SAMUEL PHILBRICK, EDNESD QUISCY, N BASSATT.

OVD GARRISON, Editor. XIII.--- NO. 26.

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one-Istand .- Amarancy Paine, Providence :-Adams, Puntucket ;- Gec. S. Gould, Warwick.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 651.

the presidency of Madras, we freigited with 'siller,' for the service of the state, at days we were straining our optics, while loc the carcase of the huge alligator, sunni-amidst mud and slime of your own river.

in art, or rich in production, or who cherish any desire to look upon the places, where deeds have beef enacted, in science, in learning, and in religion, in the cabinet, the camp, and the forum, the most extraordinary in the history of our race. (cheers.)

A thousand thoughts crowd upon the mind in connection with the object of this meeting. When we ask ourselves, either what steam navigation has done; or what it seems ordained to do, the answer comes from all parts of the globe, and futurity itself replies, that it will be the grand instrument of linking man to man, and nation to nation, of extending commerce, diffusing thought, promoting discovery, and binding the tribes of the earth in common interests, and intimate acquaintanceships, and harmonious agreement together. (cheers.) Take a recent illustration of what I will not hesistate to call, one of the purest blessings emanating from the employment of this mighty agent, for the purposes of communication between persons in distant parts of the world. A few weeks ago, and thousands of families in England were in a state of indescribable anxiety amounting often to agony, in consequence of the uncertainty hanging over the fate of beloved relatives, engaged in this part of the world, in prosecuting waiting open on the one wide or the other of the spot on which we stand. (cheers.) It pleased Divine Providence, who is the arbiter among mations, to cause the sword to be sheathed, with the prospect of, I trust, a long repose, (cheers.) Under these circumstances, suppose the means of conveying the heart-gladdening tudings to England hadeen such only as we possessed twenty years ago. (hear, hear.) Then, instead of thanksgivings in public, and the gratitude of ten thousand hearts, according like incense to God in private—caused by a knowledge of the present and future safety of far distant friends, there would the week to the world of the present and future safety of far distant friends,

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1843.

IRELAND. he Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Repeal Association e subject will be met ur breasts. Without point at once. You s to the son of John 1 States of America, eat of you to rescind or the honor of your for the sake of out-ave passed that you aracter, or some dark inds, obscuring for a by therein.

our minds, obscuring for a sil truth therein. tealer—{I have no doubt his by the labor of slaves—by e as hinself, whom he has igh heaven, to deprive of ty their Creator's be is said and, more horrible still, it is d, more horfable still, it is ry that he has sold his own This may or may not be in that he is the stern abet-ifernal system of American hese iniquities, and sanc-less under the sun. John

slaveholder. By all our all that is pure, and holy, heir Creator. I utweets by means which we used. Oh! let us touch slaveholder, and let him of ours, that we have othingt for him, and of horror Let us act thus on the and Ireland will indeed the nations. Permit me, and the sleedy interesting the state of the state o to one other deeply interest-with this subject, a point our national honor now, and —it is almost but not entirea—it is almost but not entire-ter the slaveholders in Amer-compact, implied or under-ded Irishmen in the land, to with pecuniary aid, on condi-

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enclose aper, is ink the

nk, for any sana man to be-America, who keep in the ich exists on the earth nearly

of the Almighty will rest upon us, our daughters, for ever, all the mand friends, respectfully yours, JAMES HAUGHTON.

12. Dublin, 17th March 1843.

Repeal meeting in Dublin. led to show that Ireland had four years' forbearance from But we are told that some may annihilate the constitution, myself, they shall have some (Vehement applause.) I will commons for the purpose of op-will divide on every motion, dur-he bill. They may trample me be arrock off. In this around containing the content of the control was a whole our standard when coercion was not what would our position be if cocycion was not what would our position be if cocycion was not what would our position be if cocycion was not what would our position be if cocycion was not with the property of the country to the other! I will sept for the country to the other! I will be a factor of a similar origin; (or a si

—that he has been authorized by the Queen to express her concurrence in the seatiments which he utiered. I don't believe a word of it. There is a ministerial art of lying—that is, not lying per se, but a quast lying—a sub-modum sort of lying, and it is of this sort that the newspaper Sir Robert Peel has availed himself. Every body knows that the Sovereign says nothing, and that the words put into her mouth are those of her minister. They are so in the present instance, and, consequently are not the words of her Majesty. The Queen is coming over here, and she is welcome—God bless her. She is in the hands of her enemies, the Tories of England, who have attained their present position by intimidation and bribery; never were there so many bribes congregated byether ander one roof, as in the House of Commons. (Loud laughter, and cheering.) I am deligated she is coming here. She will be canable to judge from ocular demonstration of the feeling of the Irish people on the subject of Repeal. Petition sfler petition will every day be presented to her, praying for the restoration of our plundered parliament, and soliciting her assistance; and if she gracionally accords that assistance, twenty-four hours will motelspae before the Repeal will be caracted. Mr. O'Connell concluded by saying—I am for Irishmen, of whatever creed they may belong—I want peffect equality for all, and superiority for none. I want to have the Irish for Ireland, and Irieland for the Irish. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. Steele rose and said, Sir Robert Peel galks of civil war, let him try it if he dare. (Here the meeting rose is great excitement, and cheered for several minutes.)

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

From the London Times.

Influence of British Emancipation.

cas :mportance, not only with relation to the power and prosperity of our own colonies, but likewise to the institutions of all those States in which slavery still exists. Without any indiscrete or uncalled for spirit of proselytism on our part, the simple fact that throughout the wide possessions of this country a vast population of ignorant negro slaves has been searchild be supposed to the control of the prospect of the countries.—

The prejudices or interest to be surmounted may be even stronger, but the dangers of maintaining the institution of slavery are the same everywhere even stronger, but the dangers of maintaining the institution of slavery are the same everywhere everywhere political considerations of the first order point to the inevitable necessity of final abolition; and whether the result the accomplished by the violence which freed St. Domingo, or by the prudence which liberated the slaves of the British colonies, we are intimately convinced, that, at no very distant period, the cause of freedom and of good policy will universally prevail.

The public in this country are naturally disposed to watch with peculiar interest the progress of ideas which have been advocated with so much zeal, find practised with so much sincerity, amongst ourselves. It is not, therefore, unfitting that we should inquire into the nature and extent of the new power which the emancipation of our negro population has placed in our hands, and we may safely revert to the report of the French Commission for the abolition of slavery, in which the Dike De Broozier has treated these points with great openness and judgment.

France, says, the noble proper of that commis-

and leared, whilst in the United States of Autorities, the magnitude of the evil and of the danger is such as to predominate, though in secret, over the internal and external policy of the entire Union.

France, however, is more especially called upon to proceed in this work. The effect of the late discussions on the right of search in the Chamber of Deputies, has been to encourage an opinion in the colonies, and in Brazil, that France was about to lend herself to the defence of slavery. At Rio Janeiro, the traders in negroes were already preparing to avail themselves of the French flag; and we are informed that certain planters in the island of Bourbon has e even presumed so far as to memorialize the French government for permission to import 2000 negroes from the coast of Africa under convoy! We are sorry to say that the vigilance and activity of the French cruisers engaged in this most hoporable and important service, are not calculated to check the slave trade under their own or any other flag. Unless, then, France is prepared to endire the ignominy of reviving and protecting those horrors which all the other great powers are fistiving to put down, she cannot but be roused to faste the most decided measure for abolishing slavery within her dominions. The great mass of the French nation are less acquainted with the details of this subject, and less interested in the welfare of colonies, than the people of England; but they are not insensible or indifferent to the claims of honor and humanity. By those claims, no less than by the necessity of the position in which the colonies of slaveholding States now stand, we call upon France to unite with us in this work, and to slare the influence which even the dependencies of a free people acquire over a government struggling in defence of the evils of slavery. On the 7th of March, 18-11, M. Gurzor said in the Chamber, that the commission, (which has just now completed its report,) would have twe great questions to examine the influence which even the dependencies of

The following is an extract from 'A Sermon of Slavery,' by Theodore Parker, just published, by request.

There are others who are willing to countenance the sin, and continue it, well knowing that it is a sin. They would not have it abated. They tell you of the stupidity of the African; that he is made for nothing but a slave; is allied to the baboon and the They would not have it abated. They tell you of the stupidity of the African; that he is made for nothing, but a slave; is allied to the baboon and the ape, and is as much in his place when fettered, ignorant and savage, in a rice field, to toil under a taskmaster's whip, as a New-Englander, free and educated, is in his place, when felling forests, planning railroads, or 'conducting' a eteam engine. Hard-treatment and poor fare, say they, are the black man's due. Besides, they add, there is a natural antipathy between the black race and the white, which only, the love of money, or the love of power, on the part of the white, is capable of overcoming; that the blacks are an inferior race, and therefore the white Saxons are justified in making them slaves. They think the strong have a right to the services of the weak, forgetting that the rule of Reason, the rule of Christianity, is just the other way; 'We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak.' They would have us follow the old rule, 'that they should get who fave the power, and they should keep who can.' Of this class nothing forther need be said save this: that they are very numerous, and quote the New Testament in support of alaevity, thus contriving to pass for Christians, and have made such a stir in the land that it is scarce sale to open one's mouth and strip they veil from off this sia.

If some one should come and tell us that a new accool men had been discovered living at the bottom of the, sea, who had a government which declared that all men were born free,' and a religion-which laid down these excellent maxims: that all men were borthers; that God was no respecter of persons, and that man's chief cartily duty was to love and serve his fellow-mortals, keeping the law God Hinnelf had, made for man, we should say; what an admirable government which declared that all men were born free,' and a religion-which laid down these excellent maxims: that all men were borthers; that God was no respecter of persons, and that man's chief cartil

be struck off. In this hope the slaves are trangulard and obedient; but aiready it is to the prospect of future liberation that the principle of authority owes its present strength.

