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VI. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI.---NO. 32.

ENGLAND.

From the Ipswich Express of Jan. 5.

American Slavery.

day evening, the Council Chamber was on Thursday evening, the Council Chamber was used at the hour appointed for the meeting.

Y. Collins first spoke, and at great length mande the history of the origin, rise, progress, and set prospects of the Anti-Slavery Society, and set of the country, there was no land where so expression existed. That oppression was invested of the country of oppressions in the world. But he put truety of oppressions in the world. But he put truety of oppressions in the world. But he put truety of oppressions in the world. But he put truety of oppressions in the world. But he put truety or any other, analyze the system of set the country or any other, analyze the system of set of the country. It fear. In England he heard people and the set of society, he might say there was oppress in the asked, was there a man or woman all Lagland, who could, before the eyes of the company, be placed on a table and sold with eattle?

Mould public opinion in England sustain in taking another, stripping him and salved all in taking another, stripping him and salved and the settle of the set of society, he might say there was operate, be placed on a table and sold with eattle?

Mould public opinion in England sustain all and all in taking another, stripping him and salved all taking another, str and would public opinion here sanction a man hairs a child from the bosom of its mother, and hairs a child from the bosom of its mother, and sage it at the auction block, or transporting it will be a consider the again? No, no.] Were there laws in Engather would hang one man for certain offences, at the would hang one man for certain offences, at the consider of the same offences in an art. Why, on the Statute Books of. Virginia, we see? I offences, the commission of any one risk would hang the black man; and in the emission of only three of which, the white man and caffe death. [Shame.] Fifteen of the crimes the wolk supend the coloured man between sich wolk supend the coloured man between classes were ground to the dust—the over-presidenting indeence of money crushed them to sake. But when he spoke of this appression, what aft is compared with American Slavery, which would three millions of human beings to the very and shat them out from the hopes and consolous of the Gospel, closed their minds against a saledge of Jesus Christ, and took from them the child. I have overnment that they, should be inions of the Gospel, closed their minds against a seeled of Jesus Christ, and took from them the debt and if they had the Bible, they had not sethify to read it, for it was contrary to the principal of the government that they should be instead the seen in the light of the truth were analysis proportion would be gain strength to sai is shockes, until at length they would be as the forest the blaze. Ten years ago, the subject of these was first discussed in America; previous that the hideous seven-headed monster, 'America is contained,' had taken possession of the public of la the Southern States the slaveholders took the potent their slaveholding institutions, and many insimuated to the Northern districts that we shall wise the slaveholders took as the state of the Gospel, judges, and every class, ansiers of the Gospel, judges, and every class, ansiers of the Gospel, judges, and every class, ansiers of the Gospel, judges, and every class, and the lawyers, ansiers of the Gospel, judges, and every class, and the lawyers, and the lawyers, the state of the government and the state of the government of the forest man, and he appealed to the piety of elad to-come out and show that it was the duty the country to give the slaves their freedom, indef shaping them to Liberia when the germs of ext preume implanted in their breasts. Instead fought massistance, however, he was denounced necessare distributed in their breasts in Instead fought in assistance, however, he was denounced and almost all the publits. (Shame) because that the almost all the publits. (Shame) when the free as well the states that the publits. (Shame) when the states that the publits. (Shame) when the states that the publits. (Shame) the states that the publits. (Shame) the states that the publits. (Shame) the states that the publits of the free as well require the Anti-Slavery cause, and sympathized in a sustained the slaveholder. They had negro is in this churches, the coloured man was not have to shat the Lord's table with the whites, is small the Lord's table with the whites, a small the endeavoured to throw off this licebs, he was sent to Liberia! (Shame.)—withstanding the wealth and influence of the p. M. Garrison and his friends succeeded in jug that influence; but the spirit of the soas inquence; but the spirit of the so-red. Every class, even in the free states, est in slavery; for there was hardly a hich a number of persons had not emiand to the South, and every year they sent to a stations of to the minister, a sum of money.—
For had millions of dollars invested in slavery, a nechants of the South purchased, their goods that cir, and when unable to pay for them, mortisable alares to the New York merchants. has been slaves to the New York merchants.— he was one reason why the free states mobbed the schoolst and why they chassed George Thompson, his county, from town to town, and made him from America to save his life. Mr. Garrison de-send that the minister who went into the pulpit to make the price of slaves in his pocket, was really to be a minister of Christ. Hence the sal indepence of the country was against him. as at the minister who went into the pulpit to act with the price of slaves in his pocket, was act with the price of claves in his pocket, was been to be a minister of Christ. Hence the party of the country was against him.—
If clay to be a minister of Christ. Hence the property of the country was against him.—
If clay the property of the churches where a country was a property of the churches where the property of the churches. When the principles in good faith. Upon this, other was the price of the churches. When the following his the thrown out of the churches. When the following his the thrown out of the churches. When the following his the thrown out of the churches. When the following his the thrown out of the churches. When the following his the thrown out of the churches. When the following his the the price of the American Anti-was the same of the price of the American Anti-was few laymen in Boston to form a society was a few laymen in Boston to form a society was the price of the American Anti-was few laymen in Boston to form a society was the price of the American Anti-was few laymen in Boston to form a society was the price of the American Anti-was few laymen in Boston to form a society was the price of the American Anti-was few laymen in Boston to form a society of the price of the American Anti-was few laymen in Boston to form a society of the price of the pri

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

475,000

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1841.

giving more than a sketch of his discourse. He claimed freedom for the colored man and an equality with the white; contended that the system of American Slavery was a system of funder, and read the following extract from Fowell Buxton's works:—

'The Slave Trade between Africa and America and Inaulty subjects to the horrors of Slavery 120,000

And murders

| And murders | And | And

was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor for the use of the Hall having been proposed by Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Cook, of Foundation-street, and adopted, the meeting separated.

the saint of fiberty all over the world. (Cheers) it country they read the history; tell and the country. The gentlemen on the bench had come from a distance, from America, from the atmosphere of liberty; from that country which they always regarded as the land of love and happiness, to bring, not the glad tidings that slavery existed in America. (Hear.) They had come here, and he was sorry to think that they should have found individuals in this country lacking sympathy with them in their great efforts. (Hear.) He was sorry that he saw no dissenting minister, or clergynan-of-the Church of Eagland, or those who had always led the was in the cause of liberty, now present. What could be the cause of liberty, now present. What could be the cause of liberty, now present. What could be the cause of liberty, now present. What could be the cause of liberty, and the statement of the country lacking sympathy with them in their great and liberty—the because of his present of the country lacking sympathy with them in their great and liberty—the because of his present of the cause of liberty, and the sympathy of all tens Eagland, or more allowed to the country lacking sympathy with the special properties and the sympathy of all the sympathy of all true Eagland, or an or considered in the country lacking the sympathy of all true Eagland, or considered the season. Surely, it uppersed to the event of break and the sympathy of all true Eagland or considered with the Society in America on the order of the sympathy of all true Eagland or considered the season. Surely, it is uppersed to the country lack the sympathy of all true Eagland hearts and minds. He would repost that the regreted they had not the influence of the country lack the sympathy of all true Eagland hearts and minds. He would repost that the regreted they had not the influence of the sympathy of all true Eagland hearts and minds. He w

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 558.

again until the regular session. We have it not now, and I am quite sure that all reasonable men will justify us in adopting a course to enable the House to get at the business of the country, by postponing the determination of that matter until the next session, when in doing so, we have for the present avoided the invidious Rule of the last House, and lost nothing.

AGENTS.

Maire.—Jas. Clarke, Neyne;—Edward Southwick, Angueta;—A. Soule, Bath.
NRW-Hanraura;—Davis. Smith, Plymonth;—P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Misford.
Vernoor,—John Bement, Noodstock:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg;
Mastachuserts.—Wh. E. Kimball Topefield;—Moses Emery, Nest Newburg;—C. Whipple, Newburg;—Isaac Stearns, Mangeld;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Sangus; W. S. Wilder, Fitch-burg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josish V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Full River;—J. B. Sanderson, New Bedford;—Wm. Handerson, Hancerson, Hance

st nothing.

The Southern ultarists and their Northern disc The Southern ultarists and their Northern disorganizing allies are chargeable with the delay in business and consumption of time suffered by reason of this discussion already. They have attempted to impose an invidious Rule upon us, which at all times and under all circumstances we are bound to resist, by voting, if not by talking. They consumed in debate nearly all the time occupied in that way, and when repeatedly voted down, moved reconsiderations, and by the most contradictory changes over young an unsettled the decisions of the House; while nearly all the whig members from the North were opposed to the 21st Rule, and determined to the last to vote against it. They would not be provoked into a debate at this session, but contented themselves with silent votes.

a debate at this session, but contented themselves with silent votes.

Noticing that nearly all the papers at the North seem to have fallen into the error, that the 21st Rule was wholly or partially adopted again, I consider it due to the people of the North, as well as their Representatives, that this impression should be corrected, and the facts placed before the country, and I therefore ask those who have made such representations, and are willing to have the facts known, to publish this statement, or the substance of it.

I think the following positions can be sustained:

1st. That the 21st Rule of the last House, commonly called the Gag Rule, is not now a Rule of the present House of Representatives, nor is any part of it in existence.

present House of Representatives, nor is any part of it in existence.

2d. That the Rule, and proposition substantially the same, have been five times rejected, and not once adopted by the present House.

3d. That there is now no Rule existing which can properly be called an abolition gag, as the old one was called, because the Rule which superseded the one is a Rule for the timilation of business generally, places all petitions and papers foreign to the business of the session on a footing of equality, is different in principle and operation, was adopted for a different reason, and to accomplish a different purpose, although it still prohibits those petitions with others.

SETH M. GATES.

From the Salem Register.

Love's Labor Lost.

The following extracts from the Boston papers refer to a case which will interest many of our read-ers. The writ of habeas corpus was sued out, we understand, at the instance of Joshua Upham, of

HABLAS CORPUS CASE.—Slavery preferred.—A colored girl, named Rose, was brought before the Supreme Judicial Court on Saturday, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, sued out in her behalf by those vigilant enemies of slavery, the abolitionists. Ellis Gray Loring and S. E. Sewall, Esquires, represented to the Court, that Rose came on from Mobile as the hired servant of Mrs. Eliza M. Ticknor—that at Mobile she was a slave—that being under 14, she was not adequate to make her election between slavery and freedom—and that therefore the Court ought not to regard any choice she might make, but let her free, willy nilly, on the ground that one who preferred slavery must be incompetent to settle the specific of the results.

The Judge, however, thought fit to examine the girl as to the inclination of her mind, and she stated it to be her desire to remain with Mrs. Ticknor, and return to Mobile, where she should see her brothers

it to be her desire to remain with Mrs. Ticknor, and return to Mobile, where she should see her brothers and sisters.

Judge Wilde, expressing the opinion of the Court, said, that the girl having made her election, the only question was, whether she was competent to desc. It did not seem clear shat she was under fourteen. Her appearance indicated that she must be fifteen or sixteen—and her answers during the examination showed her to be sufficiently intelligent to know what she preferred. But even if she were under fourteen, there was no analogy between the ages fixed by law as that at which a minor can choose a guardian for himself, and the age at which sufficient intelligence may be exercised upon the point how at issue. It was not a question of time, so much as of capacity. And the girl appeared capable of a sound choice, and having exercised it, the Courtsaw no reason for interfering with her decision. She was therefore ordered to be discharged, and wenther way with Mrs. Ticknor, much to the disappointment of those who thought themselve better friends to her than she was to herself, and presenting a spectacle of the triumph of natural affection over the deep instinctive impulses to freedom—Courter.

The Atlas says:

The Atlas says:

The Atlas says:

The girl was exam ned by the Judges, and expressed her decided wish to return with Mrs. Ticknor, by whom she had always been well treated; she said that she was very much attached to Mrs. T's children, and that she wished to go back to Mobile to see her brothers and sisters.

Ske was ordered to be discharged, and upon being asked by Mrs. Ticknor whether she would go with her she took up her handle and left the Court.

with her, she took up her bundle, and left the Court

with her, she took up her bundle, and left the Courthouse with her.

The abolitionists appeared to be much disappointed and surprised at the above decision. They would probably say that any one who chooses slave ty rather than liberty is incompetent to decide. But there is nothing in the law which can prevent any one from going to the South, and making a slave of himself, if he wishes to do so, and is of legal capacity. Rose has probably as much mind now as she will have when she is thirty or forty years old. All the circumstances upon both sides were fairly presented to her, and her decision was based upon a full understanding of the facts of the case. One colored person attempted to induce her to remain, by depicting to her the horrors of slavery, but without success.

The girl above alluded to, came to this city last.

by depicting to her the horrors of slavery, but without success.

