To whom all remittances are to be made, and pletra south of the paper.

TERMS \$250 per unnum, payable in addresses of \$300 at the expiration of six months. size or \$3.00 at the expiration of Six doubling.

I latters and communications must be post PAID.

ANYRTISENENTS making less than a square
to be inserted three times for 75 cts.; one square

Executive Committee. FLIST LORISO, EDBUS QUINCY, WILLIAM BASSET.

FA. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

vol. XII.---NO. 1.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

A Northern Apologist for Slavery ?

C

A Normera Apologist for Stavery & American New-Englander is writing a sories of the Puritan in this city, from Byran Counties, feerin, in extenuation of the informal system of act. Hear this puritanical knave.

referels, in the surfamical knave.

Light of these be any subject, in the discussion light it will be more ungapular at the present of with it will be more ungapular at the present of which it will be more ungapular at the present of the medium after, than in that of doing to make the medium after, than in that of doing to make the surfamiliary and the Sober light of truth is offensive in the sober and soberly sold at the state of things as it is, your judgment, and so the sold in the sold of the sold in the sold of the see the highest dog will you be, that though the most be hewers of wood and drawers of water, the most be hewers of wood and drawers of water, agreed in which the natural economy is to be disser in which the natural economy is to be dissert in which the natural economy is to be dissert in the seal of society, ought to read, who can rise in the scale of society, ought to lare the privilege of doing so. And beyond a very lard ettent, this privilege cannot be enjoyed by lard ettent, the privilege cannot be enjoyed by lard who are in bondage. It ought to be distinctly lare in mind, however, that the impression is a my eroseous one, that all slaves are sunk to the sex social level. Thave been surprised to see how seed depends upon character, even among this portion of society. The slave who secures, the confidence of his matter, as an honest and industrious and the state of the large of the secure of the most of the confidence of the actual observer, showing that described the secure of society ought to stand to see the confidence of the confidence members of society ought to stand to see the confidence of the co

sen ober.

Bet sill the great fact meets us,—it is an existing methon—slaver? is an existing system. And then the great question arises,—low is it to be done to great question arises,—low is it to be done to great question arises,—low is it to be done to great question arises,—low is it to be done to great question arises,—low is it to be done to great question and the point of the properties and to great question and the defendance of the most possible and wealthy planters in this county. It is his opinion, that self-interest will be an important mans employed in the removal of this system—that age thinks it will be ultimately, some how or abe, for the interest of the owner to abandon it, what way this result will be brought about, he expresses no confident opinion, though it is by no mean efficial to conjecture many ways in which it is possible. And this shows how necessary discrimination is in our views of this matter. The remark which we often hear is very far from being university true, that slaveholders have no idea but that thother. But still the great fact meets us,—it is an existing true, that slaveholders have no idea but that mly true, that slaveholders have no idea but that the present system is to be perpetuated—for there are cettainly many (and they are among our very led people,) who have no doubt that this system is to be ultimately given up. Still, the greater portion of the slaveholding community (because probably far do not reflect soberly upon the subject at all!) metatia no suspicion of such a result. And here so tan see the difficulty to which I alluded, of pursuing the medium iter in any remarks upon this subject. If, on the one hand, you dissent from the ottine that slavery must be immediately and uniext. If, on the one hand, you dissont from the extrine that slavery must be immediately and uniset. It, on the one than, you assess. It, on the one than you must expect to meet the smile's demociations of the technical abolitionist of the North. And if, on the other hand, you intimate this swery is not the beau ideal of civil society, joure considered the fit subject to popular execution by those at the South, who see in this system the very consummation of obedience to the law sheetil lore. It is, however, to be hoped, that the excess of these absurd extremes of opinion is giving way to more just and onlightened views of the subject. When the South sees that Northern abolitions cannot become a prevailing sentiment,—that it incomed to a very few, and they for the most part was of one idea,—we may look for an abatement in heedined to a very few, and they for the most part use of one iden,—we may look for an abatement in it eva high-toned doctrines. And this change is already beginning to take place. Of this a very pleasag sudenne is found in the increased interest which is felt at the South in the religious improvement of the colored population. Had I space for it, I could mention facts to show that the religious channity in this region are becoming deeply concreated the spiritual good of this portion of society. Bal I must close.

Yours truly,

N. H. A. M.

Dec. ISIN.

In another letter, the writer reasons as follows

If the productions of abler pens have been follow-ed by such poor results, it, would seem little short of presupation in me to hope either to correct turned error, or to shed any new light upon such indicat as are of general interest. And you will not him it strange that I should shrink from the little of attention to each little as you readers by the of attempting to enlighten your roaders, by rung them the result of my limited, but personal observation. Still, however, if I knew upon what press point you wish an occasional hint offered, I precise point you wish an occasional hint offered, I would venture to give it, not so much in the hope of producing general conviction, as tending ultimately to show what is truth and what is error. For with regard to one great subject, which is inited the subject of interest at the South, I am more tail more convinced that Northern impressions are resembly erroneous. Quite sure I am that those who must nearly identify themselves with Southern interests, have wrong views of this matter; as sure I am that they to whom such persons are convessed. im, that they to whom such persons are opposed the far more wide of the truth in their views. You this, tast they to whom such persons are opposed, are fir more wide of the truth in their views. You have far more wide of the truth in their views. You have fat I allinde to the subject of domestic states. With all the zeal and assurance with which the Northern abolitionist urges his peculiar views upon the public faith, the course which he pursues will more remarkable. For, how any man, who looks at this matter in the light of its peculiar embarrasments and difficulties, can be dogmatic or positive in his adoption of any creed or theory, I cannot see how tay man, with any thing like correct views of the name, can advocate the current doctrine of immediate emancipation. I shall perhaps be said to be sate emancipation. I shall perhaps be said to be bladed by prejudice. Be it so. I am sincere in the opinion which I express. The idea of setting be elimon which I express. The idea of setting at therry, and throwing upon their own resources, the thirteen hundred slaves of this county, even the absence of the county of an idea of externmenting the greater portion of them, and of making vargabonds of the rest. And in all that is favorable in the condition of slaves, the states of this county may challenge a comparison with these of any other portion of the Southern coatry. In saying this, it is my purpose neither to justify nor palliate the present state of things left, are defend the views which are here currently tearnaned upon this subject. My object is merely

I future time submitted to your inspection. The following is an extract from a letter received to the editor of the Springfield Democrat, dated tagron, Jamaica, Nov. 1, 1841:—

custained upon this subject. My object is merely in give my honest impressions of what I know to be heat. Some of these facts, if desirable, may be at these

The Eunacipation Act has well nigh ruined the sand of Jamies. For exportation it does not processe one fourth part of its amount in former times. Many plantations are thrown up, while the most of the appear as if going to ruin. Licentiousness is Appealing.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1842.

Three Letters to the Rev. James Caughey, METHODIST EPISCOPAL MINISTER, On the participation of the American Methodist Epis-copal Church in the sin of American Slavery. By Robert Johnston, Member of the Methodist Society DUBLIN, Oct. 4th, 1841.

Reverend Sin:

The conversation which we had at our friend Mr. Shortt's, has more than ever convinced me that you are deeply imbued with the pro-slavery prejudices of your church and country; and in again addressing you, I cannot allow any feeling of respect which I may have for you, as a minister of the gospol, nor my attachment to Methodism, to prevent me from expressing, freely and fully, my views upon the subject of American slavery, and how far I believe the Society in America to be implicated in the guilt, by sanctioning and supporting it. The attempt which you have made to justify the conduct of the American Methodist Church, and the whole tenor of your conduct here, as regards the slavery question, warrants me in stating that you are spreading and strengthening the pro-slavery spirit among us. The mere fact of your saying that you believe as much as I do that slavery is a sin, is no proof that you are anti-slavery at heart. There is scarcely a slaveholder in the Southern States who would not make use of that expression as well as you; but would he on that account be less pro-slavery, or less guilt to the sin of slave-holdidr. so long as he

But if the means which the abolitionists use are not the best suited to accomplish the end which they have in view, namely, the extinction of slavery, I should like to know what means you would subsubstitute in their stead? I think, sir, you worke find it difficult, if not impossible, ever to effect the abolition of slavery on your own principlea, or those of your church. If the church is not to be agitated with discussions upon this subject, and if the slaveholder is not to be told that slavery is a sin, and that every hour he holds his fellow-man in bondage he is guilty of robbery in the sight of Godz, if it is not to be proclaimed that the slave has as good a right to his liberty to-day as at sny future period, and that Christianity demands for him immediate and suconditional emancipation I—if these doctrines are not to be preached to the slaveholders and unstanced the subject of the s not make use of that expression as well as you; but would he on that account be less pro-slavery, or Jess guilty of the sin of slave-holdidg, so long as he holds his fellow men in bondage? The slavery in your country is so aboninable, that few, even of its most open and avowed advocates, would dare to call it any thing else than a sin.

Abolitiopists can soon discover the true friend of the slave from the false. It is well known in America, that many who say to abolitionists, 'I am as much anti-slavery as you are,' at the same time are as much opposed to abolition and immediate emancipation of the slave, as the slaveholder himself. They know that all who are not for abolition are against it, and that he that gathereth not with them,

much anti-lawery as you are," at the same time are as much opposed to aboiltion and immediate emanation of the slave, as the saveholder himself, against it, and that he that gathereth not with them, exterent abroad. Your church, Sir, and the gradualists of your country, have been trying to evade the real question involved in alwayer,—that it is non of christian principle, and not of expediency. They have been trying to saide alwayer,—that it is non of christian principle, and not of expediency. They have been trying to saide where the country of their principles, and the atrong pro-lawer spirit by which they are actuated, behind the political and social aspect of the question. They try by the more expression of sympathy and feeding for the slave, to peruade the world that they are the friends of freedon, at the same time that they are for your church in not joining the turbulent outer, of the abolitionists, and not interfering with the civil and political institutions of their country, and the domestic relation between master and slaves, prove to demonstration, that no matter how strong your principle for immediate abolition, before you can be an abolitionist at heart. But it is quite a mistake to any that the Society have not interfered. They have been discopped to the save before that act passed, and it is a supporting the coloration of the save before that act passed, and it is a supporting the coloration of the save before that act passed, and it is a supporting the coloration of the save the friendly to the principle of immediate and unconditional freedom in the register of the coloration of the save before that act passed, and it is a supporting the coloration of the save before that act passed, and it is a support of the save before that act passed, and it is a support of the save before that act passed, and it is a support of the save before that act passed, and it is a support of the save before that act passed, and it is a support of the save before that act passed, and it is a support of the save bef hope of enjoying here an equality of social right, they ought to be solemnly warned, that in the opin-ion of the Convention, a day must arrive when cir-cumstances that cannot be controlled, and which are ing pockets. And let us suppose that you are the christian minister proposed to preach before them. Would you accept of the call on such a condition, ow maturing, WILL DEPRIVE THEM OF CHOICE, and eave them no alternative but removal. Here, Sir, it is resolved, that if the free colored people do not emigrate, with their own consent, from h Maryland, but remain, with the hope of enjoying an of equality of social and political rights, they are to be forced! Men possessing the same religious creed with their persecutors, are to be deprived of choice, and forced to emigrate to Liberia, for no crime of cwhich they have been guilty, but simply because their Creator was pleased to give them a skin differing in color from that of their cruel oppressors. It is a mere piece of jesuistry for the Society to talk of the free colored people emigrating from America with their own consent. Are not the laws against if the colored people a system of tyranny and cruelty, forcing them to leave their country and emigrate to Africa?

ing pockets. And set us suppose that you are the christian iminister proposed to preach before them. Would you accept of the call on such a condition, believing as you do that picking pockets is a sin, and that the uninister of the gospel has received a doministion to preach all things whatsoever Christian of preaching all that he has commanded that Christ has commanded thin, and that it is only on condition of preaching all that he has commanded that Christ has promised to be with his ministers.

Now to apply this to the question before us, if you believe slavery to be a sin, should you not as a christian minister declare the whole counsel of God to the slaveholder, and at all risks preach the gospel to the slave? If neither you nor your church is willing to do this, where is your claim to apostolic ical christianity? where is the spirit of the primitive preachers of the gospel to be found among you? Had such a spirit possessed them, neither you nor it the people of America would ever have heard the sound of the gospel; its doctrines would have long since been swept from the world, and they despised the command of their Lord and Master—Fear not him who is able to kill the body, but rather fear Him who is able to destroy both soul and body in hell. You say, sir, that it is easy to talk of slavery at a distance, and that if we were on the spot we might not be so ready to declaim against it,—that Goorge Thompson, whom we call the champion of liberty, when in America never held a meeting in, or set his foot upon a slave State; that he never confronted the enemy to his face. Should you not rather weep for your country and for her children than speak thus?

—should you not rather blush for the christianity of the churches of your country, which makes it as much as a man's life is worth to enter the South and passed the cheep the North and the South, and that it is he north the creat that supports slavery at the South, and that if he north the creat larent parts the North has South, and that if tween the North and the South; that it is the north-ern prejudice, northern principles, and northern in-terest that supports slavery at the South, and that if he could purify the North, the South must soon fol-low. But It is you, if you are an abolitionist, who believe the South to be the place to meet the ene-my, that ought to go there, and not find fault with those who are working at the North on behalf of the slave.

These good men of America, whose fears are a strong that they will not meddle with slavery less trong that they will not meddle with slavery less than the many of the These good men of America, whose fears are so may that they will not meddle with slavery lest y should break the unity and harmony of the treh, should take good heed upon the grounds of four the medium of the fear of the f pious old ancestor Rome, the mother of abomina-tions, who has corrupted the world with her lying

soccies. If from the New Testament, where does it that inspired book speak of the unity of the church, as of a fiesh and blood corporation of men and women, united together under certain rules and a cegulations, and certain forms of discipline, without respect to their moral and religious character? Is not the church a chosen generation, and a peculiar people? If I have been able to form and properly of the church is considered to the control of the church as chosen generation, and a peculiar people? If I have been able to form and moral as a moral properly of the church is considered to the control of the church is and the control of the church is moral properly of the church is moral properly of the church is and who, indeed of excitations of the carch minty, it is those persons who will admit into carch fellowship any person not having the above a piloteston, who really there were a consolidated and interest of the church; and who, indeed of excitations of the carch minty of the church; and who, indeed of excitations of the carch minty of the church; and who, indeed of excitations of the carch fellowship any person not having the above a piloteston of the church; and who, indeed of excitations of the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship any person not having the politic and the carch fellowship and the carch fellowship and the carch

The Creoles—Strike for Liberty!

MESSAS. EDITORS—The leading editorial article in the New-York Evangelist of this week is so excellent, that I am desirons of having: it published in your journal; and as it would be asking too great a favor, to request you to oppy so long an editorial from a contemporary in a commercial paper, gratuitously, I am willing to pay for the insertion. I want it inserted as a Notice, and leaded, that it may attract the attention of all your readers, and be read. I dislike the title of the article, becaue they were not 'mutineers,' as most of the papers style them So the Dictionaries. Preserving, however, the article entire, I have prefixed a title of my own—which is exactly appropriate. There are some persons in the free States, who are opposed, at all times and on all occasions, to the shedding of human blood; and therefore they will not subscribe to one or two remarks in the article quoted. All I have to say here, on that subject, is, that if resistance unto death may ever be made, it is on occasions when men Strike for Liberty! Yours, &c. T. L.

the cabin, invited the whites to partake of its re-freshments. All his movements show that malice and revenge formed no part of his motives.

