





THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1841.

Mr. Collins.

Contrary to his expectations, our active conductor, J. A. Collins, was not able to return in the Columbia, in consequence of the position of the anti-slavery question on the other side of the Atlantic; but he is now probably on his way home, as a letter from Dublin of the 2d inst. informs us he purposed to leave in the Liverpool steamer of the 15th of Boston. At the time he wrote, expressing the belief that he should leave on the 4th inst., he had not visited any part of Ireland, nor could he foresee what might transpire to prolong his mission abroad—a mission that has required all the energy and activity he could exert, and to the right performance of which he has devoted himself with the most praiseworthy assiduity. We knew too well the quality of British abolitionism, in the mass, to suppose that, as the representative of the radical abolitionism of the United States, he would obtain much pecuniary aid, or find many warm supporters. He has succeeded quite as well as we anticipated—indeed, better. The fruits of his labors are not to be demanded of the present, but of the future—and a future not very remote. He has been busy in sowing the good seed of principle; and though some of it has fallen by the way-side, and some of it on stony-places, and some of it among thorns, yet a portion has fallen into good ground that will yield thirty, sixty, and even a hundred fold. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and the latter rain.

Mr. Collins had visited Dublin, and met with such a reception from the small but large-hearted band of abolitionists in that city as none but Irishmen can give. We can never think of the kindness, the moral worth, the virtuous intrepidity of Richard Allen, Richard D. Webb, James Haughton, and their good and gallant associates, without having our eyes suffused with tears of gratitude, and the strongest feelings of admiration excited in our bosom. They are among those, 'of whom the world is not worthy'—the benefactors of mankind. None love Ireland better than they, but none can love the whole world more. To them, in truth, the human race constitutes but one brotherhood—one family. They trample under foot all selfish national rivalries; their humanity is not bounded by geographical lines; their christianity breathes peace on earth, and good will to man. These have given to Mr. Collins the right hand of fellowship; and it is worth a trip across the Atlantic, even in mid-winter, to enjoy their society and be refreshed by their presence.

The Dublin papers give an account of a public meeting which had been held in that city at the Royal Exchange, in behalf of the mission of Mr. Collins—James Haughton in the chair. Soon after his arrival, however, Mr. Collins was unexpectedly called to return to Glasgow, to take part in the discussion which had grown out of his visit to that city. This had interfered with his previous arrangements. In a long and interesting epistle from Richard D. Webb, dated 20th of 5th mo. 1841, the writer says—

J. A. Collins left us two days since, on his return to Glasgow, after spending about a week here, very much to our satisfaction, though not to any great pecuniary profit. He is gone to Glasgow again, in order to take some further part in the 'battle royal,' which his presence has called forth in the midst of Glasgow anti-slavery. Rogers's estimate of British abolition, in the mass, is the right one; and, therefore, none need wonder that it cannot withstand the power of the clergy, or burst through the trammels of sect. I heard rumors of Collins being rash and intemperate, before I saw him. Since I have conversed with him, he appears to me to be honest and straightforward. His mode of procedure may not be the best for the collection of golden opinions, or for the lighting of purses; but it is not better for the eventual success of your cause, and the progress of truth, than the true principles of liberty and moral independence should be accepted by a few who are willing to receive them, than that you should receive temporary assistance from rich men, who would reject you with scorn and hatred, if they were conscious of the soul-exalting tendency of your large-hearted philanthropy? [Most certainly it is.]

Mr. Collins returned to Dublin on the 2d instant. He had suffered from a short but severe attack of illness, but was convalescent. We trust he will be here by the termination of the present month; for, useful as he has been in England, and desirable as it is that all the professed abolitionists of the 'mother country' should be fully enlightened as to the merits of the division in the anti-slavery ranks in this country, his presence is much needed at home; and in the present exigencies of our cause, there is not time for us to do much abroad. America needs first to be converted, and England will then, peradventure, walk in the light of her example.