The girl above alluded to, came to this city last
year with Mrs. Ticknor, who is a native of Salem,
and whose custom it is to spend a few weeks of every warm season with her mother and other friends
residing here. During her previous visit, an attempt was made to obtain forcible possession of
Rose, and prevent her returning to Mobile. Being
on her way thither with Mrs. Ticknor, having been
put into a separate car, on the Eastern rail-road, she
was missed on arriving at Boston, and could not be
found for some time. It finally appeared that she
had been seized by a colored man, and locked up in
some place near by, against her wishes; and when
discovered, was in great distress, and much terrified
from fear of being separated from her mistress and
friends. Her anguish was so excessive when separated, and her joy so great on again finding Mrs. T.,
that she was permitted to proceed without further
trouble. Rose has never forgotten the fright she experienced on that occasion, nor forgiven the black
man who has haunted her imagination ever since,
and whom, she insists, she has once at least seen
during her present visit, beckoning her to approach
him. Poor Rose has had but little peace here from
fear of being again foreibly seized and hurried away
into concealment. She appears to be very happy
with Mrs. Ticknor and her children, and no inducement it would seem could prevail on her to part with
them. The husband of Mrs. Ticknor, who is not
now here, is a native of Massachusetts as well as
the lady herself, and does, we venture to say, treat
Rose as tenderly, and would resist any injury done
to her, while under his charge, as strongly as any of
those gentlemen who have made themselves so kindly officious in this business. Would it not be as
well for them, whon next they take so strong an interest in other people's affairs, to ascertain first the
wishes of the object of their sympathy?

should call the best prompted of the control of the

The Slave Trade between Africa and America annually subjects to the horrors of Slavery 120,000 And murders 255,000 Annual victims of Christian Slave Trade, 375,000 100,000 Annual loss to Africa,

Annual seitins of Christian Silver Trabe, 255,000

A for this, area Mr. Batter, it has part of the state of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control, where we have been always to the phatation of the control, sharey was not phataton of the control of the contr

True Spirit of Slavery.

A Mr. C. S. Griffing of this State, gives the following account, in Zion's Watchman, of a slave-holder towards his slaves. The martator says, 'He is accounted one of the best in the country, yet he treats his slaves with unnecessary severity.' The person who relates these things was eye-witness to what he states.

It is another strong proof of the wickedness, hypoerisy and hard-heartedness of slaveholders, many of whom make the loudest professions of democracy and Christianity. When such demons rule, 'the people mourn.'

e mourn.'
This is but an isolated instance of the cruelty and This is but an isolated instance of the cruelty am inhumanity of slaveholders; but one out of the millions of their 'peccadilloes.' Yet there are those among us who are the debased servants of just such monsters, who obsequiously do their bidding in get ting up and carrying on mobs for the suppression of the freedom of speech, or for the puntshment of one who does an act of benevolence.—Ohio Justice.

ting up and carrying on mobs for the suppression of the freedom of speech, or for the punishment of one who does an act of benevolence.—Oho Jurora.

One of the slaves, having incurred the displeasure of the oversee, he prepared himself, and went where the negro was at work, with the intention of whipping him. The slave, knowing his barbarity, resisted, caught a pitchfork that lay near him. This prevented the whipping for that time, and the negro ran away; but in a few days returned, and took his place with others at work on the plantation. The demoniac disposition of the overseer, however, was not satisfied; he thirsted for hourn blood; and, at the first opportunity, he caught, and proceeded to glut his vengeance on the miserable victim of his cruelty. First his feet were tied with a strong cord, and he was placed upon a hogshead, and the cord passed around the same, and again fastened around his neck, thus drawing as near as possible his head and feet together. His back was divested of its exanty clothing, and the torturing lash applied until the flesh was literally whipped from the bones. The blood flowed freely from the wounds, covering the blood flowed freely from the bones. The blood flowed freely from the wounds, covering the hogshead, and more than a gallon was believed to his erun upon the ground. His cries and groans were piteous indeed, yet failed to affect the leart of the infamous being who plied the lash until he feared nature would bear no more. To prevent morification, and assist in healing, salt was sprinkled on the lacerated parts, which produced more exquisite suffering than even the lash had done. Faint and thirsty from the loss of blood, he begged

From the Boston Daily Times.

From the Boston Daily Times.

David Ruggles.

Mr. Editor: Sir—I read with satisfaction your remarks upon the infamous decision of the dough-faced Court which dared to degrade the dignity and pollute the robes of justice by acting as the dirty pander to a rich and soulless corporation. I have looked with reverence to the statues of Massachusetts, as to a sanctuary where no unworthy influences could prevail,—where the rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, might come with equal condience and find an equal measure of justice; and I regret that this high confidence in the impartial justice of our Commonwealth should be impaired by a single instance of corruption and gross perversion of right, even in the meanest of our Courts,—but when such cases of iniquity do occur, it is proper that they

Commonwealth should be impaired by a single instance of corruption and grass perversion of right, even in the meanest of our Courta,—but when such cases of iniquity do occur, it is proper that they should be spread before the public and receive a righteous rebuke.

One of the Grecian sages pronounced that government the most perfect, in which an injury inflicted upon the humblest citizen was regarded as an insult to the whole community. Our own laws are founded on the same principle, and it is the business or the people to 800 that the principle is never vislated in favor of wealth or power, or respectability of any sort; for it is by degrees that the foundain of justice becomes poisoned, and its purity can be preserved only by guarding, it with jealous care from the slightest infusion of wrong, under whatever pretence. It is an aggravation to the wrong te plead that the sufferer is a person of insignificance—is possesor ignorant—or of inferior understanding—or even black. True justice is BLIND to all these circumstances, and is he makes any distinction, it is to protect the rights of that class of the community whose poverty, or weakness, or color, renders them more frequently the victims of oppression.

I would beg to state, with regard to Mr. Ruggles, who, on Account or His co.co, was ejected from the cars, and abused and robbed without redress, that he is not an 'insolent negro,' but a well educated man, of gentlemanly appearance and manners, and of a zeal in behalf of his race which would be considered priseworthy in a white man. It is this zeal which has led him to put himself forward in vindication of what he conceives to be the rights of his face, by which he has suffered much persecution and injury of various kinds, which he has borne with the spirit of a marty. That he possesses talents of no common order is easily proved to those who will examine the pages of the 'Mirror of Liberty', a New-York magazine of a high order, of which he is the sole editor. With such a man I cannot but sympatize, and I can

Resolutions of the Moundanck Association

Resolutions of the Monadanock Association.

Whereas, nearly one sixth portion of the inhabitants of this nation are held in slavery by their fellow-men; and whereas, oppression is forbidden by God, and his judgments are denounced on oppressors; and whereas it is the special duty of Zoin's watchmen to give warning at the approach of evil, and 'in any wise to rebute their neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him;' and whereas we have learned with pain, that several churches and ecclesiastical bodies in the South, instead of laboring to renove this evil from among them, have attempted to justify it by the word of God, notwithstanding they must know that it has sleeady been the means of withholding the Bible from the slave, and degrading him to a state of heathen ignorance; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That as individuals and as an association we feel called upon to lift up our voice against this state of things, leat we may be supposed by our silence or indifference to countenance it.

2. That in the opinion of this Association, no man

silence or indifference to countenance it.

2. That in the opinion of this Association, no man has the right to ensiave, or hold and treat another as property; but that the practice as it exists in this land is a heinous sin against God, which like all other sins ought to be immediately repented of and abandoned.

abandoned.

3. That it is derogatory to the character of a christian and a man; and that we earnestly entreat all who are involved therein seriously to reflect on their position, and to let the oppressed go free.

4. That we regard immediate emancipation to be both the duly of the master and the right of the slave, safe, practicable, and for the best interest of them both.

them both.

5. That we regard it the bounder duty of ecclesisstical bodies in the free states to bear a solemn testimony against slavery in our land, and to labor with Southern Christians in relation to their conduct

as slaveholders.

6. That we earnestly and affectionately recommend to sister Associations, and the churches under our charge, to take this subject into prayerful consideration, and adopt all Christian measures for the removal of slavery from the church and the world.

7. That we approve of the resolutions which the General Association have from time to time expressed; and would suggest the propriety of remonstration with the General Assembly of the Preshyterian church within the United States, and with the Ecclesiastical bodies under their care, upon the impropriety of tolerating such evils as grow sut of this system of oppression.

Attest: Z. S. BARSTOW, Clerk. Stoddard, May 19, 1841.

SCOTLAND

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SCOTLAND.

Spirit we to touched but the major and the second of the seco

to bunt the abolitionists as the game of the forest. Recognise men to be christians who hold slaves, and who are thus sustaining a system which impiously violates every precept in the decalogue, and they, in return, will allow you to condemn that system as loud and as long as you please; because an admission has been made which will fortify their

tem as loud and as long as you please; because an admission has been made which will fortify their conscience against every argument, however forcible and pointed.

In the last *Free American,* the official organ of the secoding party in New-England, the Committee find the following sentences, which they extract of from an editorial article in that paper:—'That there are now some real followers of Christ, who hold slaves, (I) we have no manner of doubt (!) and for such we would feel the affection that becometh us as brethren.' (!1!)

For a society professedly organized for the abolition of slavery, thus gratuitously to apologise for slaveholders, and thus reconcile man-stealing and Christianity, has undermined the ground-wprk upon which this superstructure was to be based. The original anti-slavery principle, which the seceders are gradually laying aside, has been the fulcrum upon which the anti-slavery lever has rested. The danger which now threatens all that is pure, all that is vital to their cause, is two-fold—opposition without, and sedition within. The unfinished ship, as she rests upon the stocks, with her ribs exposed, and without synmetry, form, or concliness, offers no reward to boolless marauders, who prowl for prey; she is only a fit object for the passing boys to exercise their skill in throwing stones. But when its be is launched—her hold stowed with a valuable cargo—her canvass spread—her pendants floating, and colors flying, and with her commanding, loity, and sublime appearance, is sailing upon the bosoun of ithe ocean before the breeze of heaven; it is then that she becomes an object worth capturing by pirates without, or by mutineers within. So it is with the anti-slavery cause in America, which, fron its commencement, has been oposed by every religious sect, and, by turns, made the football of every pointied party. But now since public opinion has become so modified upon this question, that every one is compelled, however opposed to them in his own mind, to assent to one or all of its princi

pirates and political buccaneers; but she is too well armed for them to make an open, direct attack upon her. They have recourse to stratagem. Mutiny on board is encouraged. While those who are true to their original objects are fighting in self-defence, the ship necessarily becomes more exposed to the attacks of senemies without. Thus it is with the anti-slavery cause, now exposed and attacked on all sides. Thus it is with Garrison and his faithful band, who, by the irresistible affinity of principle, have joined the ranks of freedom, repudating every party badge, or sectarian distinction, and who will, it is confidently hoped, follow the cause of she slave through flood and fire. Bravely have they contends od—nobly have they withstood a thousand wary artifices, to seduce them from their course—and cheerfully have they suffered in the cause of their enslaved countrymen.

'Tempt them with bribos, 'twill be in vain;

shield, constitutes the unpardonable sin sgainst artificial society. We are sorry to believe that these things live on the other side of the Atlantic. Such twists of society will, we confidently hope, be one day set straight. Meanwhile, however, we desire to publish anew our maxim, if it be not already sufficiently understood, that we readily co-operate with all men, whom we have reason to believe sincere, in giving effect to a principle which we approve. They who refuse to unite with men in carrying out a principle which they love, simply because on other matters there may be little sympathy, are, in our judgment, compulsionists, whatever they may profess. They would have an establishment if they could, and an inquisition as an appendix to the same.

The Great Western made her homeward trip in 14 days, having arrived at King road, Bristol, on the evening of July 3d. She was retarded by easterly gales and heavy fogs, which continued 9 days.

At Rotherham, near Sheffield, on the 5th of July a small vessel was launched with about 150 person on board. No sooner did she touch the water, that she rolled over, and the whole number were plunged into the stream. The cries of the drowning wer horrible, and were answered with shrinks of front persons were drowned.

The Reformers have gained 36 seats, one of which is in a Welch country, and two in Scotch counties and the Tories have gained 72 seats, of which 32 are in the English counties, three in Scotch counties, and one in an Irish country.—Chronicle.

A fellow named Morgan, at Waterford, fired three charges of slugs among some children who were shouting down with the tories before his door, do ing the recent election excitement. Three of it children were fatally wounded, out of eleven, who were hit. Morgan was fully committed for trial.

The Queen of Hanover died on the 26th of June The King had dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, fo its stubborn resistance to his projects.

Galignam's Messenger says that Madame Catalloi not dead. She was in excellent health on the 25th o Jane.

The Rev William Dawson, a well known and very popular clergyman, belonging to the Wesleyan Meth-odiet Church, died suddenly on the 33th June; he was in the 63th year of his age.

The Sovereigns of Spain, Portugal, Great B, and Turkey, are all under 23 years of age; an three former are females.

[COSTINUED.]

Mr. Pillsbur. I advocate this amendment because I would have something done to open the opes of the abolitionists to their true position. I do it, because some of your best abolitionists in this State, not being connected with churches, have not had the importance of the nature of leaving a proslavery church so much before their minds. It is true that you have some sterling abolitionists in the churches—I would have something done to open their eyes. Though good and true, they are in a pro-slavery position; a position that they will not remain in when they perceive that it nullifies their anti-slavery indusence and efforts. I wish the world to know that we mean what we say, and therefore I proposed the amendment, trusting that action would fullow more certainly upon the passage of the resolution, if so amended. In taking such action, we ought to do it openly. An opinion once prevailed in the Sandwich Islands, that if a man should eat with his wife, it would be the destruction of the island. It was one of their superstitions to think so. But when Christianity began to enlighten them, man after man overleaped the bounds that superstition had set, and all the islanders looked on and saw it. The island stood—they could not help seeing that, too. So it will be with regard to coming out from these pro-slavery, anti-christian churches. Let wheever does so, do it in the sight of all his fellow-men. It will then be noticed by all, that no pestilence or destruction follows. We have seen the good results of this course in New-Hampshire, and I hope we shall have them here.