Yet this leniency was accompanied with the most vigorous and efficient measures. How nobly he seems, when making Merritt pledge, at the mouth of the musket, at one o'clock at night, to navigate the vessel to New Providence; when commanding the captain and Merritt to have no communication; when placing the sailors on duty at their usual posts, and subjecting them to the same pecessary restri-tion of non-intercourse; when pacing the deck with his three brave associates until morning, with his knife drawn, and his eye upon every spot where the

tion of non-intercourse; when pacing the deck with ohis three brave associates until morning, with his knife drawn, and his eye upon every spot where the least danger could arise! To heighten the moral or grandeur of the scene, remember that he did not know how many of the remaining slaves might side against him; and even feased he should have to quell an insurrection against the new authority. The 19 consulted together, kept their counsels to themselves—and, so far as we can learn, exercised complete self-control over their passions, and maintained uninterrupted larmony of purpose and action.

But nothing in the whole affair sppears so sublimely affecting as their conduct on arriving at Nassau. They diveated themselves of all their arms, even casting them into the sea, and came before the British authorities defenceless—confiding in the ligistice of their cause, and in the protection of free and righteous institutions against the claims of their oppressors! Noble men! Here was no sense of guilt, no meanness, no deception. They only wished to say emphatically, what they did, that they only soggit to obtain their freedom. This act of theirs is a splendid tribute to the British Government, and is a brighter gem in the disadem of her sovereign, than the victory of any battle field. It was confi-

is exactly approphiate. There are some persons in the free States, who are opposed, at all times and on all occasions, to the shedding of human blood; and therefore they will not subscribe to one or two remarks in the article quoted. All I have to say here, on that subject, is, that if resistance unto death may ever be made, it is on occasions when men Strike for Liberty? Yours, &c. T. L.

THE HERO MUTINEERS.

In publishing the Process of the officers and crew of the Creole, we have wished to place an important providential event in such a manner before our readers, as to enable them to give it the most thorough consideration. Like the death of Lovejoy and the case of the Amistad captives, it forms a part of that train of high providences by which God is developing to this nation the nature of American slavery—its deleterious influence, and the absolute necessity of its abolition. The Protest is from the officers and crew of the Creole, given before a Notary Public, in New-Orleans, and cannot be supposed to represent in too favorable colors the conduct of the mutineers. We hope every reader of the Evangelist will give it a thorough perusal.

We read it with surprise and admiration. Whether we consider the force and presence of mind displayed, the clemency exercised, the unsleeping vigilance maintained, or the sublime reliance on the justice of their cause, as they approached Nessaut, we confess that we can think of nothing in the long range of history which gives a nobler impression.

Of the 135 slaves confined in the hold, only 19

the matineers. We hope every reader of the Evangelist will give it a thorough perusal.

We read it with surprise and admiration. Whether we consider the force and presence of mind displayed, the clemency exercised, the unsleeping vigilance maintained, or the sublime reliance on the justice of their cause, as they approached Nassing to their cause, as they approached Nassing we confess that we can think of nothing in the long range of history which gives a nobler impression.

Of the 135 slaves confined in the hold, only 19 appear to have taken any active part in the recoil of these 19, four appear to have been the chief agents. Of these, one who were a name unit for the loss. Great Britain will not recognize the decrine of slavery, or acknowledge that man slave, but finely expressive for a hero, seems to have been the master spirit—that name was Madison Washington! By the way, we have always thought it a singular, nay, a dangerous practice, to content will be the support of the supp

From the Jamaica Morning Herald. Celebration in Haiti,

Proceedings at a Banquet given in the Town of Jare mie, in the Island of Haiti-to celebrate the Sev enth Anniversary of British Emancipation.

enth Anniversary of British Emancipation.

A large number of respectable citizens assembled together on the lat of August last, at the residence of Mrs. Margou, to celebrate the anniversary of the great act of emancipation pronounced by liberty-loving England. The British flag, joined with of the Haitian, floated from the 3ist July, and on the evening of that day, a brilliant illumination annunced the fets.

When each gentleman had taken the place which had been assigned him, Mr. F. Briere, who was selected to be the President, delivered the following speech:

Fellow Citizens:

'Chosen by you to preside over this honorable assembly, I am eager to evince you all my gratitude, by promising to do my best for the scrupulous observance of harmony and order. The feeling, thus to speak, of religion, which each ought to exhibit here, assures me beforehand, that this meeting will pass off in the most tranquil manner.

'The object of this fett is the most commandable. I do rejoice at the happiness of our equals; it is to me the purest of all rejoicings.'

Ah! Brothers beyond the sea! With what effusion of soul do we now assemble to celebrate the anniversary of the day which has been for you the brightest and most beautiful of all days. Be always grateful for the benefit. Let your conduct

AGENTS.

oule, Bath.

nz.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—Wil
tri-Leonard Chase, Milford.

hn Bennant, Woodstock;—Rowland

ation of this list, see the last page, [1] For a cont

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer-

WHOLE NO. 575.

prove to the whole world that man has not been created in the image of his God to be assimilated to the rank of animals. You will prove it by the exercise of every social virtue—virtues which rarely accompany the unfortunate in the state of subjection to which the cruelty and avarice of his fellow men condemn him.

Magnanimoits and generous nation! What feelings of delight must you experience in seeing the lively joy brightening over your numerous colonies. Methinks I hear acts of adoration offered to your Creator; these outporings of gladness will reach the footstool of the Eternal; and that Master of masters will shed over your happy country his heavenly benedictions. Not content with having proclaimed the emancipation of the Africans, you engage vourself—with the greatest seel for their moral and religious instruction. Is not that redoubling the blessing? Of what use would liberty have been, if it were not accompanied by instruction, which can alone teach man 'os appreciate it.

Virtuous Philanthropists! who by your solicitude have so much contributed to that great work. May you enjoy the admiration of all ages. May you participate in the joy of those whom you have restored to humanity. May the rememberance of that virtuous action be always present in your hearts! It is the sweetest reward that virtue can desire. Honor and glory to Great Britain.

Loud cheerings succeeded the address of Monsieur Briegre.

Loud cheerings succeeded the address of Mons-eur Brierre. Immediately after Monsieur Fery made the fol-

Immediately after Monsieur Fery made the following speech:

'It is a most beautiful spectacle, that which was given to the world—it is seven years since more than a million of our unhappy brothers, scattered in the numerous possessions of a mighty Empire, the old aleves, and awoke on the morrow free and summoned to all the enjoyments of social life. A blessing inspired by Christian faith, to a just and enlightened government, so much more applicable, as the gift was accompanied by all that could render it lasting and efficacious—an employment of means of tabor, order and police, under the entire superinten dence of Special Magiatrates; the cultivation of intelligence by schools largely distributed, and abundantly endowed; in short, moral, religions education dispensed with the most fervent solicitude by ministers of religion, worthy of their sacred mission. Such wise measures could not assuredly fall in soon producing their fruit. Thus do we see to-day British emanicipation triumph over those fear which timid or manevolent spirits had wrongly concieved of it.

Most certainly does it belong to the inhabitants of the world, from one end to the other; those who bear the heart of man to rejoice at so happy an event;

Anost certainty does it beiong to the inflational to the world, from one end to the other; those who bear the heart of man to rejoice at so happy an eventy but to us, Haitians, it behoves us to recognize the particular and distinct right of celebrating with enthusiasm the august anniversary of the first of Aug-

but to us, Haitians, it behoves us to recognize the particular and distinct right of celebrating with entusiasm the august anniversary of the first of August.

One common origin consigned us for a long time to the same miseries, to the same oppression; and if our destinics subsequently became different—if, more impatient of the yoke, or more cruelly treated, or vilely deceived, we broke our chains, conquered, and obtained our rights through torrents of blood, and in the midst of latal dissentions the inevitable consequences of the state of war, where shall be found the nation which possesses a juster title to congratulate our brothers at being exempted from these afflicting evils? Their freedom obtained without a suptare, must be in themas joyous, as dear as precious, as glorious, as our political state, the result of great and varied sacrifices, is to us.

Ah! may they deserve, and preserve forever, the protection of a mother-country, which has been so generous to them. May they profit by the enlightenments which are afforded to them. Ignorance is fatal to liberty. May they listen to the teachings, and practice the duties, of religion, to which their deliverance is due! It is the sele sanction of principles conservative of order, and without which the advantages they have received would be utterly loss. May they feel that the lot of slaves in general depends on their coaduct; that they can abridge or prolong their sufferings. May they bear in mind that impious races of colouists watch over them with malignity, and are ready to misinterpret them, and, misinterpreted, that those masters would unite to least equivocal actions, and to mislead well intentional governments, in order to perpetuate the servitude of the unfortunate children of Africa.

Such, O my Brothers of the other shore, Gecendef from one common Source, are the wishes of a friendly people. They unite on this day in all your sentiments—in all your gladness—your blessings—your gratitude! They are the echo of your transports, and repeat a thousand tim

ample of an emancipation which, soon or later, must hasten the universal liberation of the human race.

Live for ever, the British Nation.

An universal acclamation marked the sympathies of the assembly, on the liberal and philanthropic sentiments of the Speaker.

The joy was general, and after the inscribed order, the following toasts were successively drank;—Mr. Jacques Villedrouin—Glory and honor to great and magnanimous Abloin. May her example dause the nations to blush, who, in the 19th century—in this enlightened era of philanthropy and civilization, still permit the shameful enslavement of their fellow-men. Honor to England! let it be proclaimed in ages to come, and for ever. Honor to England—the nation which first yielded to the holy love of humanity, and would not that under the shade of its glorious flag, one human being should live in subjection and in the irons of slavery. Honor, Honor, a thousand times to England!

Mr. Rocher—To the philanthropists. May they, by their perseverance, cause the absence of liberty to be felt by the last slave.

Mr. Phipps—May the generous English, who have undertaken the task of promoting liberty throughout the whole world, not view with an indifferent eye the extinction of its torch in Hayti. May the Haytian people open their eyes to the causes of miseries, and employ most efficacious means for their removal.

Mr. Bapitste Andre—To the youth of Hayti. May they, by perseverance in liberal studies, be enabled to discover the means to extricate us from the state of stagnation in which we are, and enabled us to enjoy the benefits of Republican Institutions.

Mr. J. B. Smith—To the emancipation of the human mind, by natural education based on the immutable commandments of God, and the precepts of Christ. It is a cruel thing to mock our fellow-beings with the cry that they are free, and enabled us to enjoy the benefits of Republican Institutions.

Mr. J. B. Smith—To the emancipation of the human mind, by natural education based on the immutable commandment of God, and the p

forcing them to leave their country and emigrate to a Africa?

Have not the colored people as good a right to the tsoil of America as the whites? Have they not as I good a right to call a convention and pass resolutions threatening to banish the white people, and force them to emigrate to Europe, and colonize the coasts of England and France? I say, if either class have a prior claim to the soil of America, it is the colored men, at least in the slaveloiding States, where he has been the only cultivator of the soil.

If the Society wish to see the slave emancipated, how is it that they support prejudice against color in their meeting-houses, by thrusting the colored man into the Negro pew, and not allowing him to it in the same pew with his white brother? How is it, sir, if their professions be sindere, that they support that which is the alpha and omega, the keystons of the whole system of slavery, and which, if once removed, the whole edifice must inevitably tumble to the ground? If the prejudice against color were removed from year country, and the churches ceased to give it their support, I do firmly believe that slavery could not exist among you for twelve months.

You say the abolition of slavery can never be efbelieve that slavery could not exist among you for welve months.

You say the abolition of slavery can never be effected by force; that we can never force a man to enancipate his slaves by excommunication or denunciation. I am quite sure that I never said,—nor do I think that any of the abolitionists of America ever said, that a slaveholder ought to be excommunicated in order to force him, to emancipate his slaves. I want him to be excommunicated, because slaveholding is a sin against God,—a breach of the law of God, and because no man living in the everyday course of sin, has a right to church fellowship, or to be called a MEMBERA of a christian churchs.

Here, Sir, it is resolved, that if the free colored

appear as if going to ruin. Licentiousness is a premising vice a among both whites and blacks.—
On Sundars, the men and women attend cock-fights, is front of the churches are cock-pits. After service, the priest takes the lead, superintending the run. He weighs the fowls, and determines whether they are equally matched. The women also attend them, betting with the rest.

1062 Jan. 8: Deposited

IRELAND.

LETTER IL

The Santa Fe Expedition,

humane and dightened people, that civil will go hand in hand with the total abolition.

The solid era of glory, which will honor and generous nation to the most remote

terity.

Mr. Mayron Pere—To Engiand. Above all, to its enlightened cabinet—the first to emancipate our brethren, the late slaves. May she long preserve the rank she holds among civilized nations.

Mr. Castaing—To the Marquis of Sligo, late Governor of Jamaica, the advocate of the emancipated, and to his persevering philanthropy.

# From the Madison and Onondaga Abolitionist.

The Liberator of Dec. 10th, under the above head, animadverts severely upon the course of the liberty party in Massachasetts, in nominating, men for office who do not give consent to have their names used. We think this plan decidedly exceptionable, and that it should never be done. In ninety-nine out of a jundred case, it is injurious. We have seen in the Free American, the names of Francis Jackson and Wendell Pffilips, and have joyed at the thought that mayhap they were united with us, in our effort; but we have forborn remark, because we did not know whether such was the case.

Our course abould be eminently frank and fair. Our principles demand this of us, and a regard for success should lead us to this course, if no other motive could induce us. That we should be greatly rejuiced at laving our most noble-heartef friend, Francis Jackson, yield his assent to the use of his name as candidate of the liberty party, for the Mayoralty of Boston, aminently qualified as he is to perform the duties of that office, by his great integrity und business talents; no one will doubt that we should prefer, as the case stands, the name of some humble citizen who was heart and soul with us in the effort. We cannot divest ourselves of the idea, that there is something ungentlemanly in the use of a man's name for office without this consent, and we recollect how deeply we felt at the nomination of Gerrit Smith, for Governor, when the Convention knew that he was opposed to the candidateship. It was such an exhibition as we never hope to vitness again, and trust our friends will take great care to avoid any such issue between a candidateship. It was such an exhibition, or her field, but the liberty association. Such a course is really injurious, though ostensibly beneficial.

It may be said in reply, that if a party wish to use a man's name, they have such right, without his consent, but such a regument is faulty from the consideration that such persons are applied to for their consent, before momination. This, of itself, the pri

## From the Manchester Times of Nov. 27, 1841. American Slavery and Prejudice against Color

American Slavery and Prejudice against Color.