As we expected, the spirit of sectarian persecution, *alias* new-organization, begins to be manifested across the waters towards the few faithful abolitionists in the Friends' Society. One of our esteemed correspondents, a member of that Society, in a letter received by the Columbia, says—

We are beginning to be looked on as no better than we should be—as people who go out of their sphere, who waste their sympathies on extraneous objects—as meddlers with edged tools—as children playing with the fire! We have as abundant, as intolerant materials for new organization and its pharisaic spirit, as you have here. So, if a fellowship in difficulty be any comfort to us, as it is to most others, be comforted.

To show how coming events are casting their shadows before, and that spiritual despotism is beginning to work, in view of the facility of those who will not bow down the knee to the Baal of Sect, the writer says—

I was called on lately, and with me was lectured by a 'public friend' on account of the danger incurred by being connected in the anti-slavery cause with Elizabeth Pease, (1) non-resistant, and people who advocate women's rights? (2) Thou wast not named; but William Basset's disownment was referred to as an awful warning (3) of the probable consequences from meddling with such matters. This was all communicated in a spirit and tone of great kindness; but I am not aware that it produced any impression upon any of the audience. R. D. Webb.

The disownment of William Basset is certainly 'an awful warning,' not to those who are determined to be the Lord's freemen; for to them it is a matter of rejoicing, but to the body which can commit so unrighteous an act. The character of William Basset is above reproach; and in his walk and conversation, he exhibits the power and the beauty of Christianity. His principles are based upon the glorious gospel of the blessed God, and it is his delight to carry out in practice what he holds in theory. He has been dealt with most unjustly by the Society with which he was connected; and disowned, as a matter of fact, not for having departed one hair's breadth from primitive Quakerism, but for faithfully living up to it, and for exposing the rottenness of those who are mere flesh and blood Quakers, and who, while they profess to revere the memories of Fox, Penn and Barclay,—as the crucifiers of Jesus did the memories of the prophets,—are ready to heap odium and insult on those who are animated by the spirit of those glorious reformers.

Another Gag Law! The right of petition has been again cloven down in Congress, and the new administration has initiated the despotic power of the old. After a long and fiery discussion in the House of Representatives, (almost wholly conducted by southern slave-masters) in relation to anti-slavery petitions, and after the presentation and rejection of various propositions on the subject, the following rule, as reported by the Committee on Saturday, 12th ultimo, was adopted, by a small majority:

Upon the presentation of petitions and other papers on subjects not specially referred to the consideration of the House in the message of the President at the opening of the present extra session, objection to the reception shall be considered as made, and the question of reception shall be laid upon the table. This rule to be considered only in force during the present session. Petitions and other papers for or against a bankrupt law to be excepted from the operation of this rule.

The action of all committees on all subjects not specially referred to the consideration of the House in the message of the President shall be suspended during the present session; the Committee of Elections, of Ways and Means, on Accounts, and on Mileage, nor if the House shall so determine, to the subject of a general bankrupt law.

By this rule, it will be seen, not only are anti-slavery petitions denied a hearing, but petitions on all other subjects, (excepting a national bankrupt law,) to which no reference happens to be found in the President's Message, are also placed under the same despotic ban. This is a longer stride of the slaveholding power than has yet been witnessed in relation to this matter; and how the people will submit to it remains to be seen. The act is as unconstitutional as in the sequel it will be impotent.

On Wednesday of last week, the House was organized by the adoption of the following proposition of Mr. Stuart, of Virginia,—Ayes 119, Nones 103.

