a resolution.— Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable for any preacher among us to admit of persons of color to give testimony on the trial of white persons in any State where they are denied that privilege by law. The only pretext that can be offered to justify the members of the General Conference in passing such a resolution, would be the interference of the civil law in cases ecclesiated; nor would even that justify them were it true. Are men as christians, and are christian churches, bound to senction and obey every unjust and iniquitous law which a corrupt legislature may hence? If you only a

more inherent sanctity than other houses built of the some materials and all peculiar or religious respect or deference paid to them is in some sort idolatrous.

One of the leaders of the society here, in a conversation which I had with him on the subject, attempted to prove from the epistle to Philemon, that that individual was a slaveholder, and that Paulinding his runnavay slave, sent him back to his master; so that Paul must of course have acknowledged the right of Christians to hold slaves. From anything I can gather from the epistle, if ever Onesimus were a slave to Philemon, (which cannot be proved.) Paul did not exhort him to receive him as such on his return, but to receive him as a brother beloved; to receive him as he would receive Paul himself; not even as a servant, but above a servant; and if he had wronged him in any thing, or owed him aught, he desired it to be plased to his account.

I remain, Sir, your sincere friend,
And, I trust, christian brother,

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

A meeting of the opponents of slavery was recently held in the Royal Exchange, Dublin. James Haugh-ton, the well-known philanthropist, presided on the occasion, and in the course of source excellent remarks

occasion, and in the course of some excellent remarks suid—

Slavery such as I have described to you exists, to an immense extest, in America. That highly professing people, who talk so much about liberty, and affect to despise the institutions of every other country in the world as unfit for men to live under—that country which has blazoned upon its standard one of the noblest declarations which has ever been promulgated, but which they have made a mere parchment record, having no place in their affections—that people have degraded themselves by a foul contact with slavery such as I have described; and it is to this degraded land that thousands of our countrymen are annually emigrating, unconscious that so great a blot rests upon it. America is a fine land, and her white people may well boast of the freedom they enjoy; but, so long as they retain three millions of their fellow-men in bondage merely on account of the dark color of their skins, their name will be dishonored on the earth. Let us endeavor to wash our hands clear of this wickedness, by tolling every slaveholding American who comes among us, that we can hold no friendly communication with him—that we consider the crime of which he is guilty as degrading as any of the crimes which are considered among men every where as rendering their perpetrators infamous. Mr. Haughton here took a rapid survey of the condition of slaves in the southern States of the Union, and gave some account of the practice of breeding slaves for sale. He drew the attention of his audience to some measures in which we might co-operate with anti-slavery societies in America for the overthrow of this gigantic evil, particularly urging the propriety of a total disuse of to-bacco—it being entirely produced by slave labor—a useless and expensive luxury, which could be readily dispensed with, and the giving up of which would erince some disposition, on our parts, to be really alive in the good work.

The peeting was next addressed by our beloved coadjusters, Richard D. Webb and Richar

set retilizery just the chemister of American electricity of the complete of t

Sieman. The description was under the head Megpunaism, which this gentleman describes as a part of a notorious practice for the purpose of getting slaves. It is stated in his report:— This system of murdering indigent parents for their children has been flourishing since the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1820, and the cause of their confining their depredations to this class of people seems to have been the great demand they found for these children in all parts of the country, and the facility with which they inveigled their parents into their society. They were in the habit of disposing of the female children thus obtained for very large sams, to respectable natives or to the prostitutes of the different cities they visited, and they found this system more literative than that of murdering travellers in good circumstances, and less likely to be brought to the notice of the least subsorties, as enquiries pere seldom made after the victims by their surviving relations. These gangs, contrary to the customs of those whose proceedings are now so well known to us, invariably take their families with them on their expeditions; and the female members of the gang are employed as inveiglers to win the confidence of the emigrant families they fall in with on the road. They introduces these families to the gang, and they are prevailed upon to accompany them to some place suitable for their designs upon them, where the parents are mordered by the men, while the women take care of the children. After throwing their bodies into this river, or otherwise disposing of them, the men return to their women in the camp; and departed. If they appear to doubt the truth of these assertions, they are deterred from further inquiries by a threat of instant death. They are allowed to associate freely appear to doubt the truth of these assertions, they are deterred from further inquiries by a threat of instant death. They are allowed to associate freely appear to doubt the run, and departed. If they appear to doubt the run of the serious procesu

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 574.

Frotest

Pf the officers and craw of the American brig Creole, bound from Richmond to New-Orleans, whose car go of slaves mulinied on the 7th of Nov. 1841, of the Hole-in-the-Wall, murdered a passenger, wounded the Captain and others, and put into Naisau, N. P., where the authorities confined nineteen of the mulinors, and forcibly liberated nearly all

By this public instrument of protest be it known that, on the second day of December, eighteen hundred and forty one; before me, William Young Lewis, notary public in and for the city of New-Orleans, duly commissioned and sworn;

Personally came and appeared Zephaniah C. Gifford, acting master of the American brig called the Creole, of Richmond, who declared that the said vessel sailed from the port of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, on the thirteenth day of October last past, laden with manufactured tobacce in boxes and slaves, then under command of Captain Robert Ensor, bound for the port of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisians.

That when about 130 miles to the North North.

slaves, then under command of Captain Robert Enser, bound for the port of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.

That when about 130 miles to the North North-East of the Hole-in-the-Wall, the slaves, or part thereof on board said vessel, rose on the officers, crew and passengers, killed one passenger, severely wounded the ceptain, this appearer, and a part of the crew; compelled said appearer, then first mate, to marigate said vessel to Nassan, in the Island of New-Providence, where she arrived, and a portion of the ringleaders of said insurrection were confined in prison, and the remainder of said slaves liberated by the British authorities of said slaves liberated by the British authorities of said slaves liberated by the British authorities of said slaves intending more at elessre to detail particulars.

And this day again appeared the said acting master, together with Lucins Stevens, acting mater, John Silvy, Jaques Locomte, Francis Foxwell, and Blair Cartiss, seamen—all of, and belonging to said vessel, who, being severally sworn according to law, to declare the trait, did depose and say—

That said vessel started as aforesaid, she was tight and strong, well manned, and provided in every respect, and equipped for carrying slaves:

That said vessel left-Richmond on the 25th day of October, 1841, with about 192 slaves on board.

That about 90 of said slaves were shipped on board on the 20th of said month, of which 41 were shipped by Robert Lumbin, about 39 by John R. Howell, and Howell, 9 by Nathaniel Mathews, and 1 by Wm. Robinson; that from that time, about one or two per day were put on-board by John R. Howell, until about the said 25th day of October, so as to make the whole number of 135 slaves.

The men and women slaves were divided. The men were all placed in the forward hold of the brig, except old Lewis and servant of Mr. Thomas Mc-Cargo, who staid in the cabin, as assistant servant, and the women in the hold aft, except six female servants, who were taken in the cabin. Between them was the cargo

them was the cargo of the brig, consisting of boxes of tobacco.

The slaves were permitted to go on deck, but the men were not allowed at night to go in the hold aft where the women were.

On the 30th of October, the brig left Hampton Roads for New-Orieans. The slaves were all under the superintendence of William Henry Merritt, a passenger. John R. Howell had the particular charge of the slaves of Thomas McCargo—Theophilus McCargo being considered to young and inexperienced—and the general charge of the other slaves, all being under the master of the vessel. The slaves were all carefully watched. They were perfectly obedient and quiet, and showed no signs of metiny and disturbance, until Sunday, the 7th of Nov. about 9 P. M. in lat. 27-46, N. lon. 75-20 W. The captain, supposing that they were nearer Abaco than they were, had ordered the brig to be laid to, which was done. A good breeze was blowing at the time, and the sky was a little hazy, with trade clouds flying.

Mr. Gifford was on watch. He was told by Fli

the time, and the sky was a little hazy, with trade clouds flying.

Mr. Gifford was on watch. He was told by Elijah Morris, one of the slaves of Thomas McCargo, that one of the men had gone alt among the women. Mr. Gifford then called Mr. Merritt, who was in the cabin, and informed him of the fact. Mr. Merritt came up and went to the main hatch, which was the entrance to the after hold, and asked two or three of the slaves who were near, if any of the men were down in that hold, and he was informed that they were. Mr. Merritt then waited until Mr. Giffand head was a macro, and then Mr. Merritt went down in the hold and lighted it. Mr. Gifford stood over the hatchway. On striking a light, Merritt found Madison Washington, a very large and strong slave of Thomas McCargo, standing at his back. Merritt hatchway. On striking a light, Merritt found Madison Washington, a very large and strong slave of Thomas McCargo, standing at his back. Merritt said to Madison, 'Is it possible that you are down here? You are the last man on board the brig I expected to find here? Madison replied, 'Yes, sir, it is me, and instantly jumped to the hatchway, and got on deck, saying, 'I am going up, I cannot stay here.' He did this in spite of the resistance of Gifford and Merritt, who both tried to keep him back, and laid hold of him for that purpose.

Madison ran forward, and Elijah Morris fired a pistol, the bail of which grazed the back part of Gifford's head. Madison then shouted, 'We have begun, and must go through. Rush, boys, rush aft, and we have them!' and calling to the slaves below, he said—'Come up, every one of you! If you don't lead a hand, I will kill you all, and throw you overboard.'

don't lend a hand, I will kill you all, and throw you overboard?

Gifford now ran to the cabin, and aroused the Captain and others who were asleep, and the passengers, viz:—Theophilus McCargo, Jacob Miller, John R. Howell, the second mate, Lucius Stephens the steward, Wm. Devereux a free colored man, and the slave Lewis, belonging to Mr. T. McCargo, acting as assistant steward. The slaves rushed aft, and surrounded the cabin. Merritt, hearing the report of the pistel, blew out his light and came from the hold. In doing this, he was caught by one of the negroes, who cried out, 'Kill him! he is one of them;' and the other slaves immediately rushed upon him. One of them attempted to strike Merritt with a handspike; but missed him, and knocked down the negro who was holding Merritt. Merritt them escaped to the cabin.

Howell, at this moment, jumped out of his berth, in his drawere, seized a musket, ran to the companion way of the cabin, and after some struggling fired. The negroes instantly wrenched the musket from Howell's hands. Howell then seized a handspike, and defended himself from the slaves who pursued him. They thought he had another musket process.

fired. The negroes instantly wrenched the musket from Howell's hands. Howell then seized a handspike, and defended himself from the elaves who persued him. They thought he had another musket, and retreated a little. He advanced, and they fell upon him with clubs, handspikes and knives. He was knocked down and stabbed in not less than twenty places; but he rose, got away from them, and staggered back to the cabin, exclaiming, 'I am dead—the negroes have killed me!'