During the last fortnight, Mr. Remond, an interesting and eloquent gentleman of color, who, more than twelve months ago, appeared at a public meeting of the British India Society in this town, his been delivering a course of sever lectures, illustrative of the subject of slavery in the United States, of which he is a citizen, and of the prejudice against the colored population of his country. Mr. Remond is the most able advocate of the noble cause for which he pleads, we have ever heard, among those who are of his own complexion. He is thoroughly master of his subject. Though he has nover been a slave, yet, thaving suffered deeply from the influence of that unhallowed spirit of caste, which leads the (technically) white class to outlaw and insult the descendants, in the remotest degree, of the African race, he can speak, and does speak, as one into whose soul the iron has entered. His audiences were deeply attentive to his addresses. and insult the descendants, in the remotest degree, of the African race, he can speak, and does speak, as one into whose soul the iron has entered. His audiences were deeply attentive to his addresses. He traced the history of slavery in the United States from its commencement; he dwelt upon its varied and ramifed relations to the state; its deep-seated connexion with the churches of almost all denominations; the compromising and time-serving spirit of the statesmen of America; the frequent violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the spirit of the constitution; the actual workings of slavery, as exhibited in the evidence of a host of creditable witnesses; the origin and operations of the deceptive scheme of colonization, which has, for twenty years, been used as a means of sustaining prejudice and retarding the cause of abolition; the rise and progress of the Anti-Slavery Societies of America, with the persecutions, dangers and martyrdoms of those who were the pioneers in the cause; the satchings, spoliations, and burnings of pro-slavery mobs, and the horrars of Lynch-law legislation; the successive triumphs obtained by the inimitable friends of human rights; the present cheering position of the cause; the relation of slavery to this country, commercially, politically and religiously; the results of emancipation in the West Indies; the effect of that measure upon the United States; the means to be employed for the universal extinction of slavery, and the duty of all classes in this country to effect that grand and benevolent object. At the last iccture, delivered before a numerous audience in Lever-street Chapel,

Mr. Grosse Thorrson attended, and delivered a closing address. He briefly reviewed the principal topies of the lectures, and traced the intimate connexion between the slavery of America and the traile and commerce of Great Britain. He considered the question one poculiarly important in this district, in consequence of the enormous consumption of the principal article of sla

which kept down the spirit and bhasted the prospect of the free colored man; by animated and fraterna addresses to the gallant few who were laboring it free their land from its disgrace and curse; by a bolishing slavery in India, and thus purging itself from a still romaining reproach and blot; by encour aging free labor, and establishing the principles of free trade; and by bringing the united influence of all religious bodies to bear upon the consciences of the professing christians of America. In conclusion Mr. Thompson referred to the value of the information his friend, Mr. Remond, had given; to the labors and trials which lay before him on his return home, and to the claims which he had upon the sympathy and support of those who had listened to the addresses. He believed he should carry every heart with him in the resolution which he should submit to the meeting.

The resolution was

The resolution was carried amidst enthusiastic acclamation, and a motion adopted that it should be signed by the senior minister of the Wesleyan Association Manchester Circuit, and published as the expression of the feelings of the meeting.

## Sketch of a 'Foreign Incendiary.'

Stecth of a 'Pereign Incendiarry.'

Richard Allon of Dublin has been beard of in America, and aimout every where side. Would wish to know something more of him? As a philambronish he is second to none in Ireland by the property of the standard of the standard of the world as plead for. Altas supported only as much of the old world as was known in his time; Richard Allen shoulders both new and old together. The poiseoed, pindered Chinèse, show the English are hole of the control of the standard of the pleasing of a pure religion together—the Hindoos, who are forced to grow the opinum, and traced for the support of Juggernatus of the poiseon, and the blessings of a pure religion together—the Hindoos, who are forced to grow the opinum, and traced for the support of Juggernatus of the Protestant king of Prassin—galled horses, overdriven cows and sheep, little chimney sweath of the owner, and made to worship' the books of the 'Honorable who are banished, and pindered, and oppressed that the standard of our high and who are banished, and pindered, and oppressed, American slaves, and slaves every where—the orthogone of the protestant king of Prassin—galled horses, overdriven cows and sheep, little chimney sweath of his protestant king of Prassin—galled horses, overdriven cows and sheep, little chimney sweath of the innunerable forms of suffering humanity—are sure of his prompt or suite sympathy. You would have been support of proceed to grow the continue to the support of proceed to grow the continue to the support of proceed to grow the continue to the support of proceed and the support of proceed and the proceed of the

tee of the Eastern Pennsylvania Society, recently presented to and unanimously adopted by the Society.

In conducting the anti-slavery enterprise in this State, it is believed that the principal entrenchments—the strongest holds of slavery—have been too much overlooked. We have not directed our operations with sufficient constancy and force to the fountain of public sentiment. It is the 'church' more than any thing else, that gives tone to public opinion, and this is the strong hold of slavery. If we would route the monster, here must we direct our attacks. The religious sentiment is the strong-cet in the world; and the mest powerful moral lever is that which has this for its fulcrum. The religious sentiment of this community is perverted to the support of slavery. The church is the main fortress of the munster. 'Ministers of the gospel,'—so called—are its body-guard, and perversions of the scrip!ures are employed as its principal weapons of defence. Thus entrenched and thus defended, it lies secure until we change our ground of attack, or direct with fresh energy our assaults. The mass of the people are embraced within this church; they, sit under the preaching of these ministers; they look up to them with veneration, and but too implicitly receive their doctrines. Abolitionists have too long waifed upon these ministers, begging them in varion to do their duty; and too long have they spoken in whispers their convictions with regard to the true character of American christianity. It remains for them now openly to take the ground, and to prove to the world, that any church that hugs slavery to its bosom is not a clurch of Christ, but a swnarogue of

waited upon these ministers, begging them in vain to do their duty; and too long have they spoken in whispers their convictions with regard to the true character of American Circitainity. It remains for them now openly to take the ground, and to prove to the world, that any church that huge slavery to its bosom is not a church of Christ, but a synagogue of Satan—that 'ministers of the gospel.' Who apologise for, or defend slavery, are false prophets and hire-religion of Christ, but 'another gospel;' that it is a false religion, and ought to be renounced as the desdlest heresios. Until this be done, the hearts and consciences of the people will, as by a sacred shield, be guarded against the truths of humanity and right religion, and all our efforts to reach them will prove abortive.

Next to the deliasions of a false religion, our cause. Reach the densitions, or in greference to no particular particul

cipies, our cause will fail to move forward to a rapid final triumph.

Yet we would not be understood, in thus advocating political consistency, as favoring the formation of a distinct political party among abolitionists. We deplore the mischiefs incident to all political organizations, and especially dread their introduction into the anti-slavery movement. In saying this, we are not blind to the advantages which the friends of this measure hold out as arguments for its adoption. Freedom from connexion with and support of proslavery parties, and the means of bearing an open and united testimony against that iniquity, are advantages which your Committee fully appreciate, and for which they have always contended. So lively has been their apprehension of them, and so earnest have some of them felt in urging their importance upon the people, as to make the impression upon some that they were favorable to the scheme of the 'Liberty Party.' In this they have been misunderstood. It may have been that, in attempting to discriminate between the right und the wrong, the true and the false, of our third party friends, an error was committed in looking too much at what was suppose the right and the true, and that sufficient condemnation was not expressed of the evil and the false, and that we justly rendered ourselves liable to misconstruction. So far as this has been the case, it was our misfortune more than our fault; it was an-error of oversight, not of intention.

While, therefore, we admit, as we ever have, the importance of some of the objects proposed in the formation of a political organization, we are far from conceding either the necessity or the expediency of wech a measure for their attainment. On the contrary, we desire to pass upon it our unequivocal disapprobation. There are other ways in which these may be secured, more certain and more safe.

Means can be taken to withdraw abolitionists from the support of pro-slavery factions, and bring out their united 'testimony against the evil, without embodying ourse

## [From the Portsmouth Journal.] Case of the Creole.

Case of the Creole.

The Case of the Creole.

The Case of the Casele is exciting great in terest, and has already produced a very earnest and warm discussion in the southern papers generally: and it was also brought before Congress in a stirring debate among the Southern Senators of Wednesday, as may be seen by referring to ou Congressional Journal. It has got there thus early in consequence of another vessel's case, viz. that of the Formosa, which was wrecked near Nassau, eigh months ago. She had on board 38 slaves, who were at once declared free by—the British authorities the Formosa, which was brecked near Nassan, eight months ago. She had on board 38 slaves, who were at once declared free by—the British authorities. These slaves were insured by the Louisiana Insurance Company. The Company paid the Insurance. They now memorialize Congress, stating these facts, and praying for relief from our government. The presentation and reference of this memorial in the Senate, occasioned warm remarks from several Southern Senators—and they alluded, very naturally, to the later and more important case of the Creole—demanding prompt attention, calls for redress, preparation, and war. Mr. Barow, who presented the petition, tells the Senate that if the general government will not defend the rights of the Southern States, (by which he means the domestic slave

St. James, in relation to the foreign slave trade:

'What would be the consequence, if a vessel engaged in the slave trade could protect herself from search by merely hoisting a United States flag?

Why, it is plain that in such case every slave-trading pirate, whether Spanish, Portugueae, or Brazilian, or English, or French, or of whatever nation he might be, would immediately sail under the colors of the United States; every criminal tould do that, though he could not procure genuine American papers; and thus all the treaties concluded among the Christian Powers, for the suppression of slave trade, would be rendered a dead letter. Even, the laws of England might be set at defiance by her own subjects, and the slave trade would be invested with complete impunity. Her Majesty's Government cannot maintain a doctrine which would necessarily lead to such monstrous consequences; but the undersigned is bound in duty frankly to declare to Mr. Stevenson that to such a doctrine the British Government never could or would subscribe. The crusiers employed by her Majesty's Government for the suppression of slave trade must ascertain, by inspection of papers, the nationality of vessels met with by them, under circumstances which justify a suspicion that such vessels are engaged in slave trade, in order that, if such vessels are found to belong to a country which has conceded to Great Britain the mutual right of search, they may be searched accordingly, and that, if they be found to belong to a country which, like the United States, has not conceded that mutual right, they may be allowed to pass on, free and unexamined, to consummate their intended iniquity. Her Majesty's Government will see the necessity of this course of proceeding.

But her Majesty's Government would fain hope that the day is not far distant when the Government of the United States will cease to confound two things which are in their nature entirely different; will look to things, and not to words; and, perceiving the wide and entire distinction between

The following pleasing anecdote is related by J. A

Collins in the 'Monthly Offering' for November:

It was early one cold damp morning in Oct, that
I entered the Boston and Worcester Depot to take
passage for West Brookfield, to attend a county
meeting of the Worcester South Division A. S. Society. The sudden transition of the weather from
the balmy breezes of summer to the cold blasts of
the morth-east, caused the travellers to muffle themsolves up in their shawls, cloaks, &c. The Depot
bell was ringing, warning the passengers who poured
in from almost every quarter, breathless and exhaustal that no time should be lost in securing
their tekets. Around the ticket office was a dense
crowed, the individuals consuposing it, were scrambling to secure their tickets. The mothers, daughters and sisters were provided with seats by their
friends.

Among the crowd around the ticket office I di-

crowed, the individuals commposing it, were scramshing to secure their tickets. The mothers, daughters and sisters were provided with seats by their friends.

Among the crowd around the ticket office, I discovered a colored woman, with ah infant in her around the pigeon hole of the ticket dealer. Discovered and exhausted, she retired back from the press and sighed, but'l fear I shall be left after all? On hearing this, I introduced myself to her, and inquired if I should secure her a licket. Usalesing this, the sadness and reclancholy disappeared from her countenance at once. She thanked me and passed into my hand six dollars, and at hor request I purchased a ticket for the first class cars to Albany. Having fresh upon my memory the ourages committed upon intelligent and respectable colored people on the Eastern rail-road, I felt that this woman might need my protection and assists ance. Notwithstanding I had learned that colored people were not proscribed an this route, I offered to eacort her into the cars. To this she gratefully assented, and I gave hera scat near the door in one of the fong cars divided into apartments, each of

people were not proscribed an this route, I offered to escort her into the cars. To this she gratefully assented, and I gave her a seat near the door in one of the fong cars divided into apartments, each of which were capable of accommodating eight persons. Here we were, (if any judgment can be formed from appearances) in the midst of gentlemen and ladies, according to common parlance, moving in the highest walks of society. Yet no one of the passengers appeared horrified or even molested.

I entered into conversation with her and found her affable, intelligent and prepossessing in her manners, and was anticipating no small pleasure in holding three or four hours conversation with her, but in this I was disappointed, for the train had hardly got under weigh when the conductor entered our apartment, and stood silent a minute or thereabouts like Banquo's ghost, with his eyes rivited upon us, and then disappeared. My colored friend appeared somewhat agitated, and I must confess that my heart struggled for my mouth. I had but little relish for controversy, and less for being insulted or 'snaked out.' While our imaginations were conjuring up the most unpleasant scenes, the conductor re-entered, and with doubt expressed upon his countenance, stood motionless, like a stature, for nearly-a minute, which on account of our anxiety seemed like an hour. At last he broke silence. But how unprepared we were for what followed. Instead of cursings and blusterings, he addressed by seemed like an hour. At last ne broad like an hour. At last ne broad like an hour. At last ne broad listenings, he addressed the colored woman in tones of the greatest kindness with 'Madam, I fear that your babe will take cold, sitting, as you do, in the draft of that door—shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' Saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' Saloon where the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the Ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you into the ladies' saloon where shan't I wait upon you wait when you wait where shan you wait was the shan you want which wait was the wait was the shan you wait was the wait was the wait was the wait was the wait

happiness in New England, than in any other try that I have seen. I would not perman change it for any other place in the wide worl hope to get home about the first of June. I you to write, or at least embrace every chan send me a large bundle of all sorts of papers, of to this place.

# The Question of Emancipation Our worthy friend C. L. Knapp, of Montpelier, VL a retiring from the editorial chair of the Voice of

on retiring from the editorial chair of the Voice of Freedom, closes his valediction as follows:

In quitting, for the present, a sphere in which a share of our time has been spent, we trust not to suffer any abatement of interest for the cause itself. We see no ground for discouragement—no reason why any well-directed effort for the ascendancy of free principles should be remitted. We are more than ever convinced that the question of Emancipation, whether viewed in its moral, political, or economical aspects, is, in point of importance, the paramount question of our time. The South, as well in theory as in practice, have long treated it as such; and with a success which well fillustrates the power of united effort, they have swayed the nation at their nod, in all the leading measures of state policy in our political history. Even at this hour, the slave interest in Congress, though greatly in the minority, is completely in the ascendant, trampling at pleasure upon the first principles of our government, and and actiously denying to freemen the poor privilege of remonstrance against their base assaults upon constitutional rights! If there is another government, however abject or debased, are denied the right of petition, we are ignorant of its name or locality. In a word, the leading and controlling influences in Church and State, are emphatically on the side of the oppressor. But the agitation of the, last ten years has accomplished wonders. The nation has been roused, and it is difficult to see by what appliances the struggle is to be ended, without a decision in favor of the right and rising side.

Courage, firmness, faith, perseverance, are qualities which the crisis demands. And we will not doubt that the men and women of Vermost, who have rallied with honorable alacrity around the standard of Freedom, will prove themselves invincible.