Mr. Gulld of the sourse in New-Hampshire, and I hope we shall have them here.

pestilence or destruction follows. We have seen the good results of this course in New-Hampahire, and I hope we shall have them here.

Mr. Gulld of Worcester said it was no trifling thing to be a consistent abolitionist. When a resolution similar to this was brought up in Wrentham, I did not feel as if I, being a Methodist, could act up to it. Conference might send a pro-slavery minister. By acting up to the resolution, I should not be able to pay or hear him, and the oconsequence would be, that I should be expelled. I could not then see my way clear to do right, irrespective of consequences. But at the last meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, I saw more clearly. I felt it my duty to speak to my minister, and to tell-him that I could not support him to do as he told me he would do, invite a pro-slavery minister to his pulpit. Till then, though I was an abolitionist, and had, as I thought, been faithful in remonstrances and warning, there was no trouble—every thing I did was done without giving offence, or producing any effect for the better. But no sooner had I taken this step, than I found it was like letting out a rattle-snake. Churchr and minister were all stirred up in opposition to the cause. My induence they declared was gone. Mrs it so? Why then such an outcry of Infield — Stop him? The fact was, I had just began to make any little influence I bad, felt. I found it was a great trial to carry out principle slaithfully. So did my companion too, but there was no other way, with so clear convictions as mine were, Since then, I have felt it to be my duty to go out and speak to the people of the true nature of Christianity, and the pro-slavery character of the churches and ministers who have struck hands with the slaveholders—who discipline the abolitionists, and who yet call themselves the church and minister wo have struck hands with the slaveholders—who discipline the abolitionists, and the opening of the prison doors to those who are bound. I soon found there was no place to be had for a meeting.

When I was making up my mind upon this sub-When I was making up my mind upon this subject, and trying to ascertain my duty, I placed myself in the slave's stead. I appealed as a slave to the church and to the ministry. They were dumb. I asked myself—'Is this the church and ministry of Christ?' No! No! was the answer of my soul—And we have got to go further than this, biethren and sisters. Are we willing to come out from the flashions of the world? Do we care for the good of mankind more than we do for fashion and popularity? Am I ready to forsake all that I have for the regeneration of a world groaning in wickedness? We must go on, and not go back. We misst not leave our holy station. When new organization did it, pro-slavery applaided. No! we must preach and act out the truth.

was clear—we should never leave our respective churches till we had done our duty faithfully in them. He had begun, and perhaps by the dext quarterly meeting might see reason to adopt the resolutions.—He meant to bring the subject directly up before his church, in order to give them a fair trial. If it was fruitless, then he should see his way clearer to withdraw. He had alrearly drawn up a little paper, in which he had told his church that he was reflecting upon the subject, and considering what was his duty; meanwhile he remained to agitate it among hem.

we were aware her character demanded such a step. It was hard, but he believed it was duty. I do (said Mr. C.) look upon the church, in the attitude in which she now stands, with her sword drawn against freedom and justice, as the greatest obstacle to reform. I am not afraid of the church destroying my influence. It is the fears he has of the influence of these who have proclaimed her pro-slavery character, that makes all this outery of infield. Had it not seem for the fear the Jews had of his influence, our Saviour never would have been curcified: and so in our day, his followers are persecuted when their influence is felt, in the vain hope of destroying that which persecution and misrepresentation does but increase. That individual who takes the highest aground he can find, should maintain it, however few men keep him company. Few as they may be, their good influence will tell to the happiness of millions to all eternity. They are not few, if they will come down to simple truth, but enough to affect the destinies of the whole land, even in this generation. The higher position they take, the more they will be able to effect. If they ascend 100 degrees, pro-slavery will be obliged to mount 10. I have seen men who, in an anti-slavery town, were reluctantly witnessing the efforts of abolitionists, that would, upon being removed to a pro-slavery town, actually take twen against their will and knowledge, by the exhibition of truth. Now, you who have this power, but ive.

Ms. Forn of Abington thought, that it might be,

Mn. Fonn of Abington thought, that it might be, some of us had not done our duty heretofore, and so the subject was not clear to us. His mind was in a state of doubt. He had been in the church 40 years. When he first entered, he thought her very pure. He had altered his mind. So of the laws of the land. He had thought them sacred almost. He did not think so now. But if he should sunder his connection with the church, it would affect not him self alone. His sons and his sons in-law ought to do the same, for the same reasons that he did. What connection with the church, it would affect not him self alone. His sons and his sons in law ought to do the same, for the same reasons that he did. What then would become of the children of those who had families? Must they grow up without instruction? Without the privilege of the Sabbath school? I have often agitated the subject of slavery in our church. Sometimes it looked encouraging—sometimes it looked dark. Our minister is good as far as he goes. I have heard him say, he was not opposed. But then the church disapproved. I keep telling the church the the church disapproved. I keep telling the church is their daty, but what todo next I know not. It is dark to look forward, and dark to look back. Religion is the only thing needful, and I pray we may so act as to honor it. I do think there are many in the cause who have not been born again, but then it is the same thing in the church; so we see that we ought to go by principles, and not by men. In our church there are but very few who are abolition sist. They find it an irksome subject. They would be willing I should have as much of an abolition spirit as I chose, if I would but keep it to myself.

Mr. Gulls. I sympathise with my brother's feel-

willing Labould have as much of an abolition spirit as I chose, if I would but keep it to myself.

Ma. Gulls. I sympathise with my brother's feelings of pairy at the idea of a separation from his church, but not with his doubts. He speaks of the privileges of instruction? Has it a hallowed instruction given by those, to whom this great subject of the claims and duties of christianity is irksome. I have a brother who was superintendent of the Sabbath school in Walpole. He talked to the children of the dreadful fate of the poor little slave children at the South. He taught them their duty on the subject, till it appeared that such a course displeased Mrs. Bigelow. He stopped—and has now fallen into the army of new organization. We made an exertion to secure good instruction after that, and go's Sunday school of 15 together. My boy came home rejoicing. I was delighted with the instruction he received. Yet we were not obliged to pro-slavery for it.

Wendel Phillips. When I have remarked the conduct of Northern men, and the ease with which they become slaveholders on being tempted, I have been of opinion that their course is to be attributed to the bad influence of just such Sunday school education as this. The fathers and mothers of the present generation are perhaps answerable for much of the evil that exists, in having left their children to its influence.

I istoned to brother Collins's argument; but

When I was making up my mind upon this subject, and trying to ascertain my duty, I placed my self in the slave's stead. I appealed as a slave to the church and to the ministry. They were dumb. I sked myself—'Is this the church and ministry of Christs' No! No! was the answer of my soul.—And we have got to go further than this, bigthren and sisters. Are we willing to come out from the fashions of the world? Do we care for the good of mankind more than we do for fashion and popularity? Am I ready to forsake all that I have for the regeneration of a world groaning in wickedness? We must go on, and not go back. We must preach and act out the truth.

Ma Richards, of Andover, enquired what would be the duty of a teacher connected in many way with the pro-slavery influences of the country. Such a one might be willing to make the serifice required by the readultions, as far as he was personally concerned, and to have his place of worship in his own room; but would it be exerting a good influence on the youth under his care?

Des. Trazer of Braintree. The more we look at it, the more we see that this business is of the last importance to the cause—to this region of country—to the world. It will be a great trial to go through with even, to those who wish these solutions to go into effect. Let us be firmly settled in our own minds. It is better not to vow, than to vow and not pay. Every one who adopts these resolutions, tough the colleng, the doors of the Sabbath School will be closed to their instruction. Another thing. It is said, 'Blessed are the peace makers, But we shall in this be called peace-destroyers. We have now indeed something to think of. If any should not two feel determined to fake this step, the door is always open, and they can follow hereafter.

A Gentleman from Walpole, (whose name could not too secretained,) said that he should not oppose the resolutions, though the could not say he was prepared to adopt them. Something, it was plain, must be done, though he was not prepared to say what the door is alw treen, Well—I allow one sould take time. But here is a brother who has taken time. It is for him to take action next. Let him think over in his own mind what slavery is, and his duty will become p ain. He will no longer furnish the slaveholder with his most efficient weapon of defence—the countenance of a northern Christian.

He meant to bring the subject directly up before his church, in order to give them a fair trial. If it was froitless, then he should see his way clearer to with draw. He ind already drawn up a little paper, in which he had told his church that he was reflecting upon the subject, and considering what was his duty meanwhile he remained to agriate it among them.

Mr. Day of Walpole. I want to say one word to the brother who asks whether it would have a bad influence on the youth of his charge. I say no. It would make them as or myilling to be in connection, with slavery as he is himself. Some of the brethren seen to think they must give up public worship—Why, have they any thing to hinder them from assembling for worship whenever they please? Once in three months, the Christian Society in Walpole meets; and within the less three months, the church there has excommunicated three of its members, and as many of its members have excommunicated the church. When the first Anti-Slavery Society was formed there, it had 32 members. Soon they increased to 75 nominal members. New organization reduced them to 25, but these are the right sore sholtitonists. The minister told me he did not think it was the place of ministers to preach them place of ministers to preach them? I want to hear from all of you how it is with you in regard to the cause with us, the meeting-house and vestry are both shut, and such abolitionists as are mechanics lose their employment, as their opposers get their work done elsewhere, where they never got it done before.

Mr. Carriers have a description of the subconditions and the subconditions and the common senses is their place? Is it to oppose all these movements, and throw obstacles in the way of a man who does to hisk it is his place to preach them? I want to hear from these who still held on to their corrupt churches. They were perhaps holding back made the doubt, whether free statement of their feelings and their objections might not subject them to the charge of cowardice and pro-slavery. He tho

thers. It has given the right hand of fellowing that the progeny of hell, the Colonization Society to completes its guilt by declaring that the tensor of colored church members shall be indiminable aleveholding States! How Indicrous, and It has horrible is that! Here is one recognized a mean pricesthood—and yet his evidence is refused the pricesthood—and yet his evidence is refused the pricesthood—and yet his evidence is refused the pricesthood—and yet his evidence is refused that a white person, lest it should have a tendency a unchattelize his race! As for the Society of Irak the fathers did well, but the sons have suffered a unchattelize his race! As for the Society of Irak the fathers did well, but the sons have suffered a society to take a pro-slavery position. The shoulders are satisfied with it. They do not as we discipline permits or forbids the holding of sin They only wish to know, the are against it as holders are satisfied with it. They do not as two on their side.

Now what is the position of those local two his continuous is the position of those local two which is on the side of slavery? Look only the fruit of slavery, and it will furnish grounds for decision. Slavery refuses to recordine as any but property, beings 'created in the image of the property, beings 'created in the image of the property. So (he claims) is his brother when he brand upon a barrel of mackerel. Why? I have property. So (he claims) is his brother when he hard the burning irons! Suppose there were not have considered to it? Not at all! Are they as should suppose, would frighten all beholders, he these denominations look on—and are they have should suppose, would frighten all beholders, he has dead of the good Samaritan? Far were! The not only pass by on-the other side, those who have stricken at the bloody spectacle? No! Ds a protest against the deed? No! Are they are prices's and Levite's position, as exhibited in a parable of the good Samaritan? Far were! The not only pass by on-the other side, those who have in the price

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We have been talking of the duty of abolitime We have been talking of the duty of abolibrat I want men to feel and act as Christians. Arelia how can we remain any longer with bodies, shi when tried by the scripture test of love to Gold love to man, are surely anti-christian? If them not christian bodies, why are we with then, rata-ing their piety before a jeering world? Let an be deceived by those who wish to pacify us. The is no descript they are not continually precises. ing their peece who wish to pacify us. To is no deceit they are not continually pracising when it pacify us. To is no deceit they are not continually pracising when it pacify us. They dread this strict adherence to surpciples. They know how mightly will be itself they will pretend to be very much abolitomether feelings, if they can avert this decisive and by so doing. But are they really in favor of impact of the disternancipation? No! Do they assert the material to the total to the decisive and the sarve Christ, while assisting to degrade and each those for whom Christ came? Yes! And it is us, as christians, to degrade our religion by asing the same idea? No! Suppose a metal christians, deeply impressed with the important evangelizing the South, the whole Southagiving it the Bible without restriction; what we the members of that meeting be called? Fit for lam! and for the same reason, the abolitomes called so.

The examination of the whole matter many

giving it the Bible without restriction; what so the members of that meeting be called? Fit for ham! and for the same reason, the abolitions called so.

The examination of the whole matter makes pro-slavery of the North show even more hides than the slavery of the South.