It is believed that no more than four or five of the negroes had knives. Ban Blacksmith had the bowele knife he wrested from the captain, and stabbed Howell with it. Madison had a jack knife, which appeared to have been taken from Howell. Morris had a sheath knife, which he had taken from the forecastle, and which belonged to Henry Speck.

Gifford, after arousing the persons in the cabin, ran on deck, and up the main-rigging to the maintop. Merritt tried to get through the sky-light of the cabin, but could not, without being discovered. The negroes crowded around the sky-light outside, and the door of the cabin. Merritt then hid himself in one of the berth, crying and praying. Theophilus McCargo dressed himself on the alarm being given. Howell, after being wounded, staggered into said McCargo dressed himself on the alarm being given. Howell, after being wounded, staggered into said McCargo dressed himself on the alarm being given. Howell, after being wounded, staggered into said McCargo dressed himself on the alarm being given. Howell, after being wounded, staggered into said McCargo dressed himself on the alarm being given. Howell, after being wounded, staggered into said McCargo dressed himself on the alarm being given. Howell, after being wounded, staggered into said McCargo fressed himself on the alarm being given. Howell, after being wounded, staggered into said McCargo fressed himself on the alarm being given. Howell, after being wounded, staggered into said McCargo fressed himself on the alarm being given health. Not him he had been health. No

session of another nogro, both covered with blood to the handles.

Jacob Miller, William Devereux and the slave Lewis, on the alarm being given, concealed themselves in one of the state rooms. Elijah Morris called all who were concealed in the cabin to come forward, or they should have instant death. Miller came out first and said—Here I am, do what you please. Devereux and Lewis next came out, and begged for their liva. Madison stood at the door, and ordered them to be sent to the hold. Stevens got up on the alarm being given and ran opt. Saw Hewell im the affray, and waited in the cabin till Hawell died, and then secreted himself in one of the state rooms, and when they commenced the search for Merritt, made his escape through time

sense by an experience in the manifest period of the control of th

was to carry away the slaves of the Creole, The Capt, was so informed by the American Consul, and Mr. Stark, the agent for the Boston insurance companies.

About two or three hours after the brig reached Nassau, Capt. Woodside, of the barque Louiss, with the American Consul, came on board, and it was agreed that Capt. Woodside, with as many of his crew as could be spared, and the second mate and four sailors of the brig Congress, should come on board with arms, and with the officers and crew of the Creole, rescue the brig from the British officer then in command, and conduct her to Indian Key, where there was a U. S. vessel of war. The Louisa and the Congress were American reseals, and the arrangement was made under the control of the American Consul. The Capt, was to come on board with part of the crew of the Louisa and the Congress, so soon as the Creole should be ready to leave Nassau. Frequent interviews were had every day with captain Woodside, the Consul, and the officers of the Congress, and the whole plan was arranged. Accordingly, on the morning of the 12th of Nov. captain Woodside, with his men in a boat, rowed to the Creole. Musicus and catlasses were obtained from the brig Congress. Every effort had been made in concert with the Consul, to purchase arms of the dealers at Nassau, but they all refused to sell. The arms were wrapped in the American flag, and concealed in the bottom of the boat, as said boat approached the Creole. A negro in a boat, who had watched the loading of the boat, followed her, and gave the alarm to the British officer in command on the Creole. As the boat came up to the Creole, the officer called to them, 'Keep off, or I will fire into you.' His company of twenty-four men were then all standing on deck, and drawn up in line fronting captain Woodside's boat, and ware ready with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets for an engagement. Capt. Woodside was forced to withdraw, and the plan was prevented from being executed, the said British officer remaining in command of the Creole.

T

salely drought to New-Orleans. It was that interference which prevented aid from being rendefeed in Nassau, and caused the loss of the slaves to their owners.

On the same day on which the slaves were liberated, and before the Attorney General and the magistrates came on board, the American Consul and the ceptain had another interview with the Governor. The Consul stated that they wanted time to write to Indian Key on the Florida shore, to get a vessel of war of the United States to come and protect the brig and cargo on her voyage; and a grard was wanted to protect the said brig and cargo in the mean time. The Governor refused to grant one for that purpose. The consul then proposed to get the crews of the American vessels then in the port of Nassau, and place them on the brig to carry lee to New-Orleans, and asked the Governor to station a guard on board, till the American sailors could be to New-Orleans, and asked the Governor to defend the vessel and cargo, (axcept the 19 slaves who were to be left behind,) on her voyage to New-Orleans. On the 15th, the consul, on behalf of the master of the brig Creole and all interested, proposed to the Governor to permit the 19 mutineers to be sent to the United States, on board the Creole, for trial; and this, too, was refused.

Two half boxes tobacco, marked [L. Barks.] were broken up and destroyed by the negroes, and about six or seven barrels lying on the deck of the brig were thrown overboard to make room for them to walk the deck, the contents of which barrels they do not know.

On the 19th of Nov. the said brig sailed from Nassau hound for the west of New Orleans.

mainder of the slaves on poard said vessel, as the cause of all the loss and damage in the preinties, and that ne fault, negligence or mismanagement, is or ought to be ascribed to the said appearers, or any part of the brig's company.

Done and protested at New-Orleans, this 7th day of December, 1841, the protestors herewith signing their respective names with said notary.

[Signed] ZEPHANIAH C. GIFFORD, HENRY SPECK, BLAIR CURTISS, JOHN SILVEY, FRANCIS FOXWELL

Mr. Merritt and Mr. Theophilus McCargo have certified on the original of this protest to the truth of the above.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Case of the Comet.

The extracts from Southern papers, in the Journal of this morning, relative to the case of the brig Creole, are indeed full of 'sound and fury,' signifying nothing but the vexation of the writers. Now suppose we restrain our passion at least long enough to inquire on what precise grounds this big war is to be waged.

pose we restrain our passion at least long enough to inquire on what precise grounds this big war is to be wagod.

1. Do we maintain that Great Britain is bound by the law of nations to surrender figitive slaves? By no means. Our government offered a treaty stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves from the British West India Islands, provided, and on condition, that Great Britain would surrender such fugitive slaves as might take refuge in Canada. The offer was rejected. Our Minister to Mexico, some time since, proposed negotiating a treaty by which that power should engage to surrender fugitive slaves to their owners in the United States, but the stipulation was declined.

Should a fugitive slave arrive here from one of the French West India Islands, there is no authority, executive or judicial, authorized to surrender him. Fugitive slaves are daily resorting to Canada, and they are said to number now about 14,000. Yet we make no complaint. Now, it is difficult to understand why it is lawful to receive fugitives into Canada, but not into the West Indies.

2. But some of the fugitives were MURDERERS. Be it so, to we contend that Great Britain is bound by the law of nations to surrender murderers? Certainly not. We once made a treaty with her, by which we mutually agreed to surrender murderers to each other. But the treaty expired, and we have never renewed the stipulation. We not long since refused to surrender to the British government, at

# The Slave and Mutiny Case.

The Slave and Mutay Case.

We do not, as yet, see any thing to condemn, in the course which was pursued by the authorities at Nassau, with respect to the slaves on board the Creole. According to the English laws, the slaves who were not concerned in the mutiny were free, at the moment of landing upon English soil. England recognises no slaves but white men; and the authorities of Nassau were right in acting to English laws, as they were subjects of the English government. Nineteen of the slaves, who were identified as being concerned in the mutiny, were confined, and will probably be punished. What more can we ask of the government of Great Britain? The slave trade is recognised as piracy on the high seas, by Great Britain; and we cannot understand that it alters the nature of the case, if the slaves were to be sold at Texas. The inhabitants of the South will feel vgry indignant about the affair, and will medoubtedly wish to seek immediate repursation from Great Britain, for the liberated slaves.

We cannot conjecture about the course President Tyler may pursue, in relation to the case, but we do not believe that the general government will be disposed to quarrel with the English about if. If—we must fight with G. Britain, let us fight for the rights of mations, and not for slavery. Slavery is a bad affair, and will always continue to make trouble for us as long as it lasts. The best course for the South to pursue, after ell, is to knuckle to the circumstances, subdue their wounded pride, and get rid of slavery in the best possible manner.—Salem Observer.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Mr. Stephension's Correspondence with Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen.

This correspondence between our Minister at the Court of St. James and the British principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, is published in the National Intelligencer, and occupies seven or eight culumns of that paper. It is concerning certain alleged illegal searches and detentions of American vessels on the coast of Africa by her Majesty's cruisers.

It looks formidable at the commencement, but the reader will find himself well rewarded for the lubor of its perusal. Rewarded! did! say? Yes, he will be rewarded by the valuable information obtained; and, if a Briton, by a glow of benevolent and patriotic satisfaction, excited by the high stand which his government has taken on this question. But if he be an American, wedded to the principles arowed in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Constitution of his country, he will blush for that country and for its late worthy representative abroad, appearing, as they do, as the indirect advocates and supporters of the slave trade.

In the charges which Mr. Stevenson brings against the British cruisers, he makes many statements which he fails to substantiate, and many assertions which are proved to be utterly false.

The boarding and detention of the American reserves seels are accounted for by the British Accretary, by showing that they took place in consequence of an agreement between the British and American naval commanders on the coast of Africa. There is nothing which is not satisfactorily explained except the loss of a 'demign of 'unit'! It is to be hoped the two nations will not go to war about that.

The remaining part of the correspondence consists of an elaborate discussion of the slave seal was not elaborate discussion of the slave said stripes on it, is a positive evidence that the vessel wearing it is, bonafde, an American vessel; and claims the right of examining the papers of such vessel if a reasonable suspicion should exist that a d

ing to any European nation with which Great Britan has treaties for the suppression of the slave trade.

The British minister truly says (in effect) that, unless the Queen's cruisers be allowed to demand an examination of the papers of any suspicious vessel, all that a pirate or British slavar has to do when overhauled by an English man-of-war, is, to hoist the stars and stripes and hail from the United States, and the vessel is at once made sacred and can go on her way unmolested, and prosecute her nefarious undertaking undisturbed; unless indeed she were to neet with a United States ship-of-war. It may be added, even if this unlikely thing were to take place, that she would then only be obliged to hoist an English flag and again escape from deserved punishment.