'From each and all, if God lath not forsaken Our land, and left us to an evil choice.

ible.

'From each and all, if God hath not forsaken
Our land, and left us to an evil choice,
Loud as the summer thunderbolt shall waken
A PROPLE'S VOICE!

# Proceedings of Congress.

Proceedings of Congress.

It used to be said, 'what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' But 'our Southern brethren are no more believers in this, than they are in the doctrine that 'all men are born free and equal, and have certain inalicenable rights' such as 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' They hold and enforce the doctrine by a gag on the Northern men that no petition in any respect fouching or alluding to slavery shall be received. All such must be laid on the table without being read, debated or considered. Now mark how circumstances alter cases A Southern vessel is laden with stame property; that is, with slaves; is cast away upon one of the Britisl West India Islands, and the living 'property' per mitted to walk off. This cruel liberty is allowed on the West India Islands, and the property being in sured, has to be paid for by the insurers. And now comes a petition from the slaveholders to Congress.

# The Creole.

The Creole.

The southern papers are already 'up in arms' about the liberation of the 'Creole' negroes. They have forgotten that there is no servitude in the British Empire. The N. Y. American says:—

The Richmond Enquirer blazes up about the conduct of the British authorities in Nassau liberating their slaves, as if they had any opinion in the mater. The laws of Great Britain made them free the moment they touched the shores of the British empire, and all the authorities of the land could not stay the operation of those laws.

As to remuneration, it was distinctly announced by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson, when the last payment was made for slaves wrecked on the Bahamas, and liberated by force of law, that thereafter no claim for any such indomnity would be entertained by Great Britain. Of course the coasting slave trade between Virginia and New-Orleans, or Mobile, is carried on, subject to this risk, and if that were otherwise doubtful, it would be established by the character of the policies referred to in the article from the Compiler.

# Onesimus: or the Apostolic directions to Christian masters, in reference to their slaves, considered. By Evangeticus. Boston Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1842.

ness with Madam, I fear that your bale will take cold, sitting as you do, in the 'staff of that does cold, sitting as you do, in the 'staff of that does cold, sitting as you do, in the 'staff of that does cold, sitting as you do, in the 'staff of that does and the 'staff of the 'st

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 21, The Santa Fe Expedition.

The letter from Chilmahua, which we publish is low, was received yesterday morning by a mem tile firm in this city, and is addressed, as will seem, to the Texan Secretary of War. No as attached to it, for reasons apparent upon the list the letter; but we are sorry to say that no ressue his doubt of its accuracy and authenticity can entertained. If its attements be true, Kendally of the editors of the Picayune, who accome the expedition as an amateur,) may have also met his fate. God grant that the hope original the last paragraph of the letter may be reliand the last paragraph of the letter may be reliand that his associates in business will not wis

The friends of G. W. Kendall may rest same that his associates in business will not wait ever for others to attempt to secure his safety. It is a together probable that they may feel as deep at torest in his welfare as any body else. One of a partners will immediately leave this city for Meta—and if Kendall is in the land of the living as we soon be at home again.

Nov. 4th, 1841.

To John G. Chalmers, M. D., Justin, Terat:

Sin.—Ho who now addresses you, does so some personal risk, and therefore must use the cautions which prudence suggests. His agains a New-Orleans will be able, from the autograph inform you of the writer's name. He has men been in Texas, and is not a ware that he has a may acquaintance in that country. But there are surthies which extend beyond the circle of person friends. By particular request of Col. Wa Cos and Dr. Richard G. Brenham, I sit down to give a narrative of their disasters, as detailed to mea some brief interviews with them, during their expojourn in this city as prisoners of war. Exetes of dates I cannot pretend to observe. The consion and strangeness, of the events precise a possibility; but this general chain will be finitely introduced by the health of the cargurard, with the wagons and artillery, son two hundred miles behind. Four or five new was sent forward to announce the purposes of the existion to the authorities, and to say that they had to cultivate the acquaintance of their neighbor come more as friends than foes; that they had to cultivate the acquaintance of their neighbor and open commercial relations with them, and at to provoke hostilities. Of the arean course, so was a Capt. Lewis, and another was Mr. Kendidities, and they want to provoke hostilities. Of the arean course, so was a Capt. Lewis, and another was Mr. Kendidities, and they of the New Orleans Picavayne. They are seized, and two or three, some say four of the terminal marms, went out to salute their visiters. The internal marms, went out to salute their visiters. The internal marms, went out to salute their visiters. The was seized, and two or three, some say four of the proposed of the continuous marms, went out to salute their visiters. They are seized, and two or three, some say four of the proposed of the same of th

form was stripped off. Hats, boots and shee same the same fate, and in this condition they were dered to march under a strong escort to the city Mexico, a distance of near two thousand mile, at answer to the authorities there as prisoners of w. They arrived here about ten days ago, having effered greatly from fatigue, hunger and think, this place they received as good treatment as east be expected in their circumstances. Though a strained of all liberty, their personal wants went tended to, and, by voluntary subscriptions of lef foreigners and natives, they were clad, (near B men,) in a light but comfortable suit, and then set forward on their dreary march. They are especial to reach the capital some time in December est. Among the prisoners is a lad of the name of Cosel whose father in Kentucky was named minister to Mexico. The boy heard of this in Galveston, at meaning his father would accept the appositant he resolved to accompany this expedition to Suffer, and from thence go to Mexico to join his part. The names of some of the officers are Capt. Seton, Engineer Hunt, Lubock. It is not hard whether Capt. Lewis acted from fear or treasfer, or whether he was himself deceived. The as charitable supposition is the latter, although the sult has not mitigated the sufferings, nor lessed the porils of his companions. He alone, as the conditions with Amspir and the perils of his companions.

operations upon the party and wagons in the ret The instructions of the Texan President, together with his proclamation to the inhabitants, prusels ters, and other documents, were taken and seal this place for translation. During this possessome suspicion fell upon the foreign resident, if of whom, Mr. Thurston and Capt. Drydes, sent thrown into prison, the foreign resident, if the processing the processing the processing the processing the processing the foreign resident in the fore

thrown into prison—the former was detained at resse about fifteen days, and the latter is still a close confinement, uncertain what will be his settence. This thought it will be death.

Much speculation has been had upon the prish ble deatiny that awaits the prisoners. Santa has is now the chief executive, having lately made him self absolute Dictator: and when never is occase. is now the chief executive, having lately made imself absolute Dictator; and when power is occacurely grasped, examples of its voluntary sorresir
have been exceedingly rare. Their fate will depail
solely upon his will, and, knowing his charactthere is serious reason to fear that they will be a
dered to execution before they reach Mexico &
Col. Fanning. However, his eccentricities have times been surprising and unaccountable, ask
may dispose of them in some other way. Our has
intelligence from the capital is, that he has order
a force of 12,000 men to be equipped for another is
vasion of Texas.

a force of 12,000 men to be equipped for another a vasion of Texas.

P. S. News has arrived here that the commit under Gen. McLeod has surrendered in a mack similar to Col. Cook, and with similar treatment or corroborating the surmise that Lewis was savel for a tool in this business. They have been some twey days on their march towards Mexico, and are to pected there in ten or twelve more. The Governin his despatches, says he has detained as prison two commissioners, one secretary, and one start two commissioners are secretary course arrived with despatches to the Governor last night. The purport no one can be certain. Conjecture says the prisoners have except. The above is a plain, simple statement of facts.

Nov. 8th, 1841.

New General Farmer.—This periodical, prison and the complete of the complete o

e those arm or it is for a supplied to the cause of the cause of

Wz. L Boston

iberator, he sole ; he sole ; seir supprisers of the policy of the polic

The colonia a hold a label old the sar, mo tious for the transition of the transition of the transition of the transition, a sar a label of the transition o

pictance pirit of oper w ot with the Libe od this

ir wi wexry sipts of thich fi tate off tubable

# THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON: PRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1842.

Carrottat Arotogy. The editor of the Liberate Enterial Arology. The editor of the Liberator bases confined to his chamber by illness, during the pass week; so that he has been unable to give a litting whatever to the editorial department of the present number. The selected articles will, however, he perused with interest by our numerous read-

ESTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSA CHUSETTS A. S SOCIETY.

De Teath Annual Meeting of the Massachuset Per Tenth Annual Meeting of the massachusetts Street Society will be held in Boston on DKEDAY, the 26th of January, 1842, and will bely continue in session until Friday. It will gate the first regular decade of the Society since paratrilon; and it is desirable to celebrate it in and spirited and impressive manner. Unusual red will be given to it by the presence and will be Broses, WENDELL PRILLIPS, CHARLES Resest, and Joux A. Collins, who west from Europe since the last annual meeting or SIXTY THOUSAND names, (among which to have of Daniel O Connell and TREOBALD Mrsex, which was brought over from the Emepriested fritimen in this country to make com-necess with the American abolitionists, and to if a one man under the banner of immediate and ports one man district the bearing and exhib-asternlemancipation, will then be read and exhib-ation the meeting. It will repay the toil and exest al a long pilgrimage to see and hear it. The least of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, and all stillaries, throughout the Commonwealth, are al spen to take early and efficient measures to se or 18 OVERWHELMING attendance. The ant ther enterprise is moving onward with irresistible are, and its aspect was never more oncouraging a friends, or more formidable to its enemies, than his hour. The State Society, moreover, is in ex dest condition. It is hoped and believed that, or appraching anniversary, the Treasurer of the So of will be able to communicate the cheering infor nef will be sole in communicate the cheering infor-ncies, that all its pecuniary liabilities have been can-riel, and it stands entirely redeemed from the bond, friends in other States are urgently invited to I

ment on this interesting occasion, as it will doubt selesse long to be remembered with peculiar sat

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. We LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec'y. Baten, Dec. 30, 1841.

To the Friends of the Liberator. The undersigned announce to the friends of the rater, that, at the request of Mr. Garrison, nov he sile proprietor, they have consented to continue

ning year. Until two years since, the Liberator was publishe the joint account of Messrs. Garrison and Knapp On the 1st of January, 1840, Mr. Kpapp transfer m Mr. Garrison his half of the right to publish the 

benefit of the Insolvent law, and his whole interis the Liberator was accordingly transferred, for in the Liberator was accordingly transferred, for in benefit of his creditors, to his assignce. After uring remained in the bands of the assignce about one months, it was, on the 22d of Oct. last perhased by Mr. Garrison, not as having any pecunia-traise, (for the paper, had never supported itself,) ul with a view to avoid the embarrassment of a div dentrol over its management, and to secure guest the possibility of its passing, in part, into un fundly hands. The salersigned would take the present occasion

are spon the friends of the Liberator, the impor of efforts to increase its circulation; and o set, of course, hold themselve legally responsible firths expenses of the paper; still, it is well known that the large sum, in which it has, in each forme par, faller short of supporting itself, (amounting it 180 to no less than \$1826 99, and in 1840 to \$124 (if we cannot reduce it) must con ties to be, paid by a contribution among its imm-

ual manner good faith, andly seized, in their ual-hoos shared by were or the city of imiles, and ers of war. having sufficient as could Phough re-tis were attention of both (near 100 i then seet

yden, were med in du-is still in be his sea-

y surrender will depend character, will be orlexico, a la jes have at ble, and he. Our latest has ordered another in-

a manes treatment, is saved for some twender one offer, for his for the can street to the can street to the can street to the can street to the facts.

All, we trust, who read the paper with interest, an eliste it an important installment in the anti-slavery me, will feel that they ought to help to lighten our tinden, according to their means and opportunity. The Liberator is not the organ of any sect, par selety. Its editorial management will therefor as herstofore, solely with Mr. Garrison; an the undersigned are happy to trust it. Not that all agree with him upon some of the subordina ions discussed in the Liberator: nor is this sary to their co-operation. Great speculative many coexist with entire unity of spirit s beloved friend, while we continue to recog is his writings and in his life, the same burning and strice and wrong, the same broad and fearle

ties of principles, the same enlarged love o

escary and mankind, and the same devout reliance as God, that first won our exteem for himself, and FRANCIS JACKSON. SAMUEL PHILBRICK, ELLIS GRAY LORING. WM. BASSETT, EDMUND QUINCY. ton, December 31, 1841.

The confidence, support and commendation of such a have, for two years past, kindly consented s bed a supervision over the financial concerns of the liberator, and as new arow themselves willing to all the same relation to the paper for the curren hes and treacherous friends that have been the span me during the fast twelve years.

The maner in which I have become the sole pro-

sur of the Liberator is truly set forth by the comimous approbation. Differing froa, as a specify of them do, in my views on nonr topics, they certainly exhibit a but of frest audiences in being willing to support praise incidentally but continually comes in con their own opinions. But they know that elaborator is a free press and they are freemen-aid that tells the whole story.

# Results of the State Fair.

D'The account of the Massachusetts Anti-Slaver will appear next week. The receipts were an account dollars-not including the reof the Nantucket and New-Bedford Fairs, ends in those towns consider a part of this a fort. Counting those receipts, the sum

Lettern Laxe. We call the special attention thy readers to the meeting which is to be held on ferming next, at the Chardon-street Chaped of the peculiar case of this excellent yet surrowe have no doubt it will be deeply inter-4 [See Sotice.]

b. Lirdner, the lecherous old sinner who ran est aid mothers man's wife, proposes to deliver to aid mothers man's wife, proposes to deliver to a cientific lectures in Boston! Shade of a Puitas! Can the descendants of the Pilgrim-plef in Can the descendance of the iniquities ?

It is supporting such a man in his iniquities ?

It is one of our exchange papers.

Jackson and Phillips vs. Third Party. The following blunt and pithy paragraph apper in the Anti-Slavery Standard of the 16th ult. from pen of Mrs. Child:

pen of airs. United

Tritish Party Cardinares. The Liberator declares that Francis Jackson and Wendell Phillips,
whose names are on the liberty ticket for Mayor and
Alderman of Boston, 'are invitedly opposed to the
new political organization, and had positively assured
the committee, who waited upon them, that they
could not consent to be put in nomination.'

If there be no mistake in this matter, or friends
Jackson and Phillips pursue a course singularly at

the committee, who waited upon them, that they could not consent to be put in nomination."

If there be no mistake in this matter, our friends Jackson and Phillips pursue a course singularly atvariance with their characteristic honesty and conscientious straight-forwardness, in not announcing this important fact for themselves. At this crass, it is especially important that every man should know which side of the hedge he is on, and stay there. Assuredly, these are not the men to be under looks of without their own consent? Francis Jackson, are you a liberty party man? If you are, way so; and God give you as much comfort as a right honest and worthy soul can find io making a most disastrous mistake. Wendell Phillips, are you a liberty party man, or are you a liberty party too? One or other of these alternatives seems to be yours, so long as you remain silent. That clear head, that noble heart, that unspotted conscience, we know them well; and though we cannot read the riddle contained in the Liberator, we have full faith that all areas. Jackson and

The above has drawn from Messrs, Jackson Phillips the following letters, which have already appeared in the Standard. We trust that the friends of the new political organization, in this quarter, will hereafter be careful not to make use of the names of abolitionists, as their candidates, who are known, or may be reasonably supposed to be opposed to their

## Francis Jackson's Explanation. Bostos, Dec. 27th, 1841.

In your last paper, with reference to the lafe muni-cipal election in Boston, you call on me to say public-ly, whether I am a 'third party man.' I respond, most emphatically, No! for I have not yet been able to perceive that the tendency of she third party move-

It is true, in the late canvass, my name was upo the 'liberty ticket,' so ended, as candidate for Mayor but it is also true, that it was placed there in spite of my express refusal to be a candidate: and was published, at first, without my knowledge

If you ask why I did not announce this fact as soon

as I was apprised of it, I must tak you patience with a long, dry story.