'The greatest danger, however, to the French colonies, is the facility of escape. Metinique is only right leagues from St. Lucia, formerly a colony of France, and 12-leagues from Dominica, a possession of similar origin; Guadaloups is only It leagues from Dominica, a possession of a similar origin; Guadaloups is only It leagues from Dominica, and Sfrom Antigua. A good wind, adark night, and the poorest crail, are sufficient to protect the flight of a whole or part of a gang. Bourbon is only 35 leagues from the Mauritus. Guinas is a continental territory, whose confices are inhabited by the blacks of Surinam in complete independence.

The tendency to escape from the French colonies to the British islands, began in 1834, though it was checked at that period by the state in which the fugitives found their negro brether, under the system of apprenticeship. But, according to the latest accounts, it has recommenced with the greatest form the more with the fugitives found their negro brether, under the system of apprenticeship. But, according to the latest accounts, it has recommenced with the greatest form the more known. The demand for free labor, which is strong enough to attract immigration from the more distured parts of the globe to the British islands, exerts a far more direct and powerful attraction on negroes who have only to cross a channel less wide than the straits of Dover, in order to exchange the condition of the foliage and the strain of the globe to the British islands, exerts a far more direct and powerful attraction on negroes who have only to cross a channel less wide than the straits of Dover, in order to exchange the condition of the foliage and the propert from the Procureour-General of Guadaloups to the state of the procure of the globe of the British islands, exerts a far more direct and powerful attraction on neg

recks. We saw Lisbon—we saw Cintra—we condemned it up to 1834, and said it was wrong. At this time, an old D. D. who had formerly been President of a college in the county in which I was raised, made the important discovery, that elavery was not sinful, that the relation was sanctioned by the Holy Scriptures. He was at that time a professor in one of the schools of the Prophets, i. c., a Theological Sceninary. This important discovery, which was a soothing unction to the oppressor's soil, was first made known in an ecclesiastical association in my native State, Virgina.

The subject of abolition was then beginning to excite the South. One member of the association in my native State, Virgina.

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The subject of abolition was then beginning to excite the South. One member of the association in the relation, said, in an inflammatory speech, that if the abolition-sist would set the country on fire, it was right that they should have the first warning. The learned Dr. said, it hink we are in a error; we have admitted the short of the subject of the sub

JUNG 30, 1848.

JUNG all kow there is at the North a neall body of some called by givenous means, and irented with of some called by givenous means, and irented with of some called by givenous means, and irented with of some called by givenous means, and irented with of some called by givenous means, and irented with the called by the c

From the Practical Christian.

New-England Anti-Slavery Convention.

Among the humerous Anniversaty meetings lately holden in Boston, most of which were unusually well attended and interesting, that of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention was conspicuous. Never before was it so large and influential. Its assemblies in the Second Advent Tabernacle, and in Faneuil Hall, were multitudinous, and some of them indescribably enthusiastic. A great change is coning over public sentiment on this subject, and thousends formerly indifferent or contemptuously opposed to the anti-slavery movement, begin to feel a friendly interest in its progress. At Janeuil Hall, on Wodnesday evening, two important documents were read to the Convention, and sanctioned by full outbursts of approval from the vast concourse. The first was an address to the Slaves of the South, written by Wm. L. Garrison. The second an address to President Tyler, calling on him to liberate his slaves, and times set an example of republicanism and righteosness worthy of his high station and pretensions, intended to be presented by a committee during his visit to honor the Bunker filli celebration. This address was also written by bro. Garrison, it would be meedless to say that these addresses are characterized by the moral fidelity and helent of the gifted author. They will create much sensation, call forth some denanciation, receive some affected contempt, att up some wrath in the bosoms of the unprincipled, but on the whole, as sold moral sustion stringents, produce most salutary effects. Thrilling speeches were made in commendation of them, interlarded with the soul-stirring songs of the Hutchissons and sanctioned by thunders of applause from the people, besides that more sublime approbation which in the deep recesses of the pure soul mingles its unheard amens with those of the invisible world. Compared with his last, the racket of thumping cance, stamping feet, clapping ands and hurtarhing module, however good and necessary in this sminal existence, is bu

these of the invisible world. Compared with this last, the racket of thumping canes, stamping fands and hurrahing mottle, however good and necessary in this animal existence, is but a vain noise.

The music of the Hotchinsons carriers all before it. It was a mest important charm to collect and attach people to the meetings of the Contention. Speechifying, even of the better sort, did less to interest, purify and subdestinids, than this irresistible anti-slavery music. To this and to the great Latimer excitement of the varience of interest purify and subdestinids, than this irresistible anti-slavery music. To this and to the great Latimer excitement of the varience of the subdestinids and the late gathering. Nearly all this additional zeal and devotion flows through the old organization channel. The new organized abolitionists are said to have had very thin, indifferent, and discouraging meetings. Some of their speakers schnowledged that the ecclesisaties and religionists, who formerly promised them their countenance, if they would shake off Garrison, Abby Kelley, &c., &c., have deceived them, now finding plenty of other excurses for leaving the cause of the slave to take care of itself. The new organization brethren made a sad mistake when they left the old platform, and adapted themselves to the wishes of the sectarians. They will find themselves would deceived by promises from that quarter. That outcry about woman's appropriate aphere, non-resistance, no-gevernmentism and infidelity, will prove to be a meas hollow-hearted excuss for not espousing the suit-slavery cause.

The clergy and church of the denominational sects, as now constituted and exercising their influence, are bindly and obstinately bent on procuring to themselves irretrievable disgrace, if not utter rois. God will have a true ministry and church so long as good men have any occasion to associate for holy purposes in distinction from the children of iniquity. And the gates of hell will never be able to prevail against this true ministry and chu

doubt there is a very great difference between the genius of their creeds and those of the so called anti-evangelical sects. Yet, on the abstract question of the right of private judgment, all Protestant sects solenally profess the very same theory, whether orthodox or heterodox. As to the rights and powers of the church, and it regularly acknowledged ministers, acting in their ecclesiastical relations, there is much diversity of opinion, and a great variety of modes and forms among those who hold to an organized church and a divinely called ministry. But in the fact that thank organization and a distinct ministry of some sort are of divine institution under the chrutian disappearation, there always supposed that Unfairs and Universalists were entirely agreed with the most ordered seets. The difference between these opposing sects on this subject relates to questions of prerogative, powers, modes and forms. They assume more or less for their respective churches and ministrica according to creed, or the expediency of the case. New sects, before their bearing sett grown, are loud forliberty, equality, the rights of private judgment, toleration, charity, and all that. But the same acets having become strong and waxed fat, begin to feel their importance, to be anowed by pretended reformeis and to grow conservative. The universal law of self-preservation executes itself through their appointed grandians and guides, and the troublers of their level are made to feel the whole weight of the resisting power.

at those who reprove them. They are their own enemies, bent on self-destruction. What defence can be set up for them? They let the common people get the start of them on every great reform, and fall in at last with a strange reluctance like that of the ox going into the shoeing frame. I am sorry for them; I wish them redeemed. But if they will not defend themselves by shaking off their reproach, it is of no use to stand between them and the weapons of their assailants. If they were on the right ground, neither men nor devils could injure them.—But now it is truth which cuts like a two edged sword into the very heart of their sanctuary, and threatens to lay #desolate. Probably most of them feel secure in the attachment and veneration of the molitude. They may even land to secon the zeal and fioreness of those who denounce them; but I beg leave to infurn them in thomes them; but I beg leave to infurn them in thomes and sorrow, that a deep-conviction is gradually spreading among the common people that they are more for their own advantage and aggrandizement, either individually or as sects, than for pure practical christianity. This conviction is gathering daily strength, and has forced itself: into many a mind that a single year since would have repelled it with abhorrence. And now it all comes to this: they must speedily reform, or the foundations of public confidence will sink-becauth their feet, and their authority will perish in the general coptempt. I would defend them if I could, even though they spurned my interposition; but their help is within themselves. Let them become the sait of the earth, the light of the world, the pioneers of moral reform, the standard bearers of man's regeneration, and all will be well. Will they turn and live, or persist and die?

From the Christian World.

The Colonization of American Negroes in Af-rica.

The Colonization of American Negroes in Artica.

We have long left moved to say something on this subject, though what we have to say may grate harshly on unaccustomed ears. We cannot approach the subject without deep emotion. Blinded ourselves for years by the vain hopes and specious promises of tye Colonization Society, we cannot say to it, 'Peace be with thy remains.' Deluded into an active participation in its actual oppression of the colored man, intoxicated by its wine-cup to imagine that its wretched apology for a colony was really raising the American negro into society, our ears were closed to the grouns of oppressed millions. We slept in peace over the foulest blot upon a civilized and Christian people, yet known. But, thank God: we could not hug our chains forever. Humbly following the steps of many of the slave's most devoted friends, we were brought by Divine Providence out of the enchanted circle into a narrow, up-full, but consecrated way.

A work which would exhaust the wealth and over-task the energies and dely the power of a world in arms. And, the moment it was done, all men of all conditions would besiege the mercy seat in prayer that it might be undone a desolated land would raise imploring hands on high: Africa berself-crush-ed by a human avalanche, buried beneath the moun-tain-wave of helpless humanity; Africa would cry for deliverance.

arms. And, the moment it was done, all mea, of all conditions would besiege the mercy seat in prayers that it might be undone's a desolated land would raise imploring hands on hight Africa would cryotoff of the conditions which africa would cryotoff of the conditions when the mountain-wave of helpless humanity. Africa would cryotoff of the conditions were of helpless humanity africa would cryotoff of the conditions are of helpless humanity. Africa would cryotoff of the conditions are of helpless humanity and the mountain-wave of helpless humanity africa would cryotoff of the conditions and grandchildren and grandchildren to their ancient home, and that low expediency which will know have been to their ancient home, and that low expediency which were conditionally the conditions to the conditions and the second the real spring of effort at the South.