Letter from James C. Jackson. PETERBORO, June 15th, 1841. DEAR GARRISON: The chivalrous Mr. Davis, of Georgia, has found his way from Boston, to the city of the Palmetto, to Hamilton village in this (Madison) County, the seat of Baptist theology. I learned, through Mr. Smith, that he was invited to preach last Sabbath in the Chapel of the institution, and that last evening he held forth upon the sublime merits of slavery, and how dearly beloved of the Almighty, 'the domestic institution' had been in all ages. Had I been well, I should have attended his lectures, to hear his defence and justification of a system which outrages all man's instincts, and fills his soul with horror as he thinks of the possibility of testing its fruits in his own person. It is no matter of wonder to me that a man of talent and shrewdness should make a triumphant justification for the slaveholder to a northern audience, especially to one composed of the members and residents of a theological Seminary. What else has an audience of northern sectarian professors of religion to do, but to believe Mr. Davis, or be condemned for their indifference and coldness to their crushed brother in bonds? They must side with the slave, or his tyrant. They know this: they choose the latter, because on his side there is power. O! what else should they do to be popular, and in good repute, but to laugh at the offerings of abused humanity! How fallen are we as republicans and christians! Upon what a height might we have stood at sixty years of age, had we always been true to the teachings of Christianity and democracy! The world's history might have been searched in vain for so splendid an example of the 'right and the true.' With right principles before us, such as Athens and Rome knew not, we exceed them both in the brutal treatment we show to our fellow-creatures. Looked upon in the light of our admitted principles, it would seem (as you lately said) that the English language contains no words but what are tame, when used to express the conduct of a professed christian man-stealer or his avowed apologist. The heart of the American people is rotten to the very core, and every day's development convinces me that we must deal with the heart, or we do work for naught.

It certainly betokens no great advance in a thorough embracement of our principles, that in the tenth year of our agitation, Madison County can furnish audiences who will listen with great eagerness to a defence (drawn from the Bible) of southern slavery. Much of our opposition to slavery has nothing to do with hatred of slavery; and thus we see such constant frequent changes in the conduct of professed abolitionists—now zealous and effective, bearing down gallantly against slavery and all her allies—and anon, apathetic, or fainting by the way.

I am glad for two reasons that Mr. Davis has ventured among us. 1st. It will turn the attention of all of us to the religious bearings of the question. Mr. D. plants his arguments upon the bible. To the bible must abolitionists resort to meet him; and when you draw arguments from the bible for or against any cause, you lay aside appeals to the passions and interests of men; DOLLARS AND CENTS drop into the shade, and the great principles of eternal truth come into action, to bear down before them all that is an abomination or maketh a lie. Conscience rouses herself in such a struggle, and while you batter down the outside of the castle, she does her duty faithfully within. When the victory is gained, it is gained forever: the surrender is without conditions—Rescue, or no rescue. Now, this Georgian goes to God for his arguments; and as God is true he fails—for God is not and never was upon the side of the tyrant, the barterer in the blood of his own brethren. The comparative importance of the two influences in use among abolitionists is finely developed by this man's visit. How plainly he exhibits the fact, that slavery's strong hold is in the heart of the slaveholder, and that he looks upon its politico-economical bearings as altogether secondary in his character. He does not deign to show that slavery is politically beneficial. His object is to demonstrate that it is MORALLY RIGHT. Satisfy a northern audience of this fact, and you never can move them to political action, except from the basest of motives—the prospect of office; and such action is worthless, because insecure. If you meet such a man, you must go to somebody beside Adam Smith or Say. Arguments drawn from the social compact, the necessities and wants of men, the law of self-preservation, &c. all fail to overthrow him. He has laid his foundation elsewhere; he makes his drafts upon higher authority, he goes to that law to which all other laws must be in conformity, or they are valueless as evidence in the case; and from it, he adduces proof that slavery is the 'sumnum bonum' to southern society.

2d. I am glad, because Mr. D. is a friend of the Colonization Society, as I am informed; and every thing that shows the sympathy that there has always been between this Society and slavery is beneficial. Colonization still remains the bitter foe of the colored man, and is by no means inactive or powerless. I confess I was glad when I saw the movement in Boston, because I have always been very desirous that such men as Leonard Woods & Co. should define their position. You will find Colonization rampant in Massachusetts, in a year.