Mr. Stevenson replies (in effect) that the British minister has utterly misunderstood him if he sup-

Mr. Stevenson replies (in effect) that the British minister has utterly misunderstood him if he supposed he intended to advocate a principle which, if carried out, would screen pirates or foreign slavers from detection and justice. He only meant to assert, (and that position he and his government were determined to maintain at all hazards.) a right in bona fide American vessels who pass free from all examination by virtue of the mere fact of hoisting the American flag? Pirates or foreign slavers saling under that flag might be detained and handed over to punishment; but real American slavers or honest traders must not be detained by British cruisors. Their passport must be the flag of the Union, hofsted at the distance of a mile or more! And if such a vessel should be brarded and a look at her

such a vessel should be bearded and a look at her papers demanded, on suspicion that she was a foreign slaver or pirate, the United States would not put up with the insult.

This will do very well for a Virginian abstractionist and slave-breeder, but it is enterly opposed to common sense and common honesty.

The right claimed by Great Britain is merely the right, in suspicious cases, to demand the examination of the papers of the suspected vessel, and nothing more. No honest ship master would object to that; and, I fear, it will be thought by European nations, that no honest government would refuse to accede to the claim. I blush for my country when I think of this matter. She was the first to declare the slave trade equivalent to piracy, yet, by her acts, she does more towards the perpetuation of that horrid traffic than any other nation on the face of the earth.

the earth.

Let it be remembered that Great Britain does not claim the right of search. Americans may carry on the slave trade as much as they please on their own account; this right she concedes to us. She claims only the right of examining the papers of vessels suspected to be engaged in the slave trade, and to be British vessels, pirates, or vessels belonging to any European nation with whom Great Britain has treaties on this subject.

VATTEL.

Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society.

Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society.

The sixth annual meeting of the Rhode-Island A.
S. Society was held in Providence on the 11th, 12th and 13th of November, in the Franklin Hall. It was an occasion of deep and heart-felt interest.

The annual report was read by the Corresponding Secretry, and also the following letter, from Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8th, 1841.

Mn. Geo. L. CLAKE:

Dear Sir—Circumstances prevented, until this time, the acknowledgment of your letter, over date of 28th off. I regret that I shall be unable to be with you at the approaching anniversary, of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society, but hope that those now threatened with political disfranchisement, as well as the true friends of man and liberty, will use their best and mightest efforts. It dissappoint those pseudo republicans, whose vile proscriptive propositions, is regard to the 'colored people,' will bischen their names with the deepest inlamy.

How cowardly, mean, and despicable the movers of this unrighteous proposition must appear, in the eyes of an enlightened world! Nay, the pethes despot at the South, spures the venshirt of auch 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for it is but the vassal sprint of the 'dough-faces,' for

ROBERT PURIS

270 London270 London270

are impeding the progress of the anti-slave prise.

Resolved, That the deprivation of colors dren, in several of the towns of this Sate at benefit of free achoods, is an unripiteon area of authority, unwarranted by the laws of this state of free achoods, is an unripiteon area of authority, unwarranted by the laws of the shent of free achoods, is an unripiteon and calls loudly for redress.

Resolved, That to withhold from colored the means of improvement, and then usual for their ignorance and degradation, and sale the means of improvement, and then usual to the deepest injury.

Resolved, That we recommend to the state is to the property of the pr

The resolutions numbered 3 and 4, relary prejudice against color, were ably discost; Thursday evening, in presence of a large near by Frederick Douglas, recently a siave, not send to the of our colored brethren, among shee to Thomas Cole, of Boston, Mr. Sandersa, d's Bedford, Mr. Campbell, pastor of a colored in in this city, Mr. Stanly, from North Carolin, a Mr. James Crawford, of Providence. Theirms of the colored to the

compromising spirit, which crees half a lost better that no bread; inasmuch, as whenever the upment is used in the case of our colored population, not even a crumb being vouches detailed to the Rosolvod, That a combined and vigeress is slavery effort should be made against the moreof every party, attempting to disfranchise the one of people, or to continue in existence the product that no efforts on our part shall be wanting to an any Constitution which makes a distinction a privileges on account of color; and that no set worthy the name of an abolitionists, who would rifice the rights of one class, to secure temporary lief to another.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Excent Committee of the State, with particular reference the proposed restriction of the rights of the colored so or to adopt such other measures as may to seem proper in the premises.

Resolved, That whenever the people of this Seasem proper in the premises, and the surest guarantee, that abolitionists will oppose, but hall it with delight.

Resolved, That we stremously urge upon the olitionists of this State that they hold meeting possible, in every school district of their respect towns, for discussing the merita of the proposed estitutions, in their bearings upon the suitainer question.

Resolved, That a sommittee be appointed to

question. Resolved, That a committee be appointed by before the Suffrage Convention, to meet in his binext week, and protest, in the name of the should state, against the insurtion of the safe white' in their new Constitution.

white in their new Constitution.

The following persons were appointed on an advanced on the committee, viz: Joseph Sission, Jr. Abraham Wikinson, Martin Cheney, Caleb Kellon, Charles P. Ty, Benjamin Boaworth, Daniel Mitchell, W. French, James Hazard, James Buchnan, Frederid Douglas, and Abby Kelloy.

On Friday evening, the subject of funds was be troduced by the finance committee, and dominate and pledges, amounting to between eight and sea hundred dollars, were received.

On Saturday morping, an interesting discussion arose on the nature and effects of organization arose on the nature and effects of organization is which Messra, N. P. Rogers, Wun. M. Chaca, & Foster, Win. L. Garrison, and Martin Cheney, reticipated.

WM. APLIN, Re. Sci.

WM. APLIN, Rec. Sec.

were thrown overboard to make room for them to walk the deck, the contents of which barrels they do not know.

On the 19th of Nov. the said brig sailed from Nassau, bound for the port of New-Qrleans, leaving captain Easor at said port, unable to proceed on the toyage, in consequence of the severity of his wounds; and nothing material occurred during the passage aforesaid, until the 1st day of Dec. 19 o'clock, P. M. when they made the seuthwest pass, bearing north by west, distant about 12 miles. At 7 o'clock, A. M. took a pilot on board, and crossed the bar of the said pass, in tow of the steamboat Shark, discharged the pilot, and proceeded up the river for the port of New-Orleans, where they arrived on the 2d day of said month, when the necessary surveys were called, and they commenced discharging cargo.

And therupon the said appearers, and especially the said acting master, did protest, and with their notary at their request, do most solemnly and publicly protest against the winds, and the waves, and the dangers of the sea generally, but more especialthat vulger prejudice which measures the case of a man's mind by the color of his skin.

The committee appointed to take into cosisis tion the suffrage movements in this State, repart that—

Whereas, the recent movements in this State, relation to the formation of a written Cossista have brought more prominently before the particular than the constitution of the control of control of control of the control of the control of the control of control of control of control of the control of the control of con

# THELIBERATOR

IT MORYING, DECEMBER 31, 1841. ATHANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSA-

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Man Tests Annual alternation of the Boston on the Boston of the Society will be held in Boston on the Sold of January, 1842, and will My continue in sussion until Friday. It will not the first regular deceds of the Society since at and impressive manner. Unusua Errorp, and Jons A. Collins, who have all re I from Europe since the last annual meeting SIXTY THOUSAND names, (among which which was brought over from the Eme Mr. Rayson, and which calls upon al Inshmen in this country to make com eting. It will repay the toil and ex a long pilgrimage to see and hear it. The es, throughout the Commonwealth, are pos to take early and efficient measures to se OVERWHELMING attendance. The antiprise is moving anward with irresistible The State Society, moreover, is in exr sil be able to communicate the cheering infor-nce, that all its peruniary fiabilities have been can-fiel, and it stands entirely redeemed from the band-

at an this interesting occasion, as it will doubtbe eas long to be remembered with poculiar sat-FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

Ws. LLOYD GERRISON, Cor. Sec'y. Buston, Dec. 30, 1841.

### To the Friends of the Liberator.

The present number completes claven years sinc amediate and total abolition of American . Through what vicissitudes has it not pas hat obstacles has it not been called to sur the the opposition, it has called forth! As an ament in the hands of God, how successful have its efforts to arouse this guilty land from its like slumber, and to enlist in the cause of im med humanity, the good and philanthropic of al

Through the help of God, we con e many friends who have assisted us to maintai seition, and without whose generous co-opera the Liberator must have speedily terminated it. nece, we offer the expressions of a grateful heart heir sid is still indispensable; and so long as we eshall need our humble advocacy, we doubt no hat they will continue to sustain our hands.

There are two things which we desire those,

seld regard the overthrow of the Liberator with nor seld feelings, at all times to remember. The firs that there is, probably, no other anti-slavery paper the land, against which such incessant, systemati alignant efforts are made to effect its downfal Liberator , and the second in the alled its expenses. Will they endeavor to make a sew year's present of five hundred subscribers?

#### DEDICATORY LINES TO LIBERTY. I.

Asother year, devoted to thy cause. -O Lizzary! has swiftly fled nway :-Not all the war is over would I pause, Nor for my spirit seek a holiday : -for its strength knows no decay. This is no time for loitering, while thy foe, Orransion, seeks thy precious hife to slay: Hu hind is raised to give the fatal blow, ha he may gorge himself afresh with human w

· II. ng with all forms, I co Anew, this day, my soul to God and Thee. and what may be my earthly fate: For this I know, that all shall yet be free, And God and Thou shall gain the victory. What though these eyes may ne'er behold the time A coming age shall hail the jubiler, Nea men of every caste, complexion, clime, all borst their chains and stand in dignity sublime

111. not, tyrants! for your strength or power, or savage mien, your more than savage rage for you, not for myself, to cower! ned by TRUTH and RIGHT, I dare engage Year farce array, and single combat wage. Faranon's cause one shall a thousand chase And two ten thousand drive from off the stage : The brave are never found among the base-flare Inaccence is buld, Guilt hides his crimson

hat is before me, LORD, is known to thee; has a before me, Lond, is known to thee;
To mail is unknown, except thy will,
Dat in all things should obedient be,
Come weaker wee, condevery good or ill—
Am feet those who can, but the body kill.
Thy will a mine, and let thy will be done!
Thy light and laye my spirit aweally fill;— ars I rejoice the christian race to run.

Lea to this hour, to public gaze I stand Archiect seprined, rejected and abhorred; Act for my labors to redeem the land, Represch and infamy are my reward: but fine shall justice unto me accord.
It has who, for Thy sake, takes up his cross.
Thy ponies are rich and sure. O Long !—
The fine the adulterate ore extracts but dross,
as a second of the same according to the same a pure gold sustains, and can sustain, no loss VI.

. O friends! a thousand fields are won! Is thousand foes he prostrate in the dust!
which though onerous, is nearly done;
boil is the Long Jenovan be your trust,
and the long Jenovan be your trust,
and trees. dad rectory crowns you, for your cause is just all pates and manacles shall soon be riven; Ta meater St. very shall die accursed;

auffiction to the pining thrall be given,

sl. gand jubblee be kept by earth- and heaven!