There may be some who seek neither of these adailing objects, but only the erection of a Christian antion upon the burning soil of Africa. Let used to be a condition of the second the real spring of fragments are to be our last reliance in this newly founded Christian empire—let them remember that a Christian empire—let them remember that felds near Liberia—battles which are judged indispensable to the existence of this pattern society —let them scruting the peace of the christian them the proposed and the above vote of the Assembly, and their constituents, did not cease to anti-alway not work of the Assembly, and their constituents, did not cease to act as might that th

y has a name to live uan thus anno cantilly contern perjodice and southern oppression.

Tell us not of the freedom, with which these misrable victims of ages of wrong enter the ship which wafs them to Liberis. They consent, because they must. They wish to go, because the land of liber.

Presbyterian Church.

General Assembly of the Presbyte (New School,) has lately held another

pace of the church?' Is THIS 'preserving the

Repeal and Aboltion.

Messra. Editors:—What has long been suspects now fully developed. The Anti-Slavery Sociof America has formed a union with Daniel O'C nell, and we shall soon, perhaps, see some of futils. In proof of this assertion, I refer you it

quote the following extracts:

I am afraid they, the American slaveholders, will never give up slavery until some horrible calamity befalls their country; and here I ware them against the event, for it is utterly impossible that slavery can continue much longer. But, good Heaven 4 can Irishmen be found to justify, or rather to palliste—for no one could dare attempt to justify a system, which shuts out the book of luman knowledge, and seeks to reduce to the condition of a slave, 2,500,000 human beings—which closes against them not only the light of human science, but the rays of Divine revelation, and the doctrines which the Son of God came upon earth to plant! The man who will do so belongs not to my kind. Over the broad Atlantic I pour forth my voice, saying, 4 come ent of such a land, you Irishmen, or if you creamin, and dare constituance the system of slavery that is supported there, are will recognize you as Irishmen no longer! (Hear, hear, and cheers)

No! America, the black sou of slavery reats on.

abuse O'Connell, when he undertakes to array at the southern slaves against their masters! It is bad rule that don't work both ways, and I am glat this speech of O'Connell should be published simul taneously with Mr. Robert Tyler's—the son of a slaveholder!

FAIR PLAY.

A practical exemplification of the evil influent slavery upon the economical interests of a countr furnished by the following statement of the rel evalue of Indias in the West Indies, before are remancipation, condensed from a Jamaica pape.

FREEDOM.

FREEDOM.

In St. Anns, most of the landed property has risen in value since the abolition of slavery. Vere. Land has risen in price since freedom; price of Savannah land in former time, 22. 22.; since freedom, 91. 122.; cane land, 104. 42, per care; indeed, land cannot be obtained at any price in the parish of Vere.—Clarendon. Land has risen in value 400 per cent. During slavery, Savannah land could be bought for 11. or 24. old currency; now the same land costs 64. 71. and 84. old currency; now the same land costs 64. 72. and 84. old currency; mountain land, which could formerly be bought for 21. now costs from 84. to 104.; and in the neighborhood of thriving villages, such as Four Paths, land will fetch from 204. to 304. old currency. St. Ann's Bay. Land has risen very considerable; in some populous districts in the vicinity of the estates, where the laborers are desirous of locating, its value has doubled or trebled; 153. testring has been paid per acre for land for a township, which, four years since, would not have been valued at 64. This rise is to be attributed to the fact, that but few propries to see the states will sell land to the laborers, although attached to some of the estates there are hundreds of acres lying waste, and wholly unproductive. Tre-lawney. Generally speaking, it has considerably risen; there may be exceptions, as in the case of piment properties, that article having considerably fellen in price. Sewait article having considerably

more or less connected with it, in the following more or less connected with it, in the following terms:—

Another topic, intimately connected with the subject of protection is that of the relations between the free and the slaveholding States, and the influence, which the saveholding States, and the influence, which the system of domestic slavery exerts upon the political rights and general interests of the North, and which the continuance and extension of the system cannot fail greatly to increase. Until quite recently, the wisest statesmen of the South deplored the existence of slavery as an unmitigated will and an indefensible wrong, and they consoled themselves only with the hope, that the evil was one of a temporary character, and that measures would apeedly be adopted by all the States for its rapid and complete extinction. It was with this hope, and upon such encouragement, that the northern delegates in the Convention yielded to the claims of the South, and accorded to them a highly disproportionate representation in the popular branch of Congress. The inforeseen growth and extension of the proposerity, wealth and population of the free States has entitled them to a corresponding weight in the councils of the nation, and the people of the South now see, that they can maintain a political preponderace on juby prandering perpetual that inequality or representation, which was originally claimed and yielded as an advantage that would be at most, of brief continuance. But the ground is now to first for the first time.

The following amendment, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

The following individuals were appointed to colored the service of a temporary character, and then resolution adopted. The following and the resolution adopted.

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The following individua

stand up in e christian pulpit again, and profess to the South, and that the people of the free States believe in a God, and a day of Judgment? Or who have no right to inquire into the law fulness of slave-that truly knows in his heart what the fear of the Lord is, will dare to retain an eccleriastical toon nection with the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, after this?

To those doctrines, I can never assent, and I hold, with the vast majority of the freemen of the North, that slavery is an enormous injustice to the slave, an enormous moral end social evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master, and an enormous moral and ancial evil to the master.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bristol County Convention.

Agreeably to a call issued by the New-Bedford Anti-Slavery Society, the friends of the slave in Bristol County met in Convention in the Town Hal in New-Bedford, on Tuesday, June 20th. The meeting was called to order at 10 1-2 o'clock, and John Bsiley appointed President pro-

o'clock, and John Bailey appointed a recommendation of motion, the following individuals were appointed to nominate officers for the Convention, viz. Wm. C. Coffin, Nathaniel A. Borden, Thomas M. Hathaway, Wm. Durfee, and Charles Kempton. A song by the Hutchinsons, The committee on nominations reported the following list, which was accepted, and the persons named chosen officers of the Convention. For Presidents—John Bailey of New-Bedford: Presidents—John Bailey of New-Bedford. Sisson of Westport; James Tripp of Fairhaven; Andrew Robeson of New-Bedford.

nary T. Congdon.

In the absence of the committee, the following resolution was offered and supported by Elias Smith of R. I. and discussed by C. L. Remond, John M. Spear, Frederick Douglass, and S. S. Foster, and adopted:

Resolved, That in the present advanced stage of the anti-slayery reform, a recurrence to first princi-les is absolutely necessary, for the benefit of those tho have not kent pace with the enterprise, and

he application of the principles of Christianity the sin of slaveholding.

Resolved, That nothing is needed for the overthrow of slavery at the South, but a right estimate f
it is enormity, and of their participation in it, by
the people of the North.

3. Resolved, That the prejudice existing in this
community against the colored race, is unnatural,

ned to 2 o'clock, P. M.
AFTERNOON SESSION.

Song by the Hutchinsons. Adjourned to 7 1-2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. the following resolution:

This resolution

MORNING SESSION. We

Dean, E. Qui

Our New-Hampshire fri

JAMES B. CONGDON, Project NATH'L A. BORDEN, Secretaria.

A SLAYE, the property of John Ender, mond, Va was tried on the 22d inst., is taking about of tobacco, found guilty, safes to be hung on the last Friday in June.

a Reno an a Reno a pro-she possibly town and the she can color a case of a c

The editor of the Corrabogs Falls Trea have a says be conversed with a geatleans a styre who sates that there are geatleans a styre who sates that there are now at Narrow, some from all parts of the model, some 17 or 150cm in a miserable, worked ondition, or order of Smith ed 17 mined land, says order of Smith ed 17 mined land, says that the treatment of the same from the same

One Mulford was tried a few days since at few one to the local confidence of t

PHELIBERATOR

BOSTONE FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1843.

er, letters intended for the special at trasper, the Editor of the Liberator, must be addressed to the Editor of the Liberator, must be addressed. Northampton, Mass. (post paid,) urgate. Communications for publication in the may be sent to his address at Boston,

pleasure of attending this large ing of abolitionists on Tuesday 20th and 21st inst. The meet

h Fuller of the tement of the eing made a ke upon Mr. resolution re in taken up.

with the read by the tragged in the church and ministry question proper, because he thought it right to do so-whereas Mr. Russell had 'dragged it in,' although he thought it terong to do so. Mr. R. defined his position at considerable length, recounting the services he had rendered in times past to the cause, particularly at the time of the new organization. Though we would not depreciate the merit of any man who was found on the right field at the second transfer of the control of the c

not depreciate the merit of any man who was found on the right side at the time of that lying secession, still it may be remembered that one chief object of the seceders was to get rid of their connexion with sects which they regarded not only as heretical, but—which was worse—as pleteian, of which number we believe the Christian Baptists were accounted by them. Mr. Russell also disclaimed being a non-re-sistent. As the name areas growingsty or the second of t

great mass of the audience were orderly and attentive in the highest degree. A party of boys and here fellows began making a noise, by shouting, and overturning the benches on which the outer ranks of the audience were standing, and, for about twenty minutes, they succeeded in interrupting the proceedings of the meeting. Some of the most substantial of the citizens, however, interfering, the riot was soon quelled. The resolution was then further discussed by Meser.

her party, its policy and prominent members. Itsova poke with great force and ability on a predictor desirates of the political parties, and waily of the Liberty party. He showed the hair of which the leaders of that party had been half washe the true friends of the slave—the dissummance in which the American A. S. Society has swinded out of its property, particularly in a median sunger in which the American A. S. Society has swinded out of its property, particularly in a median sunger in which the American A. S. Society has swinded out of its property, particularly in a median sunger in the manipant slanders which they had these the world against Mr. Garrison and the said abilitionists—and the gross hyperisy of action of those of them to political purity, who had the said abilitionists—and the gross hyperisy of action of those of them to political purity, who had the said and the assention was echoed at him the meeting, that an abolitionist might with attendance y vote with either of the other parties, had the his respect, than with the Liberty had a statistical society.

test morning (Wednesday) the discussion many (Wednesday) the discussion on phincip residence of the many phincip was continued by Messas. Fos-lary Johnson, Dauglass, Powell, Remond, and as an ad phisod. The Convention adjourned at a large way to a meeting of the friends of the context.

utch East la past of Sum Nins, the Eg-rganization, of his subject of the men sighly prized

Frue America day or common Proposed, congrest 18,000 sed onto dissistative and dayer ling up by fron. The Structure of dollars,

with the exception of Mr. Russell; and we did not hear that any of them were present. We remark apon the absence of this class of the community, merely because they claim to be the leaders of the people in every good word and work. For the sufficiency of the motive of their absence, it is to their own Muster, and not to us, that they must stand or fall. The fact is the property of the public. In the afternoon, the Convention suspended its blainess to listen to the narrative of Mr. Folken, a native of New Bedford, a white man, who was held and sold as a slave in Maryland, and who only escaped being sold into hopeless boundage at the extreme South,

fall. The fact is the property of the public.