The truth is, I was not averse to seeing our mur

cipal election defeated, through the multiplication o Having said thus much, I ought, in justice to ou

present Mayor and Aldermen, who profess the same political principles with myself, and who are again cal sin they have been guilty of, which induced me to desire their defeat.

In March last, three petitions were presented to the

Mayor and Aldermen, signed by William E. Channing and 238 others, praying that a public meeting might be called, (not a promiscidous assembly, that might be attended by irresponsible persons in the city, and from the vicinity,) but of legal voters, to express their opinions by ballot, yea or may, on the question Whether bar-rooms and grog-shops ought to be li-censed to sell intoxicating drinks?

censed to sell intoxicating drinks? These petitions were referred to a committee, of which the Mayor was chairman.
The committee reported against granting the prayer of the petitioners. The report was accepted by the Board, it is said, unanimously; but contrary to our city charter, which requires them to call a meeting upon the request of 50 voters. A public meeting o the petitioners and others was thereupon held, to consider this unexpected and arbitrary act of the Mayor and Aldermen. At the meeting, a very spirited dis cussion was had, and a committee was appointed t request the Board to review their decision.

It ought to be stated, that the Mayor and Alderme

trasted this committee for better than they did the people; for they very graciously allowed the commit tee a learing in their august presence, without requiring them to perform the 'Ko-tou;' but the people

Edvard Brooks, chairman of the committee, made a very able argument, before the Board, in behalf of the politiciners; but without effect. The Board confirmed their former decision, and were unwise enough to couple it with reasons.

\*The Board were of opinion that the sesult of such

a meeting would tend to embarrass the action of the

overnment.
So, after much deliberation, they very coolly shu the door in the faces of at least two-thirds, if no three-quarters, of their constituents; who, as I be ould have gladly availed themselves of the public meeting prayed for by the petitioners, to de-posit their nays against licensing dram-shops and bar

rooms; a very important question, and one that seri-ously affected their daily peace and comfort.

This is the reason why I wished the people to shut the door in the faces of the present Beard, and em-ploy a new set of servants. I wished to nip this dangerous precedent in the bad; which otherwise migh

gerous precedent in the bud; which otherwise might have been cited as authority for future usurpations. I am aware that a large number of temperance men have forgotten, or concluded to pocket this insult; or rather, they have offset against it the late praiseworthy attempts of the Board to enforce the broken laws of the Commonwealth against rum-selling; but I who think the Board should be reduced for trampling on a fundamental principle of our republican institu-tions; and that it will be time enough to forgive them, when they have repented of that monarchical decree, which apurned the voice of the people who

I wish this piece of history might be held up to the the gaze of the community; and that when, hereafter, the rulers of the people shall strive to prevent them from expressing their opinions, the people may

promptly reply through the ballot-box—If our opinions embarrass you, so also shall our votes!'
In justice to the present Mayor, I will say that, aside from the unaccountable edict of Mare last, I believe his administration has been at leas equal to that of any of his predecessors; save only Josiah Quincy.

Josiah Quincy.

In allowing my name (for this or any other pur
pose,) to stand for a day on the 'third party' ticket
I have perhaps erred. I thank you for this opportu mity of making this explanation, and of saying the my opinion of the inexpediency of 'third party' re mains unchanged. FRANCIS JACKSON. mains unchanged.

## Letter from Wendell Phillips. Bostos, Dec. 25, 1841. My DEAR FRIEND :

I had rather be a 'liberty party teol,' than a 'lil erty party man; since, with my consistion of the ut ter fully of that scheme, and the deep injury it is cal culated to inflict on our cause, the last would imply want of principle; while the other would argue only

On the question of third party, I find no positio more to my choice, than at the side of the Standard. The mere election of all their candidates would never convince me of the expediency of their movemen As was said of old, 'a few such victories would rui

Without going into detail of reasons which induce me to leave my nomination uncontradicted, (I never gave it my chasent,) I am sure they must have been bad, since they led you, and others of my friends, to ce they led you, and others of my friends, to

misunderstand my position.

The cause is nearer my heart than ever. It does as ever, lift me up, I treat, higher and higher. Thank to it!

Yours, more truly than ever,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Beveral communications are on file for an early

Letter from Cyrus Peirce. LEXINGTON, JAK. 1st, 1841.

I am a constant reader and admirer of your paper. I profess to be a thorough, decided, and consistent abolitionist. I was present at the memorable mueting in Fancuil Hall in 1835, and heard the aloquest harangues of Pistcher, Sprague, and Olis. If these did not thoroughly convert me, the events, which grew out of them as consequences, and were soon enacted in your city, surely did. I wish, in some measure, to be identified with the anti-lavery movement; for I glory in it. But I cannot approve of some of the measures and resolutions which are proposed, advocated and adopted by sundry zealous and worthy leaders and active consjitutors in this glorious enterprise. In my own little circle, where I am known as an abolitioust, and an advocate of the abolition movement, I am in some degree made responsible for, or at least reproached with, measures, resolutions and epithets, adopted or advocated by abolitionists, which, I am certain, do injure the cause we love, and at which I feel greatly grieved. I refer to such resolutions as were proposed at a recent meeting in Fall River, Nov. 23d, by Abby Kelley and S. S. Foster, and advocated by J. A. Collins and others. That I may not be mistaken, I will copy the resolution

1. Resolved, That any man who will go to the polls and vote for a slave owner, or any other than an out-spoken and out-acting abolitionist, proves most conclusively that he has no more regard to principle than an Algerine bucanier:—{By A. Kelley.}

What becomes of our friend Bradburn, who ha been our very Samson in the Legislature, on the truth of this resolution?

 Resolved, That no person is, or ought to be re-cognized as an abolitionist, who gives his counte-nance or aspport to any of the existing religious sects or political parties of the country. On the truth of this, also, what becomes of ou

On the truth of this, also, what becomes of our friend B. who has ever processed himself a staunch Whig, and no longer are than in 1840 voted for Harrison and Tyler too.

3. Resolved, That the sectorian churches and the minister of this country are combinations of thieves, adulterers and pirates, and not the churches and ministers of Jesus Christ; and should be treated as brothels and bandith by all who would exculpate themselves from the guilt of slaveholding.

Now I regard such language, not only as doing grea Now I regard such tanguage, not only as doing great injustice to not a few of our churches and ministers, but as inflicting a deep wound on the cause of Hu-manity itself. It is, in my apprehension, truly abomi-nable. Such is the nature of my occupation, that I cannot often attend anti-slavery meetings; at which I would lift up a loud note of remonstrance against such sweeping, indiscriminating and unjustifiable denunciations. I therefore ask of you, friend Garrison, the favor of entering my protest against them in a corner of your paper. It is not my wish or purpose. through the columns of the Liberator, to go into any discussion of this subject. After all the mighty argu ments that can be offered in favor of such sweeping denunciatory language, I know it is wrong and doe hurt; and I wish, as a true and hearty abolitionist, to enter my unqualified and solemn disclaimer of it. Let no one ascribe this to sectarism bias, or party influence. I belong to no organized church, I am wedded

to no sect in religion, or party in politica.

I intended to say a word about going into churches and getting up in the midst of the services, and be ginning to talk about abolition, as I understand is the practice of some of our anti-slavery lecturers; but I have got to the end of my paper. I can only say, I think it highly reprehensible

Yours truly,
C. PEIRCE.

Slavery under the Danish Power. WEST END, St. Croix, 11th mo. 25, 1841

WM. L. Ganrison:

Dear Friend,—Presuming that thy known advo eacy of the rights of man renders acceptable an ten to inform thee of the condition of these Islands, a

fur as my knowledge extended. The cause of eman cipation is evidently advancing in Denmark, and it friends are increasing in numbers and light. The Danish islands; and as it is pleaded that the Kingdon is too poor to give compensation for the slaves, they have struck out a very simple plan, that is, to apply the revenues arising from the 'head-tax,' to this pur-They seem also to be of opinion, that Den mark has scarcely any right to appropriate our taxe to her own use, before she has succeeded in striking off the chains of slavery. These islands are an im-portant part of the dominions of the Danish king; and the revenues are considerable, and would be sufficient, unaided even by other means, to pay off the entire som demanded by the planters for their slaves An increasing desire for freedom is also manife among these unfortunate creatures, and it is clear tha the most rigorous measures cannot suppress it. The laboring population here are, I believe, much better America; and the truth of the remark, that the slave does not wish for freedom, and would not take it ever if affered, should be here exemplified. But, unfortu nately for the believers of the theory, the slaves dis royalt by their conduct, and brand it as another of the slaveholder's numerous lies. A slave in oursis-ter island of St. Thomas, who had been a trustworthy servant, and who expected that his master would like crate him on account of his usefulness and good be haviour, was left on his master's departure for Eu rope, under the charge of a young man, a relation of master. This young 'man's heart was doubtless haps souls,) of his fellow-men, and he appears to have treated the poor slave with cruelty, desiring work from him to which be had been unaccustomed. Refu-ing to perform this, an endeavor was made to lay hold on him that he might be punished, in the usua kind manner of the christian slaveholder. As it now seemed avident to him that his hopes of freedom were vain, life possessed no other, charm sufficient to compensate for that deprivation; he therefore ascended t the uppermost part of the wind-mill, and, bidding farewell to his friends and others who were beneath. calmly bound his handkerchief over his eyes, and with a heroism to be pitied, yet still noble in its naed and mangled corpse. The slaves do not desire free dom !! ture, threw himself down, and was taken up a crush

are running away by the dozens. Within this week two attempts have been made in different parts of this island; but they were detected. Two of the persons retaken have since hanged themselves. The slaves are earnestly looking for freedom. But a few week ago, an anonymous letter is said to have been found in St. Thomas, in which the slaves declare their intention to set fire to the town, if emancipation be longer delayed. Such a course, however, would be highly inmentable.

With feelings of deep desire for the success of ab

olition, and the spread of non-resistance, I am, in such

a good cause, Thine, sincerely, JOHN ROBE.

COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS. This day, ounty meeting of the Worcester North Division A Society will be held at Barre. Wendell Phillips Abby Kelley, and Frederick Douglas, will be present Sickness renders it impossible for us to attend.

This day, also, a county meeting of the Middlesex Co. Society will be held at Littleton, at which J. A. Collins and C. L. Remond will be present.

On Tuesday next, a county meeting of the Essex Co. Society will be held at Rockport. Parker Pillabury, J. A. Collins, C. L. Remond, and others, will attend it.

ttend it. We hope all these meetings will be fully attended.

Butes J. Pierce and the Mobs in New Nawront, R. I. Dec. 28, 1841.

had intended to my a low worst under your or of the Liberator, upon the late conduct of Dute corre, in getting up mobs which broke up our at layery meetings, pelied the lecturers with stone other missiles through the streets, and shower cannot smile Penree, as he deserves to be smitten, in the severe language of truth, without wounding his family, whom I highly respect. I first too indignant to write a moderate article upon his late shameful procedure; and will therefore be silent. Let it suffice for the time to say, that to extinguish the light which our friends, S. S. Poeter and Pillsbury, had so ably and elequently abed upon democratic principles and truth, and to gratify a pique against Miss Kelley, who, on a former occasion, had slike ably and elequently austained the same truths, he entered the meeting to do battle against her; and so coined his words for the ears of the mob, that to his rescue words for the ears of the mob, that to his rescue

The Anti-Slavery Fair at Weymouth, noticed the Liberator of Dec. 10th, took place the 15th inst. and continued two days. The receipts were \$85.09; and to any who may be surprised that they amounted intention that the sale of the articles collected should be by a Fair in this place, but merely to provide a table for the Massachusetts Fair, to which it is ever the pleasure of Weymouth abolitionists to contribute. Late in the season, it occurred to the members of

the sewing-circle, the the articles might be exhibited in the form of a Fair, and they hoped the exhibition would animate the friends of the Massachusetts A. S. Society in this place, and bring the subject more be fore the people at large. The result more than an swered their expectations. Through the kindness of swered their expectations. Intrough the kindness of friends, the Eair was conducted victibut one cent's expense. It was held in the pleasant and convenient hall over the Rank, kindly offered by Mr. Hanson, the cashier, who, with his family, afforded us every assistance. We would express our gratitude to them, and those other friends who lent us their countenance. and help, in various ways. We would also remember with much feeling, the individuals in Boston, who as sisted to Gerniel our tables with useful and ornamen-tal articles. There was a good attendance through The last evening was rendered interest ing by a short and pertinent address from Mr. Spear (formerly of New-Bedford,) which animated many present to promote the object that brought us togeth

MARY WESTON, SARAH H. CORNING, Comm tice. Weymouth, Dec. 39th, 1841.

The following lines, by Mr. F. M. Adlington, were

To see the Ladies' Fair I went,

To see the Ladies' Fair I went,
And pleasantly the time was spent;
And things for sale, both rich and rare,
The labor of their hands, were there;
And smiling girls, as Chapman bland,
To traffic as their tables stand.
'But whis is this?' a stranger said;
'Are all these nymphs bewitch'd for trade?'
Not quite bewitch'd their goods to sell,—
But whitching, if you note them well.
A holy calling they are in,
That must your approbation win;
And every freeman must respect
The zeal of this devoted sect.
The profits of this Fair are meant The zeal of this devoted sect.
The profits of this Fair are meant
On patriot mission to be sent,
To dig for tyranny a grave,
And burst the fetters of the slave;
To soothe the frantic mother's heart,
When fore'd from all she loves to part;
To break her exil'd oldspring's chain,
And give them to her arms again;
To wash away our country's shame,
And purify her spotted name;
To make her what she yet shall be,
The dwelling only of the FREE!
To aid this cause they held their Fair,
And, 'Help them, Heaven!' is the Christian's
prayer.

'Luther Dimmick.'

BROTHER GARRISON: Having noticed an article, with the above caption

in the last week's Liberator, signed Noah Jackman, in which he enquires, what the above named individual has done that the Women's Anti-Slavery Conference in Georgetown, on the 21st of October last, should single him out from among the 'deaf and dumb' as an In reply to the above interro honorable exception?" gatory, I would say, the course pursued by the Rev. gentleman 'at home' was not known by the writer of this, and it is presumed such was the fact with the Conference in general. But it was well known that the day previous to our meetings, there was held in this town a Conference of the Churches of Essex North; and, while others were 'deaf and dumb as i regards the suffering slave, he obeyed the scriptur injunction, to Remember those in bonds as bound with them.' He stated, if I am correctly informed, among other remarks, that God loves the anti-slavery

It was not deemed probable that he would give ut terance to such sentiments in the presence of his pro-slavery bruthren, and within ten miles of the town in which he resides, unless they were his real senti-ments. With this view of the subject, we could cheerfully bid him God speed, and single him out es an 'honorable exception' to a pre-slavery, time-serving clergy. It was not suspected that he appear-ed before that assembly as a wolf in the clothing of a lamb. If this was an error in judgment, I trust the members of the Conference will derive some consolation from the fact, that they erred on the side of char y. A MEMBER OF THE CONFERENCE. Georgetown, Jan. 3d, 1842.