Another thing should be considered in judget these bodies—namely, the age in which we This is the nineteenth century—this is repulse America! Remember that the whole county declared from its first settlement, 'All men are free and equal.' Yet there are men to be fost plead ignorance in behalf of slavery, and that prize for slaveholders on the ground that they is not had light. Not had light? When the structure of our government is based upon the structure of our government. When I think so mot merely as republicans but as christians bedoubly ridiculous is the plea of ignorance! In have the revelation of God in their hands, and exhibition of slavery before their eyes! Oh, we await with the reliable to the substitution of the substitution of the substitution of the substitution of slavery is not contented their claim, and receive too, the countenares professedly religious denomination! The feasing change of the substitution of the substitution of the substitution of the substitution of slavery is not content is minimum, and in the substitution of slavery is not content is minimum, and the substitution of slavery is not content is responsible in this matter. L

Our missionaries can distribute tracts and has the very presence of Juggernaut, but they can so at the South—and these bodies know it igernaut is merciful in comparison with the loch of the South. But these bodies have all down and worshipped that idol. Let me wan that if you come out from them, you will lost be be at a lost the south and the south set it? You be branded as infidels, disorganizers, fastist, be not daunted by this clamor. We ought the be not daunted by this clamor. We ought the test of the set ignatised by them; for they cannot coment us fill we are as bad as they. We shall proud to be called infidels by the faithless, if ever blameless and irreproachable you may be, may look to be forsaken of your friends and bors, if you refuse to fellowship their productions of the set of t

(To be concluded.) A child was nearly strangled in Illinois, fime since, by a snake which had coiled a neck.

She is openime to some the same to see bodies know tracts and Bibles to the same to see bodies know tracts and Bibles to the same to see bodies know it! Jar ison with the Midica have all fall. Let me warp, you will lose rebear it? You warp, fanatter 3 We ought to destroy. We should he faithless. He let you may be, ye friends and seif p their pro-slave han the Master hey all forsook he hey all forsook he hey all forsook he a difference is adaism. Christ we please. In a quirement to gas a primer to person to the same track to person to person

y be the doctrise one will deny be strengthen pro-with humself. If

RIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1841. De Election in Ireland -- O'Connell.

HELIBERATOR

BOSTON:

by morning, in twelve days and a half from the morning, in twelve days and a half from the by the following letter from our attentive adent, it will be seen that the tor as that the tory has succeeded in defeating the on of Ireland's distinguished cliampion, O'Con-test list, happity, he has been returned to Par-ty, the men of Meath. The friends of tem-sers in this country, will be delighted to read Mr. as account of the manner in, which the Dublin repassed through the terrible ordeal of

Dustis, 16th of 7th mo. 1841. FRIESD-I avail myself of a few me Best files, that our people have passed through an it'il thee, that our people have passed through the ser sery ordeal, as regards their temperance prin-ing passed it, I trust, unscathed. Our city has a se theatre of a contested election. Rich and a romagand old, have been plunged into all the a romagand old, the politics. The hopes of the see rised to the highest pitch in the early e of whom was the or O'CONNELL and then again dushed to dbr. the ultimate success of the opposite party tires that this, they have stood their ground chirack all this, iney have stood their ground ber as fran in temperance as before. I con ther, my friend, I see cause of great gratula the Many of as trembled at the ordeal, when sabered colden times — when we thought of

per per het, and drunkenness, and we per per het for these occasions; and we will be per population withstand the tempta-But we were weak and faithless! They cool it! A few drunkards were seen by some est see one. Never were so few committed he who has fought and struggled so hare the fiberties of the people—excluded from that He is, so far as Dublin is concerned; but, er counties-so anxious are many constitu Various causes are, assigned for the defeat i Various causes are assigned as the various to his position in the temperance cause—to the spread er, how is this? I answer, little if any lea a fre handred public houses have been closed, and ecopiers of these, almost to a man, would have But, surely, it is a noble triumple to be on such grounds. To his credit, be it said, of support, he stood firm to the total absti disappointed. It was emphatically a straggl dear and cheap bread-between Wee tra sopoly; but the people could not exercis ote, because he has a few more guineas, o M sunid barbarous custom, which pronounce

Belifid not take up my pen to write about political transmission of think lam more and more convinced how this occasion, I exercised my franchise. I but it was because I did not feel my mind sufclear of a new apprehended duty, to abandor one-viz, that of opposing monopoly, and t Science union of church and state. - But there is that is wrong-so much of excitement-s that misrepresentation—so much of swearing-meth, in fact, of every thing that is at variance in the pure and peaceable christian spirit of the

age regularly, and spoke, and sympathized with ple; and it is delightful to see how ready they a drink in the principles of peace and genera see has done for them what governmen alike mighty and irresistible.

fall should sell thee that many parts of our coun-plet should sell thee that many parts of our coun-y sate been made the theatre of serious broils. The space was a superated by the success of the expansion, and plunged in the vortex of political ex-cesses, have rushed into scenes of riot and turbuz, which are sickening to read of! Doubtles isk they are right, and that the end justifies means; but, I trust, some of us are drinking in us of the impossibility of there being feelings of or order pre-eminent, where a life-taking gov nd sets the example to the people, o lity of human life.

The wit have heard, ere this, from J. A. Collins out fin for addressing the Irish in America, on the set of sizery, by their own countrymen here obsequence of the elections, there has, an yet, been stashing done; but this I know, that, if ou bave strength to carry the matter fo bee, redy to call on their brethren amongst you, to see with the oppressed, and to have no fellowship

thanks will be made to abolish it.

Dotor Maddee has to returned from his African
purey He has suffered much from the climate.

Be tracked poor Learning of the control of the climate. hed poor Jeremie's lucation on his return, tw by the he had breathed his ast. Doctor M. apconfident that he (Doctor M.) has put an end t tery on the Gold Coast. He issued a proclamatio the shres there, informing them they were free nithey were not slow in availing themselves o terights. He says that Jeremie did much good one his short sojourn as governor of Sierra Leone Denie M. is also in possession of much information sepering Liberia—which is, I believe, far from fa

Gee. Pilkington has returned from South America at lear brings bad accounts of the extensive em-plement of British capital in the the working of mines by slaves there.

Licese this hasty scrawl-I took up my pen to tel unerly of the glorious triumph of temperance here Cordially thy friend,

RICHARD ALLEN.

The Gar Law.

We have placed on our first page, a Letter from be Bea. Seth M. Gates, member of Congress from to se ingeniese and elaborate attempt is made ditionists to the adoption of the Congres al Gag Law of the present session, on the ground they are no longer a prescribed class, as such an place classes of the people are subjected to may rule! We admit that, in one paint of view, in successive defeats of the slaveholding power, a House of Recognition. the House of Representatives, in attempting to sir as linear of Representatives, in attempting to small test satisfularry politions for special and exclusive test as the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of th opted solely to prevent the agitation of the abolition in the District of Culumbia. It ogle of shedute despotes extended in its ogle of shedute despotes extended in its se: We are sorry to see a man like Mr. despecing to spologize for the atrocious deed Belligerant England.

Free om, in a private letter, says-

I should love to be at your Charden-street meeting, and at New-Bedford, Nantucket, and Millbury I have a fancy to see Nantucket, but cannot now.

I should like to see Collins, and hear direct from
Scotland and Ireland. But old England I have a

dread of. She is a terrible nation. How formidable is her knowledge, skill, riches and fertility! And all concentrated and controlled by that diabolical mil-itary arm! All the streams of her power running is that one channel-fight! Her commerce is fight-her law, fight—her literature, fight—her RELIGION fight -she is all fight. Force and compulsion grin out on the face of all her systems. Poor Scotland loves to fight, but she does not want to encroach and invade like J. Bull. Ireland loves a row, but has no desire to conquer and control by arms. England has the national spirit of both. They are 'subject' na-tions, as well as 'subject' individuals, in common with their proud 'subject' English fellow yassals. don't want to hear from England-Scotland and Ire-land I do. Yet, dear Garrison, they have not many whole, free characters there. This It is degrading. A man would quit itfree-souled man would rebel, if Christianity did not lead him to 'be subject,' &c.; and if he had Chrisfignity enough, that would lead him to rebel agains the church, till he should be a martyr that way. don't wonder at the number of martyrdoms and rebel executions that have occurred in that little tyranny. -Here we have a chance to be free, and there is nothing to hunt us but the mob.

Case of David Ruggles.

The conduct of Justice Crape, in giving his legal sanction to the dastordly assault and buttery upon the person of Mr Ruggles at the New-Bedford depot by the conductors of the railroad train, is, in our vie unspeakably strocious. Below is Mr. R's account of

Lynching in New-Bedford. *

JUSTICE HENRY A. CRAPO AND LYNCH LAW MR. EDITOR-In consequence of the misrepresen tations which appear in the New-Bedford Mercury, and other venal priots, purporting to be a report of a trial which took place before the Police Court in that town, on the 19th and 21st July, I send thi communication, that the friends of humanity may be informed, that the action was brought agains prisoners, Jas. A. Crocker, Benj. West Charles R. Sisson, and Peter McCollum, alias Peter Doland, for inflicting an unprovoked assault and battery upon my without even a hope of convicting the though the evidence was rendered conclusive against by the testimony of John Witherell, and on other of their witnesses, who stated that they took part in committing the assault and battery. The action was brought for the purpose of compelling the pany to explain, under oath, the object of their pre ended rule and their fraudulent practices upon the public, that I might be better prepared to proceed against them in a civil court of law. It was not av pected that Justice Henry A. Crapo would be capa ble of doing otherwise than he has done. Even Judge Spooner himself has sheltered (it is believed by al npartial minds) the micions of that rail-road co ny from the just penalty of the law, when a suit wa brought against them for a similar outrage inflicte upon the person of Shadrach Howard, of New-Bed ford. It was hardly to be supposed that his honor self being a stockholder in said company, and ther fore lawfully rendered incapable of occupying the bench of justice under such circumstances. In rela rendered it the greatest farce I ever witnessed. giving his opinion, he declared his ignorance of the law in the case, and, of course, adhered to the author ity of Judge Lysch. His honor admitted, 'If w stop here, these persons are convicted '-but according to ignorance, no assault and battery had been committed, on the ground that the plaintiff should have sul mitted to the rule of the rail-road company; when had been shown by the practice of the the testimony of their President, Joseph Grinnell, that there was no rule known to exist according to their

books, or by the directors of the company.

Mr. Grinnell testified as follows: 'The agent of the company, by the advice of the committee, made the following regulation:

'Passengers who go in the cars of the Tauntor New Bedford branch rail-road, will take such as may be assigned them by the conductor.

WM. A. CROCKER, Agent.

January 1st, 1841.

Deponent said, this regulation was made to render the passage pleasant and convenient to passengers and the public. It has operated very beneficially. The rule or regulation separates the drunken, dirty, ragged and colored people from the others.

CROSS-EXAMINED. I myself think color alone offensive—that a colored man should be put in the cars with the dirty and in-toxicated; and if I was going to, Boston with my family, I would not go in the same car with a colore I once knew a colored woman to be annov ed by drunken sailors, and the conductors put her in a car with me. [Query-Must not the woman have been highly honored, to sit in the presence of such

small potatoes!']
But, seriously, according to Mr. Grinnell's testi mony, the servants of his rail-road company are a gang of pickpockets or highwaymen. One of these from all persons who apply at the ticket office for a passage to Boston. After receiving the money, and persons are scated, search is made to find an object of prey. If a person is found guilty of wearing a col ored skin, he becomes a virtim of plunder, and must crawl into the 'Jim Crow' or dirty car, so called, o become a subject of lynch law! Defenceless per-sons are in great danger, when travelling on the New Bedford rail-road to Boston, or from Boston to New Bedford, of being robbed, assaulted and lynched, at the bidding of his hired pimps.

It is not long since a respectable female, going

from Boston to New-Bedford, was most grossly in sulted and assaulted by a raffian in the dirty car where she was compelled to sit. He crawled through a window from another part of the same car, and the conductor permitted him to remain, without affording he defenceless woman the least protection!

In relation to my own case, it is proper to sta

that, when an appeal was made to the passengers by the conductor, to know whether they would counte nance or second the outrage upon my rights and per son, there were but two present, in a company of 60 or 70, who were sufficiently tainted with ruffinism to urge them on. Rev. John M. Spear was present, and, for the manner in which he protested against the assailants, and the undaunted magnanimity which he evinced on the occasion, he deserves the gratitude of

event true-hearted friend of human rights.

I trust that the friends of equal rights in New-Bedford will remember, that Justice Crape holds his of fice of town clerk by the suffrages of treacherous co ored men and spurious abolitionists.
Yours, for Truth and Just
DAVID

th and Justice, DAVID RUGGLES. Fall River, July 24, 4841.

"In The article on our first page, from the Salem Register, in relation to the trial of a slave case in this city, is in its spirit and purpose highly disgraceful, and deserves some severe animadversions, for which we have not room to-day.

The report of the Treasurer of the Mass S. Society is on file for insertion.