We need not say to any one who knows any thing of the New-Bedford abolitionists, that the hospitally they extended to all their visitors was of the most ample and gratifying description. Every anti-slavery house was made the home of the abolitionists from abroad, and the only contention that we could discover among the friends there was, which should have the privilege of entertaining the strangers. Our visits to New-Bedford are among the happiest of our wayfaring memories, and we hade a kind farewell te it on the morning after the meeting, in the hope that we may often revisit that beautiful town and its warm hearted inhabitants.—E. Q.

Church Reform.

William Goodell still continues his Lectures on this subject, in his 'Christian Investigator.' His giant strength is expended with a giant's force; and measuring the church and the priesthood by their own standard, their favorite test, he shows them to be composed, in the mass, of 'wood, hay, and winbble,' whose end is to be burned.' We would get rid of this nuisance by a much shorted, more thorough, and, we think, more scriptural process than friend Goodell proposes, and trust we have done so, in regard to its deleterious influence over the freedom of our own sont. With all due deference to his superior logic, and acute metaphysics, he must pardon us if we differ from him, to some extent, as to the distinguishing characteristics of the true church, and of course as to the hope of any thorough and permanent reformation

of the same corrupt church and priesthood.

The 'Christian Investigator,' however, is an exceedingly able, and we have no doubt has and will still prove a highly serviceable reformatory journal, within the scope of its plan. From the last number will be found, in a preceding column, an article, exhibiting the 'rank conspiracy' of the Presbyterian General Assembly, at their late session, 'with the Arch Enemy,' and their 'open apostacy from the known and recognized principles of eternal truth.'

The following is the conclusion of the fifth Lecture on Church Reform.—y. 'The polity, the usages, the doctrines the discipline.

The polity, the usages, the doctrines, the discipline, of almost, if not all, the sizing sect, have been either shaped in the first place, or modified afterwards by the patriarch of the sect, by the clergy, or by the salect few. The subsequent administration commonly falls into a few hands. To the mass of the people, Investigation is herest, and progress is excision. And the law of the sect, like last of the Medes and Persians, (except by stealthy and unperceived innovation), changes not. Little scope here, for Christian conscientiousness, Christian willinghood, individual responsibility, intelligent and free inquiry, Christian progress, stanticable human rights. Little prospect that churches thus constituted, will ever disenthral an enalaxed world, or train to habits of self-denial, and holy heroism, and scruttured, will ever disenthral an enalaxed world, or train to habits of self-denial, and holy heroism, and scruttured, will ever disenthral and holy heroism, and scrutturizing discrimination, the mass of the membership themselves.

And yet we are not left without hope. There is an under-current at work. Sabbath schools, Bible classes, voluntary associations, popular teformations, discussions, lyceums, benevolent enterprises—these are among the indications of a ripening era, in which, not become upon the stage—thall claim inherent rights—shall live, move, breathe, think, speak, devise, and are as the Auman indiricidual, God gifted, and God governed, is constitutionally bound to do. When that ex-

writing, or acting with those faws and institutions of America, under which we ourselves will be protected. Thus it seems than affective being, as James Haughton told him he would be, if he visited America, the caged lark'; and appears willing to exchange an independence from principle abroad. The process of resoning by which he arrives at this conclusion, is very paliry, and shows that the school of chica in which he was reared was not of the most exalted character-life talks of raiking the world as he finds it, &c. but unless he acts from higher views than this speech displays, he will Lease the world as he finds it.—T. quelled. The resolution was then further discussed pay Measrs Remond and Douglass, after which it was adopted by an overwhelming vote. The rest of the resolutions were then passed. The Hutchinsons then gave us a parting song, and the meeting was dissolved with three resounding theers for Liberty. The occasion was regarded by the friends at New-Bedford, as well as by the rest of us, as cheering and auspicious in the highest dogree. The vast hall was trowded with a most intelligent and attentive audience, and the effect of the meeting must have best in the highest degree favorable to the progress of the cause. It is believed that a great change has come over the public mind since the meeting last year—for truths were listened to with attention that were then drowned in shouts of first and misrule. Though the attendance was so overwhelming, none of the numer-form our clergy of the town took part in the proceedings, en

The Atlas, is alluding to the petition presented to John Tyler, during his visit to this chy, says: 'It (the address,) was drawn up [copied off,] by a col-ored man, the clerk of Ellis Gray Loring, Esq.; and the beauty of the penmanship displayed in it, would do honor, it is said, to the best teacher of penmanship.

Address to THE SLAVES. This Address may still be obtained at 25 Cornbill. There who have friends or acquaintainees at the South would do well to send them copies. The pamphet also embraces the Address to President Tyler, and is well adapted for general circulation at the North as well as at the South.

Tr The Tremont Theatre has been recently perchased by the Beptist Church in this city under the cert of Rec. Nath Todiver, for the sum of \$55,000. It is thought that by an outlay of 10 or \$20,000 more, this Church will be able to 'wership' God in a style equal or superior to that of their neighbors; for you must know, reader, that it is an important to make a display in church edifices, to captivate the multitude, as to play off a sham in lifeless estemonies, to gull them; and more important to 'worship' God outwardly in style, than inwardly in spirit. Whether this costly edifice is to be dedicated to God, and then this costly edifice is to be dedicated to God, and they devoted to sectarism, and barred to humanity, can't say; perhaps to all, as the man who can oppose a public effort on Sunday evening, in behalf of the imprisoned and manaeled fugitive, may be expected, characlic effort on Sunday evening, in behalf of the impris-oned and mancled fugitive, may be expected, charac-teristically, to play off that game, should be deem it expedient. It would tally well with his conduct in sending the ery of. 'infidel' across the Atlantic, in regard to one who has spent his carliest and best days in the cause of the slave, and who is now indulging in a little relization, to give a chattered constitution an apportunity to regain its lost strength, and enable his 'vesture of deemy 'to endure still longer the fa-tigues of the conflict.—v.

President of the United States was accompanied while here, by a slave. The correspondent of the N Y. Tribune sava .

We are requested to state, that the address John A. Collins, until July 12th, will be Brandon, and from that date until the 17th, Middlebury, Vt.

American Manufactured Silks — Mr. John W. Gill, proprietor of a Silk Manufactory at Mont Pleasant, Jefferson Co. Ohio, has been exhibiting at Barnum's City Hotel, for some days past, a variety of very handsome and substantial spacimens of American silks, manufactured entirely by himself. They consist of gloves, cravats, handkerchiefs, stockings, scarfs, pieces in the web for ladies' drosses, of different colors, besides numerous other articles, all of which have an admirable texture, and appear to be of a highly durable quality. Mr. G. states that his enterprise has thus far proved successful, even beyond his most sanguine expectations. Besides the factory, which employs about fifty hands, on an average, he has a large mulburry grove, and an extensive coconnery, whereby he is enabled to raise a considerable portion of the worms that supply the raw material. It is several years since this enterprise was undertaken by Mr. Gill, and at present he has invested in it about thirty thousand dullars, which yields, as he states, a very handsome equivalent. Having given much attention to the business in its various branches, he has also had an opportunity of discovering the best manner of cultivating the worm; to accomplish which, a ventilating apparatus has been invented by him, to facilitate the worm in feeding, found to be of great service. It is simple in construction, saves much labor, and is accounted a highly valuable improvement.

The Millerites.—Last week the Millerites raised a

-Batt Pat.

The Millerites.—Last week the Millerites raised a great tent in Rochester, N. Y. Its height was sixty feet, and its circumference nearly five hundred feet. On Saurday last, says the Rochester Post, the rain poured down with a force and impetuosity that baffles description, and seemed one dense mass of water clashing from the heavens to the earth. The imposing tent arceted by the Millerites has suffered from its effects. The Rev. Mr. Himes was angaged in extension to not less than five hundred persons, when the force of the wind and rain broke some of the lorisation of the wind and rain broke some of the force of the wind and rain broke some of the distribution to not less than five hundred great way, and bornation and the salies, about seven in number, were seated without bonnets, when the arcive contains. Luckity, there was no serious secident, though some of the ladies were severely bruised.

A Murrilite Shat.—A notorious scoundrel, by the name of Goings, who has been guilty of almost every species of crime, was shot last week, near the Stone Gap, Lee Co. Va. A company of gentlemen armed themselves, and took a stand where they knew he must pass. A seon as he came up, he was called upon to surrender, which he peremptorily refused to do—drawing his pistol, and endeavoring to intimidate them. It is pursuers gave him his chouce of surrendering, or being shot—upon hearing which, he teld them to shoot and be damed —which was soon done. Three guns were fired, and in less than two minutes this wretched man was in the presence of his

them to shoot and be damned which and in less than two done. Three guas were fired, and in less than two minutes this wretched man was in the presence of his God, with all his crimes upon him.