This explanation places the 'charity' of the ellent Conference of Women in an amiable point of view, but it serves to increase our surprise that such a complimentary resolution to Mr. Dimmick should have been passed upon such a slender basis.—Ed. Lib.

A Mr. Van Buren, of Fulton, N. Y., was killed on the 6th inst. by falling over a precipice some twelve feet high, in a very dark night. He was 70 years of age.

The late meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania A. Society, in Philadelphia, is declared by the Freen to have been the largest, the most interesting, I the best meeting of the Society ever held in that y. Dying away! Dying away! We assure our mode in that quarter, that our heart leaped right meetly to be with them on that occasion. The

acase all were disposed to mest upon the sirong and paramount ground of anti-slavery principle, that our paramount principle, that during paramount our the paramount principle, that our paramount ground of anti-slavery principle, that our param

We were indebted for much of the interest given to the meetings, by the presence and participation of our brethren, Dr. Nelson and John A. Collins. The address of the former, alluded to in the minutes, was a very affectionate and interesting one, and helped much to promote the good feeling of the meeting.—The services of John A. Collins were invaluable.—The part he took in our deliberations, the heartiness with which he co-operated with us to carry out measures which before their adoption he opposed, was worthy of all praise. We also owe him thanks for the public address he delivered Saturday evening.—So large and good a meeting as he drew together is with us quite a matter of congratulation. We would mention for his sake, that it did great good. After a most animated discussion, the Society cam

to the conclusion, by a vote of 61 to 43, to suspen the publication of the Freeman, and take, in lieu of it one thousand copies of the Anti-Slavery Standard for circulation in that State. We greatly rejoice in eve ry effort that is made to invigorate and extend the subscription list of the Standard, but we are very sorxcellent and useful periodical. But our Pennsylva nia friends seem to have weighed the matter with ecision with cheerful resignation.
To show that this arrang-ment-was not made with

view to sliun any pecuniary responsibility, those who were present at the meeting subscribed to the funds of the Society more than one thousand dollars Edward M. Davis contributed \$200. D. Neall, Jr. \$100, James Mott, \$50, Stephen Smith, \$50, &c.

COLORED YOUTH OF BOSTON. The following com limentary notice we copy from the Boston Courier Ve were present at the Exercises alluded to, and car ndorse all that the writer says—and what more need e said? Some of our citizens have kindly extended their

aid to the efforts of our colored youth towards self-improvement. Those who have taken such an interest will be pleased to learn that their favors have not fallen on ungrateful soil. We had the pleasure on the evening of the 27th, to attend an exhibition of exercises in Elecution, conducted by an association who enjoyed the aid of no master in the art, but struggled forward only by their own exertions, and gain what skill shey have gained, self-taught. We say we had the pleasure of witnessing this, for a pleasure it was; we have had constant experience from youth, at many schools, of exercises in elecution, and we must say that these youths of twelve and sixteen have equalled any we have ever seen. In full understand ing of their pieces, just emphasis, distinct enuncia ion, correct action, good management of voice, and natural, unaffected manner, they would stand a com-parison with any school in the city. '
The selection of their pieces, a rare merit, was

very skilful. We hope the community will help these young men, who have so earnestly set to work to help themselves Their leader, Wm. C. Nell, a colored young man, deserves honorable mention, for merit, and his exertions to his friends.

The Case of the Mendians.

The following letter,—a copy of which Mr. Re-nond has put into our hands,—shows the interest which the British Government feels in the safe return of the Mendians to their native country.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 2, 1841.

The Earl of Aberdeen has had under his consider tion the letter which you addressed to his Lordship ander date of the 10th ultimo, enclosing a memoria of the Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation Sc niety, requesting the assistance of Her Majesty's Gov ernment for ensuring to the negroes, who were or oard the Spanish vessel 'Amistad,' a return to thei native country. And I am now directed by his Lore ship to request you will state to the Committee Messrs. Murray and Smeal, that Lord Aberdeen wil write to Her Majesty's Envoy at Washington, by to-morrow's post, directing him to make the necessary munication to the United States government; an Lord Aberdeen will request the Lords of the Admiralty to take such measures as their, Lordships shall drem advisable for accomplishing the wishes of the Committee, and I shall have Lord Aberdeen's directions to acquaint you with the arrangements made upon the subject at as early a moment as possible. I am, gentlemen, your most ofiedient, humble ser-

CANNING vant,

Dr. Warson, of calomel and lancet celebrity which weapons, in combatting disease, he uses with great skill and admirable effect, so far as our own experience and observation extend,—which is to no inconsiderable degree,—has recently relinquished house keeping, and taken rooms at the highly celebrated Pearl-street house, under the care of a faithful Shep ard; where, we are informed, he is ready to answ calls as punctually and attentively as an extensive practice will allow .-- J. S. Y.

By order of the Mexican government, raw cotton, tabacco, and cotton twist, are forbidden to be imported into that country. Cotton goods are to be seized and burnt, and not sold as formerly.

No langer a Hope.—The crew of the fishing sch Cincinnati, numbering eleces men, are now wed to fixve perished in the awful gale of Oct

Whipped to Dec Whipped to Death.—A wretch named David May-nard, of Columbus, Chennago County, N. Y. recently took the life of his wife, by beating her to death with a whip. He had returned home intextent, and found his wife in a similar condition. On waking up in the merning, he found his wife tied to the bed post, where he had bound her the night before, per-fectly dead, and her body shockingly mutilated.

The bark Gentléman, bence for Sierra Leone, with the Mendians on board, was spoken seven days out by a sessel arrived at Baltimore, lat. 34, lon. 60-all well.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Adams, in New Marlborough, N. H., was, with its contents, entirely consumed by fire on Saturday night last. The members of the family had barely time to escape with their night clothes on. Loss estimated at fifteen hundred dollars.

Accidents .- The Fall River Monitor mentions that Accaess.—I he rail Liver Monitor mentions into two foreigners, a few days since, fell from the top to the bottom of the bank near the Annavan Block, a distance of nearly 30 feet. Both were badly bruised, but are recovering. Subsequently, on Friday, mother man, also a foreigner, was precipitated down the same blank and instantly killed.

Adrian in Ruiss! A fire broke out on Monday night in Adrian, which destroyed a large portion of that enterprising village. There were thirty sufferers, and the total loss is estimated at \$40,000!—Detroit Ads.

## NOTICES.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The regular quarterly meeting of the Boston Fe-male Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at the Marlboro' Hall, on Wednesday afternoon next, Janu-

ary 12th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. As this will be a meeting of unusual interest and As this will be a meeting of unusual interest and importance, demanding the presence of as many of the members as possible, they are requested to be punctual, and and to notify the new members.

S. H. SOUTHWICK, Recording Secry.

TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY PRIENDS IN BOS-

TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY PRIENDS IN BOSTON.

The tenth annual meeting of the Massachosetts Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in this city in the MELODEON, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., and will continue, probably, its sessions for three days. The present prosperous condition of the society—the public reception to be given to our colored brother. Remond—the presentation of the Irish Address, with its one hundred thousand Irish signatures—the reports to the made by our delegates, recently returned from Europe—and the other important business to be brought before the meeting—render it important that this, the first decade of this Society, should be celebrated with a spirit and interest never before witnessed among us. It is expensive for delegates to take lodgings at public houses Many of our most efficient co-adjutors are unable to attend our annual gatherings, on account of this expense. We want all such to attend this meeting. When they come among us, they ought, they must receive our hospitality. The committee are anxious to be enabled to announce to all the friends in this Commonwealth, ten days before the time, that the hospitalities of the city, will be extended to all whe may come up to this meeding. To this end, the committee earnestly request the city friends with as little delay as possible, to send in their address with the number of delegates they can accommodate, to H. W. Williams, 25 Cornhill.

JOHN A. COLLINS, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, FRANCIS JACKSON, Committee of Arrangements.

Boston, Jan. 5, 1842.

HEAR HIM! CHEER HIM!

HEAR HIM! CHEER HIM!

A public meeting will be held on Monday evening next, January 10th, in the Chardon-street Chapel, for the purpose of giving effectual relief to Lunsford Lane, (whose affecting and deplorable case has been made known through the columns of the Liberator,) the self-emancipated bondman of North Carolina, who, having paid a large ransom for himself from slavery from the fruits of his hard earnings, is now endeavoring to proctre means to liberate his wife and several children from the same deplorable condition. Only about \$500 more are needed to effect this desirable object. The meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen, and Mr. Lane will relate the particulars of his case to the audience, who, it is hoped, will come prepared to contribute liberally on the occasion.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1842.

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS. An anti-slavery lecture will be delivered in the Town Hall, Cambridgeport, at 6 1-2 o'clock, on Sunday evening next, January 9th, by WERDELL PRILLIPS, of Boston. The public are respectfully invited cambridgeport, Jan. 6, 1842.

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society will be held at Littlevox, on FRIDAY, the 7th of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
It is hoped that full delegations will come from every town in the County. Slavery is trembling under the well-directed fire of abolition, and it is no time to be lukewarm in the cause. SAMUEL C. WHEELER, Sec'y, Groton, Dec. 13, 1841.

MEETING AT BARRE. A meeting of the Worcester Co. North Division A. Society will be held on Friday, Jan. 7, at Barre.— Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelley, Frederick Douglas, and other speakers, will be present on the occasion.

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

JAMES D. BLACK, Ree. Sec.
Danvers, Dec. 6, 1841.

NORFOLK COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting 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 fix tance are expected to be present. A fall-attendance of the friends of the slave, from all parts of the coun-ties are supported to the slave, from all parts of the coun-

ty, is earnostly requested.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE. A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Women's Anti-Slavery Conference will be held at the house of Joseph W. Hale, in Haverhill, on Thursday, the 20th of Jan. at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general invitation is extended in Friends.

extended to friends.
SOPHIA G. PARKER, Rec. Sec.
Haverhill, Jan. 3, 1842.

BIBLE CONVENTION.

The undergined were appointed at a meeting held in Chardon-street Chapel, on the 28th of October last, a Committee to call a Convention, to be styled the Bible Convention, for the public discussion of the credibility and authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. We do, therefore, invite all persons disposed to take part in this discussion, to meet at the Masoric Tewell, in Booton, on Testart, the 20th day of March, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M., R. WALDO EMERSON, A. BRONSON ALCOTT, MARIAH WESTON CHAPMAN, EDMUND QUINCY.

BY Editors friendly to fice discussion, throughout BIBLE CONVENTION.

TEditors friendly to fiee discussion, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to insert the a-boxs in their papers.

Situation Wanted.

YOUNG woman would like a situation to the work of a private family in the city. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill,

\* From the Liberty Bell. SONNETS. I.

LIBERTY

Thy cause, O Library: can never fail,
Whether by foes o'erwhelmed, or friends betray
Then he its advocates of nought afraid?
As God is true, they surely shall prevail.
Let base oppressors fremble and turn pale?
They, they alone may justly be dismayed;
For TRUTH and RIGHT are on thy side arrayed,
And the whole world shall yet thy triumph hail.
No blow for thee was ever struck in vain;
Thy champions, martyrs, are of noble birth;
Rare honors, blessings, praises, thanks they gain,
And Time and Glory magnify their worth
A thousand times defeated, thou shalt reign
Victor, O Library, o'er all the earth: LIBERTY.

HARRIET MARTINEAU. HARRIET MARTINEAU.

England! I grant that thou dost justly boast
Of splendid geniuses beyond compare;
Men great and gallant—Women good and fair—
Skilled in all arts, and filling every post
Of learning, science, fame—a mighty hoat!
Peets divine, and benefactors rare—
Statesmen—philosophers—and they who dare
Boldly to explore Heaven's vast and boundless coa.
To one alone I dedicate this rhyme,
Whose virtues with a starry lustre glow;
Whose beart is large, whose spirit is sublime,
The friend of liberty, of wrong the foe:
Long be inscribed upon the roll of Time,
The name, the worth, the works of Harri MARTINZAU!

TO ELIZABETH PEASE, OF DARLINGTON A native dignity and gentle mien;
An intellect expansive, clear and strong;
A spirit that can tolerate no wrong;

rt as large as ever yet was seen ; A heart as large as ever yet was seen;
A soul in every exigence serone,
In which all virtuous excellencies throng;
These, best of women f all to thee belong;
What more of royalty has England's queen?
Thy being is absorbed in doing good,
As was thy Lord's, to all the human race;
With many and the human race; With courage, faith, hope, charity endued, All forms of wretchedness thou dost emb Still be thy work of light and love pursued,
And thy career shall angels joy to trace.
Wm. LLOYD GARRISON.

TO THE PAST. BY WILLIAM CULLER BRYANT.

Thou unrelenting Past:
Strong are the barriers round thy dark domain, And fetters, sure and fast, Hold all that enter thy unbreathing reign. Far in thy realm withdrawn,

Old empires sit in sullenness and gloom,
And gloribus ages, gone,
Lie deep within the shadow of thy womb Childhood, with all its mirth, Youth, Munhood, Age that draws us to the ground And last, Man's life on earth,

Glide to thy dim dominions, and are bound. Thou hast my better years—
ou hast my earlier friends, the good—the kind,
Yielded to thee with tears—
se venerable form—the exalted mind.

My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back—yearns with desire intense,
And struggles hard to wring
Thy bolts spart, and pluck thy captives thence.

In vain—thy gates deny
All passage save to those who hence depart;
Nor to the streaming eye
Thou giv'st them back—nor to the broken heart. In thy abyeses hide

Beauty and excellence unknown—to the Earth's wonder and her pride Ate gather'd, as the waters by the sea; Labors of good to man, Unpublish'd charity, unbroken faith, Love, that 'midst Grief began. And grew with years, and falter'd not in death.

Full many a mighty name has in thy depths, unutter'd, unrevered; With thee are silent fame, orgotten arts, and wisdom disappear'd.

Thine for a space are they—
Yet shalt then yield thy treasures up at leat,
Thy gates shall yet give way,—
Thy bolts shall fall, inexerable Past! All that of good and fair

Has gone into thy womb from earliest time, Shall then come forth, to wear The glory and the beauty of its prime. They have not perish'd-no!

nd words, remember'd voices once so sweet Smiles, radiant long ago, id features, the great soul's apparent seat; All shall come back, such tie.

Of pure affection shall be knit again; Alone shall Evil die,

And Sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy reign.

And then shall I behold

And her, who, still and cold,
Fills the next grave—the beautiful and young THE SONG OF THE REDEEMED. We come! we come, that have been held In burning chains so long;

We're up ! and on we come, a host Full fifty thousand strong. The chains we've snapped that Mid us round The wine-vat and the still; Snapped by a blow—nay, by a word, That mighty word, I will!