Herbert Smith has been quite sick for some ten days. His health is quite feeble. Had he been well, and able to have spoken, it would have been pleasant to me, and many others, to have heard him reply to the Georgian; but he was unable to go from home, having a very severe affection of the lungs—probably the most severe he has ever had; and so the Georgian goes unanswered.

I perceive by the last Friend of Man, that he proposes to speak in Utica, and challenges discussion. If so, I trust he will meet with Beriah Green. I think he would find an opponent such as Roderick Dhu found in Fitz James. No man, as a speaker, can scorch, and scathe, and blister, like Beriah Green. If he would only meet Mr. Davis, and do him the same justice that he did the agent of the Colonization Society—Mr. Danforth—some seven years ago, I would be satisfied. Such a perfect rout you never saw. Danforth has never passed this way since. He dislikes Green worse than he does the 'niggers.'

You had a good Convention at Boston. I was pleased with your account of it. C. C. Burleigh did you good service; he is capable of it. 'Old Essex' meets soon. I shall be with her in spirit. Noble men and women! Truth has sifted the chaff out. May she keep on sifting, till she leaves none among us who can compromise with slavery for gifts from a corrupt priesthood or depraved politicians. Ever and faithfully yours, J. C. JACKSON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 20, 1841. FRIEND GARRISON:— You will allow me to address you by the above endearing appellation, although it is some time since I have seen you 'face to face.' It is that distance sometimes intervenes between congenial spirits, but principle will survive. I have not had the pleasure of perusing the columns of the Liberator every week since I left the 'Old Bay State'; yet have endeavored to keep the temperature of my thermometer at least up to temperate heat; and to do this amidst icebergs requires some little effort. There are a great many nominal abolitionists 'about these diggings,' but we have long since proved the truth of the old adage, that 'it is not all gold that glistens.' Abolitionism in the abstract has become so popular, that it has attracted abolition.

various other considerations, with which they have bound themselves, and constituted a body-guard similar to an Egyptian mummy with his thousand and one 'ba's,' as 'birds always flutter when they are hit,' I am inclined to think your darts sometimes touch them under the fifth rib. I hope you will continue to fire low, for I find a great disposition on the part of your enemies to lodge—or, as a member of the New-Hampshire Legislature expressed it, 'Squat a little.' This practice is so common among them, that one discharge will do good enough.

I saw a burlesque account of the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the N. Y. Herald; and as that paper represented it as a meagre affair, I once concluded that it must have been a large gathering; and as the report they gave of your speech was anything but favorable, I at once concluded that it must have been one of your happiest efforts.

There is one thing which has always appeared strange to me, and that is, that you should be allowed to advocate the cause of human rights! And it is amazing hard that those opposed could help themselves. I suppose they have come to the conclusion, that what cannot be cured, must be endured.

In this city, I find there is one copy of the Liberator taken, (by a colored man of course.) He informs me that himself, father, mother, and four brothers and sisters, were originally slaves. Two of them gave leg-bail for security, and the other five were purchased by Gen. Harrison, and immediately received their freedom. This colored man says he has taken your paper many years, and holds it dearer than any other.

About a hundred U. S. soldiers have a rendezvous near our boarding-place, and it is really amusing to see one of their number armed cap-a-pie, marching in front of the door from morning till night. I told him, the other day, that I thought it must be, that those within were great cowards, if it required a guard to keep them from running away.

I never pretended to be much of a non-resistant; but, I must confess, I could not be very much tickled with a feather, or charmed, with the sight of blood and carnage. I think, since people have had time to take the sober second thought, there is not quite so much fight in this vicinity. It is generally believed that McLeod will be released, and the responsibility thrown on the British Government. The doctrine of the age seems to be, that peace principles do not apply to individuals, but nations; and if we can get McLeod released, and thus throw off individual responsibility, we may hope for an amicable adjustment of our difficulties.