Goings, we are informed, has been quite notorious for his crimes, and those of the deepest dye, in several States, such as murder, robbery, counterfeiting,

Great Fire.—The Montreal papers of Wednesday, announce the entire destruction of Boucherville, a village on the opposite bank of the St. Lawrence, containing some two hundred houses, and about a thousand inhabitants. A fire broke out at a fittle after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and is supposed to have caught from a spark from the steamboat Chambly, which passed a short time before. The church, priest's readence, and indeed almost every house in the village, were destroyed; and, says the Montreal Horald, a 'list of the sufferers will prove a census of the village.' They had no fire-negines in the place, and, strange as it may appear, none was sent from Montreal—although the fire was seen there slimost from its commencement. After the fire was over, and the destruction complete, the authorities of Montreal sent a quantity of provisions for the sufferers.

ery car, and every sleeper, was uninjored, and the road, and all its appurtenances, to all appearance, were in as good order at the close, as at the beginning of the arduous day's work.

Etemplery Panishment.—Wm. Rogers, the hopeful

ning of the arduous day's work.

Dr. Webster.—We are gratified to learn, that among the valuable papers left by the late Dr. Webster, it possession of his son, are an autoholographical memoir, embracing the prominent incidents in his most event; full life; and sits of 'synopsis of Words in Twenty Languages,' to which he devicted nearly ten of the best years of his long life; arranging his most important words in each language under the same radical letters, with a translation of the significations, and references from one to another, when the sensee are similar, by which he was enabled to discover the affinities between different languages, and the primary physical idea of an original word, from which the secondary senses have branched furth.—New-Hasen Courser.

Conscience. Alexander Ferguson, Esq. of Phila delphia, recently received a letter, of which the fol-lowing is a copy:

you, individually, do all that you can? HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Gen. Agent.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Gen. Agent.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The undersigned give notice that the tenth Messachusetts Anti-Sletery Fair will be held in Boston during the Christmas and New Year's season; and they ask the aid of all who value human freedom, knowing that the appeal must find a response in every good, Christian heart; for it is not a sectarian scheme—it is not a political party which they have in view, but a great national undertaking for humanity. Not forcibly, but pascefully, not in the spirit of hatred, but, as it has been begun in the spirit of hatred, but, as it has been begun in the spirit of hatred, but, as it has been begun in the spirit of hatred, but, as it has been begun in the spirit of love, would they have this generation elavery. It is a work which cannot safely be delayed an hour; and they hope by this effort to do much towards awakening all learts to the emergency.

The funds raised will be devoted, as heretofore, to the diffusion of anti-slavery truth, and to sustaining and cheering onward such devoted persons as have intended there the second of the s

and cheering onward such devoted persons as have given their lives, to the glad yet severe service of arousing an unwilling nation to a sense of its moral responsibilities.

responsibilities.
M. W. Chapman,
Ann T. G. Phillips,
Mary G. Chapman,
Susan Cabol.
Eliza Lee Follen,
Olivia Boveditch,
Sarah S. Russell,
Sarah B. Shaw,
Helen E. Garrison,
Louisa Loring.

Lavinia Hilton,
Hannah Tufts,
Catherine Sargent,
M. A. W. Johnson,
Caroline Weston,
Anna R. Philbrick,
Mary Young,
Harriel Jackson,
Mary F. Rogers,
Louiss M. Seveil,
Caroline F. William
Abby Southwick,
Mary Willey,
Mariam Fuller,

Interesting Incident.—A carrier pigeon alighted at the house of the Hon. Wm. M. Burrill, in Canaan, on Monday afternoon, giving signs of hunger and fatigue. And as Judge B. never sends the traveller empty away, he brought out some wheat to his winged visitor, which it very greedly ate from his hand—While the pigeon was eating, its legs were noticed to be wrapt with paper; and, on removing the bandages, they were found to contain Mr. Welster's Speech, dedivered on Saturday at the Bunker Hill celebration, written on two sheets of tissue paper. The Judge had the pleasure of reading the speech while the bird was satisfying its hunger, and regaining its strength; and then replacing the tissue boots on the faithful airy messanger, it took a rapid flight to the West, and soon, we trust, found its way to the owner.—Litchfield Eng.

Supposed Murder.—The body of a female was found in a cistern on Thursday morning, at the residence of

the body.

Killed by Lightning.—During a thunder storm, in Sandarville, Geo. on the 7th inst. Miss Mary E. Youngblood, a young lady of 19 years, stepped to the back door, which two factor which step a large, tall Lombardy poplar, which was struck at the very moment she reached the door, shivering the tree to its base. A partiof the flued tore up the shingles of the back of the door for several feet, split the timbers of the adjacent door, melting off the heads of malis in the door, and passing through feet body instantly deprived her of life! Her clothes caspit fire, and a thimble which she had in her boson was partially melted.

where when she had in her boson was partially

Violent Hail Storm — One of the most destructive
hail storms, ever occurring in this region, was experienced in this country, and perhaps the neighboring
ones, on Saturday last. Fortunately, its effects did
not extend over a belt of country more than two or
three miles wide, but within range of its influence, it
produced total desolation. The corn, whieat, oats, &c.
were beaten flat to the earth, and so crushed to fragments, as totally to destroy them, while many of the
forest trees, we learn, were loft as bare of leaves as at
mid-winter.

Shot.—A young man named Hood, belonging to his parish, was fired on and mortally wounded a few ays since, by some persons in pursuit of him. Hood was a noted thief, and within a few months past, had tolen several horses. He appeared to live only to ommit crimes and injure those who had been his best riends.—Baton Rouge, Gaz.

Adams in 1767.

Exemplary Punishment.—Wm. Rogers, the hopeful
youth who attempted the robbery of a lady, by cutting
her relicule from her arm, in St. Loois, some days
since, was sentenced to the penituritary for five
years.—Exemplary ponishment ! So the christian
N. Y. Evangelist and. Observer regard it. Shame!

N. Y. Evangelist and Observer regard it. Shame!

Liability [of Stomboat Owners.—W. H. Kelley, in the Parish Court of New-Orleans, recovered \$2500 of Benedict & Carter, for the loss of twelve horses, and injury to other's, on board the steamer Gen. Brown, from the explosion of her boilers just after leaving the town of St. Helens, on the Mississippi tiver, whence she was proceeding to New-Orleans. The explosion resulted from the neglect to let off steam, while stopping at St. Helens. The defundants appealed from this verdict, but it was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Louisians, with costs.

Conscience.—Alexander a consider the consideration of the consideration

NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

Arrangements have best made for holding One Hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions dering the next six mentles, in various parts of the country, but chiefly in New York, Prinsiyyfenin, Ubio and Indianalist accordance with a plant adopted at the late New-England A. S. Convention. Among the apeakers who will give their attendance from the Least are Meura-John A. Colling, George Hradurin, Frederick Douglass, Charles L. Remond, and James Monroci.

FIRST SERIES. Randolph, Vt. Monday and Tuesday, Joly 10th & 11th Middlebury, "Thirsday and Friday, 18th and 18th N. Ferrisburgh, Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th Keeseville, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st

SECOND SERVEY.

Springfield, Mass. Mond. and Tues. July 10th and 11th. Albany, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, 11th and 11th. Little Falls, "Monday and Toesday, 17th and 18th. Utics," Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st. J. A. COLLINS,

General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Soc.

FOURTH OF JULY AT KINGSTON. FOURTH OF JULY AT KINGSTON.
The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society, will hold their annual meeting at the Baptist meeting-liouse in Kingalon, on Tuesday, July 4th, 419 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that James Morroe, of Connecticut, will deliver an address on the occasion. Eloquent advocates of the cause from various places will be pregent, and all persons interested are invited to attend.

S. DYER, Sec.
Abington, June 19, 1843.

Abington, Jone 19, 1843.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUN-

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be holden in East Bradford, commencing on Friday, June 20th, at 10 c'clock, A. M. and will probably continue two or three days.

Let the sympatry felt by the abolitionists of Essex County, for the pining bondmen of our hand, be mynificated on that occasion by the numerical attendance, life free, harmonique discussion and adoption of such measures as shall directly tend to their contantipation.

MARY P. KENNEY, Res. Sec.

Salem, May 29, 1843.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.
There will be an Ani-Slavery Pio Nic Celebration in Westminster, on the fourth of July next; to
commence at 91-3o-clock, A. M.

It is expected that Mr. Adin Ballou, of Milford,
(Hopedale), will address the assembly on the occasion, and other persons who may be in attendance.
We cordially invite the people in the vicinity to
unite with us on the occasion; and also friunds from
d distance, who can conveniently attends, shall be
welcome to our hospitalities.

BEJASTIN WYMAN,

ome to our hospitalities.

BENJAMIN WYMAN,

for the Committee of Arrangements

CONVENTIONS FOR UNIVERSAL INQUIRY

CONVENTIONS FOR UNIVERSAL INQUIRY AND REFOM, WILL BE HELD

At Randolph, commencing on Friday, the 30th inst. and continuing through Saturday and Sunday.

At Brandon on Tuesday, the fourth of July, and continuing indefinitely.

If Juny A. Colliss and Nathariel H. Whitire of Massachuseits are expected to be in attendance.—
They are powerful advocates in the great work of reform. These meetings will be such as have not been held in Vermunt. No offinary obstacle should be allowed by any one to be in the way of attendance.—
The time has come for more thorsuphragitation. Mind should act more, however, and be acted upon less—
Confidence in man is increasing. Let it continue to increase. Mankind are less afraid of each other. Let the fear decrease. It will be so as knowledge is diffused. Let knowledge diffuse then. Let the people suher themselves together and banish fear. Let mind be asschabled, and emancipate itself from sin and suffering. Let the baser part of man now be brought into subjection to the higher and nobler.

If Will the Voice of Freedom, Herald of Freedom III was the subjection to the higher and hands.

Will the Voice of Freedom, Herald of Freedom and Liberator copy?

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the New-England Freedom Association, would gratefully acknowledge the sum care and other properties of the Juvenile Concert, May 10th, under the direction of Miss Rosann Sewell. Also from friends in Bellingham, Massour old the Concert of the our dollars. John P. COBURN. Boston, June 30, 1843.

PRIOR FOSTER.—CAUTION.

FRIOR FOSTER.—CAUTION.