Norfolk County A. S. Society The quarterly meeting of the Norfolk Co. Anti-Slavery Society was held in Weymo, th, in the Rev Mr. Perkins' meeting house; on Thursday, the 21st of July. Notwithstanding the busy season of the year for our farming population, the meeting was well attended by delegates from various parts of the coun-

ty. Ame a appointed, reported the following resolutions, th n of which occupied the day, and made a solumn impression upon the minds of

Resolved, That any association, whether political religious, in this land, which justifies the existence f slavery, or spologizes for it, or counives at it, o n be regarded as anti-republican and anti-christian

nd treated accordingly.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends of religio and liberty (and we hereby solemnly pledge ourselve each to the other, to the slave, and to God, to the per r public countenance, to any man claiming to b ninister of the gospel, who refuses, in his ministe character, in his public ministrations, and in his pri vate intercourse, to bear a foithful and uncompromis ing testimony against slavery and all its abettors.

Those who participated in the discussion Messrs. Phillips, Collins, Garrison, Pillsbury, Guild, Thompson, Thayer, Richards, and others. On mowere laid on the table for further In the evening the following resolution was

mittee, and, after some remarks from the mover, an from Messrs. Phillips and Collins, was ununin comes back to their native land, and to this meeting those faithful advocates of the slave, who have recent

ented by Mr. Garrison, in behalf of the business c

present, and to whom die and tave, who are now present, and to whom die and tavery cause is a deeply indebted for their long tred services.

The meeting then adjourned size die EDMUND QUINCY, President

J. V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec. Middlesex County Society.

The quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County A 3. Society was held in Chapel Hall, Acton, on Tues day, the 27th of July. The occasion was one of deep interest. The following resolutions, reported by the business committee, were ably discussed by Messrs Garrison, Collins, Hawley, and Abb, Kelley, and th first four unanimously adopted. The remainder were laid on the table, to be taken up at the adjourned meetirg of the Society.

Resolved, That this Society would cordially re Society in Middlesex county, the payment of at leas one dollar into the treasury of the latter, during th resent year, in accordance with the plan adopted a last annual meeting of the National Society; and learns with satisfaction, that the Executive Commit ne at New-York have engaged the services of our in defatigable friend George Foster, to carry this plan nto operation throughout the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the abolitionists of the United

ates should make the most strenuous exertions t fill both houses of Congress, at its next session, with District of Columbia, and protesting against the adssion of any new slaveholding State into the Union especially as there seems to be little cause to doub a vigorous effort, the right of petition wil again be restored on the floor on which it has been so repeatedly cloven down, and the voice of the friends of bleeding humanity be heard for its deliverance from chains and slavery.

Resolved, That that part of the marriage law

this Commonwealth, which denies to the people the freedom of choice—which makes the hue of the skir crime and disgrace-which legalizes fraud or fligacy—and which ruthlessly puts assunder those whor God has joined together—is a reproach to the Commonwealth, for the removal of which all the -and which ruthlessly puts assunder those riends of purity and equal rights should petition the ext session of the Legislature. Resolved, That James T. Woodbury, of Ac-

rofessed abolitionist, and formerly among the fore cost in rebuking those clergymen who refused to giv fusing to read from his pulpit a notice of the quarterl meeting of this Society, has manifested toward our o ganization as bitter and hostile a spirit as has eve seen shown by the pro-slavery clergy of the land, and stified himself, in this particular, with the feelings

and wishes of southern taskmasters.
Resolved, That no association is worthy to be ognized as an anti-slavery or a christian churc hich gives the right hand of fellowship to slavehold ers, or to the apologists of slavery, or to any slave olding church, or to any church or association whic igninet the anti-slavery enterprise.

Resolved, That those meeting-houses, in which ersons are degraded and insulted on account of their kind, and God is no respecter of persons—under the control of an evil and wicked spirit, and while they remain so, are to be shunned by all true worshippers

Resolved, That, as the various religious the claims of justice and humanity, feeling themselves bound in all cases to support those interests to the ut ter diregard and even violation of those claims, we as compelled to regard them as the most formidable ob-stacles to the progress of the anti-slavery cause, and of every righteous and philanthropic enterprise-and that their position leaves us with no alternative but to assail them by the force of truth, or relinquish the tope of the emancipation of the slave, and the salvation of the world.

On motion of Silas Hawley,

Voted, That when this meeting adjourns, it be to convene at the Union Hall in Groton, on Tuesday, August 31, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; for the special conderation of the three last resolutions laid on the ta ble. Adjourned. AMOS FARNSWORTH, Pres.

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec. The following brief but characteristic letter was

ead to the meeting by Dr. Farnsworth : BOSTON, July 23, 1841.

Ds. Cownery DEAR Sin-I thank you for your cordial invitation to attend your quarterly meeting. It would give me great pleasure, I assure you, to meet the abolitionists

of my native county, at your good town; but exist-ing engagements will prevent me from doing so. The anti-slavery enterprise is founded on the inali-nable rights of man, and is in perfect harmony with enable rights of man, and is the attributes of his Maker.

Continue to the end, I pray you, to exhort and re buke the guilty, with earnest solemnity, taking especial care to support none in Church or State but out spoken sholitionists.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

State Meeting.

The time for holding the State meeting at Mills rapidly approaching We trust that Wore-unty, and all the western part of the Comwealth, will be strongly represented on the oc Let our friends remember that [17] the meetir continue two days. Don't forget the Pair! ented on the oce

ation from slavery, since the everth and his hosts in the Red San, is the F on which eight hundred thousand c she were true to her professions of republicanism and christianity, how would this republic leap exulting! and apathy! The very word 'KMANCIPAT troubles and affrights her; and well it may, so

She sees not—hears not—knows not—for her eyes Are covered with thick mists—she will not see? The sick earth grouns with her impricies, And Heaven is tired of her perversity!

On Sabbath evening, a public meeting was held the Mariboro. Chapel, by appointment of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, to com-memorate the glad event. A large and crowded assembly, of a highly respectable and intelligent charac-ter, was present, which was successively addressed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Ellis Gray Loring, and Wendell Phillips, who were listened to with unbroken at tention to the close. Mr. Loring occupied an hou most acceptably, in a speech replete with candor, ar gument, well-tempered zeal, and pertinent illustra gave us much pleasure to hear him expres mated and confident strain, his conviction that the tide of anti-slavery sentiment was hourly rising in all parts of the country, and in its irresisti arae would ultimately sweep away the last vest

ps rose at a hazardous period to addres an assembly in this section of the country—it being af-ter 9 o'clock—but, by the vigor of his genius and the beauty of his elecution, he easily enchained the autaken down by a friend who was present, for publidoubt, will be productive of much good to our noble enterprise, and serve among ten thousand other lar means to hasten that glorious day, when liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto al itants thereof. God grant that it may be so.

In the Lynn Record, of yesterday, is an article fro the pen of its philanthropic and independent editor, speaking in very commendatory terms of the speeches bove alluded to-a portion of which we shall trans fer to our columns next week

Reception at Chardon-Street Chapel.

the friends of immediate emancipation was held in the Chardon-street Chapel on Monday afternoon, to congratulate Mossrs. Phillips, Chap:nan and Collins, n their safe return from their visit to Europe and Havti. Francis Jackson having been called to the hair, Mr. Garrison, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements-of the Board of Managers of the Mas sachusetts A. S. Society—of the Society which that Board represents—and of all uncompromising aboli broughout the country-proceeded to express the gratification that was felt at the arrival of hese devoted advocates of freedom among us, and to give them the right hand of fellowship. lowed by Wendell Phillips, who, in a felicitous and eloquent manner, expressed the happiness he felt on finding himself once more in the field of anti-slavery conflict, surrounded by those who had continued 'faithful among the faithless' during his absence; and avowed his readiness and determination to con secrate himself to the work of emancipating his enelaved countrymen, until its completion, or life be ex owed a high compliment upon Mi discharged his important mission to England, and expressed in glowing language the abhorrence which he felt in view of the cowardly and base efforts of Messre. Colver and Torrey to blast his (Mr. C's) moral char seter in England. In his opinion, the anti-slavery artillery was now to be levelled mainly against a pro slavery priesthood and church, as the greatest obsta cles to the overthrow of the slave system. As w saw a reporter taking notes of his excellent, vet un premeditated speech, we hope to be able to give better idea of it bereafter. Mr. Collins succeeded Mr. Phillips at some length

giving an account of his visit to England, of the manwhich he had been received, of the quality o English abolitionism in the mass, (which he describ as worse than new organization in this country,
—paying a deservedly high compliment to Docto Bowring, • Professor Adam, Elizabeth Pease, Harriet Martineau, William Smeal, John Mur-ray, Dr. Ritchie, Richard Allen, Richard D Webb, James Haughton, and others, who had heartily and efficiently aided him in his mission, and who not only mendations of the triends of primitive aboli also spoke in exalted terms of the able and faithfu nanner in which our absent condittor, Charles Leno: Remond, had acquitted himself abroad, and trusted h neet with a cordial reception on his return the meeting was dissolved—much gratification having been felt and expressed by those who were present. Among the assembly, we were gratified to perceive some twenty or thirty of our sterling friends from lynn, as will as from some other places in the vici nity of Boston.

The Soirce.

on Monday evening last, at the Soirce which was given in Parkman's Hall, by our colored fellow-citizens, as a token of their sympathy and respect for ou fearless coadjutor Davin Rudelts, of New-York city. The Hall was very handsomely decorated for the occasion, and a liberal entertainment provided in sons were present—among them, a considerable num-ber of white friends belonging to the city and vicini The company began to assemble soon after 7 stock. Dr. Thomas S. Jinnings was chosen to preside on the occasion, and acquitted himself with m ability. After the bodily repast was over, then came the feast of reason and the flow of soul '-and such feast and such a flow have seldom been witnessed on any occasion. The chairman in a strain of eloquen arks, first introduced to the assembly Mr. Ruggles, who was received with loud demonstrations of applause. Mr. R. in a short speech, characterized by modesty and good sense, returned his grateful acknowledgments for a reception so unexpected and flattering, and reminded his colored fellow-citizens of the importance of their laboring to extricate them-selves from the pit into which they had been cast by slavery and prejudice. He stated that, through his instrumentality, more than six hundred slaves had been emancipated from thraldom! Honor to such a

meeting, Messrs. Wendell Phillips, John A. Collins, William Lloyd Garrison, George Bradburn, William C. Nell, John T. Hilton, Samuel J. May, and Joshua V. Himus, who were foully applauded as they ro and whose remarks were received with much apparent delight. We deeply regret that no reporter wa present, for there were many things said, 'too got to be lost.' Perhaps we shall succeed in reculin some of them to memory for our next number. 'To unexpected appearance of Mr. Bradburn, of Nantuc unexpected appearance of Mr. Braddurn, of Nantuck-et, in the midst of the proceedings, called forth a strong learst of applause from the assembly. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion, and all went joyous as a marriage hell. It was nearly half past 12 o'clock before the soirce broke up. The

on was then shining in a cloudless sky, to light the

Mr. Re ggles deserved this handsome tribute at the hands of our colored and white fellow-citizens. He has long devoted himself to the cause of his manneled countrymen with a courage which no peril could appeal, with an assiduity which has seriously impaired his health, and with a success worthy of all praise. During a considerable portion of the last two or three years, he has been almost totally blind, and is still laboring under a very serious defect of vision; yet has his spirit soured above every obtacle, and naver red and white fellow-citizens. has his spirit soured above every obstacle, and never faltered for a moment. He is in need of assistance and we hope will not solicit it in vain, to enable his o continue the publication of his spirited monthly which will be gladly received at 26 Cornhill. left this city for New York yesterday.

The series of anti-slavery meetings to be held a New-Bedford and Nantucket will commence in th former place on Monday next. [See notices.] The will be unquestionably of a most interesting charac ter. We find the following singular notice in the last Nantucket Islander:

ATHENEUM NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the proprietors of the Nantuckel Atheneum, at the lecture room, on TUES-DAY evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the following ourpose:—
'To ascertain whether the proprietors will instru-the trustees to let the hall to the Nantucket A. S. S.

ciety, to hold a meeting or meetings in, on or about the 12th of next month, when strangers, Garrison an others, are expected from abroad."

GEORGE H. FOLGER, Rec. Sec.

Meeting in Ipswich.

We have placed on our first page the proceeding f a second public meeting, held by Messrs Collin-nd Remond in Ipswich, England, in January last Had we read the report before it was put in type, we should not have printed it; for it will at once be per ceived that it is (so far as Mr. Collins is concerned. oungling and inaccurate in the extreme. So muc for the attempt to compress into one or two column a speech that occupied more than two hours in th delivery. Byron, speaking of individual fame, say it is

'To get a wretched picture and worse bust and to be a public speaker is often to get most fright fully caricatured by reporters.

Fruits of Slavery.

If there is no exaggeration in the following state ent, it appears that the planter, of Louisi, na hav had a narrow escape from a servile insurrection. Wh will they persist in perpetuating slavery at the hazar of their lives? In one moment, by emancipating their slaves, their deadliest foca would become their grate

INTENDED REVOLT OF SLAVES.—Intelligence we received yesterday by the packet steamer Clipper from Bayou Sara, of a systematized plan on the part of the negroes to rise upon and murder the whites. The news, greatly exaggerated in its repetition, has created quite a sensation in town. The plain truth in certainly sufficient to occasion serious apprehensions.

certainly sufficient to occasion serious apprehensions.