Ww. LLOYD GARRISON.

Was. LLOYD GARRISON.

# The Monthly Offering.

and Monthly Offering.

In volume of this excellent unit-slavery perallegisted of the period of the p Price 62 1 2 cents a copy-very low cha

Case of Jeshin Coffia.

In no one instance, within our recollection, has the omnipotent and omnipresent power of slavery been more clearly damonstrated, than in the case of this worthy man. It will be recollected that he was appointed by the Postmaster in Philadelphia to the home ble but responsable offee of letter-carrier for that city; but that he was dismissed from that office, in consequence of showing mercy to a poor bondman, by the peremptory mendate of the powers that be, at Washington! An act so despicable, prescriptive and alarming, should have shaken the entire North like a mighly cartinguaks—and would have done so, if the North had not bowed its neck to the southern yake.

We are reminded of this extraordinary case, by the

We are reminded of this extraordinary case, by the receipt of the following sympathetic note, (enclosing half a sovereign for Mr. Coffin,) from William Boultare, of Birmingham, a gentlemen of highly philanthropic feelings and great respectability; but whose means to the great has the second of the soul server. to do good are by no means con with the desires of his generous heart. We had the pleasure of becoming personally acquainted with him last year, in London

Bermindham, Nov. 10, 1841. My DEAR PRIESD :

Our opponents frequently do more for us than we can do for ourselves.

tempting to overrule the appointment of Mr. Everett is a case in point, and will, I trust, hasten the down is a case in point, and will, I trust, maint he covariate fall of slavery in your country, more than all the efforts and sacrifices of the abolitionists, great and honorable as they have been. My feelings of regret are keener than I can express, at finding that the only victim of their villanous and cowardly oppression, is a poor old man, possessing strong claims to respect and support. I allude to Mr. Joshua Corrin. You will do me a favor by transmitting to him the enclosed mite, through some of your friends in America. Did my resources permit, it should be £120, instead of a

uany pence.

It will give me heartfelt pleasure to hear that his case has been taken up by his more affluent friends and neighbors, and that his enemies (small thanks to them) have paved the way to his future success and

Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM BOULTBEE.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have re ern vengeance, whic we commend to the attention they will compassionate his case, and send him prompt relief, in accordance with the hint contained in Mr. Booltbee's note. It seems to us that, in a case like this, there is a moral obligation resting upon them to succor one who is thus singled out by the demon slavery to be trampled under foot, on account of his fidelity to the cause of bleeding humanity. Let it be remembered, moreover, that Joshua Coffin was among the earliest soldiers in the field for the overthrow of the slave system on the principle of immediate and unconditional emancipation.

An important Unission.

Our readers must have noticed, in the last number of the Liberator, a letter from Monroe, of Canterbury, Ct., in which the writer safed, that the particular of the third party movement, in that State, were circulating the report, that James Cannings Fuller, Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Loring, John A.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1841.

When I last saw you, I was in the full tide of successful experiment as an office-holder. I was then elated with the belief and confident expectation, that, in a short time, I should not only pay what few debts I owed, and live comfortably, but have something left to gratify the love I bear to the anti-slavery cause, attached as ever, by cohtributing of my means to its support. But how have I been disappointed and dis-tressed! After doing the duties, and receiving the emoluments of the office less than three months, I was unceremoniously discharged, and that withou was unceremoniously discharged, and that without the imputation of a fault. The causes of my removal you already know; I shall therefore not repeat them. I no consequences nave occur to me most distressing— not on account of my rejection; that has not roubled me for a moment. I, in fact, rejoice that I was instrumental in redeeming, or rather rescuing from end-less slavery, a worthy young man. I only regret that I could not have rescued all three of them. My trouble has been solely on account of the pecuniary dis-tress in which it has involved my family. Were it any complaint or appeal; and even now, it is with the most painful reluctance that I make any allusion to the subject. I am well satisfied, that if my friends in New-England—that is, my abolition friends—know my situation, and how I have been persecuted and proscribed solely on account of my assisting a kid-napped brother to obtain his liberty, I should receive all I need. I can beg for others' wants, but do not know how to solicit for myself. For a few weeks past, I have been engaged in an Intelligence Office which I have opened, and which, in a few months, I doubt not, will give me a comfortable living: but, in doubt not, will give me a comfortable living: but, in the mean time, I am in great want of a small sum of money. I was never more than half paid for my five mouths' journey to Tennessee. I have since that, suffered saversly in various ways, in consequence of my abolition principles; and, come what will, I trust I shall be evabled to maintain them to the end. I am glad of one thing—that neither Harrison nor Tyler obtained an office by any vote of mine. If I vote at obtained an office by any vote of mine. If I vote at all, I am determined, and always have been, to vote right. I mention this, lest you might, suppose that I was rewarded with an office, in consequence of my zeal in the cause of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too.'—

The office was tendered to me without any solicitatongon my part, untrammelled with any conditions.

I was then rejected, at the command of a portion of the Senate of the U.S for the horrible crime of resened people on the face of the earth—a people who abhor oppression, sympathize with all who wear the yoke of bondage, and rejoice to hear that efforts are making in all parts of the world to free all nat ir chains, both moral and physical ! But I am wandering. You will see, by the date of this letter, that I began it a long time ago, and laid it saids letter, that I began it a long time ago, and laid it saids till this day, Dec. 23, and now sent it by Mr. Collins. If you think any thing can be done to relieve me, please to do it. At any rate, please to mention the subject to your friends and mine; if I obtain nothing else, I shall be gratified to hear that I have your sympathy. Of that, I doubt not I already have a portion In a letter which I received from Gerrit Smith, he

towards these who have injured you. The abilition ists should help you. You have a large claim on their Yours, as ever, JOSHUA COFFIN.

County Meetings at Worcester and Barre. We are happy to state that Charles L. Remond Abby Kelley, Frederick Douglas, and John A. Collins will be present, at the county meetings, to be held at Worcester, on Wednesday, Jan. 5th.

kindness.'

thus speaks:- I am not only full of sympathy for you and your family, but I am full of indignation

We mention this, that our friends in the saveral towns in Worcester county may spare no pains in giving this information, that there may be a general rally Our cause was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. With all the bright and cheering presents now before the latter of the county of the than at present. With all the bright and cheering prospects now before us, let not Worcester county fail to demonstrate to the enemies of freedom that our cause is 'going down' into the very hearts and con-

reiences of the whole people.

D. Wendell Phillips and Abby Kelley, and, if his health will permit, Frederick Douglas, will be present at the county meeting in Barre, on the 7th January

ery.
Will our friends in Worcester and Barro all the necessary arrangements are made for the meetings, and also for the accommodation of delegates?

For a masterly exposition of the anti-christian haracter of the U. S. Constitution, see our last page

deerza! then waserable friend of man,
In heart and spirit young, though old in years,
The lyrant trembles when thy name he bears,
And the slave joys thy honest face to scan.
A friend more true and brave, since time began,
HUNARITY has never found:—her fears

By thee have been dispelled, and wiped the tears
Adown her sorrow saticken cheeks that ran.
If like Napoleon's appears thy face,
Thy soul to his bears no similitude;
He came to curse, but thou to bless our race—
Thy hands are white—in blood were his imbrued
His memory shall be covered with disgrace,†
But thise embalmed among the truly great as

\*The resemblance of this venerable philanthropi n person and features, to Napoleon, is said, by Jose Jonaparte, to be most remerkable,—beyond, that may other person whom he has seen in the old or ne-The name of the wicked shall rot.'- [Proverbs

t The memory of the just is blessed.'-[Idem.] Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Pair

This Fair was opened at Amory Hall, in this city, at the 23d instant, and closed on Wednesday evening of the present week, having surpassed, in the elegance and abundance of its materials, and the excel ence of its arrangements, every other that has eve number of visitors was large, and the purchases amounted to a very handsome sum. The gifts of our philanthrupic friends in England, Scotland and Ireand were very beautiful, and of considerable value, and attracted much attention. Lord Morreta, who happened to be in the city, showed his interest and good-will in the cause of emancipation on this side of the Atlantic, by repeatedly visiting the Fair, purchasing articles, &c. This is to his credit, and will serve to increase the high regard in which he is held in Great Britain. All the particulars, respecting the Fair, may be expected in another number, in an offi-

Collins, George W. Benson, and W. L. Garrison were becoming friendly to that political organization and, therefore, urging upon the friends of ganization to give it their support!! Ouf friend stated that this report had created much perplexity in the minds of many abolitionists in Connecticut This letter was accidentally published without note or comment. The remarks we intended to append to i were omitted by mistake. We have now only to add, that the report aforesaid is utterly false, and that we are sure that all the individuals alluded to regard the third party movement not only with distrust, but with feelings of regret. They still consider it as unwise, uncalled for, and pernicious in its tendency.

### Texas---Another Sign !

The New-York Courier & Enquirer is out in ope dvocacy of the immediate annexation of Texas to his country! Read the article, extracted from that havocar of the same of the sam a conspiracy among the supporters of slavery, on this tion at the present session of Congress-provided no movement shall be made at the North to counteract it. Let an alarm be sounded from every polpit, and every press, in the free States, not given over to the service of the devil.

# Dickinson's Boston Almanac for 1842.

This useful and elegant annual may be toung as and the bookstores, and we presume will obtain even a still wider circulation than in any preceding year. Its merits are too well known throughout New-Eng-land to need any fresh encomiums; for, though by its tand to need any rean encommuns; for, though by its title it would seem to be adapted almost exclusively to the city of Boston, yet it contains most valuable in-formation to those who reside in other States, and es-pecially to those who have any business transactions in the city. It is a neat pocket volume of 130 pages and afforded at the extremely low price of 25 cents but it must be obvious, at a glance, to any one wh fected to secure the publisher from loss. In the way of job printing, Mr. Dickinson is the most enterpri sing printer in the United States; and we doub whether any printing-office can be found on the other side of the Atlantic that the rival his, in regard to variety of type and perfection of arrangement

We have already noticed in our columns, in terms of commendation, the messenger of Peace, Love and our brother Enoch Mack, of Dover, N st civilized and enlight. H. entitled 'THE Disciple.' It breathes the spirit of heavon, and goes for immediate, total abstinence from sin, in all its forms and degrees. Copies of having been received and perused by ELIZABETH PEASE, of England, she has kindly sent a donati to bro. Mack, which he acknowledges as follows:

to bro. Mack, which he acknowledges as follows:

'While this number is going to press, we have secrived, through the kindness of Wendell Phillips, a heart-cheering letter from Elizabeth Pease, of Darlington, England, with a liberal package of maguzines and papers, promising a fund of rich matter. The letter incloses what the writer terms her 'mite' (fifteen dollars) for the Disciple. Letter to be given in next number, that thanksgiving may abound by many, in this evidence of that glorious apifut which unites the followers of Christ, thoulg the ocean roll batween them, and they may not have seen each other's facea in the flesh.