[IT Some time last year, the undersigned, a committee of the colored people of Masillon, O. authorized
Mr. Prior Foster, a colored man, to examine the laws
of Michigan, and ascertain whether our rights were
so protected there, that we could establish a manual
labor school; also to see whether he could find a suitable logation for the school, and at what price. After able location for the school, and at what price. After this, he was to report to us, and receive farther instruction. He has made no report to the Committee, though he has frequently Been requested to do so. Nor has he even answered our letters. We are credibly informed, also, that he is collecting money on the pretence of establishing such a school, and is appropriating the money to his own use, and not for the sayment of the land which he purchased without authority. We therefore disorbee our connection with the said Poster, and would caution our friends against him, as a dishonest man.

The Philanthropist, Liberty Press, Liberator, Emancipator, and other anti-slavery papers, nor requested to copy this notice.

REMEMEN

**Committee of **Com

w. M. PINN Committee of P. BROWN, JACOB PALMER, of Masillon, Ohio

CAUTION.

CAUTION.

[T] It becomes our painful duty to caution the public against the Rev. Isaac Hamilton, who is traveling through the country, coffecting money for the alleged purpose of establishing a High School for colored wouth, at Wilkes Barre, Penn. As he her our names thached to documents respecting the school, we deem thropper thus publicly to declare our less of confidence to him.

FRANCIS DANA,

RICHARD HAZELL,

HENNY BROWN,

W. C. GILDERSLEEVE.

TAKE NOTICE. New and Grand Invention. FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.

MANIFOLD WRITER.

BY this wonderful invention, a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and travelling part of the community, this truly great invention is of intainty value, as it is a greet awing of THER, TROGELE and EXPERSE. The principal advantage to be derived from the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any necessity of using either an inketted of a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never weare by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, man of bottess paths, insurance offices, merchants, man of potential points, and the control of the community of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis's Manifold Writer has been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of fecciving the origined appro-

has had the pleasure of receiving the onfeigned approbation of all whose observation it has come under.
At the late fair of the American Institute, the merita
of the article were examined into by three of the
most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it
to be a very ingentions and useful contrivance, and soil
liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or
clemical agents. Consequently a meal was awarded
by the Institute.

Stationers and country merchants in general will
find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they
meet with a ready sale. "A liberal deduction made to
those who buy by wholesale.
Newspapers or magazines throughout the country,
copying the above catire, without alteration or
subridgement, (including this notice), and giving it
twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy sobject
to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement the process of the corner Maidon Lane, New-York.

THOMAS NPI SON.

THOMAS NELSON,

Genteel Boarding House,

To NELSON would respectfully inform the public common and the has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with bord and lodging those who may favor him with their patronnes. He respectfully solicits a share. No pairs will be spread to reader in a very way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms moderate.

From the N. Y. Daily News GO, SIGN THE PLEDGE ! BY WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE.

o, sign the Pledge! Ten thousand souls.
Have felt its mighty power to eave,
Khile o've Yhe hand a torrent rolls.
Which bears them onward with its wave!
taves from ruin's withering cap
Of poisoned draughts which blight and kill,
yhile evil Genii fill it up
With dark narcottes they distil.

Go, sign the Pledge! A countless throng Have felt its wondrous power to heal, While high they raise the grateful song Its glad approach in peace restores
To troubled souls a genile calm;
It heals the broken heart, and pours
In sorrow's wound a soothing balm.

Go, sign the Piedge! There virtue smiles, And wins the soul to sun-lit ways, While with her offerings she beguiles The hope that round her advent plays. on thirty the offspring of the skies, While industry around her glestors
In health and joy her golden prize.

Go, sign the Pledge! And clear and bright Let hope inspire with prahe thy tongue, Pure as the radiant fount of high. When first her sweetest accents prome? Then peace shall be an hoppier day, While tuning to a holier strain The tribute of thy heartfelt lay.

Fling forth the banner to the sir,
And high and free unfur! the sheen,
White vansemed millions guard it there,
By courtless myrids to be seen!
Go, join the throng who rally nigh,
Nor ler the watchword frint or tire,
Till thy gigantic fee whall be
Consuming in his native fire.

Let passion rear her hydra head-Let passion rear her hydra head—
Let all thy foes their tempests fling,
Unconquered thou shalt victor tread,
While to thy promise thou shalt cling!
Then, sign the pledge! Whose cheering
Shall shed its brilliance over thee,
And in thy heart triumphant write—
No fiery draught shall conquer me.

From the Albany Weekly Patriot. THE FUGITIVE.

A noble man of sable brow A note man of sale brow Came to my humble cottage door, With auxious, weary step, and slow, And asked if I could feed the poor: He begged, if I was wont to give, To help a panting fugitive.

I told him he had run away
From his kind master, friends and home—
That he was black—a slave astray,
And should return wheace he had come— That I would to the master give His straying villain fugitive

He fell upon his trembling tures,
And claimed he was a brother manThat I was bound to set him free,
According to the gospel plan;
And if I would God's grace receive, I must protect the fugifive.

He showed the stripes his master gav The festering wounds, the sightless of The common badges of a slave— And said he would be free, or die; And if I nothing had to give, I should not stay the fugitive.

He owned he were a sable skin-That which his Maker first had given; But mine would be a darker sin,
That would exclude my soul from heaven :
And if I would God's grace receive,
I must befriend the fagitive.

I bowed, and took the stranger in, And gave him meat, and drink, and rest; I hope that God forgave my sin, And made me wish that brother blest. I am resolved, long as I live, To help the panting fugitive. A. C. L.

GOOD COUNSEL.

Flee from the crowd, and be to virtue tree, Content with what thou hast, though it be small To hoard brings hate ;-nor lofty things pursus ; He who climbs high, endangers many a full. He who climbs migh, endangers many a men.
Envy's a shade that ever waits on Fame,
And oft the sun that raises it, will hide;
Trace not in life a vast expansive scheme,
But be thy wishes to thy state allied.
Be mild to others, to thyself severe—
So truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

Think not of bending all things to thy will,
Norvainly hope that Fortune shall befriend;
Inconstant she; but be thou constant still,
Whate'er betide, unto an honest end. Yet needless dangers nover madly brave, Kick not thy naked foot against a nail, Or from experience the solution crave,

If well and pitcher strive which shall prevail. Be in thy cause, as in thy neighbor's clear— So truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

A BABY'S COMPLAINT.

mother, dear mother, no wonder I cry, e wonder, by far, that your baby don't die; No matter what ails me—no matter who's here, No matter how hungry the 'poor little dear,' No matter if full, or all out of breath, She trots me, and trots me, and trots me to death.

I love my dear nurse, but I dread that great knee; I like all her talk, but woe unto me? She can't be contented with talking so pretty, And washing, and dressing, and doing her duty; And that's very well; I can bear soap and water, But, mother, she is an unmerciful trotter!

Pretty ladies, I want to look at your faces,
Pretty cap, pretty fire, let me see how it blazes;
How can I, my head going bibity bob?
And she trots me the more, the hardet I sob;
Oh, mother, do stop her, I'm inwardly sore,
I hiccough and cry, and she trots me the more,
And talks about wind, when its she makes me ache
With 'months hard. Wish 'twould blow her away, for poor baby's sake!

Thank goodness, I'm still; ob, blessed be quiet!
I'm glad my dear mother is willing to try it;
Of foolish old customs my mother's no lover,
And the wisdom of this she can never discover; I'll rest me awhile, and just look about,
And laugh up at Sally, who peeps in and out,
And pick up some notions, as soon as I can,
To fill my small noddle before I'm a man.

Oh dear, is that she ? is she coming so soon? She's bringing my dinner with teacup and spoon;
She'll hold me with one hand, in t'other the cup,
And as fast as it's down, she'll just shake it up;
And thumpity thump with the greatest delight,
Her heel is going from morning till night;
All over the house you may hear it, I'm sure,
Trop-trotting! Just think what I'm doomed
endure! NON-RESISTANCE.

Clerical Defence of Man-killing.

Cerical Defence of Man-killing.

FRIEND GARRISON:

Last Fast day, in the afternoon, I went to hear the Rev. Willard Pierce, Congregational minister in North Abington. He took distext from Eccl. its. 8—'A flies to love, and a time to have: a time of war, and a time of peace. It appeared that he preached from the same text in the former part of the day. In the first-place, he went on to show, that all war was wrong, offensive and defensive. In immediate commands with this, he endeavored to prove that all defensive fighting, and main-killing, where human life was at take, was in secondance with the love and spirit of God. Immediately after meeting, desiring to get the exact views and words of Mr. Pierce on the subject, I called on him te see if he would lead much have a mother. God any, I may our common Father, ye are all neglect the word when the common for that purpose, which he refused todo. I took down, however, three or four of his meeting down, however, three or four of his meeting to kill one of your family, and you cannot otherwise prevent him, you are in duty bound to kif him. This you ought, and can do, in the love and spirit of God.

2. If a war of extermination is threatened against a nation, and the public are driven to the ket externity, then it is their duty to fight and kill the enemy; to protect themselves.

3. Christ's example is not to be taken in this mainter.

4. To petition the legislature to abolish capital punishment, amounts to the same us petitioning the wave back, as a bolish the world lead to the world below the control of the world below to the ket externity, then it is their duty to fight and kill the enemy; to protect themselves.

3. Christ's example is not to be taken in this mainter.

4. To petition the legislature to abolish capital punishment, amounts to the same us petitioning the way to the bird world is undustry in cur-

3. Christ's example is not to be taken in this mater.

4. To petition the legislature to abolish capital punishment, amounts to the same as petitioning the same body to abolish the law of 'God or the Bible. The only passage, I believe, quoted from the Bible, to prove man-killing right, was from Genesis ix. 6: Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; a passage which, in my opition, goes no further to support man killing, at the present day, (if it ever did.) than the passage made use of by slave-owners ('He that knoweth his master's will, and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes, upsholds man-whipping. In reference to this subject, it is a very clear case, that, in the earliest ages of the world, God disapproved of man's killing his fellow in any case whatever, insamuch as he pronounced a seven-fold judment 'upon the person who should kill Cain, because he killed his brother Abel.