The particulars that we have received are these:
The overseer of the plantation of Robt. J. Barrow, of West Pelicians, having occasion to rise from his bed late, in one of the recent hot nights, heard what he believed to be negroes conversing in occ of the quarters. On silently approaching the vicinity, and listening, he overheard two of the slaves discussing the subject of a rising against the whites. This led to the examination the next morning of the two fellows, when they confessed the fact, and gave information that led to the arrest of several others. The alarm was immediately spread abroad, arrests were made in various plantations, and it was found by the confessions that they all agreed in the main facts, that there was to be a general rise, and that the 1st of August was the day agreed upon.

A white man, a carpenter, who lind latery done a lot of work for Mr. Barrow, was also arrested on and picton, and examined. He said he had nothing to do with the plot—that he had never said any thing to the negroes on the subject, but. acknowledged that they frequently spoke to him, and informed him all about it.

This white man, with about 40 negroes, all of whom

Accident on the Worcester Roilroad.—The train for Worcester on Monday evening was impeded in its progress, by an accident which we fear may be attended with fatal consequences. About one mile this side of Framingham, and where the road is not railed ing him from the hip downwards. No bones were broken, but we understand his wounds are of a very serious nature. Fortunately no other damage was done, ane the passengers after some delay were enabled to proceed on their journey. We have just learned that Mr. Guild was brought back to Boston and received into the Hospital yesterday.—Times.

and received into the Hospital yesterday.—Times.

Mysterious Murder at Hoboken:—An inquest was held at Castle Point, Hoboken, on the 25th ult., on the body of Mary C. Rogers, for some time known as the 'beautiful cigar girl' in a store in Chatham street, in New York; who, from the decision of the jury, came to her death by violence committed by some person or persons unknown, sufficient to cause death. The deceased had been absent from her home in New York since some time on the preceding Sunday, and appears to have burne an irreproachable character. Her body was found in the river where it was supposed to have been thrown, after the desperate act of violence was committed.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Major General George C. Wilson, mayor of this city, aged 27 years.

He died at sea, on board the ship Palladium, on the 20th inst, while on his passage to the Western Islands for the benefit of his leath. His remains were brought home for interment.—New-Losdon Gez.

Death by Lightning — During a thunder storn South Adams, Mass., on Southay afternoon, the hof Mr. Joshus Anthony was struck by lightning. Anthony was instantly killed. The fluid came di the chimney and passed through a door which Mr. was passing. Mr. A. was a member of the Society Friends.

Brig Lune, Hallett, sailed hence 7th of Februar Brig Luns, Hallett, anice hence It of Feature in Rio Janel 3th. Or neighbor and esteemed citizen, Mr. John Mackay, the house of Chickering & Mackay, was a passenge There is too much reason to fear that the was lost few days after leaving port.—Toplif s Books, Baston

A colored woman by the name of Martha Webster from N. York, was killed at Newark on Tuesday af ternoon, being ran over by a rail-road car. The actident was occasioned by her own imprudence in at tempting to get upon the car while in motion.

The ship Sea, with the statue of Washington of board, which is to be placed in the rotunda at the Capitol at Washington, was at anchor off, the Rappahanock on Sunday last.

Decease of J. G. Barb

Intelligence has been received that our late worthy colored fellow-citizen, Mr. James G. Barradors, died at St. Ann's Bay, (Jamaica,) on the 22d of June last, of the 'West India fever,' aged 45. Mr. Barba does was among the emigrants who went from this section of the country, last year, to the island of Jamaira, hoping to better his condition; but, in common with them, he soon found that he had been duped by the flattering representations that had been held out by persons in the pay of the West Indis proprietors. Two of his children died before him. His afflicted widow, with the remainder of her family, is now probably on her way to Boston. Mr. Barbadoes was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentinents of the National Anti-Elavery Convention, held in Philidelphia in 1833—making the sixth who has gone down to the grave since that period—viz. Evan Lewis, Thomas Shipley, "dwin P. AtLee, John R. Sleeper, (all of Philadelphia,) Daniel Southmayd, and James G. Barbadoes. The whole number of signers was sixty-two. Mr. Barbadoes, on his way to signers was saxty-two. Mr. paroacous, on this way to the Convention, was compelled (though in a feeble state of health) to remain on the deck of a Providence steam-boat all night, without shelter, in the wintry month of December; in consequence of which exposure, he was prostrated with sickness for many weeks and perhaps never fully recovered from the effects of it to the day of his death. So brutal, so murderous, is the spirit of prejudice in this country toward out free colored population.

NOTICES.

STATE MEETING.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Millbury,
(Worcester Caunty, South Division,) on Tuesday,
August 17, which, it is hoped, will be fully stiended,
expecially by the friends of liberty and equality in the
western part of the Commonwealth.
FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres.
Ww. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR
The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Milbury on Tuesday and Weduesday, the 17th and 18th of August, commencing at 10 o clock, A. M. The friends of immediate emancipation in all parts of the county and elsewhere, are invited to attend this meeting.

The Millbury Female Anti-Slavery Society will held a Fair fof the sale of useful and funcy articles of various kinds on the same day, the p. occeds of which will be given to the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies.

Per order of the Society, MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec.

INVITATION CARD.

The Millbury abolitionists would be gratified to receive to their plain hospitality, all those friends of the slave who may attend the State semi-annual and County anti-slavery meetings, to be held in this place on the 17th and 18th of August next. On the morning of the 17th, friends will be at the rail-road deport to conduct such as may favor us with their company to our respective homes.

Per order:

E. W. HASTINGS.

Millbury, July 15th, 1841.

COLLATION.

A collation in welcome of those of our anti-slavery friends who have recently returned from Hayti and Europe, will be given by the Millbury Women's A. S. Society on Wednesday evening, Aug. 18, after the close of the meetings. It will, we trust, be an occasion of profit and pleasure to all. Tickets 37 1-2 cents.

E. W. HASTINGS, Cor. Sec. BRISTOL COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society was held in New-Bedford on Mon-day, Aug. 2. No business of importance was transact-ed, and the society adjourned to meet in Liberty Hall, New-Bedford, on Monday, Aug. 9th, at 10 Hall, New-Bedford, on anobasy, we say where victock.

We would again urge the friends of liberty throughout the county, and elsewhere, to come up to this adjourned meeting. Edmund Quincy, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Collins, and other distinguished advocates of the cause, will be present, and the meeting cannot fail to be of high interest to all who love the cause of old organized anti-slavery.

The New-Bedford friends are prepared to accommodate all who may wish to attend, and we hope the delegates will come prepared for a too days' meeting.

WM. C. COFFIN, See. pro tem.

New Bedford, August 4.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS AT NANTUCK-

A series of public anti-slavery meetings will holden at Nantucket, commencing on Tuesday eve-ning, the 10th of August, at 7 o'clock. William Lloyd Gurrison, and other distinguished abolitionists, are expected to participate in the pro

Coedings.

The friends of freedom tender their hospitality all who may be interested to attend these meeting ANNA GARDNER, Secretary Nantucket, July 11, 1841.

ROSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

Communications for the Secretary may be left at 25 Cornbill, or 32 Washington-Street.

Donations received by the Treasurer, J. South wick, 14 Blackspine-Street, or the Secretary, Chestnut-Street, near Braman's Baths.

CHARLES T. TORREY, See'rg.

June 18.

Exhibition---Smith School.

Exhibition—Smith School.

The Annual exhibition of the Smith School will take place on Wednesday, August 11th, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M. Parents of the pupils and all others, who feel an interest in the intellectual improvement of the colored population of this city, are respectfully invited to attend. A portion of the exercises will be under the direction of the fluid Martines of the Suffolk Band have kindly consanted to assist in rendering the exhibition interesting by performing some select pieces of isstrumental music.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers.

Notice to Delinquent Suscencers.

Our subscribers, who have neglected to settle for the present volume, are reminided that the year is all ready more than half expired; and if they wish to have the benefit of the advance price of the paper, payment must be made immediately.

Agents are particularly desired to forward their accounts without delay.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, General Agent.

Died, in this city, 21st inst., Miss Phebe Perkins, a colored woman, 72. The deceased was for many years a most exemplary member of the Charles st. Baptist Church, and the remembrance of her Christian virtues will long be cherished by those who enjoyed her acquaintance.

On board dtenuboat Express Mail, on the Ohioriver, about the 1st of July, a Mr. Bishop, of Massachusetts. He had no friends or acquaintance on board. He drank some ice water, which threw him into convulsions, and he died in tyenty minutes. There were found in his pockets \$367.50, which await the order of his relatives.

At Bellows Palls, Vt., a few days since,a child aged At Bellows Falls, Yt., a low days in the said foremost five years was accidentally precipitated head foremost into a well 23 feet deep. The mother who was infeeble liealth, having a child only five weeks old, descended and rescued the sufferer, who was clinging to the wall and crying for help.

The Sabbath School Singing Book CONTAINING a selection of say and fitniliar tunes, adapted to the Union Sabbath School Hymn Book, published by the American Sunday School Union. Together with several other beautiful Hymns and Tunes, not before published. By Ass Fitz and E. B. Desrboro.

Just published by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 1331-2 Washington-sired.

Price \$2 00 per dozen, 20 ets single.

TO ANTI-SLAVERY PRINTERS.

A COLORED Pressman, (one who professes to be all well qualified,) is in west of as immediate situ-tion. Please apply to WILLIAM C. NELL 25 Cornbill.

WM. CLARE, Woodsawyer,

HAS REMOVED FROM BUTGLER TO BELERAP STREET.

July 27.

THE INTEMPERATE. BY THE LATE J. O. ROCEWELL.

Pray, Mr. Dram drinker! how do you do?

What in perdition's the matter with you?

How did you come by that bruise on the head?

Why are your eyes so infernally red?

Why do you nutter that infuel hymn?

Why do you tremble in every limb?

Who has done this! let the reason be shown,

And let the offender be pelted with stone!

And the dram drinker said, 'If you listen to me,

You shall hear what you hear, and shall see what you see.

see.
I had a father: the grave is his bed,
I had a mother: she sleeps with the dead,
Freely I wept when they left me alone—
But I shed all my tears on their grave and their stor
I planted a willow—I planted a yew—
As I left them to sleep till the last trumpet blew.
Fortune was mine, and I mounted her car:
Planters from vietne led bedrood me for are from virtue had beckoned me far. Onward I went, as an avalanche down, And the sunshine of fortune was changed to a Fortune was gone—and I took to my side A young, and a lovely, and a beautiful bride! Her I treated with coldness and scorn, Tarrying back till the break of the morn Slighting her kindness, and mortiher kindness, and mocking her fear Casting a blight on her tenderest years: Sad, and neglected, and weary I left her-Sorrow and care of her reason bereft her-Till, like a star, when it falls from its pride, She sunk in the bosom of misery and died! I had a child, and it grew like a vine: Fair as the rose of Damascus was mine : Fair—and I watched o'er her innocent youth, As an angel from beaven would witch over truth She grew like her mother in feature and form— Her blue eye was languid—her cheek was too w The seventeenth winter beheld her low! A father—a mother—a daughter—a bride!
When they had left me, I stood here alone—
None of my race or kindred was known: Friends all forsaken, and hopes all departed— Sad, and desponding, and desolate-hearted— Feeling no kindness for aught that was human— Hated by man, and detested by woman— Bankrupt in fortune, and ruined in name-And, till this hour, since my daughter went down My brow has but known a continual frown!' 'Go to your children, and tell-them the tale: Tell them his cheek, too, was lividly pale:
Tell them his eye was all bloodshot and cold— Tell them his purse was a stranger to gold—
Tell them his purse was a stranger to gold—
Tell them he passed through the world they are in The victim of sorrow and misery and sin! Tell them when life's shameful conflicts are past,

THE MEMORY OF JOYS THAT ARE PAST

In horror and anguish he perished at last."

There is a tear of sweet relief-A tear of rapture and of grief; The feeling heart alone can know What soft emotions bid it flow. It is when memory charms the mind, With tender images refined; 'Tis when her magic spells restore Departed friends and joys no more.

There is an hour-a pensive hour, It is when twilight spreads her veil, And steals along the silent dale;
"Tis when the fading blossoms close, When all is silence and repose; Then Memory wakes, and loves to n

There is a strain-a plaintive strain The source of joy, and yet of pain; It is the soug whose dying measure Some friend beloved has heard with pleas Some friend who ne'er again may hear The melting lay to Memory dear; Ah! then by magic spells restore Visions of blissful days no more.

I AM NEVER ALONE.

BY LADY JERVIS.

I am never alone—at early dawn, When the lark pours her joyous note on his When the diamond dew-drop gems the lawn, And the daisy opens her tearful eye—
I am never alone—with fragrant air,
The Spirit of the first young hour is there.

In one loud pman our songs arise— Thanks to our God for the earth and skies For the early dawn, the glittering dews, For the heaven of song, the glow of hues, For the life, the light, the love we share, Thanks, thanks! for the tho'ts of praise and

I am never alone—at warm noon-day,
When the breeze is deant by the When the breeze is drank by the scorching When the lark hath hushed its thrilling lay, And the flowers shut up their odors sweet I am never alone-beside me lies The Spirit of the wood, with deep, dark eyes.