We come from Belial's palaces The tippling shops and bar; e march, those gates of hell Feel their foundation jar The very ground, that oft has held, All night, our throbbing head, Knows that we're up-no more to fall

From dirty den, from gutter fiul, Where they, who gave the pois Had thrown us, have we risen; From garret high have hurried down From cellar stived and damp.

Come up; till alley, lane and street
Echo our earthquake trump.

And on-and on-a swelling libst Of temperance men we come, Contemning and defying all The powers and priests of rum: A host redeemed, who we drawn the sword, And sharpened up its edge,

And hewn our way, through To the tee-total pledge. To the tee-total pleage.
To God be thanks, who pours us out
Cold water from his hills,
In crystal spring, and babbling brooks,
In lakes, and sparkling rills.
From these to quench our threst we en
With freeman's shout and song,
A best already numbering more
Than fifty thousand strong

magnificent painting; there may be a thousand beauties there, but the eye is attracted by nothing but the blemish.

Now have blemishes that detract from our beautiful picture. I will name only one or two. Perhaps there are many in our community, who will disagree with me, that they are blemishes. A majority in the State do not view them so, or they would abrogate the law. I allede to capital punishments, and the discrimination which, if an invasion should take place, would require military service of one man, while another, with no more conscientiousness on the subject, would be exempt. For instance, Edmund Quincy and William Bassett would each have to go to prison for conscience' sake, while members of the Society of Friends, and the Shakers, wend be exempt by law, from all military duty. Now this is a species of crael injustice and wrong, inasmuch as the conscientious scruples of the former should be regarded equally with those of the latter. But I merely intend to allude to these enormities, without arguing them.

The idea that a frail being, sitting as Judge, shall pronounce sentence upon his brother, that between the hours of one and two, on a certain day, he shall be hanged by the neck till he is dead, presents considerations painful and revolting! It is a foul blot upon the christian name.

William Allen, a philanthropist of England, as chairman of a committee, justly remarks—Reflecting men will ask, after so many accumulated proofs of the intefficiency of capital punishment; sely should if be retained at all? Reasoning minds will inquire, is the execution of six persons in a year, so essential to personal security, that we must still continue to uphold the revolting machinery of the scaffold?

But though there are blemishes, I agree with the editor, that Massachusetts is a noble State; and I have alloded to the foregoing exceptions, (and there are others,) only that public attention may be directed toward them, till the abuses are corrected.

And Massachusetts is referred to by her sister States as an e

Massachusetts, if an act of mere justice can deserve a tribute.

In the enactment of this law, we see what a single individual can effect, with his per and his voice, who has truth and justice to support him. He acted upon the suggestion of Doct. Channing in reference to slavery—' It is not enough to think and to feel justly: sentiments not expressed, slumber, and too often die.'

It was for a representative from Nantucket, to verify, how much an individual, standing alone, could effect with his pen and his voice, who had truth and justice to support him. A majority of the Committee who had the subject in keeping, reported that no legislation was expedient. This report was accepted by the House. Not so thought the minority. He found himself standing alone, but this could not deter him. With a minority report, which speaks for itself, he presented himself to the House, and although one of the city papers in reporting him, said he read, and read, and read, yet the result proved that he read not in vain, nor plead in vain, nor ceased pleading, till a report was accepted in each branch of the government, whose provisions immediately thereafter, prefected and returned some of our kidnapped children from the land of oppression and tyranny; and it is for this, and other acts of justice, that Messachusetts may be pronounced, in the elegant language of the editor—'the brightest and fairest in the brilliant galaxy of republics that form our Union.'

From the Missouri Repbulican.

A Visit to the Mormon Leader.

A Visit to the Mormon Leader.

Nauvoo Nov. 4, 1841.

Dear Sir.—We were yesterday enjoying the hospitality of Joseph Smith, the leading prophet of the Latter Day Saints, the Mormons. \* \* \* At your request, I give, though somewhat reluctantly, I confess, an account of my interview with him. As he pretended to discover, and promptly declared to me that I was worthy of no man's trust, I can certainly betray no confidence in this case, try as I may. The facts, as they lie fresh in my memory, are simply these: Yesterday afternoon, in company with a friend, I entered the house of this strange man, intending to treepass but a few minutes on his hospitality. I expected to have seen a person of some dignity and reserve, and with at least an outside of austere piety. The prophet was ssleep, in his rocking-chair, when we entered. His wife and children were busy about the room, ironing, &c., and one or two Mormon preachers, lately returned from England, were sitting by the large log fire. After having been introduced, the following talk ensued.

A 'You have the beginning of a great city here,

'You have the beginning of a great city here

Mr. Smith.

[Here came in the more prominent objects of the city. The expenses of the temple, Mr. Smith thought, would be \$200,000 or \$300,000. The temple is 127 feet side, by 88 feet front; and by its plan, which was kindly shown us, will fall short of some of our public buildings. As yet, only the foundations are laid. Mr. Smith then spoke of the 'false' reports current about himself, and 'supposed we had heard enough of them.'

A. 'You know, sir, persecution sometimes drives the seize man mad.'

posed we had heard enough of them.

A. You know, sir, persecution sometimes drives the seize man mad.

Mr. S. (laughing,) 'Ab, sir, you must not put me among the wise men; my place is not there. I make no pretensions to piety, either. If you give me credit for any thing, let it be for being a good manager. A good manager id oclaim to be.

A. 'You have great influence here, Mr. Smith.'

Mr. Smith. 'Yes; I have. I bought 900 acrees here, a few years ago, and they all have their lands of me. My influence, however, is ecclesiastical only; in civil affairs, I am but a common citizen. To be sure, I am a member of the City Council, and Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion. I can command a thousand men to the field, at any moment, to support the laws. I had bard work to make them turn out and form the 'Legion,' until I shouldered my musket, and entered the ranks my self. Now, they have nearly all provided themselves with a good unifoum, poor as they are. By the way, we had a regular 'set to' up here, a day or woo since, The City Council ordered a liquor-seller to leave the place, when his time was up; and, as he still remained, they directed that his house should be pulled down about his ears. They gave me a hand in the scrape; and I had occasion to knock a man down more than once. They mustered so strong an opposition, that it was either 'knock down,' or 'be knocked down.'

We beat him off, at least; and are determined to have no grog-shops in or about our grounds.'

The conversation flowed on pleasantly, until my friend, to fill a pause that occurred, referred to my calling as a preacher.]

Mr. S. 'Well, I suppose (turning from me,) he is one of the craft trained to his creed.'

A. 'My creed, sir, is the New Testament'
Mr. S. 'Well, I suppose (turning from me,) he is one of the craft trained to his creed.'

A. 'My creed, sir, is the New Testament'
Mr. S. 'Well, I suppose (turning from me,) he is one of the craft trained to his creed.'

A. 'My creed, sir, is the New Testament'
Mr. S. 'Then, sir, we shall see eye to

who are true men, must true and they not?

A. 'True, Mr. Smith; and yet I doubt if they will see it precisely alike. If no two blades of grass are precisely alike, for a higher reason, it seems that no two intellects are.'

Mr. S. (getting warm) 'There—I told you so.

two intellects are.

If. S. (getting warm) 'There—I told you so.

I don't come here to seek truth. You are taking
place of opposition. Now, say what I may,
have but to answer, 'No two men can see

A. 'Mr. Smith, I said not that no two could see clike; but that no two could see, ou the whole, precisely alike.

Mr. S. 'Does not the cripture say, 'They shall see eye to eye?'

Mr. S. 'I tell you, you don't seek to know the truth. You are a hypocrite; I saw it when you first began to speak."

A. 'It is plain, Mr. Smith, that we differ in opinion. Now, one man's opinion is as good as another's, until some third party comes in to strike a balance between them.'

Mr. S. 'I want no third party, sir. You are a fool, sir, to talk as you do. Have I not seem twice the years that you have? (Joseph Smith is 36 years old; the speaker, A. was 10 years younger.) I say, sir, you are no gentleman. I would'nt trust you with my purse across the street.

[Here my friend interposed, saying, 'I don't believe, Mr. Smith, that this gentleman came to your house to insult you. He had heard all sorts of accounts of your people, and came simply toj see with his own eyes.']

Mr. S. 'I have no ill' feelings towards the gentleman. He is welcome to my house; but what I see to be the truth, I must speak out; I flatter no man. I tell you, sir, that man is a hypocrite. You'll find him out, if you're long enough with him. I tell you, I would'nt trust him as far as I could see him. What right has he to speak so to me? Am I not the leader of a great people? He, himself, will not blame the for speaking the truth plainly.'

[Here kind expressions passed on both sides, and we were rising to go.]

Mr. S. 'Don't be going, gentlemen. Do take bread and salt with us; our tan is on the table.'

We stail accordingly, and made up around his smoking and well piled table.

I have been careful, especially towards the close of title tails, to give the words that were used, omitting nothing but conversational by-play, and some of the filling up. The sketeon is complete. So much for this man at his own fireside.

From an English Circular.

HINTS FOR THE PEOPLE ABOUT tarvation and Corn Laws; Plenty and Repea

The people MUST HAVE BREAD!
There is not bread enough in England for the

A few Landlords are allowed to make bread Scarce that they may make it Dear.

There is enough of food in the world for every man, woman and child to eat!

The Corn Laus won't allow the people of England to get their share of the plenty of food.

The Corn Laus are Starvation Laws! They stint and starve the multitude.

No set of men have a right to make food scarce.

All laws to make food scarce war against the laws
of God.
There is not land enough in England to feed the There is not land enough in England to feed the people. Every year brings more people. Every year does not bring more land. Every year does not bring more land. Every year does not bring more food. Every year Corn Laws steal a slice from the loaf of every Englishman. Every year the Corn Laws make the cut loaf dearer than the whole loaf of the year before. Every year the Corn Laws Take the BIT OUT OF THE MOUTH of every hungry map, woman, and child in England.

All that the people can earn scarcely feeds them now, and before long all that the people can earn won't feed them at all.

Labor is plentiful in England. If roop could be earned by labor, food would be plentiful; ever man, woman, and child would have plenty of good food to eat.

man, woman, and child would have plenty of good food to eat.

High wages would not make food plentiful. High wages would not make more food grow in England. High Wages would not lessen the demand for food. So long as there is not food enough for the Profile, all the wages of the people will go to buy rood. So long as the Landlords can keep rood Scarce, the Landlords keep the power to STARVE THE PEOPLE.

The people might give all their money for food, but they would not have enough to eat. There is not enough in the whole country for the people to eat.

Repbulican.

The rich landowners are rich now, bec ause they have made the food of the people dear. They are rich, because the multimde are poor. The people can be proposed to eat.

The rich Landowners are rich now, bec ause they have made the food of the people dear. They are rich, because the multimde are poor. The people can be proposed to eat.

The rich Landowners are rich now, bec ause they have made the food of the people dear. They are rich, because the multimde are poor. The people can be proposed to eat.

The rich Landowners are rich now, bec ause they have made the food of the people dear. They are rich, because the multimde are poor. The people can be proposed to eat.

The rich Landowners are rich now, bec ause they have made the food of the people dear. They are rich, because the multimde are poor. The people tandowners richer now than they were. The Landowners richer now than they were. The Landowners wife is or wasting away to a skeleton before his eyes. The Landowner is shut up amidst kurry. The cry of the poor never reaches him. The Landowner makes the food of row are to eat the set th

The corn laws wou't let the people of England work for America. The corn laws won't let the people of America feed the people of England. The corn laws stop the demand for labor, and won't let the people of England garn high wages.

The corn laws gift against trade. The corn laws rust the machinery of Eugland, and throw away-the food of America. The corn laws leave waste the wide lands of the far. West, and force the Americans to establish manufactures.

The corn laws help slavery, and punish freedom. The corn laws rivet the fetters of the slave. Slavegroum collen comes unfaxed from America.

Freegroum wheat is lared and is not let come. We trade with slaveholders who pay no wages. We trade with slaveholders who pay no wages. We trade with men whose slaves don't trade with men whose slaves don't went our goods.

goods.

With one hand tied we work for every market in the world. Bath hands must be free.

People of England, you are starved in the midst of plenty; you are compelled by law to be idle in the midst of work; you are robbed to make a few rich; the corn lane trample on your interests; the corn lane are in defiance of your rights.

Let every man write in large letters on nis door.
NO SLIDING SCALE; NO FIXED DUTY.
ALL FOOD LAWS ARE ROBEER LAWS.
IMMEDIATE TOTAL REPEAL! REPEAL
FOREVER! THE PEOPLE MUST BE ROBBED NO LONGER!

Animal magnetism has, for some years, amused and bewildered the lovers of the marvellous. Ridiculed as a mere illusion or delusion, it has nevertheless perplexed the scientific; its effects are too palpable to be denied, out any rational solution of the cause or causes in which they have originated has hitherto cluded detection. The honor of unveiling this mystery was reserved for Mr. James Braid, an eminent surgeon in Manchester, who, having witnessed the recent experiments of Mousieur Lafontaine, in the Athensum of that town, determined, if possible, to bring the system to the test of physiological and anatomical principles. This gentleman; having satisfied his own mind that he could produce the phenomena without personal contact, and even induce sleep when in a different room from the person to be thrown into a state of somnolency, announced a public lecture on the subject, which he delivered at the Manchester Athenseum, on Saturday last, before seven hundred persons.

Mr. Braid first placed on a table a common black wine bottle, in the mouth of which was a cork having a platted top. The individual on whom the experiment was to be performed was seated on a chair and directed to gaze intently at the cork without winking or adverting the eyes. The cork was about two feet from the person operated upon, whose head was inclined backwards, forming with the object an angle of forty-five degrees. In this position he remained for about five minutes, when profound sleep was produced.

The second experiment was completed in the

angle of forty-five degrees. In this position he remained for about five minutes, when profound sleep was produced.

The second experiment was completed in the same time. In the third case, a bandage was placed round the head, for the purpose of retaining in an immovable position, a common bottle cork, a little above the roof of the nose, as the object to be gazed at and in about four minutes a complete state of somnolency ensued. In this case was proved the inability of the patient to open the cyclids, although consciousness was in no respect suspended, as howas able to reply distinctly to any question. The fourth experiment failed, either through the noise that prevalled, or owing to the person not fixing his gaze continuously on the object.

The fifth was successful, and although the party made a desperate effort to open his eyes, so much as to agitate his whole frame, they remained as though hermitically scaled; when Mr. Braid took from his pocket a wooden ruler, and drew the end of it gently over the upper cyclids of both eyes, when the spell was broken, and the sense of sight restored with perfect ease. These experiments fully demonstrated that the phenomena was perfectly independent of animal magnetism, as in no one instance was there the least approach to personal contact or any manipulation.

Having thus convinced the audience that sleep

Pulation.

Having thus convinced the audience that sleep could be produced without pressure of the thumbs or wising of the hands, as employed by Monsieur Lafataine. Mr. Braid proceeded to explain the rational of his discovery.