But let us pass to the new covenant, and look for a

saven-fold judment 'upon the person who should kill Cain, because he killed his brother Abel.

But let up pass to the new overeant, and look for a moment to, the present day. Part says, (Romans il. 17.) Recompense to no man evil for evil. The clergy revers it. Again, (Iteb. 2. 30.) 'We know him that fast head, vengene belongsth unto me. will recompense, saith the Lord. The clergy stry, vengeance belongsth unto them, and they will repay. Again (I.Cor. xiii. 7.) 'Charity beareth all things, and the lords, 'The clergy asy, vengeance belongsth unto them, and they will repay. Again (I.Cor. xiii. 7.) 'Charity beareth all things, and the lords, 'The clergy asy they would kill their ensemies. James says, (v. 6.) 'Ye have condemned and killed the just; and they do not resist you.' The clergy say, termed weapons are their defence. James says, (ii. 1.1) 'If thou kill, thou art become a transgrasor of the law.' The clergy say, if thou kill, thou art become medicant to the law. Luke iii, 14, we read the command, 'Do violence to no man.' The clergy ays, carned weapons are their defence. James says, (iii. 1.4) 'If thou kill, thou art become a transgrasor of the law.' The clergy asy, if thou kill, thou art become ment would have failed if they had done so. Christ says, (Matt. viii. 36, 'Jeous answered, My kingdom is not of this world; if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the saws.' The clergy say, the reason Christ and his servants fight, the still in the control of the same says, (Matt. viii. 2.) 'Thou shalt in world; if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, there is the same says, (Matt. viii. 3.) 'Thou shalt in world; if my kingdom is not of this world; if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the subsets. A second the same says, (Matt. viii. 3.) 'Thou shalt in world; if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the subsets. A second

ence, as the old bloody code, life for life? This is but a fair inference drawn from the above named sermin. Again, if a person or body of persons has a right, under some circumstances, to break the command, 'Thou shalt not kill,' I cannot see 'why he or they may not break the command 'Thou shalt not seal,' or the command, 'Thou shalt not committed ultery,' or any other command in the decalogue, and then prostrate them sill in the dust. Truly, it is with the clery, at the present day as it was with the then prostrate them all in the dost. Truly, it is with the clergy, at the present day as it was with the scribes and pharisees in the days of Christ, who by their traditions transgressed the law of God, eaching for dectrines the commandments of men, while for a pretence they made long prayers. May the Lord deliver the people out of the clutches of a slaveholding and man-killing priesthood, that they may not be partakers of their evil deeds.

LEWIS FORD.

North Abington. North Abington.

[HENRY C. WRIGHT'S PEACE TRACT. NO. 3.]

you? come they not hence, even from your lusts that war in your members? The army and navy say, Wars and fightings may originate in love and for-

so rapidly, that they will soon convince the worl that society, with its legion of evils, is not past re-demption.

Yours, for truth and right, B. C. BACON, 471 Market-street, Philadelphia.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The Repeal Question.

The Repeal Question.

The Commercial thinks there is not much in what we offered in behalf of Governor Seward and other American Iriends of Repeal. That is a matter of opinion. The Commercial admits that it stimulated the sympathy expressed throughout the country for Greece during her struggle for freedom, but Greece was in open rebellion, cutting throats, burning and ravaging; while Ireland is striving to secure a small portion of her matural rights by peaceful petition and representation—therefore, Greece was an proper subject of American sympathy, and Ireland is not! Our conclusion from these premises is very different—we think Ireland in the premise of the stronger claim to sympathy on account of her forbearance from shedding blood. We abhor war and violence; we think they should never, but in the direct necessity, be resorted to; we question the propriety of resorting to them at all. Pourlessly to assert the right while patiently suffering the wrong—enduring injustice, yot keenly feeling it—appealing trustfully to God and to universal humanity for redress—this is the noblest attitude of an oppressed people.

The Commercial thinks this Repeal is purely a home question; So far as the action of governments is concerned, this is probably correct; but Justicand The Immediate Abolition of the Army and Navy
Should be sought with untiring and ceaseless energy by every friend of God and man, for the following UNANSWERABLE reasons:—
The army and navy practically and necessarily abolish Christianity, and dethrone the Deity; since God command us to pursue one course of conduct towards our enemies, whilst the army and navy practically command us to pursue the opposite course.
God asys, Thou shalt not kill. The army and navy say, You may and shall kill.
God says, Resist not evil. The army and navy say, You may and shall kill.
God says, If any man smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. The army and navy say, You not shalt other cheek; it is cowardly and infamous to do so.
God says, Lote your enemies. The army and navy say, Hale your enemies. The army and navy say, Hale your enemies.
The commercial thinks this Repeal is purely a home question: So far as the action of government and navy say, Hale your enemies.
The commercial thinks this Repeal is purely a home question: So far as the action of government of the contraction of t

navy say, Turn not the other cheek; it is cowardly and infamous to de so.

God says, Lote your enemies. The army and a ruler over us?' said the oppressor to Moses; inavy say, Hale your enemies.

The army and navy say, Curse these who curse you—bless and curse not. The army and navy say, course these who curse you—curse and bless not.

God says, Bless those who curse you—bless and curse not. The army and navy say, for and seek the destruction of those who despitefully use you, and persecute you.

God says, Forgive men their trespasses. The food enjoins fogueness, and forbids revenge. The army and navy say, or forgiveness, and enjoin recenge. The army and navy sor, forgiveness, and enjoin recenge.

God says, See that none render evil for evil unto say man. The army and navy say, overcome evil with good. The army and navy say, Overcome evil with good. The army and navy say, Overcome evil with good. The army and navy say, Overcome evil with good. The army and say, if your enemies hinger, feed them; if they thirst, give them drink. The army and asy, and the sunger shot as a traitor.

God says, Avenge yourselves.

God says, Avenge yourselves.

God says, Doy good to sail mee. The army and may say, Overcome evil with good. The army and may say, Overcome evil with good. The army and God says, the your dependence of the principle is to be found in the victims, whose strength he has already measured afguint oppression is to be found in the victims, whose strength he has already measured afguint oppression is to be found in the victims, whose strength he has already measured afguint opprissor. The only genies of the principle is to be held sacred, and the oppressor to universal Man—to the generous and found inferior to his own. The only genies be safet to the salready measured afguint opprission is to be found in the victims, whose strength he has already measured afguint opprission is to be found in the victims, whose strength he has already measured afguint opprission is to be found in the victims, whose strength he has

land, in the middle of the nineteenth century? A if God could be on the side of the oppressor, be cause he sudaciously mucked Him by the professor of a purer faith than that of his victim! As if the if God could be on the side of the oppressor, because he sudaciously mucked Him by the profession of a purer faith than that of his victim! As if the true way to advance Protestantism were not to purge it from every stain of injustice! Who does not know that Catholicism is now rapidity gaining in England, while in Ireland, with power, bonors, and every seduction on the side of Protestantism, the Catholics have doubted in numbers, while the Protestants have not gained at all? Can any manneed to be shown the reason of all this? Is there one who at this day does not understand that Persecution is always a benefit to a Church, and that a religion trampled into the earth takes strong root and flourishes, whatever its errors.

As a Protestant, then, and in behalf of the honor and advancement of the Protestant cause, we protest against the atrocities, oppressions, inquities, perpet-

and advancement of the Protestant cause, we protest against the atrocities, opporessions, inquities, perpetuated upon the great mass of the Irish people by the English government. They are a stumbling-block and an abomination. Let us atop chattering about long-past St. Barthelomew and Bloody Queen Mary until we have brought the English of this enlightened day, to respect practically the great first principle of Protestantism—the Right of Private Judgment in all matters between man and his God.

From the American Anti-Mason,

Extract of a letter of the Hon. Samuel Dexter, to Josiah Bartlett, Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, 1798.

Extract of a latter of the Hon. Samuel Diette, to Josiah Bardett, Grond Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, 1702.

It will first consider what is known publicly of the institution, then hazard some conjectures as to with the sone have most windy titles, such as Mast Worship-fall, &c. &c. &c. &c. It is known that their vanity prompts them to walk in formal procession, covered with trinkets, that a well informed savage would blush towar. It is well known that they have many symbolic figures which were highly useful before men could read or wite, and therefore probably are yet to be figures which were highly useful before men could read or wite, and therefore probably are yet to be figures which were highly useful before men could read or wite, and therefore probably are yet to be figures which were highly useful before men could read or wite, and therefore probably are yet to be figures which were highly useful before men could read or wite, and therefore probably are yet to be figures which were highly useful before men could read or wite, and therefore probably are yet to be figures which were highly useful before men could read or wite, and therefore probably are yet to be figures which were highly useful before men could read or wite, and therefore probably are yet to be figures which were highly useful before men could read or wite, and therefore probably are yet to be figures. The second of the world of wisdom, which no doubt greatly comforts the ghost of the departed. It is known that or creating and the probable to be figures and the probable t

A correspondent of the Mobile Register gives publicity to the following startling statement. It may tead to important revelations and results.