Q. IN A CORNER. ABINGTON, June 19, 1841. FRIEND GARRISON: At a recent meeting of the Abington Anti-Slavery Society, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That every true-hearted abolitionist will carry out the principles of anti-slavery, although they have to forsake their party politics and sectarian views—yes, father or mother, brother or sister, houses or lands—and count their own lives but dross, for the purpose of moving on in one unbroken phalanx for one common object.

Resolved, That the great body of the professed church and ministry of the northern States, by their open hostility to, or silence upon, anti-slavery, prove themselves to be lovers of popular applause, more than lovers of humanity—of self, more than of God! Resolved, That we believe the late attempts of those clergymen, who have been instrumental in re-establishing the Colonization Society, is to perpetuate the system of slavery, and silence anti-slavery efforts in their churches.

can, or naturalized citizen; Robert Vesseron, from Paris; Madame widow Petit, and two young ladies, her daughters; P. Guimberteau, a Frenchman, stock-monger; St. Hilary, a Frenchman; Madame Covilla, dressmaker, with three young children, girls, and Marie, her brother, a sail-maker.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Columbia, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at Boston about 9 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in the unprecedentedly short passage of twelve days and five hours from Liverpool. She brings papers from that city to the 4th inst., and London papers from that city to the 3rd. The most important news by this arrival, is the capture of the Bogue Forts and the city of Canton by the British forces. The cause of the re-commencement of hostilities has been the Emperor's refusal to ratify the treaty entered into between Capt. Elliot and the Chinese Government, at Canton. The Canton Press says, that 'everything wears the appearance of a protracted war.'

The general appearance of the crops in Europe indicated favorable harvest. The cotton market at Liverpool remained in a very dull state. One of the Engineers of the Acadia Drowned—On Sunday evening, coroner Shute was called over to East Boston to hold an inquest on the body of Robert Simpson, one of the engineers of the Acadia. On Saturday night, about half-past twelve, he left the Maverick House alone, to go down to the steamer; but as he did not get aboard, and was not seen during Sunday, it was supposed that he had probably stepped on the edge of the wharf for a purpose of nature. Verdict—accidentally drowned. He was quite a young man, and much respected by his companions. He was buried yesterday afternoon.—Boston Post.

By the census of 1810, ascertained at the Department of State, the number of insane and idiotic reported in the United States, is 18,181; the population is 17,013,370, which gives one insane person to 990 inhabitants.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR. The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Millbury on Monday, the 5th of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock. The meeting of the Society will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the Executive Committee are requested to meet one hour previous at the same place. The interests of the cause now more than at any former period, demand that there should be a full delegation from every town in the county, of faithful abolitionists.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. The annual meeting of the Plymouth Co Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Plymouth, on Wednesday, July 14th, 1841, in the meeting-house. Rev. Mr. Parkman, of Dover, N. H. will deliver the annual address. The meeting of the Society will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the Executive Committee are requested to meet one hour previous at the same place. The interests of the cause now more than at any former period, demand that there should be a full delegation from every town in the county, of faithful abolitionists.

BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Communications for the Secretary may be left at 25 Cornhill, or 32 Washington-Street. Donations received by the Treasurer, J. Southwick, 14 Blackstone-Street, or the Secretary, Chestnut-Street, near Brannan's Baths.

MARRIAGES. In this city, on the 16th inst. by Rev. G. H. Black, Mr. Adrastus L. Fowley to Miss Henrietta Patrick, 10 o'clock. Mr. T. H. Beman, Mr. Simpson H. Lewis to Miss Susan M. Jackson.

DIED—In Lynn, May 17th, Ruth Ann Estes, aged 26 years. As a bird to its sheltering nest, When storms on the hills are abroad, So her spirit has flown from this world of unrest, To repose in the bosom of God; Where the sorrows of earth never more May fling o'er its bright agonies, Where, in rapture and love, it shall ever adore, With a gladness unmingled with pain; And its thirst shall be slaked by the waters which spring, Like a river of light, from the throne of the King.

Table with 3 columns: State, Yrs., Absent. Lists various states and their respective years and absent counts.

On the Report of the Twenty-Five First. Lists names of individuals and their respective years and absent counts.