Middlesex County A. S. Society are reminded that a quarterly meeting of the Society will be held at Littleton on Friday next. As at the annual meeting at stoneham, there was but a small attendance, they will deserve an open rebuke for their apathy, if, after will deserve an open reduce for their apality, if, after six months' repose, they neglect to raily at the Littleton meeting. Among the speakers who will be present, we are happy to state, will be our friends John A. Collins and Charles L. Remond.

IT A Fair is to be held on New Year's Day, in Dover, in aid of the Hernid of Freedom. Success to it! We understand that an Anti Slavery Fair is also to be held in New-Bedford this day and to-morrow.

17 C. L. Remond has arrived home, and request all letters and papers intended for him, to be directed or addressed to Salem, Mass.

GEORGE BRADBURS. An editorial article, in th last number of the Nantucket Inquirer, respecting the case of Mr. Bradburg, shall receive attention next week.

D' The particulars of the case of the Creede, as given by the officers, passengers and crew of that vessel, occupies a large portion of the preceding page—From their own account, it is very evident that the

Letter from Wendell Phillips.

Bosros, Dec. 2d, 1841.

My Dear Friend,—I received a few days ago you

attenion and discussion?

In regard to the Freeman, and its contemplated transfer, I am not competent to judge; but my strong impression is, that the Freeman should be retained in Philadelphia, and fully supported. Let not one star after another be blotted out of the anti-slavery sky. Is there not interest enough among the friends of the cause in Pennsylvania to keep one dag flying, that those after off may see how her heart bests;—that the trampet from her ranks may give no uncertain sound? But at any rate, atamp always and sver the plan of a third pairy with the seal of your reprobation.

Let so cry of necessity convince us that the weapons which changed 1835 into 1840, have no longer any efficiency. The exaggerated statements of the friends of this scheme as to the numbers of, their supporters, always remind me of Dugald Dalgetty boasting of his '5000 Irishes' in the prison of Argyle.

But success itself in the election of their candidates, would be no proof to me of the expediency of their plan—sand ought not to be to any one, who properly appreciate the

plan-and ought not to be to any one, who properly appraciates the character of our movement, and feels how little is done after all, when a man is chosen to swear his support to a pro-slavery Constitution. A third party is full freighted with dangers—but the worst result of all would be, that we should stand waiting to see this new plan fail. Treat it as nonexistent—and go on our way as before. The real progress of our cause is to be looked for from those who keep aloof—who have rid themselves not merely of old parties-but of parties themselves that the real opposition to our enterprise lies deeper than the reach of the ballot-box—that the objects at which we ought to aim are what no politica price we ought to aim are what no political party ever did, can, or meant to accomplish.—
The blindness, the lamentable mistake of those whom this ignis fatuus has led astray, only call upon us for greater self-devotion and effort—the pitiable weak-bess of these who follow them not convinced, but by numbers confounded, show us how little we can trust any men. Those who cling to moral effort are the true champions in this fight. If we are true to the spirit which launched our vessel on the mad waves of the riot days, we can gain this Waterloo before those bewijdered Prussians have reached the real

scene of battle.

The broad phalanx of the church organizations is bending before our onset, thanks to that Winkelried, who at the price of his own good name, has gathered who at the price of this own good name, has gatasred the poisoned spears of that phalanx into his own bo-som, to open as a way. It is there, I think, the blows should fall fastest and thickest, because there they are best deserved, and tell the most. The church of our country is the guilty agent in upholding the slave system. The abolitionist who fails to direct his testimony thither, may as well not raise any testimony. The clamor which seeks to drown the 'God speed' of the church of the slaveholder in cancuses and ballotings, is treachery to the slave. We have cooked hope appears to the slave. We have the slave the slave of the slave to withdraw.

nastances,) as one who 'feels for those in bonds as bound with them?' He may have done it when abroad; but that he has ever done it at home, in his own pulpit, among his pro slavery employers, I have

He is regarded as an opponent to our cause : his in-

dence of N. Y. Herald.

its contents. The memorial stress that during the past year, a vessel sailed from Aichmond to New-Orienas. That the memorialists insured thirty-eight alaves, which were on board that vessel, against capture or seizure by the fittish government. That the vessel was wrecked, and a wrecking vessel took off the captain, crew and alaves, and carried them to Nasau, in the island of Naw Providence. That while the vessel was moored in the barbor, without having touched the wharf, she was boarded by persons in the dress of British soldiers, who carried the slaves to Nasau, when, after some show of official proceedings, the slaves were liberated from the custody of their owners. These slaves belonged to a gentleman of Richmond, of the name of Templeman, who was moving to the South, and when he learned their fate, he abandoned them and applied to the insurers for indemnification. One company paid the demand; but the other contested it—for there were two companies, who had taken this most extraordinators of indemnification. One company paid the demand; but the other contested it—for there were two companies, who had taken this most extraordination of the property in an American vessel, is a time of peace, by the authorities of a nation, professing to hold friendly relations with uk. He moved the reference of the subject to the Committee on foreign relations, as he considered that the apparentale reference, inasmuch as in his opinion it was a matter upon the proper adjustment of which was involved the question of peace or war.

Mr. Calhoun said he seconded the motion. This

spinion it was a matter upon the proper adjustment of which was involved the question of peace or war.

Mr. Calhoun said he seconded the motion. This was the case of the Creole, he prasumed.

Mr. Barrow. No, the Formera, which occurred several mouths since.

Mr. Calhoun said he had been under the impression that it was the case of the Creole. Many years since he had called the situation of the Senate and the country to this subject, and brought forth resolutions based on the laws of nations, which received the almost ananimous assent of the Senate. The Senate would recollect the case of the Esterprise, which was the cause of the resolution referred to. But he regarded the case of the Parties of much with the cause of the creole as the most threatening that had ever come in contestation between the two governments. He considered it most remarkable, that, while the beardings and detentions of our vessels on the coast of Africa, the border troubles on the north-eastern frontier, and other matters of much less importance, have received the stention of our government, this case has been entirely overlooked. It is high time that this question was settled, and that the South should understand whether their property abould be protected from spoilation or not He would not pursue the subject further, as it would come up in a more solemn and imposing slape when the case of the Creole was presented. In the mean time he was glad their attention was called to the subject by the case presented by the Senator from Louisiana. He hoped the Committee on foreign relations would give it their full and solemn consideration, that we might ascertain by their investigations where we stand.

Mr. King asked that the memorial might be read, and it was read accordingly.

Mr. King asked that the memorial might be read, and it was read accordingly.

speed of the clurch of the silveholder in cancers and ballotings, is treachery to the slave. We have resolved long enough: now is the time to withdraw and not against that body which lies in the pathway of humanity and religion. No matter how hopeless his course may seem: we are working seith God, and the times and the seasons are in his hands. No matter how fraught with ruin to what they deem holy, this free course of truth may seem to some—we are working with God, and the seasons are in his hands. No matter how fraught with ruin to what they deem holy, this free course of truth may seem to some—we are working with God, and rest assured no one true thing ever stands in another's light—that God, when be laid down these great principles, took care of the consequences.

These points have been fully discussed—it is unnecessary, therefore, for many and I the time, to go into them at length. I seek by to give my testimopy in a few words, wishing it were so that I could entarge and explain it in your presence.

Believe me truly yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Luther F. Dimmick.

'Resolved, That while so many of those who are placed as watchmee' on Zion's walls are cot only deaf, but dumb, as it regards the suffering slave, we bese God there are some honorable exceptions, among whom is fave. Wr. Dimmick, of Newburyport. May the blessing of God rest on him, and all those whitefel for those in bonds as bound with them.'

Dear Bro. Garnison:

In view of the above resolution, which was passed it the Women's Anti-Slavery Conference in Georgeowown, on the 21st of October last, I wish to ask,—Why is the Rev. Mr. Dimminek singled out form a mong the deaf and domb,' as an' honorable acception? What has he done to commend him to the special favor of the abolitionists? Nothing that I can learn. Has be done to commend him to the special favor of the abolitionists? Nothing that I can learn. Has be done to commend him to the special favor of the abolitionists? Nothing that I can learn. Has be done to commend him to the special favor of

the subject of negotiation ever since 1830

The Capture of the Sante Fe Expedition is fully confirmed by ufficial accounts received at New-Orleans, from the Mexican capital! They include the whole expedition, and state that twelve wagons, 5 of which were filled with merchandize worth \$25,000, and the other seven containing provisions and ammunition, were taken, with 200 stand of fire-arms, a piece of cannon, 76 horses and 70 oxen. This account states that the Texians were captured at the Lagonn of Colorado, in the middle of the plain of Estacado, without a shot lawing been fired; they having surroadered at discretion, on the first summor from Lt. Col. Archuleta, having under him 230 mon, the advanced guard of Gen. Armijos division. Lieut. Quintano had arrived at Chilubha with a Texian Colonel, 2 captains, a doctor, and 2 boys. Captain Salezar, also started with 182 other prisoners. It is stated in the papers, that an army of 3000 men had stready marched from the capital for Texas; and that the whole force of the nation is to be set in motion for the same destination, to be lad on by Santa Anna in person. The Texian prisoners have probably ere this been put to the rack, or placed in the misses.

Sudden Death.—A well dressed colored man, ap-

been put to the rack, or placed in the mines.

Sudden Ocath.—A well dressed colored man, apparently about 25 years of age, with a cane in his and, was walking along Broadway, near White atreat, yesterday morning near nine o clock, when he suddenly foll on the sidewalk in a fit, as was supposed of apoplexy, and almost instantly expired. His body was taken into the store of Mr. R. H. Atwell, No. 381 Broadway, who notified the coroner, and the body was removed to the dead house—when a post mortem examination was made last night by Dr. M. Goldsmith, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.—N. Y. Paper.

The Right of Search.—Intelligence-has been received in Texas that Gun. Hamilton had agreed to sign a treaty of commerce and amily between Great Britain and Texas, and also to sign a separate treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade, to include the right of each nation to search the suspected vessels of the other.—Pennsylvanian:

The Christian Reflector, the Baptist Abelition pa is to be removed from Worecester to Boston. It is to be emoved from Worecester to Boston. It is to be enlarged, and will be published by Wm. S. Damrell. Rev. C. P. Grosvenot, its present editor, will resign, and a new editor be appointed, though Mr. G. will still be a contributor.