A negro recently escaped from New-Orleans, made his appearance in the village of Alexander, in Genesee county, New-York. He was introduced by a deacon of the church, to the principal inhabitants of the village, and at their request, on a Sonday evening in April last, in the village church, 'told his experience' of elavery in Montgomery, Mobile and New-Orleans. The following startling statements made a part of his story:—He was in Mobile during the summer of 1829, that summer to destructive through disease and conflagration. He with many others, about one hundred in number, held secret meetings out of the city, to consult upon the best method of effecting their freedom. They accretished that there was a much larger number in the city ready and willing to assist them. Their plan was, at a time fixed upon, to visit the dwellings of the whites, and to compel them to leave the city, and to murder wherever any resistance was shown. This scheme was to be carried into effect at midnight. Before, however, the meditated period arrived, they were informed by some of the abolitionists residing in the city, that if they succeeded in this attempt, they would afterwards be taken by the authorities of other places. The scheme, upon this representation, was consequently abandoned. They then determined to burn the city. The conflagration was to be a general one, and the time set was 12 o clock at night, but some in the city commenced the work at 8 o'clock in the evening, and thus frustrated the intended purposes of the greater number. He represented himself as one of the leaders among them. This fellow gave his name at the meeting, named his wife and children here, where they resided, whom he had worked with, the name of his master, the period he left there, and the period he left New-Orleans. It is well authorities deal and half past 6 o'clock that evening, a carpenter's shop of Church-

Information for Northern Travellers!---The North Star Line! In the Chicago Citizen we find the following sig-

nificant notice:

Mn. Epiron:—As boasts and threats have been made, together with some abortive attempts at breaking up our 'Line,' and as rimors prejudicial to us, and calculated to lessen our patronage, by creating a want of confidence in the persons. nt, therefore I request you to publish the

establishment, therefore I request you to phonian me following

NOTICE OF THE CANADA LINE OF STAGES.

Cheap! Cheap!—The subscriber would very respectfully inform the ladies and geatlemen of color of the South, who wish to travel North, for the benefit of their condition, or any excursion of pleasure to the Palls of Niagara, that the above line of stages will be in active and efficient operation during the summer.

with one in active and clinicism operation during the summer.

(F) Passengers will be carried all the way through for nothing, and found. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, at his residence in Princeton, Bureau County, May 24, 1843.

N. B. Extras fitted out at any hour of the day or night, and articles of clothing furnished gratuitously to those who have fallen among southern banditut, and been stripped.

Natlese the Pinitial—W. Vicent Walles, diese

Wallace the Pianiti.—W. Vincent Wallace, director of the Dublin Anceroontic Society, is said to excel Nagel on the violin, and the great Thalberg on the plano. Willie says that in his hand the violin does more that speak—it sings, shricks, supplicates, reproaches, dies, revives, and realizes the fancy of Baize, that a soul is imprisoned within it. With his bow he easterer a bright shower of melody through the air, and rasps dismond sparkles from the strings.

From the Philanthropist.

That, owing to the workings of slavery, the common school system has proved a failure in the slave States, is notorious. Our own State has seventeen thousand more scholars at the public charge, than all the slave States put together. Of scholars at public charge there are in the free States, 432.183 In the slave States, 423.83 In the slave States, 25.580. But, slaveholders, though careless of the education of the people generally, it is presumable, will attend to the instruction of their own children. Accordingly we find of Colleges, 10 the slave States, 50 In the slave States, 51 to the slave States, 51

In the free States, 50
In the slave States, 51
But, even here, where their interests are so deeply involved, their lack of enterprise is shown in the comparatively poor endowments of their Colleges generally. They have fewer instructors, Tewer scholars, smaller libraries; and there is no comparison in the numbers of their slumni.

The following table will show this— 50 51

COLLEGES.

Free States, 50 415 Slave States, 51 361 Student 5490 4092 Ministers. Alumni. es, 6050 27036 tes, 142 3644

Slave States, 51 361 4092

Ministers. Alumni. Volumes.
Free States, 6050 27036 839.511

Slave States, 142 3644 205.904

We have compiled another table which will be examined with some interest by many of our readers. It gives the number and condition of the Theological Schools in the two sections. [Students No. Professors. in 1840-1.

Free States, 30 81 1127

Slave States, 9 20 122

No. Educated. Volumes.
Free States, 3363 101.210

Slave States, 508 22,130

The slave States, 508 22,130

The slave States, as 3603 101.210

slave States, 508 101.210

slave States, 508 101.210

slave States, 3603 101.210

Slave States, 508 22,130

The slave States, 3603 101.210

slave States, 508 1127

Slave States, 508 1

Mis-spriling. Few words are so often erroneously spelt as those ending in y, or cy, when they
change their form, as when the singular moun becomes plural, or the verb in the first person is
changed to the second. In an advertisement of a
work on arithmetic, l'lately saw 'monies!' and we
frequently see 'autornies,' vallies,' &c. a. error
which can only be matched by 'follys,' hones,'
'jellys,' &c. The proper rule is very simple; y, following a consonant, requires its; ye requires only
the addition of s. Hence, attorney, attorneys; valley, valleys; money, money, is werey, surveys; and ley, valleys; money, moneys; survey, surveys also, pony, ponies; folly, follies; carry, carrie These are correct, and the difference may be

Cabrion against Sitting in Draughts.—
'20th July, 1840. Called to see Mrs. P. who in a few days has become irrecoverably blind, from a chill taken by sitting under an open window on a hot day, the wind casterly. This is the seventh case, within my practice, of blindness ensuing from this expositive of the head to air pouring down upon it. People should open the top of windows when they leave a room, but never sit under a window see opened; the air flowing even in hot weather, over the head, interrupts the insensible-perspiration, and produces inflammation in the eyes of brain.—From the unpublished private diary of a late eminent surgeon in London.

Another Wonder.—We learn from the Bangor Democrat, that a successful surject operation was performed on a woman in B. on Monday, white-she was in a magnetic sleep. The lady is the wife of Mr. Ebenèzer Davis, of Jarvis Gore, Penobect county. She was-thrown into the mesmeric state, when a tumor was removed from her shoulder by Dr. Rich of B. While he was performing the operation Mrs. D. exhibited no other symptoms of suffering than a slight twitching of the muscles and a compression of the lips. When awakened, she was unconscious that any thing unustal had taken place in regard to herself—she did not know that the tumor had been removed until informed by others. The parties are all respectable, says the Democrat.

A poor miserable object, apparently, John Talken-ten a very celebrated hair-dresser, when provider and pomatum were all the rage in London, lately died, when it was found he had accumulated 269,000, or nearly \$240,000, which goes to the nearest relative, the daughter of a niece; and her family. He had lived for nagy years in apparent poverty and wretch-edness.

A Good Speech.—The following speech was recently made by a Washingtonian in Connecticut:—There is no mistake about it, Sir. Rum never did, and never will make the man rich that drinks it. The last winter has been a hard season for us poor folks generally. But I have lived better—bappier—laid up more money during the winer, although destitute of work more than half the time, than I did last summer, when I had work every day. I have not done had so with the half of more than a till an torice as well off—and, Sir, the reason is this—last summer I drank rum—last relater I drank rum—last relater I drank rum—last relater I drank rum—last relater I drank rum—last senter I drank rum—last relater I drank rum—last rummer I drank rum—last rummer I drank rum—last rummer I drank rummer I dran

drank teater.

A Profitable Coto.—The Wheeling Times says—'A cow, known to be extraodinary for milk, owned by B. Spring, Esd. of this city, and kept at his farmifour miles out, which has been under trial for some weeks, to ascertain how much milk she would give per day, during six days least week gave mine gallows and a fraction each day, or fifty free gallons during the six."

and a fraction each say, or juggiese games auring me six.

Hartford and New-York.—The fare between Hartford and New-York, via railroad, and also by the river, has been reduced to tree dollars and fity cents.

A fad in New-York, a few days since, was strucking the thigh by a stone, throwthy one of his school mates. New-York a fortwards he complained to his panis of the pain. A physician was immediately called in, who found the little patient doing from a tumefaction caused by the blow of the stone.

Address to the Slaves!

Address to the Slaves!

THE Address of the New Eagland AntiConvention is in Stares and the United

United an Address to President Tyler; adopte
etil Hall, May 21, 1843; just published; in
pamphlet, by Oliver Johns, and for sale and
pamphlet, by Comment of the Stares and for sale and
pamphlet, by Oliver Johns, and for sale and
per hundred.

PIERPONT'S POEMS. JUST published, by Oliver Johnson the Anti-Slavery Poems of John plete. The contents of the volume is

J. The Contents of the votam dete. The contents of the Christian; A. 1.
Prayer of the Christian; A. 1.
tioner; The Tocsin; The Gag Fugitive Slave's Apostrophe to Fugitive Slave's Address to the Nort Slaveholder's Address to the Nort Slaveholder's Address to the Nort Slaveholder's Address to Charles Slaver, plymouth Rock; The Abolitionists, Death of Charles First of August; Prayer of the First of August; Prayer of Unchain the Libberer; Prayer for far the Constituents of J. Q. Add live always; On in the Chilly N For sale as above. For sale as above. Price, 20 cents; 20 discount to the trade.

GARRISON'S POEMS THE following are the contents of the vib Mr. Garrison's Poems, just published at

hill:

Usiveral Emancipation Percevina, 7, age; To a Frieid; Invocation to Spita; All the Company of the Abdident Percevina (Part of Health Percevina), 19 and 19 a

For sale as above. Price, in pamphlet, 25c full bound, 37 1-2 cents; extra quality, 50 cma.

THE PERFECTIONIST.

A FEW setts (nearly complete) of the Perfects, ist, published in New Haven, Conn.; is low and '35 and '36, may be obtained at 50 cents per may June 9.

June 9. THE PRESENT.

THE PRESENT.

The publication of a periodical with this stee be commenced in July. It will appear in segin numbers, containing thirty-two octas of the commenced in July. It will appear in segin numbers, containing thirty-two octas of the property of the four pages annually. The subscription peak is dollars a year, paid in advance.

The Pragestry, as its man indicates, indeed, reflect the Signs of the Times. Its in wilks, and all movements which seem fitted to profuse and growth; in Religion, Science, and Swin-yail seek to reconcile faith and free inpury, the will seek to reconcile faith and free inpury, the will seek to reconcile faith and free inpury, the will seek to reconcile faith and free inpury, the seek of the profuse and party differences by stitements of animalpiciples; and to animate hopeful efforts on liding advance the reign of hearts on a carth. It sile, deavor to discuss the various questions which was interesting our communicites, out has Theelpedal Church Reforms, Social Reorganization and Amonthe of the profuse of the

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