Irish Sympathy. We acknowledge, with much pleasure, the receipt of £1 from James Haughton, of Dublin, in aid of the suffering widow of the lamented Lovinoy.

Slave secreted on board the schooner Marmion.—Capt. Smith of the schooner Marmion, which left this port yesterday for Baltimore, when he got near the Balize, found a slave belonging to Mr. G. W. Pritchard, secreted on board his vessel; and on investigation, he found on him a pair of pistols and a bowie knife stained with blood, and \$200 in gold. He immediately turned back to Orleans and delivered the slave and money to his master. It has since been discovered that a Mr. John Lewis, who is now in the prison of the 3d Municipality, was the means of securing the slave on board the vessel. A warrant is about to be issued for the arrest of the slave, and a further investigation may explain by what means such an amount of money came in the possession of the negro, and why the arms were bloody.—N. O. Bulletin 24th inst.

Murder and Piracy. The city of New-Orleans, on the 5th instant, was thrown into an extraordinary excitement by the following circumstances: The ship Charles, Capt. Gorman, of Bath, Me., left New-Orleans on the 1st inst. for Bordeaux, with a cargo of lumber and staves, and with thirteen passengers, and a crew of thirteen men, making in all twenty-six persons. On the morning of the 4th, the master of the low-boat Tiger discovered a ship about eighteen miles from a point called the Light House, and presuming from certain indications that she was in distress, he directed his vessel toward the place where she lay, and on boarding her found her to be the Charles, with all her sails set, with the exception of the jib, which was cut loose. Not a soul was on board, and on examining the decks, spots of blood, having the appearance of being recently shed, were seen on the starboard side, together with several handkerchiefs. A small pool of blood, flowing toward the scuppers, was visible on the larboard side, and on the outward part of the vessel traces of the like nature were apparent. The cabin presented a scene of confusion; not a vestige of clothing or luggage was found—even the bedding of the captain, crew, and passengers had disappeared. A few bottles which had contained porter, and the necks of which were knocked off, were found on the table.

The captain of the Tiger, after having ascertained the situation of the ship, put out to sea, and cruised about some five or six hours, in the hope of discovering some clue to the fate of the unfortunate passengers. At the distance of ten miles he picked up a boat belonging to the Charles, and containing a dog, said to belong to one of the lady passengers. Finding nothing to clear up the mystery, he took the Charles in tow, and arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 5th. Of course, these extraordinary circumstances gave rise to conjectures innumerable. Some of the most extraordinary and extraordinary topics of conversation for the day. The Charles was visited by thousands of people, anxious to gratify their curiosity. The general opinion appears to have been that the crew rose, murdered the captain and passengers, and escaped in one of the boats which was missing.

Two Volumes now published—Price only \$2 per Volume. TWO HUNDRED PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HOLY LAND, together with many of the remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; representing Sacred Historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters. The Landscape Scenes made from original sketches taken on the spot, with interesting letter-press descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings, and of numerous passages connected with the History, Geography, Natural History, and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures; compiled principally from the notes of the LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLES, Second series. This day published by SEXTON & PEIRCE, 133-1-2 Washington-street.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11. Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Views in the Holy Land. Second series. When the first series of these 'illustrations' appeared, we felt constrained, from a cursory glance at them, to recommend them to attention. Now we are yet convinced that the recommendation was premature. Some of our best and our most judicious critics have been dispassionately and not without reason; but with equal justice might we speak lightly of every volume ever prepared by human skill. No work of man is perfect. So far as we know, there is no evidence of ill design in the compiler of these illustrations, or that he dealt unfairly with our authors, or with his purchasers or readers. And if he has been less judicious in his selection of subjects and pictures than he might have been, in the opinion of his critics, yet he stands in no very singular predicament. Who is it that never fails in judgment? Our opinion of the utility of this mode of presenting knowledge of the Bible is unchanged. A multitude of readers will be attracted by the 'pictorial illustrations' to volumes that contain a vast amount of biblical information, hitherto accessible only to a very limited class in the community; and they will gain much knowledge of scriptures that had otherwise been hidden from them forever. We have looked over this 'second series' with great interest, and a strong conviction that it will contribute materially to the increase of scriptural knowledge, to the edification of believers, and the confutation of infidels. We are, therefore, sending our 'series' at least, were placed in every family library of the land. June 25.