State of Society in Shelby county, Texas.—It is with pain that we record the fact that, a short time ago, and within two or three weeks, 'mere lives have been lost at the shrine of factious spirit of the democracy in Shelby county, Texas, than were lost by the Texas army, in the great battle which achieved the liberties of their republic.

A letter from Matshorss, states that the Mexican clergy, fearful lest Santa Anna intended to seize the church lands, made him a free gift of one million of dollars, on no other condition than that of exterminating the herelics of Teams.—A. O. Cour.

Beauties of Slavery.—Peter Caubie and his nife, of Salisbury, N. C. have been arrested for whipping a little negro boy so that he is not expected to recover. A short time since, they whipped a negro girl so cruelly, that she died under the beating. What she could we expect from a system which reduces men to articles of property? May not a man 'do what he will with his own'?

Dreadful Accident.—The Hagerstown Democrates at the second Friday, or Saturday, a young lady, Miss Laurance, was thrown from an afficiented horse, near Wannessore, and killed. Her leg, which became entangled with the stirrup while the horse was running, was literally torn from the body. So infuriated was the horse, that it became necessary to shoot him, before he could be caught.

Addubon, the naturalist, who is nearly years old, walked twenty miles the other mand dined at one o clock.

years old, walked twenty miles the other morning, and dined at one olock.

Diabolical Villany.—A horrid attempt was made, a few nights since, to assassinate the Rev. Josiah Crudup, formerly of this vicinity, but now a resident of the adjoining County of Cranvillo. He was sitting in his own house, surrounded by his own family, reading the President's Message, when the report of frearms was heard, and at the same moment a window pane full in, and a rifle ball, passing within a hair's hreadth of Mr. Crudup's head, lodged in the opposite wall. Mr. C. immediately seized a loaded musket, and rushing to the door, fired in the direction in which retreating footsteps were heard.—Raleigh (N. C.) Reg.

MARRIED-In Weymouth, 23d inst. by Rev. Jo-nas Perkins, Mr. I. W. Thayer, of Boston, to Miss Anne E. Dudley, of Weymouth.

# NOTICES.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBERATOR.

Boston, Nov. 26, 1841.

Bosros, Nov. 26, 1841.

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

The present financial condition of the Liberstor rendering an immediate supply of finds indispensable, the committee request that immediate attention may be bestowed upon the bills which have been forwarded during the past and present week, and the money forwarded through the medium of postmasters, which can be done without expense either to the committee or the subscribers.

Agents are carnestly requested to forward their ac-counts, and any funds in their hands, to the General Agent, without any delay, HENRY W. WHLLIAMS,

LECTURE BY EDMUND QUINCY.

An address on American slavery will be delivered by EDMUND QUINEY, Esq., of Dedham, on Sunday next, January 24, at: lail-past 60 cilock, at the town-house in Dorchester. Inhabitants of this town and vicinity are invited to attend. Dorchester, Dec. 29, 1844.

NORFOLK COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meefing of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Dedham, on Wednes-day, the 19th of January, 1842, in the Town Hall, at 9 o clock, A.M. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Col-lins, Frederick Douglas, and other friends from a dis-tance are expected to be present. A full attendance of the friends of the slave, from all parts of the coun-ty, is agmestly requested. ty, is earnestly requested.
JUSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION A. S. SOCIETY.

S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society, for choice of officers, and other business of importance, will be held in Worcester, in the Hall in Paine's Block, on Woneday, January 5th, at helf-past 10 o'clock, A. M. A full and punctual attendance of the members is recursted.

A round of Augusted.

By order of Executive Committee,

SAMUEL MAY, Secretary.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society will be held at Littleron, on FRIDAY, the 7th of January, at 10 c'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.

Grotos, Dec. 13, 1841.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

Danyers, Dec. 6, 1841.

#### POETRY.

From the Liberty Bell. SONG OF THE ABOLITIONIST. BY WHI LLOYD GARRISON

I am an Abolitionist!

I glory in the name;

Though now by Statzan's minions hiesed,
And covered o'er with shame!

It is a spell of light and power—
The watchward of the free:—
Who appross it in this trial-hour,
A craven soul is he!

11. Then urge me not to pause;
For joyfully du I enlist
In FREEDON's sacred cause:
A nobler strife the world no'er saw, Th' enslaved to disenthral; I am a soldier for the war, Whatever may befall!

I am an Abolitionist—
Oppression's deadly foe;
In God's great strength will I resist,
And lay the monster low; And say tree monster low;
In God's great name do I demand,
To all be freedom given,
That peace and joy may fill the land,
And songs go up to heaven!

IV.

No threats shall awe my soul,
No perils cause me to desist,
No bribes my acts control;
A freeman will Live and die,
In sunahine and in shade,
And raise my voice for liberty,
Of nought on parth afraid. Of nought on earth afraid.

The tyrant's bate and dread—
The friend of all who are oppressed— A price is on mylhead!"

My country is the wide, wide world, My countrymen mankind :Down to the dust be Slavery hurled ! All servile chains unbind !

\* Although it is not literally true that a price he been set upon the head of every abolitionist, yet it undeniably true that all abolitionists are outlawed the South, and not one of them can travel in that per of the country, except at the peril of his life.

GOD IS LOVE.

Tung- All is Well.

What sound is this? a song thro' heaven resounding God is Love! God is Love!

And now from earth I hear the sound rebounding

God is Love! God is Love! Yes, while adoring hosts proclaim Love is his nature, Love his name. My soul in rapture cries the same; God is Love! God is Love!

This song repeat, repeat, ye saints in glory, And saints on earth shout back the pleasing story,
God is Love! In this let earth and heaven agree, To sound his love, both full and free, And let the theme forever be,

God is Love! Creation speaks, with thousand tongues proclaiming God is Love! And Providence unites her voice, exclaiming, God is Love!

But let the burdened sinner hear The gospel, sounding loud and clear, To every soul both far and near, God is Love!

This heavenly love all round us sweetly flowing God is Love! And in my heart the sacred fire is glowing,

God in Love! That God is Love I know full well; And had I power his Love to tell, With loudest notes my song should swell; God is Love!

The Love of God is now my greatest pleasure; God is Love! And while I live, I'll ask no other treasure; God is Love! This theme shall be my song below And when to glory I shall go, This strain eternally shall flow— God is Love!

> From Tait's (English) Magazine. A CRY FOR BREAD. BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL

Is aw a starring mother stand
By the gutes of a palace proud,
With a whining boy in either hand,
And an infant wailing loud;
An infant wailing loud,—for dry
Was the fount had wont to hush its cry;
And all that the starring woman said
Was—' Give my children Bread!'

Forth from that palace proud there came Three high and noble ones; The first was a Bishop, stout of frame, A chief 'mid the Church's sons; Slowly he strode, for he was fat-But, as he passed, he banned the brat Whose cries disturbed his reverend head Yet the mother only uttered— Bread !

The next that fared from that palace door The next that fared from that palace door
Was a Peer, of an ancient race;
And he scowled on the beggare, and loudly swore
To drive them from the place:—
'Twas hard, 'twas very hard his doors
Should be thus beset by threes and fours
Of idle wretches!' So he said,—
Still the woman only murmured—'Bread!'

And then paced forth a lady fair,
With a pale and haughty brow;
But she started to see the beggars there,
And fain their needs would know;
But a pampered menial, aly and sleek,
With a destard's heart and a woman's cheek,
Spake out, 'Impostors they.!' he said:
So the mother vainly begged for Bread!

That night, as the Bishop, Peer, and dame, That night, as the Bishop, Peer, and name,
Sat o'er their banquet high,
From a squalid coller shrilly came
A wild and maniac cry:
And there, by her own and hand, lay slain
That starwing mother's children twain;
And the infant? "—it before was dead,
For there was none to give it Brend!

For the Liberato THE RUNAWAY SLAVE'S VINDICATION.

For thirty years, my master stole
My bones and sinews—body—soul ;—
Learning the art of lawless pelf,
I took to my beels—and stole myself.

The stolen body still is mine;
The stolen soul I yield, oh God,
To Thee! by prior right 'tie thine

NON-RESISTANCE

. From the Cazenovia Gospel Reflector. The Consti ont of the United States, ex light of Christian

Before entering upject, we will define our position.

We aver, that the "Constitution of the United States," the compact of the American people, the written fundamental law of the Nation, is not of 'divine' origin, or a christian instrument, but human and anti-christian. And the Government of the United States is also of human origin, and antargonistical to the kingdom of Jesus Christ. And, to show the contrary, we challenge American christendom To enstamp 'divine' upon that which is human is a task which 'common sinners dare not meddi with' And to label the Government of the United States a 'divine institution,' and urge participation in its affairs as a christian duty, were also tasks if which few were morally competent, and which few were morally competents.

with. And to label the Government of the United States a 'dvine institution,' and urge participation in its affairs as a christian duty, were also tasks for which few were morally competent, and which few attempted to do. To discover it, the wisdom of our fore, fathers was too limited,—to believe it, their credulity was too circomscribed—and their regard for truth too abounding, to proclaim that 'divine,' which their own hands had made. To do it, the politician was inadequate; therefore, this work was left for man-made divines to perform, which by them is now accomplished, and that, too, before the echo of its first proclamation had ceased to sound in the ears of those who first proclaimed it, or their vital functions were palsied by death.

At a certain period in the world's history, and within the memory of some who now live, as a basis of government for the American people, the instrument called the 'Constitution of the United States,' was ushered into light and being, not by the authority of the 'Great I Am, 'nor by the authority of the to the United States,' was ushered into light and being, not by the authority of the United States,' was ushered into light and being, not by the authority of the United States.'

Those who formed the 'Constitution,' and those by whom it was adopted, declared, and all who now sustain it, declare, 'We, the people of the United States,' and to say it had other and higher origin, casts into its own face the charge of falsehood, which rebounds and fastens upon the lips of him by whom it is said. With these facts to sustain us in our position, far the present, we rest our cause as to the 'divine origin' of the Constitution.

It is apparent to all, that the child is not of a more noble lineage than its parentage, and an attempt to prove the government of the United States of higher origin than the Constitution, which is its basis and regulator. Therefore we imagine that none will make the preposterous attempt to prove the government of the United States of higher origin than the C

Where kingdoms, otherwise governments, exist

the attempt is made, we also rest this part of our cause.