The artificial mode of producing sleep is to fatigue the rectus and levator muscle of the eye, which is effected by a continuously strained and intent gaze at an object viewed under an acute angle. Under such circumstances, the irritability of those muscles becomes exhausted, as well as the irritability of the optic nerve; giddliness causes a mist to rise up before the eye, and sleep ensues. Congestion is induced in the eyes, and carried from them to the optic and muscular nerves of the eye, and owing to their proximity to the origin of the nerves of respiration and circulation, affect them through sympathy, and enfeeble the action of the heart and lings. The heart thus acting feebly, is unable to propel the blood with sufficient force to the extremities, and hence coldness. The blood consequently is accumulated in the region of the heart, and it is thus stimulated; and in order to remove the inordinate load, it is compelled to increase the frequency of its contractions, in order to compensate for the feebleness of its efforts. The brain, head and face now become congested in consequence, and varied phenomena, resulting from irregularity in the circulation of that important organ, the brain, follow. The inability to raise the upper eyelid Mr. Braid accounts for on the principle of temporary paralysis of the leviator muscles, owing to excessive and long-continued exertion at the commencement of the operation. at the commencement of the operation.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The Wreck.

The Wreck.

The sufferings and distress in this city, in consequence of the total sinking of thirty-six millions of 7 capital by the failure of the Schuylkill and United States Banks, are greatly beyond what would be conceived by those who have not been among us. Now and poignant instances of the severest distress are almost daily brought to view; of wealthy families suddenly reduced to poverty; of widows who have lost their all; of orphans stripped of the patrimony which a long life of labor and economy, on the part of their parents had collected for them; of merchants compelled to relinquish their houses on prominant streets and take up quarters in the subjuste of the city, or remove to the country; of laborers who had by the hardest toil and closest economy saved a few hundred dollars to protect them in age and the hour of want, robbed of their last penny; these are all instances very like fiction, but they are nevertheless most sorrowfully true, and throw over large circles of our citizens a continual gloom. These tracks of sadness are visible in our streets among men; but to see it with its true force it is necessary to take a seat amid the household circle, with females who have finished an education that fitted them for a circle in which their means seemed fitted them for a circle in which their means seemed to destine them to move—with young men grown almost to manhood without having been prepared by a day's manual labor for the future life of toil and drudgery that is now laid out before them—with parents cut off from all the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life, surrounded by children whose every want had been previously graftified, but who are now hardly half clad and coarsely fed, without the means or hope of ability to give them education; in such a fireside circle as this, something like the real sufferings and sadness attendant on the management of the Schuylkill and United States banks may be appreciated. One severe instance of loss by these two institutions is now fresh in our recollection. It is that of a man about sixty years of age, who befitted them for a circle in which their means seeme is that of a man about sixty years of age, who be-sides rearing a family, had from his labor laid aside about sixteen thousand dollars; ten thousand of is that of a man about sixty years of age, who besides rearing a family, had from his labor laid aside
about sixteen thousand dollars; ten thousand of
which he had invested in the stock of the U. S.
bank, and about six thousand dollars in the Schuyikill bank. Of this amount the interest on which
was deemed sufficient to support him when unable
longer to attend to business, three hundred dollars
could not now be realized. The condition and state
of feeling of that family may be more readily imagined than described—and this is no isolated case
—there are hundreds equally or more trying. Notwithstanding the disastrous wreck of the bank of
the United States, there are those who would have
its place substituted with another, in other, and, as
is supposed, more honest hands. They little think
that the system itself is erroneous and corrupting,
and that consequently there is no safety in any
hands under it. The only certain mode of avoiding
a repetitic of the great disaster is for the people to
hold the vast power to do mischief in their own
hands.

Mr. O. A Brownson has written a letter to the editor of the Boston Post, in which he complains of injustice in being called an infidel. He says if in believing in the inspiration of the Scriptures and the divine origin of Christianity be any test, he is no infidel. Mr. Brownson seems at any rate not to be very much burdened by some of the christian graces, and is not particularly troubled with any overweening respect for the proprieties of christian language, for he closed his enistle by pronouncing very one who scruples for the proprieties of christian language, his epistle by pronouncing every one the orthodoxy of his faith, a 'liar and a s

Murder.—Robert Cunningham of Jessesson county, Gn., was shot with a ride by one of his negroes while sitting in his room reading. He expired in-stantly.

The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea :
And musing there an hour stone,
I desented that Grease might still be free
to Collector says it pays as Tullous!

Byso Byron

Otho' you say that Greece is free,
That levely land of bards and beauty!
YET Orno there exacts his fee.
And dares to subject Greece to detg!
The Appraisers louk on marrow bones,—
And marrow bones—once tallow bore!—
Report, and end importer's groans,
'Tis oreask,—but living greece no more

Areful Calamity.—A private letter received yesterday, details an accident at the town of Jackson, Louisiann, which appals one's very soul. It is one of the most curious as well as the most heart-rending we have ever heard of. A dray loaded with several kegs of powder was being discharged, when, by the carelassness (some say drunkenness) of the drayman, one of them was suffered to fall. A scissor-grinder was near, busy in his avocation, and his rapid wheel emitting a shower of sparks. These fell upon the spilled powder, blaw up the man, scissor-grinder, horse and dray, and killed four negroes beionging to Mr. Seth Parker. The shock was felt all ever the town, and mand his hat were found several hundred yards off.—The imangled remains of the scissor-grinder were collected and decently buried. His wheel, it appears, had been sent about sixty yards, and losged on the balcony of a neighboring house. When will people lears to be careful with powder?—Crescent.

It appears that the Atlantic steamers, notwiths

immense.

A Reformed Man.—Mr. Matthew Simpson, who has been a baker in New York, Philadelpnia, and New Orleans, through the last twenty years, and who, through intemperance and irreligion, failed in business in New Orleans in 1826, for several thousand dollars, which he still owes, having renounced liquor, been funewed to holliness, and regained his former competence, requests those whom he owes, whether he has compromised with them or not, to send their accounts to him and they shall be paid in full. Address him at Covington Parish, St. Taumany, La. Strange Bed-fellows .- We saw a sight the other

Strange Bed-fellows.—We saw a signi the chimorning, which may be a very common one for aughi we know, though it was a new spectacle to us. It was that of a half-grown cat comfortably lying with three six-week pigs. We 'stirred them up.' The kitten fled, but, on our getting out of the way a little returned to its 'lodgings' and cuddled down by the side of its swinish sompanions, who received its aresses with significant grunts of complaisance, to which the kitten responded with audible mewings o satisfaction.—Saco Democrat.

satisfaction.—Saco Democrat.

Great Distress.—At the sale of wines yesterday, by the Mesars. Pell, Cole's Madeira brought \$117 per dozen, being \$9.75 per bottle! On the same day, Indiana State stock sold as low as \$19.50 per \$100, Illinois as low as \$19, and Harlaem Rail-road as low as \$10 a share. It would take but a few bottles of wine, at this rate, to buy up some pretty large concerns. One bottle would buy 21.2 shares U. S. Bank stock, being at the rate of 14,000 bottles for the whole \$35,000,000.—Journal of Commerce.

The Water Cure.—The foreign papers continue to contain accounts of the wonderful cures, said to be performed in Germany, by means of the free use of cold water. This chief feature in its course appears to be, to cover the patient with blankets until he perspires freely, and then apply the free use of the bath. This, it is said, causes diseases to be cast out mostly through the skip.

Sufferings in London.—The bills of mortality in London are said to be greatly increased this year by the absolute destitution of an immense number of families. Of the 25,060 journeymen tailors in that city, 17,000 are said to be entirely out of employment. The situation of the journeymen shoemakers and printers is equally unpleasant.

Horrible.—The Georgetown (Ohio) Standard, of the 18th inst. says.—'On Friday morning last, Mr. Hugh O'Neil, of Perry township, in this county, was found dead near the door of his house, and his house burning over the murdered bedies of his wife, and three children of P. O. Rjeloy, who were living with the deceased. From circumstances, it was supposed that he had murdered his wife and the three children, set fire to the house, and then cut his own throat. No other cause can be assigned for this horrid deed than mental derangement.

at Savannal, represent the mortality by scarlatina to be very great. The Kingston Journal says,—Out attrests are daily filled with funeral processions, and many unfortunate parents only get rid of one ful is grown child, to prepare for the funeral ceremonies of another on the succeeding morning. How long this will state of things will last, God only knows.

An exchange paper:

A sailor, seeing some domestic slave-traders driving colored men, women and children on board a ship for New-Orleans market, shook his head, and said to one of his ship-mates, 'I say, Jack, if the devil don't catch them fellers, we might as well not have any devil.'

The December term of the Court of Common Plea ommenced at Ipswich on Monday last. There is not a single person confined in either of the three pails in the country of Essex for trial at this Court. I it not fair to give tee-totalism some credit for the existence of this fact?—Lalem Gaz.

The Niger Expidition. The following is the post

Dec. 3:

Justas I am closing this, I regret to learn unfavor able accounts of the Niger Expidition, dated 18t Sept. After passing up the river the fever broke or among the Europeans, and 60 were taken ill all together. I think 20 have died, and 30 sent down to sea; among this number are some of the 20 who have died as before mentioned.—Boston Daily Ade.

The Alexandria Index says of John Quincy Ad

ams:—
'He has devoured the literature of two hemisphere
and, like the silk-worm, he will hang himself at last
in his long drawn thread, and the historian of anothe
age will reel off his rich and many languaged pri
ducts, and weave it into a beautiful fabric. The Rochester Democrat says that on Thursday

the loth, a voilent snow storm commenced from the north-east, and raged unabated until a late hour of Saturday, closing up the roads in all directions, as stopping the progress of the mails Cold.—The themometer stood at 10 degrees below tero in Saco, on Thursday last—at Hallowell, 15 de

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Indiana House Representatives has passed a law abolishing entire mprisonment for debt, by a vote of 86 to 10.

Lost overboard from sloop Senator, on her passag rom Nantucket to New-York, James W. Plato, a col red man.

ored man.

The excess of females over males in the own
population of Great Britain is stated to be 509,
No want of wives there. Great Speed.—The President's Message arrived at Columbus, Ohio, in twenty-five hours from Washing-ton. It arrived in Cincinnati in forty-one hours.

The Army and Navy Chronicle has favor of the increase of the United State schior regards it as shourd, that 12,000, thing like protection to 50,000 miles of inland frontier. He thinks that an armee, would be quite small enough.

The spirit that would utterly dist

already been formed for their exploration.

A Miss Charlofte Mitchell, of Georgia, receding the peared on her wedding day dressed entirely inches of communicative—cap, gloves, stocking a dress—equal to the best pangee. Girk, do live that? Such a girk would be worther to a me man just starting in the world, than a thousalt form, and a thalf a dozen pianoes to boot. Religious is a wife worth having, and Wm. Wattingsa, he may think hisself a fortunate man—Banger he may think hisself a fortunate man—Banger he

Richard Weeks, a pensioner of the R Greenwich, at present in the white asylum, Bethnal Green (quite insane) him the enormous sum of £120,000.

in the enormous au.

One in a Thousand. — The number of clerges,
the country is represented at 15,000—white parable cou

## REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

LL who are acquainted with the maker of the Pills will do him the justice to say, that hers the last men to impose upon the public. The of friese Family Pills has been so often made say, that an extended description of their virus at last an extended and cured many acuse and are chronic diseases; and what they have she has chronic diseases; and what they have she has, it is not improbable they can do spain. The language of the inventor:——An early and can of these Pills will enable every one saftir. stinate chronic diseases; and what they have the done, it is not improbable they can do not not all the language of the inventor:—'An early and can use of these Pills will enable every one after successfully to be their own physician, in all ends complaints.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAMT FOWLER, No. 23 High Street, Charlestown, who calle agent. Price, 50 cents per box. When a also be had

REV. B. HIBBARD'S

CARMINATIVE SALVE

## WM. G. NELL, Tailor and Clothes Dresser.

IS NOW LOCATED AT No. 62, COURT-STREET, OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET,

Where he continues to aller Gentlemen's Appel any desired Fashion.

Also, Clothes CLEANSED AND RPH ED 10 in the Neatest Style, and at the Shortest Notice. W. G. N. respectfully solicits the not old friends, and a share of the public patrons smallest favors gratefully received.

BOARD. .

AT.J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRAN

Carriages in readines gers to railroads, &c. May 14. ır. Combs, Fancy Goods, and Perfuse

Ju.T received, a large assortment of the ingoods, selected for the Fall Trade by the size
ber, and for and at low prices, wholessle van
Dealers from the country will do well to call.
A. S. JORDAN, 2, Mik-street,
2 doors from Washington-street. Boston, Nov. 5, 1841. 3w

Anti-Slavery Wafers.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at No. 50, hill; Astri-Stavent Warens, designed ing leithers, &c. They constitute a valuable to the means of usefulness already possessed litionists. Each sheet contains ninetycist priate motions, selected with great care. Price six cents single, 25 sheets for one delice

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING Graham's Bibical Lectures

IN NUMBERS, PERIODICALLY. TO philanthropists of every denomination at society. I am now prepared to publish the part of my work on the full cornt of the sufference to the authority of the

. I have consulted an extensive publisher with

I have consulted an extensive publisher no interest in the matter; and he tells me this put the work at fifty cents a number, as the price at which it can be afforded, in the style at 1 propose to issue it. And it must be resulted that this work has cost me an incalculable such that this work has cost me an incalculable such that the propose to issue it. And it must be remarked it; and, during that whole time, it is almost constantly progressing in my hand; sain truth say that I have studied the Bible small other books together.

I propose to issue the first number, as soon at the printed, and continue the publication cost is months—completing my work on the printed.

months—completing my work on the paids sacred history in one year, and sooner, if posts S GRAIL

# Liberator for 1840.

SEVERAL bound volumes of the Libertin On hand, at No. 25 Cornhill. To those desirous of preserving a complete file, the parties of the partie

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR MASSACHUSETTS. George W. Benson ton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham. RHODE-ISLAND. Wm. Adams, Parks S. Gould, Warroick.

RHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Pantistian
S. Gould, Warnielek.
Connection:—S. S. Cowles, Hartford;—Jos.
Hall, East-Hompton.
Nzw-Yonk.—Oliver Johnson, New-York Co.
Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Falle, estelley:—Thomas McClintock, Waterlos
PERSELVANIA.—H. C., Howell, Alleghan;—IVashon, Pittsburg:—M. Preaton, Het
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown:—Thomas
Kent, Andrew's Bridge:—John Cax, Hams
Kent, Andrew's Bridge:—John Cax, Hams
James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Olita,
James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Olita,
Olito.—James Boyle, Roms;—Charles
Outo.—James Boyle, Roms;—Charles
Outo.—James Boyle, Roms;—Charles Onto.—James Boyle, Roms;—Charles dina;—Abner G. Kirk, Salem;—James toater;—Lot Holmes, Columbians;—Jose dale, Cortsville;—Dr. E. D. Hudson, Oke

Remittance by Mail.— A Postmater my money in a letter to the publisher of a new pay the subscription of a third person, aid in letter if written by himself

Agents who remit money should always nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.