POETRY

From the New-York American. HUE AND CRY AFTER A LOST DAMSEL. HALLOO! a lovely trust maid is missing from her home;

THE PRESIDENT.

Speak! for thou hast a voice, perpetual Sea! Lift up thy surges with some signal word, Show where the pilgrims of the waters be,

REFORMED DRUNKARD'S HYMN.

'Oft our steps have been astray, Reeling on the drunkard's way, Spreading round us woe and death,

THE HISTORY OF A LIFE.

Day dawned. Within a curtained room, Filled, to faintness, with perfume, A lady lay, at point of doom.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Epistolary Correspondence. The following copies of letters, addressed to two of our anti-slavery friends at Nantucket, having been put into our hands, we venture to give them an insertion in the columns of the Liberator, feeling assured that none of the parties will object to the liberty we take.

DEAR FRIEND: My sister has transmitted to me a copy of the kind letter, in the name of the Committee of the Fair at Nantucket, you addressed to me. You and my other anti-slavery friends rightly judged that an expression of sympathy and approbation on your part would be thankfully received by me.

DEAR FRIEND: I am glad to hear that you are so much interested in the cause of the oppressed. It is a fact that the world does not now receive an unwelcome truth with any better grace than it ever did.

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Slave States and Free States.

The Philadelphia American has recently published an abstract of the agricultural statistics of the U. S., of which the Cincinnati Philanthropist gives the following summary or general view. The columns are so arranged as to show the difference between free and slave labor.

Table with columns: Slave States, Free States, and various agricultural products like Wheat, Rye, Corn, etc.

By estimating the value of the products here enumerated, it will be seen that the balance in favor of the free States is not less than one hundred million dollars; and yet this table does not exhibit more than the unimproved and unproductive part of the soil.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, May 5

Dr. Lushington presented a petition, signed by the planters, merchants, members of the council, &c., of the island of Antigua, praying for the abolition of the slave trade.

Yesterday the great Christian petition was presented to the House of Commons, praying for the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones, the transported traitors, and also for a general pardon to all imprisoned political offenders, in England and Wales.

The loss of men in war between the years 1802 and 1813, in St. Domingo, Calabria, Russia, Poland, France, Spain, Portugal and Germany, including the maritime war, contagious diseases, famine, &c. amount to the dreadful sum of five million, eight hundred thousand!

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BOYS' SUMMER HATS

BOYS' Summer Hats, Caps, and Belts, &c. in great abundance at all prices. Please call and see our purchases. W. M. SHUTE, Agent, 173 1/2 Washington-st., a little north of the Marlboro' Hotel.

Fashions for 1841.

The latest English and French Fashions of Combs, of Combs, and of styles of dressing the hair. To be had at JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Goods Store, 21 Milk-street, April 16.

A. S. JORDAN.

No. 2 Milk-street, First Store from Washington-st.

Cheap Wholesale and Retail

COMB, POCKET-BOOK, FANCY GOODS, AND PERFUMERY STORE.

Shell, Horn, Metallic and Ivory Combs, every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles, Genuine Perfumery, Cologne, Hair Oil, &c.

COUNTRY TRADER

Country Traders will find a large assortment of S. JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk-street, at very low prices.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRINTS

There are now 4000 excellent Anti-Slavery publications, that the circulating library system probably the most effectual and least expensive mode of spreading the whole subject before the people.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Rev. Mr. Fairchild, Pastor of Congregational Church, South Boston.

THE VESTRY SINGING BOOK.

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THE LIBERATOR.

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