Where kingdoms, otherwise governments, exist, one the antagonist of the other, it is obvious that man cannot be the loyal subject of both at the same time. The Saviour himself settled this question, when he said, 'No man could serve two masters,' and it is self-evident, that 'men are servants whom they yield themselves servants to obey.' If men yield themselves servants to to serve in his kingdom, they cannot be servants to the kingdoms of this world, and if they yield themselves servants to the kingdoms of this world, and if they yield themselves servants to the kingdoms of this world, and if they yield themselves servants to the kingdoms of this world, they are not the servants of Jesus Christ.

That the Saviour has given to his followers a distinct code of laws, and requires a strict observance of them, no believer will dare deny; neither will any believer contend, without a practical observance of his precepts, that there is evidence of friendship for their Author. This being true, it is of the highest importance to American christians, whether the fundamental law of the government of the United States, and the fundamental law of Christ's kingdom, harmonise; in other words, whether christianity does not condomn the American compact and the government of the United States.

Christianity forbids its votaries to join hands, otherwise to make common cause, with those who contenn it—'for righteousness hath no fellowship with unrighteousness—light and darkness no communion—Christ and Belial no concord—and believers have no part with infidels; consequently, christianity funnishes believers with no warrant to participate in the affairs of a government, whose fundamentals do not require of its clizens their assent to christian principles, and the possession of the attributes of a christianity, indiedity and Atheism do all this; they are its deadliest foes, and by the Constitution of the United States admits all 'free white males,' born within its territorial

But, lest we should be understood to advocate a religion established by secular authority, and in like manner the sustaining of a priesthood, we would here remark, it is our firm belief, that as holiness is to sin, so is christianity to a religion established and sustained by secular authority—a military power. And also a priesthood, sustained by secular authority, and the members of which are independent of the mass they claim the right to rule, is the 'bohon upas' of society. Wherever the influence of such a priesthood has extended unrestrained, the history of

upas of society. Wherever the influence of such a priesthood has extended unrestrained, the history of the world abundantly testifies that ignorance, credulity, bigotry, wee and misery are its legitimate fruits. And such is the inevitable effects of such a cause, at all times, when unattended by counteracting circumstances, the same now as in the fifteenth century—the same by a Protestant as a Roman priesthood—the same on the An,erican as on the European continent.

The citizens of the United States declare, by Art. 6, Sec. 2, of their compact, that 'this Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be smade in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, not-swithstanding.' Therefore, if the 'Constitution, laws and treaties' do not harmonise with the rules of christianity, the government of the United States is antagonistical to the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and its citizens are not the subjects of Christ's kingdom, but are rebels against the government of God. And to 'support' this Constitution, which is the 'supreme law' of the United States, and and Representative in Congress, and every member of the State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, and as aqualification, succurs, by 'oath or affirmation,' so to do; (See ConArt. 2, Sec. 8, and Art. 6, Sec. 3;) and what is done lawfully by officials, is done by their constituents; or, for the lawful acts of the agent, the principal is responsible.

Christianity forbids the use of oaths. The Sa-

or, for the lawful acts of the agent, the principal is responsible.

Christianity forbids the use of oaths. The Saviour by the use of unequivocal language, and in the most positive manner, forbade their use. 'Secory on the fall,' was the injunction,' but let your communication be yea, yea, nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these, cometh of evil.' But, says the defender of this relic of the dark ages, the Saviour answered the high priest, when by him adjured by in the living God, and therefore his example justifies the use of oaths. It is true, that in a parcusan of range, both 'the high priest,' and him who dwelt among the tombs, 'adjured Christ by the living God,' and an answer he gave to both; and that which is proved by one example is equally proved by the other. But nothing is proved by either to justify or condemn the Constitutional requirement, and use of oaths; and the authoritative injunction, 'Swear not at all,' in its unsbated rigor, is now God's law and a role of christianity. Therefore, inasmuch as the use of oaths is required by the Constitution, it is not

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navy of the United States, and of the militia of several States, when called into the actual ser-of the United States. And Sec. 3, same arti-says, 'He shall take care that the laws be faith-

Sintes assume and assert the right to average by violence their own grievances and supposed finalits. At his inauguration, the Fresident assumes a military chieftaincy, and as such, binds himself by only and the compact. Therefore, until christianity recognizes among its votaries a generalissimo, and God repeals his law, 'Thou shalt not kill,' and rettliation, revenge, devastation and murder become deeds of bensvolesce and mercy, and the demon war (which already las, according to the estimate of 'Thomas Dick,' deveured 'twenty thousand millions of the human femily; equal to tseenty-free times the number of inhabitants at present existing in the world,') gets other certificates of its 'divine origin,' than the endomement of man-made divines, it is apparent, and without the limits of rational controversy, that the Constitution of the United States, the compact of the American people, the written fundamental law of the nation, is of human origin and an anti-christian instrument; and not only the Constitution but the government is anti-christian; also antagonistical to the kingdom of Jesus Christ. In violation of the rules of christianity, Congress, in accordance with the Constitution, to make preparations and prosecute the work of human butchery and its concomitant evils, yearly appropriates millions, which are paid by American Christendom, their constituents.

Art. 1, Sec. 2, says: 'Representatives (to Congress, shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.'

Art. 4, Sec. 3, reads thus: 'No person, held to service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such shall protect each State against domestic volones.

It is ever of the highest importance for he attain ments of the consti

in the State, or velore and hagastare or rest shall be made, and upon proof to the satistion of such Judge or magistrate, either by oral timony or affidavit, taken before and certified by magistrate of such State or Territory, that the magistrate of such State or Territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the State or Territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such Judge or magistrate, to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor, to the State or Territory from which he or she fled.

But that slavery, which is sheltered and fostered by the Constitution and Government of the United States, in iniquity should be known by the slave code, that being the slaveholder's own definition; and lest we should detract from its excellencies, or exaggerate its evile, we will here give some of its essential characteristics as by them delineated.

'A slave is one who is in the power of a master to the state of the state o

"A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor sequire any thing, but what must belong to his master." 'Slaves shall be deemed, sold, taken, and reputed to be chattels personal, in the hands of their owners and possessors, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever.' 'All negroes, (free negroes; excepted,) and all their issue and offspring born, or to be born, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be and remain for ever hereafter, absolute slaves, and shall follow the condition of the mother.'

for ever hereafter, absolute slaves, and shall follow the condition of the mother.'

This is that slavery which is enscouced under the Constitution of the United States.—it thus imbrates God's intelligences, and nullifies Christianity. It is by human enactments for the purpose, specially made by American Christians, (Christians! Tell it not in Galt.) that the slave is plundered of his freedom, a heavenly boon and birth-right of every creature upon whom God has enstamped His saw image. And in his aggressions and oppressive acts upon the slave, the slaveholder, by the American nation, as such, is sustained and atimulated to renewed activity. It is the Constitution and government of the United States that annihilate the last hope of freedom in the breast of the forlorn slave, and extinguish the last ray that falls upon the vision of the robbed and down-trodden African.

In the regions cursed by slavery, the Constitution is the slaveholder's shield; but to the slave a pillor, In the non-slaveholding States, it is a guardian angel to southern oppressors; and to the slave, a destroyer of his invaluable blessings. Thus does the Constitution harmonics with Christianity! Is it a christian margineent? Nay. To the slave it is the

atroyer of this invaluable blessings. Thus does Constitution harmonize with Christianity! Is a christian instrument? Nay. To the slave it is direct curse, and upon the pages of history the feest blot. And, however palatable to the abettor slavery this subject may be served up by allied

avery regards flone out was... hristianity is a system of mercy at hristianity is a system of premeditate

Christianity graciously invites children to its banquet.

Slavery has no banquet, but destroys the rational happiness of its victims at the birth. Yes, more it reaches into futurity, and forestalls the inalienable rights of unborn millions. In view of all this can a Christian sustain alevery? Can he uphold that which God condemns? Or can a believer knowingly sustain this execrable and soul-damning system of southern slavery, without incurring the highest degree of moral guilt? Impossible. Then if a Christian cannot sustain, without moral guilt, the Cannot sustain, without moral guilt, the Constitution, which supports and shields it, and offers a bribe to increase the victims of it. And then, if the Christian cannot sustain the Constitution of the United States, without discarding and violating the rules of Christianity, and thereby incur moral guilt, the weighty question arises, what is the path of outy for American Christians? With a clear and comprehensive view of the consequences attending the course, and also in view of our responsibility to God and our follow-men, we answer, Secssion from the American Union, and reorganization, sponfrom the American Union, and and the only way to escape the heated displeasure of an insulted and offended, yet mereiful and long-forbearing God. Whatever m

pears, and however well its defines be guarded, or ably defended, this 'Balkin' must be passed. It is this artificial forfress—the Constitution of the United States, which now shields the capitol and head-quarters of the devil's dominions; and never, until passed, can his territory be effectively invaded. But before this formidable barrier, the sumy of King Emmantle is now marshalling, and by the discipless of the Lord Jesus Christ, the passage will be quickly made.

A further examination is reserved for a future number.

That Law is at home in the bosom of God, that civil government is a clivine institution, is often and loudly affirmed. The pulpit rings, on various occasions, with the declaration that the civil ruler is to be chosen, obeyed, and honored, as the minister of the vers. His office is a reflection of the is affined by the companies of the level of the invalid, all-powerful King.—Those, therefore, who hold the institution of civil government in contempt or abhorence, we are taught by our ecclesiastics to regard as fanatics and incendaries. All this looks well on paper. But what is this we hear? "The dirty waters of politics! Let lively and devoted Christians beware of the bollot-box! The elective franchise is a danger-ous weapon! It cannot be wielded without soiling the garments and polluting the hands of the electletthem of the worst design and content of the conte

IJ A very close and cutting rebuke to a certain plass who are crying out with holy horror against

England and China.

Eagland and China.

We are surprised that J. Q. Adams, who as exPresident of the United States may be thought abroad to speak the sentiments of the people, should in a public lecture attempt to justify the war of Great Britain against China. What if the Chinese are heathen? Have they not a religion that no less than Christianity teaches them to live at peace with their neighbors? And unlike Christians, have they not always striven to live up to this commandment of peace? China has a natural right to refuse to trade with other nations; and a wiser man than any modern legislator was he who first made that law which has heretofore protected them from the ravages of Christians and Euglishmen.

Mr. Adams thinks that the Chinese deserve punishment for their non-compliance with the commer-

Mr. Adams thinks that the Chinese deserve punishment for their non-compliance with the commercial treaty which other nations have adopted, and for the arrogance with which they claim superiority over all others. We think their arrogance, to say no more, is perfectly harmless, and cannot certainly surpass that of the nation that is attempting to fig them into humility.

China will never be christianized or civilized, by the their arrogance with the results of the same than the region intudation occurs.

Another serious intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs the region intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs the region intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs the region intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs the region intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs that the region intudation occurs the region intudation occurs that the region in the region

flog them into humility.