My heart is stilled with flower and bird, My song is with that Spirit heard; Low, soft as summer's breath arise-Thanks to our God for the earth and ski For the glowing noon, the cooling glade; For the sweets of rest, the calm of shade;
For the life, the love, the peace we share,
Thanks, thanks! for the tho'ts of praise and prayer.

I am never alone—at evening's close, When the twittering birds bid earth good night, And the bat flies low in the dim twilight-I am never alone—on bended knee The Spirit of the Night-wind prays with me.

HUMAN LOVE Oh! if there is one law above the rest, Written in wisdom—if there is a word That I would trace as with a pen of fire That I would trace as with a pen of fire.
Upon the unsunn'd temper of a child—
If there is any thing that keeps the mind.
Open to angel visits, and repole.
The ministry of ill—'tis human love!
God hath made nothing worthy of contem.
The smallest pubble in the well of truth. Has its peculiar meaning, and will stand When men's best monuments have pass'd av The law of heaven is love, and the its name The law of heaven is love, and tho its name Has been usurped by passion, and profaned To its unholy uses through all time, Still the eternal principle is pure; And in these deep affections that we feel Omolpotent within us, we but see The lavish measure in which love is given; And in the yearning tenderness of a child For every bird that sings above his head, And every creature feeding on the hills, And every tree and flower and running brook And every tree and flower and running brook We see how every thing was made to love; And how they err, who, in a world like this, Find any thing to hate but human pride.

THE TRUMP OF FREEDOM. Hark! the trump of Freedom 'e sounding!
Rouse ye, freeman! why delay?
Let your voices all resounding,
Welcome on the happy day,
When the happy day, When the tyrant Must resign his cruel away.

MISCELLANY.

From the Portland Advocate and Bactist. Mr. Davis in Portland.

Ma. Engron—I beg of you a space in your columns for a few brief comments on a letter from the Rev. Jona. Davis, republished by the Advertiser on Thersday last from the Christan Index, a religious periodical published in Georgia, which I perceive, by a number now before me, is a chronicler of missionary operations and of denunciations of those fanatics, who care for the heathen at home, of sinners purchased by the blood of Christ, and of land, negroes and other property for sale.

The letter commences with some allusions to his discussion in Boston, quoting as the 'remark of many, that the gentleman from the South gave them new light upon this subject, and that they were wholly unaware before that the word of God was so strong in favor of slavery.' How much of egotism there is in this, those can judge who heard his misserably garbled quotations, and witnessed his deplorable ignorance of the location of some of the most common passages of scripture, during the discussion in this city. His error of five thousand in the population of our little city is of no consequence, except so far as it shows his general habits of inaccuracy; but his slander of the character of the Rev. Mr. Champlin, in charging him with being 'a good colonization man,' is of consequence, and we are authorized by a friend of Mr. C. to state that he told Mr. Davis distinctly, that he was not a colonizationist. He says, 'the citizens held a meeting and appointed a committee to address a note to me, requesting me to address them on the subject of slavery; I accepted the invitation and appointed Saturday, 3 o'cleck.'

The Irith is, Mr. D. came here expressly to lecture, no meeting of citizens was held, no committee was appointed, and none but the invitation of a single individual, was publicly given.

'The audience was large, filling the city hall entirely.' Mr. Neal, in his defence of the gentleman, stated the number present at fifty; there insy have been one hundred; the hall will hold twelve to fifteen hundred. 'The issue of that debate was, tha

should wrest from ten of our worthy laborers but, one sixth part of their hard earned dollar a day, all experience teaches that, ere long, conscience would tell him that he had the right to do it because he was stronger than they, and then in all sincerity he would appeal to Heaven to witness the purity of his intentions; and knowing as I do, that the Rev. Gentleman has raised himself from the 'plough tail' to the dignity of an expounder of the truth, by appropriating to himself not only one sixth, but the tekole of the earnings of his ten laborers, and is now, whilst travelling to defend his system of oppression, living on their unpaid toil, I cannot, with my old-fashioned recollections about a 'seared conscience' and a 'hardened heart,' doubt that he is now truly sincere. I do however doubt the truth of many of his most important facts in regard to the food, clothing, general treatment and the religious instruction of the slaves. And I do this not merely from the testimony of witnesses personally unknown, to me, nor even from the published records of the Presbytery of Georgia, but from the testimony of a worthy and industrious farmer in our neighborhood, who has known what lavery is from practical experience under eight different masters in the very district about which Mr. Davis undertakes to speak with authority; and who has earned for himself during his residence among us a reputation for integrity and truth, as undoubted, to say the least, as the Rev. gentleman was.

This man tells us that ignorance and hunger and stripes and nakedness are the rule in Mr. Davis' district, and that the exceptions are rare indeed. Nor did the slaves look beyond their present toil with a well-founded hope of happiness beyond the grave, for they knew God as their friend and bone-factor, only because their master and overseer cursed the minimum of the states produced to general the lecturer and to disprove his state.

or a storm.

It may be asked why was not this witness produced to confront the lecturer, and to disprove his statements on the spot? Simply because, to use a portion of the gentleman's elegant dissertation on hounds, we knew there were 'stag hounds' and we thought there might be a 'blood hound,' and we feared the 'blood hound' might bite before the 'rabbit hound' could bark.

GEO. ROPES.

From the Morning Star. Shame !

Shame!

Davis, the notorious Baptist-minister-siaveholder, who holds thirty stolen human beings in bondage as his property, and who has lately been advocating slavery here at the North as a Bible institution, authorized and sanctioned by Jehovah, in a letter to a friend at the South, says, that when he was about to leave Portland, Me., where for two days he had been engaged in advocating slavery, not less than five hundred people followed him to the boat, seeking introduction, and entreating him to remain at the North, and travel the whole land, as they believed hundred people followed him to the boat, seeking introduction, and entreating him to remain at the North, and travel the whole land, as they believed he could satisfy all that the abolitionists were wrong. Shame on such men! If slavery is authorized by the Bible, and it is right to enslave colored men (and they are as good as white men, and have just as good right to liberty) at the South, it is right laso to enslave white men at the North; and yet here are five hundred Northern men, professed friends of liberty, running after a clerical man-stealer from the South, and entreating him to traverse the whole length and breadth of the free States to advocate the divine right of slavery. How ridiculous! How monstrons! If any body, such men ought to feel the woes of slavery long enough to find out that it is not sanctioned by Heaven. Davis also says, that at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Portland, &c., he was invited and urged to preach, and that he was fairly worn out in his efforts to supply the numerous calls for his services. Invitations were also sent him, he says, from all parts of the country to come and address them. Who that has a spark of that liberty which actuated our forefathers left in his bosom, or the least love to pure religion, does not mourn over such degeneracy—ay, does not burn with righteous indignation at such recreancy to the cause of liberty and true religion? It is time for the friends of God and man to awake, and go forth afresh to battle with the monster slavery. As sure as God is just, unless we liberate our African brethren, we shall be enslaved ourselves, and that at no very distant day.

A Poor Davyeller.—Mr Robert Walsh is the

A Poor Daiveller.—Mr Robert Walsh is the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer. He abuses every Frenchman who will not admit him to his society, (see his letters relative to Thiers, etc. to his society, (see his letters relative to Thiers, etc., and lands every mountebank who condescends to sak him to drink claret. Walsh is a man of some eleverness, and had a fair reputation once as editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette. That paper was established by the abelitionists, when the famous Missouri question agitated the country. Walsh was a furious anti-slavery man; and he wrote more than any man of the day, and wrote well, against slavery, as a religious, moral social, and political sin. He has changed now; he obtains his bread by writing for the National Intelligencer, and has become a most ardent apologist for slavery. The Boston Atlas of yesterday, contains one of his letters, filled with misrepresentations of the French emancipationists, etc. Indeed, his lies have been so constant, so determined, and so absurd, in regard to every movement connected with the slavery question, at home or abroad, that people blush for the weakness of humanity when they hear his name. Poor, mercenary driveller:—Boston Times.

Remarking no on the letter of the 'Reverend Doctor Story' of Braintree, (published in the Liberator of the 23d ult.) in which the Doctor gave as a reason why he had refused to read the notice of a Temper ance meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, that it would be a desecration of holy time, (!) especially if conducted by laymen, (!!) the editor of the Christian Now we find it not in our heart to accuse Mr. Storrs of a bad motive in this strange course, but we religiously view him as laboring under an injurious error of judgment. These lecturers are not engaged in secular business in the delivery of their addresses, nor in the dissemination of the course of the cours

religiously view him as laboring under an injurious error of judgment. These lecturers are not engaged in secular business in the delivery of their addresses, nor in the dissemination of irreligious principles. They are laboring for the advancement of at least one of the graces of the gospel, that of temperance. In relating their experiences, they are telling what the Lord hath done for them. When the maniac, in the Gospel, was restored to his right mind, and clothed in decency, he was directed by the Son of God, to go and tell what great things the Lord hath done for him.

These poor inebriates were as truly possessed of demons, as was the dweller among the tombs. And now that the demons are cast out, and we see them sitting, and clothed, and in their right minds, who shall forbid them that they shall not tell us of the healing virtues which they have experienced, of God's angel, Temperance? And why shall we forbid their-speaking unto the people of these things on that day which is particularly appropriated to religious and moral improvement, and when that class whem it is most important to reach are most likely to come and hear?

If this is a desecration of the Sabbath, especially at a time when there is no interference with the regular services of worship, let some one tell us why. But Mr. Storrs seems to place some emphasis on the word laymen. Is this the trouble? Does the Rev. gentleman deem it sacrilegious for laymen to meet together on the leisure evening of the peaceful Sabbath, and speak to one another of what the Lord hath done for them? Our astonishment increases as we examine the matter. Will Mr. Storrs explain?

If this and is some neotories, who week evening of ored man of some neotories, have seen to place of laymen to meet together on the leisure evening of the peaceful Sabbath, and speak to one another of what the Lord hath done for them? Our astonishment increases as we examine the matter. Will Mr. Storrs explain?

we examine the matter. Will Mr. Storrs explain?

INFAMOUS DECISION.—Mr. David Ruggles, a colored man of some notoriety, but week brought an action for assault and battery, in consequence of having been turned out of the rail road cars on the 6th instant, at New Bedford. He bought at ticket, and went into a car in which there were three white women. He was requested to go into the car provided for colored people, but refused, and was forcibly expelled. He brought his action, and the court gave its opinion, that no assault was committed upon Ruggles by any of the defendants while in the car, which was not warranted by the circumstances of the case. Now a justice that would make such a decision should have his ears cropped. Nothing warrants a violation of the law, which it is the magistrate's duty to see enforced. Ruggles is, very likely, an insolent negro; certainly he did wrong in entering a place where he knew his presence was not wanted; but the court had to do with the legality of his act only.—Boston Times.

[17] The Times does great injustice to Mr. Ruggles. He is not an 'insolent negro,' but a respectable and the state of the case of the first that in a cleaning the first of the first that in a cleaning the first that is a cleaning the first that in a cleaning the first that in a cleaning the first that is a cleaning the first that the cleaning the first that it is a cleaning that it is a cleaning that it is a cleaning that the cleaning that th

He is not an 'insolent negro,' but a respectable and talented man. He did perfectly right in selecting a seat for himself in the car, as he had paid for it.

CHEAP RELIGION.—Says Jeremy Taylor, 'He that takes off the yoke of obedience, and unites the bands of discipline, and preaches a cheap religion, and presents heaven in the midst of flowers, and strews carpets softer than the Asian luxury in the way, and sets the songs of Sion to the tunes of Persian and lighter airs, and offers great liberty in bondage under afflictions and sins, and reconciles etermity with present enjoyment, he shall have his schools filled with disciples: but he that preaches the cross, and the severities of Christianity, and the strictnesses of a boly life, shall have the lot of his blessed Lord; he shall be thought ill of and deserted.'

in New York, have held frequent meetings for mo in New York, have held frequent meetings for more than a year, in which they have severely decounced the Public School Society, and those who act with them, in opposition to the monstrous claim of part of the public money for the support of popish schools. But when the Protestants commenced holding meetings in opposition, they were assailed by a mob, which broke up the meeting, and compelled Dr. Brownlee to retreat through the pulpit window.

Factors Grals.—The operatives in the Lowell Mills have deposited in the Institution for Savings, about one hundred thousand dollars, which they have saved from their earnings.

One of these young ladies, a correspondent of the Lowell Offering, who has been for many years employed in the mills, has lately been elected to the station of Preceptress in one of their Public Schools, and has entered upon her new duties. This is the best evidence that can possibly be given of the ability which is brought to the aid of the 'Lowell Offering.'

More Illinois Murders.—The Galena Gazette f the 8th instant, contains the following intelli-

gence:

"Latest.—We have been informed from various sources, that Daniel Driscoll, together with Aiken, have both been arrested. Driscoll had been tried and was to have been shot day before yesterday at o'clock. We have not learnt how they disposed of Aiken."