China will never be christianized or civilized, by Great Britain, except in the way that British India has been christianized, by making the whole nation tributary to English nabobs, and scourging them with slavery and famine for the sake of maintaining the church and army of Great Britain.

Should China be conquered, she will ever after, until her people are driven into annihilation, like most of our aboriginal tribes, be scourged and plundered by all civilized people. Her coast would be rovered with pirates, calling themselves merchants, and thieves, calling themselves tax-gatherers. They would not be allowed the produce of the land which they cultivate, though that produce were only barely sufficient to keep soul and body together. More than a mere tithing of all they produce or manufacture would be extorted from them by some English officer, calling himself a christian, and practising more than heathen barbarity.

Such is the civilization and christianization which the venerable but notional ex-President would witness, were he to live to see China conquered by Great Britain. Her ports would then be thrown open to English plunder; wretchedness would be brought to the doors of the hitherto peaceable and unoffending inhabitants, and they would be forced to receive it as the blessing of civilization.

A.

The following base article is, in fact, ering the polluted source from which it emantee, and the cause of its vitoperation,—a very high panegyric upon the character of Gov. Seward:

upon the character of Gov. Seward:

NEW YORK AND THE SLAVE STATES.—The blundering folly of Gov. Seward has not been confined to this State. He has not only done every thing to degrade the credit, and debase the morals of New York, but he has provoked the just indignation of the whole South by his coarse respecting fugitive slaves. The Governor of South Carolins, in his annual message, animadvorte with great severity, upon the conduct of Saward in the controversy with Virginia. The ground manumed by New York is declared to be not only untenable, but in violation of honor and equity, and a flagrant violation of the rights of a sister State. It is a happy thing for this State, that Gov. Seward's means of doing evil are at length paralyzed. There never was such another Governor. Utterly wathless for all useful purposes, he has a capacity for machief that is really astonishing. In the four short years of his executive career, he has done more to embarrass the State in its

### FOREIGN.

to disinter the bodies. They are now hard at and will continue digging while necessary. Pe perished in the streets, in the plazars, and it churches. All our provisions are beneath the r and we are suffering a horrible state of want, we slikely to continue; for the fences having a thrown down, the cattle are destroying all they reach. In Turidaba, Tres-rios, Cartago, Par Ujames, and even to the vicinity of Matina, the not left a single shed; and in every one of the leys, and on the haciendas, we find proportio destruction.

leys, and on the haciendas, we find proportionate destruction.

From San Jose to this place, and to Alsjuela, the ruin is considerable. In San Jose, a number of edifices were thrown down, and those houses that are standing, are uninhabitable. We are hardly better off in this city; and Alajuela has fared worse than we have. Tranquilina Benilla and his family are among those taken from the ruins. They are alive, but bruised and crippled. The number of sufferent is very great. Bodies are disinterred that cannot be recognised—shapeless misses and headless trunks, every thing is horrible confusion. Up to the present moment, there has been no eruption from the neighboring volcane; the shocks continue without cessation—and no one can tell how it will end.

The great shock took place at 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 2d of September.

The misery and destitution in Paisley, so far from

Suffering any diminution, continues to increase. Glasgow Argue states that there are now 7708 per in that unhappy town subsisting on charity alone

in that unhappy town subsisting on charity alone.

The Giornale del du Sicilie contains accounts o numerous calamities within the kingdom of Naples from continued storms and earthquakes. In the district of Casoria, near Naples, the whole country habeen ravaged, trees torn up by the roots, window beaten in, and roofs carried off. In Calabria, severa inhabitants had been carried away by the toreast and drowned; and others have been killed by light

Sir Francis Chantroy, the most calebrated Englished port of the Country of the Co

about the 17th of November, occasioned, like the vious one, by a sirocco wind of several days do The Adriatic rose to such a height, that go were made to navigate most of the principal attractions.

Capt. Rose has, by letter, stated that he had man auccessful approach to within twelve degrees of it Antarctic Pole, and had obtained some very approximate determinations of the South Magnetic Pole.

Seven hundred houses were destroyed by a gre-fire at Oral, near St. Petersburgh, on the 6th ult., a several most important documents were destroyed the Government archives.

On the 26th ult., a theroughfare was effected in t Thames Tunnel, and made use of for the first tin by the whole of the directors, and some of the original subscribers, who had assembled on the occasion.

Lieat. Col. George Macdonald, an officer of a nerit, and remerkable symmetry of person, had a appointed Governor of Sierra Leone.

It is stated that nine thousand pounds of powde were thrown into the Thames during the conflagra-tion of the Tower. No great danger of an explosion appeared to be apprehended in consequence thereof The Manheim Gazette relates that a boy, only nine ears old, of a distinguished family in that place, has seemly poisoned his sister and two other children with arsenic.

In the case of Dr. Healy, the French trib secided that no foreign physicians shall, that country, even amongst his own co without a regular diploma.

A needle, which was accidentally swallowe Mr. John Bridges, a solicitor, living at latington, he was a boy of ten, more than sixty years agn, its appearance a little above his ankle two or days since. The eye of the needle shows it to I ancient fibric

The Earl of Elgin, well know for his de a Greece upon the remains of ancient are brunely British Ambassador at Constanti are of the representative Peers of Scotlan he early part of November.

M. Isoard of Paris, has invented at the sounds produced by the hummer way, are prolonged in their vibrations air passing over the strings, and thus and volume of the organ.

Francity. The Lexington Intelligence, shed at Mr. Clay's residence in Kentucky, talk resident Tyler after this fashion:—

President Tyler after this fashion:—

'If an indiguant, an outraged and betraye sitteency were, in a moment of irrepressible to rise up and cast him headlong from the has so vilely polluted, it might be pulliated excussed, by an impartial historian, who love ty and his country more than place and por a God-directed thunderbolt were to strike a bubblete the ratios, all would say that It.

The day that the people of England in and with their own strong hands, take the think better of humanity. Endura no virtue. He who submits to frat ry. Man has no right to be wrong may be endured, as the only mean great good, as for the sake of a cur to an operation; but then the evil to of the good. The above is from the New-York Se

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29th.

I am extremely sorry to say that a robbery of its Patent Office was committed to-day under the light a brilliant sun, and at noon-day. Much exciteses has been caused by the affair. You must know the affew months ago, the War and State Department on the National Institute their curiosities. They my placed in the splendid hall of the new Patent Office. A portion of the curiosities of the State Department were deposited in a small room adjoining the Institute Gallery, and in a glass case.

The articles taken, have, I presume, been seen by many of your readers, and can be easily traced as identified. They are, Ist, the south-box presented the Emperor Alexander to Comul Harris, valued a several thousand dollars; a string of pearls, containing 148 pearls, prescribed by the Immun of Messas the President of the United States; the scabbard of aword presented to Com. Biddle, in South Americand or commented with diamonds.

I understand that a person, supposed to be as Egishman, and a practised hand, from his adolises was the robber. His name is unknown. He was seen about the Hall of the Institute for several day.

The Commissioner of Patents, by order of the Sec.

SLAVERY IN THE EAST INDIES. In the series subject to the Bengal Presidency, slavery incorports the following constituents:

1. Sale or gift of children by parents and gurfus.

2. Sale of adults by mothers or maternal relates.

3. Sale of wives by their husbands.

4. Self sale of adults.

5. Marriage or to-habitation with a slave.

6. Kidnapping.

7. Importation.

8. Birth.

Little Peccadille !—The N. Y. corresponding in mays:—DraLardner is gettle bere; and persons are disposed to vert peccadille, for the plessure and instruction afford them!! This is the same Dr. Larduced the wife of his friend, in Engla husband and three children, and who ne her in a state of adultery, while lecture instruction of the people of New-York! ton Cour.

A nosighty Family.—There is now living at Resery, Mr. Floyd, supposed to be the largest spall England. His weight is 443ths; Mrs. Floyd is weight 218ths; Mrs. Poole, her daughter, 2006. Mrs. Hawker, another daughter, 173ths. Total weight of the family of four persons, 1,040ths.—Hampion

The A circular has been addressed to postustic throughout the United States, instructing them in move the wrappers from newspapers and pamples and if cases where words are written other has a name of the person to whom the same are address to charge letter postage on delivering, and if reas or not taken out, to return them to the office whe they were mailed, and the postusaster is instruct collect the legal penalty of five dollars of the personmitting the offence.

The Columbia brought upw The postage on those for New-York about \$1800; Philadelphia \$480, Be Charleston \$128, New-Orleans \$400.

A Patriotic Irishman. The late Alde of this city, has bequested in his will be a seem to be by

The Edinburgh Evening Post announces to Mrs. Meclehouse, better known as Burn pondent Clarinda. She was upwards of 80

The State debt of Illinois now exceed millions, while its population is about hal This is a tax of \$34 on every individual it or making the debt of each family \$243! In a letter to Col. Stone, one of the a Congress spelled Union Youncon; use, ) cort; known, noon!

Quincy Patriot.—Mr. Green, the enterpringpi prove its appearance on the lat of January acti-the addition of now type, &c. He has also see the sid of several valuable contributors to its colum-lit is neutral in politics, a good family newspaper, it deserves public patronage.

There has been a destructive fire at Glasses property destroyed insured at £50,000.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

MASSACHUSETTS.—George W. Benson, Mob
amplon; Alvan Ward, Ashburaham.
Rudde, Flaks W. Ward, Ashburaham.
S. Gould, Warnick.
Cossectiout.—S. B. Cowles, Harifard;—John k.
Hall, East-Hampton.
New-York.—Oliver Johnson, New-York (Fig.
Charles S. Morton, Albany;—James C. Fulle, Ster
Charles S. Morton, Albany;—James C. Fulle, Ster
Charles S. Morton, Albany;—James C. Fulle, Ster
Legistration of the Charles of the Company of the Steries,
PENSETYANIA—H. C.; Howell, Allegham;—J. L.
PENSETYANIA—H. C.; Howell, Allegham;—J. Steries,
Enterprise;—Thomas Hambleton, Russelfeib;—A
Enterprise;—Thomas Hambleton, Russelfeib;—Steries, Andrews & Bridge;—John Cox, Hemater,
James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia
Onto.—James Boyle, Rome;—Charles Oleui, &
Onto.—James Hark, Salem;—James A. Angia, &
dina;—Abner G. Kirk, Salem;—James A. Angia, &
Gent G. Controlled of the Control of the Co

PRON THE POSTNASTER GENERAL Remittances by Jail.—'A Postmaster may ceed may be a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, may the subscription of a third person, and frail letter if written by himself.'

are the persons to whom it is to be