The negating office of the Rockford Street and

of Aiken. The printing office of the 'Rockford Star,' a paper in the vicinity of the murders, which had the independence to denounce those concerned in them was mobbed on the night of the 5th, and in great part destroyed.

part destroyed.

The West is Cosine. The anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, recently holden, was one of the most interesting and encouraging meetings it has ever held. It has diffused a new spirit among the abolitionists of Ohio; and they have buckled on the armor for another year's campaign against the worst of all enemies to human liberty, American storery.

A great anti-slavery meeting has just been held at Uninoville, in the Northern part of Ohio—four thousand persons were present during most of the exercises. Wine hundred wagon loads turned out to the meeting from the counties of Ashtabula and Lake.

	oulation of the Unite	3,929,826
In 1800	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	6,198,966
In 1810	and the same of th	8,431,178
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In 1840		17,068,112
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Britannia	Nov 3	in 13	12	
Caledonia	Nov 19	in 14	22	
Acadia	Dec 21	in 16	22	
Columbia	Jan 21, 18	41, in 16	15	
Britannia	Feb 22	in 17	12	
Caledonia	Mar 20	in 15	20	
Acadia	April 7	in 18	12	
Columbia	April 21	in 15	0.)	
Britannia	May 6	in 15	10	嗯
Caledonia	May 19	in 14	12	
Acadia	June 2	in 13	12	
Columbia	June 17	in 12	02	
Britannia	July 3	in 13	12	
Caledonia	July 17	in 13	01	

It will be seen by the above table, that they I It will be seen by the above table, that they have performed 19 voyages from Liverpool to Boston. The average lime occupied in these passages is fourteen days and ten hours, which, considering the tempestucous weather during the winter months, and which necessarily lengthened the voyages at that season of the year, may be said to be unparalleled in the annals of steam navigation.—Boston Transcript.

The schooled law Coal Class paid 1 is not provided to the season of the year.

steam navigation.—Boston Transcript.

The schooner Lucy, Capt. Chase, arrived this morning from Demerara, in 23 days. He reports that he transported over 100 Portuguese laborers, as passengers, from Madeira to Demerara to work upon the plantations and in other services, instead of the blacks, who have been absolved from servitude by the British Government. Captain Chase observes that these laborers were received with great favor by the colonial Government, and were supplied with food and clotting, and placed in situations to obtain immediate employment. He represents the conduct of the liberated slaves as insolent, idla and disorderly in the extreme, and that no dependance can be placed upon them for the ordinary duties on the plantations and in the trades they formerly discharged.—Portland Advertiser.

the trades they formerly discharged.—Portland Advertiser.

We are orry to announce the death of our highly respected citizen, Isaac Lawrence, Esq. late President of the Branch of the U. S. Bank in this city.

Mr Lawrence died of aggravated bronchitis at his residence in this city, after a few hours sickness. His age was about seventy-four years.—Phil. paper.

DEATH OF DR. M'NEVEN.—Dr. Wm. James M'Neven, the Irish partiet and companion of Emmett, died in this city yesterday, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Thomas Trainer is now the only survivor of the little band who accompanied Emmett to our shores, after the failure of their attempt to revolutionize Ireland New-York paper.

Mr. W- Small, surgeon, of Boston, has been expelled from the Methodist society by the superintendent ed from the Methodist society by the superintendent. The crime of which he is guilty is, we are informed the being suspected of writing the letters which have appeared in this paper signed, 'A Hatter of Priest-craft!' Other expulsions are talked of —Stanford Mercury.

TMiss Mary Newell, of Granby, says the Northampton Courier, the other day braided FIFTER variegated palm leaf hats, of superior quality, and of good size. Her sister the same day braided thirteen of the same quality and size. They commenced at half-past 7 A. M. and figished at half-past 8 P. M.

Sudden Death.—We regret to announce the Jeath of Capt. James Baies, of this town, aged 56. He expired on Saturday morning, while sitting at the break first table, with scarcely a moment's warning. The cause of his death is supposed to have been some disease of the beart.—Non-Bedford Register. Death caused by a Worm .- A man died on

Death caused by a Worm.—A man died on one of the flat boats on the New-Orleans Levee, on the 6th inst, of a disease which baffled his physician. A post mortem examination took place, and, upon examin-ing his brain, it was discovered that an insect about an inch long, known by the name of a centipede, or hundred lege, had crawled into his ear, causing there-by a most excruciating death.

Death of Madame Catalani—Letters were received in town yesterday from Milan, which announces the death of this great mistress of song. She expired at her casino, on the banks of Lac di Como, on Sunday, the Could be computed to the council of the case of the

Modern Speed,—It is a striking illustration of the speed with which despatches are now transmitted, that the news by the Caledonia was published in the next morning papers which were issued after her arrival, in all the Atlantic cities from Boston to Baltimore, a distance of over four hundred miles.

Death of Mad. Boisin.—The foreign journals an nounce the death of Mad Boisin, well known as accessful writer and practitioner of midwifary. Sh was a doctor in medicine, for many years Superinten den of the Materalie at Paris, and member of most of the learned societies in Europe.

'Why don't you come after cold victuals as usual, said a lady to a boy who had for a long time been a daily visitor for that species of charity. 'Father has joined the Temperance Society, and we have warm victuals now,' was the reply.

Houston, Texas, which was settled five years ago, has now four thousand inhabitants; and within the same period, there have been six thousand burials!

An average of nearly four every day in the year.

Magnetism.—The Gazetta Piemontese of the 14th ult. promulgates a decree of the general congregation of the Roman and Universal Inquisition, sauctioned by the Pers, on the 21st of April last, declaring the use of magnetism unlawful.

Half an ounce of alum in powder, will purify co-pletely twelve gallons of corrupted water, imparti-no sensible degree of astringency,

Southern Manners.—We very much doubt if among the Arabs of the desert of Zahara, there is so utter au indifference manifested to law and usage, as among our Southern brethren. The following is the last act of secondrelism we have seen recorded:—The Charleston Mercury says that the keeper of the light hones at Key West, having committed a great outrage, has been tarred and feathered by the people of Key West, and shipped for Washington in a pilot boat.—Times.

The slave Hamilton, at New-Orleans, who late made a murderous attack upon officer Seehan, h seen sentenced to be hung on the 7th of August.

A negro alave, named Androw, was a few of since convicted at Savaenah of an assault and batte with intent to kill a Mr. John Clark; and he asentenced to roceive 30 lashes each day, on five ferent days, and then be sent out of the State.

The Pottsville Miners' Journal states that bitum nous coal, when heaped together in large quantities in the case of the Atlantic steam-hips, is very lible to spontaneous combustion; and that the only as coal for such ships is anthracite.

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S FAMILY PILLS.

ALL who are acquainted with the maker of these Pills will do him the justice to say, that he is one of the last men to impose upon the public. The value of these Family Pills has been so often made manifest, that an extended description of their virtues is hardly needed. It is of more importance to tell the public where they are to be had; and, although they are not held up as a specific for every disorder, yet they have counteracted and cured many neute and obstinate chronic diseases; and what they have already done, it is not improbable they can do again. To use the language of the inventor:—An early and correct use of these Pills will enable every one safely and successfully to be their own physician, in all ordinary complaints.

REV. B. HIBBARD'S

CARMINATIVE SALVE.

This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Biles, Ulcers, Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Ague in the face, ar-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rheum, White welling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whooping Cough, and Cough occasioned by cold, together with many ther painful complaints—but it is its own best trumeter, and, in such cases, self-praise goes a great rays. Price 25 cents per box.

July 23.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A PERSON, qualified for the undertaking, solicits writing of every description—such as copying logal documents, merchants accounts, and any thing which an amanuensis may do. Please apply at the anti-alavery rooms, Nos. 25, Cornhill, and 32, Washington streets, and at the offices of Ellis Gray Loring and Samuel E, Sewall, Esqrs.

Boston, July 23, 1841.

THE VESTRY SINGING BOOK, DEING a selection of the most popular and approved a Tanes and Hymns now extant. Designed for social and religious meetings, family devotion, Singing Schools, &c. Compiled by Asa Fitz and E. g. Dearborn.

RECOMMENDATIONS. From the Rev. John Dowling, Pastor of the Pine-street Church, Providence, R. I.

From the Rec. John Doreling, Pastor of the Pine-street Church, Providence, R. I.

Messas. Saxron & Penece,—I have examined with much pleasure the Vestry Singing Book, recentify published by you. You will allow me to express my thanks for the service you have rendered the christian community, in supplying what has long been needed to promote the interest of our social and religious meetings. The hymns you have selected for this work are sich as will be acceptable to all evangelical denominations of Christians, and none of them, in my humble opinion, will be objectionable (as too many of our conference hymns are,) to persons of refined poetical taste. They have been selected from the sweetest compositions of our sacred poets, and most of them have long been familiar to the ploss and devotional of this land. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the science of music to express an opinion of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the tunes, but highly approve of the rule you have adopted, of selecting old and well known airs, as I am decidedly of the opinion, that, however many new tunes may be introduced into the public worship of God, in the sanctuary, no tune should be brought into the conference room, till it is an old time.

The publishers would state that they have aireaup attraduced the above work into the vestries of nearly wenty societies, in the short space of three weeks; all that they have recommendations from nearly one undered elergymen and religious papers.

SAXTON & PRINCE, publishers, 133 1-2 Washington

Streep, Copies furnished gratis to clergymen and others for examination.

July 16. 3tis

BOARD,

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

A PLACE—Gentlemen desirous of Board, at one
of the most pleasant and central situations in the city,
are respectfully invited to call as above. Families
will find very choice rooms on the second floor.
TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be received at ONE
DOLLAR per day.

Carriages in readiness at all times to convey passenger to rultroads, &c.

Mayel 4.

16.

Boarding House.

GEORGE TOLLIVER would respectfully inform I his friends, and strengers who may be visiting the city, that he has opened a commodious house, at uated No. 36, Southack-street, where he will be hap py to accommodate with BOARD and LODGING all who may favor him with a call; pledging himsel to provide in as good a style, and on as reasonable terms, as can be desired. Separate rooms, if necessary. He hopes to receive that stare of patronage which it will be his aim to deserve.

Boston, June 18, 1841.

HATS-Spring Style. W. M. SHUTE, Agent,

tins, six and other kinds of HATS, at all prices from 2 to \$6; all of which are wvrranted; and those who call will find the prices as low as at any establishment in Boston.

March 12

DOW and JACKSON, (SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC RNAPP.)
BOOK, CARD, and PANCY JOB PRINTERS

BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS, BY 14 Devonshire Street, Devonshir

Slavery-Its Unconstitutionality. A N argument on the unconstitutionality of Slavery,
A embracing an abstract of the proceedings of the
National and State Conventions on this subject. By
G. W. F. Mellen. This day published, and for sale
by
SAXTON & PEIRCE,
133 1-2 Washington-st.

Wild Flowers,
CULLED from early youth. By a Lady. For
sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON
& PEIRCE. If April 30.

FRENCH'S PENMANSHIP.

A NEW System of Practical Penmanship, found ad on acientific movements, together with the art of Pen-making explained. By James French Teacher of Penmanship, 109 Washington-street Just published by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

HOUR AND THE MAN.

BY Harriet Martinesu, in 2 vols. For sale 1331-2 Washington-street, by Saxton & Peirs March 19. COMB'S PHRENOLOGICAL

TOUR,
TOUR,
NOTES on the United States of North America,
during a Phrenological Visit in 1838-9-40. Just
published and for sale at the Phrenological Depot
133 1-2 Washington Street by
April 9. SAXTON & PEIRCE.

Anti-Slavery Land for Sale,

A VERY eligible COTTAGE LUT and About 3-4 of an acre, on Burrough after ca Plain, between the meeting-bouse and the delightful situation; it being the generous sit. C. Gore to the Massachusert Anti-Slavery & Apply to

A. S. JORDAN,

No. 2 Milk-street, First Store from Westing Cheap Wholesale and Retail POCKET-BOOK, FANCY GOT AND PERFUMERY STORE

AND PERFUMERY STORE

Shell, Horn, Metallic and Ivory Comba mariety of Ladies' and Gentlen en's Toile & Genulne Farina Cologne, Balm of Columbia, da. ica. Hair Restoratives, Shaving Sospa, Island Cosmetics, Razors, warranted to sun, Enal and Cosmetics, Razors, warranted to sun, Enal Rinds, Toys and Games, Gold and Shell, Cases, 200 different patterns of Pocket Book, Islands, Shell Work, Work Boxes and Dressing Cont. Note and Bank Books, Fancy Stationer, by Pocket Knives, Scissors, Silk Purses, Fair, In Pocket Knives, Scissors, Silk Purses, Fair, In Shell Work, Work Boxes and Dressing Cont. attre Cases and Lockets, Silver and Stell Work, Work Boxes and Dressing Cont.

COUNTRY Traders will find a large sacra Shell and Horo Combs, at the manufactor S. JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk-street, at very lea

BOYS' SUMMER HATS BOYS SUMMER HAIN
BOYS Summer Hats, Caps, and Beln in
purchase. WM. M. SHUTE, agen,
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