THE AST SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHIL rhom all remittances are to be made, and

RRMS—\$250 per annum, payable in adstato at the expiration of six months,
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LILOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI .-- NO. 43. FFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

The Bible a Prohibited Book.

and the following remarkable trial reported in the Orleans Picayune, of August 12th. Read it, essy that the slaves are happy, whose condily misropresented by the fanatical aboli-

Channeey B. Black.

er,

TY.

will either suspended er case, the amount the cause of with grateful

GGLES,

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by Messi, ther with the n the Roste rrespondence 2 letters from

133 1-2 Wash ectfully solicit Aug. 27

For sale

the Society of the Society of the st 25 Core and Providence

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RATOR.

Harvick Breoklyn East-Hen W-York Co C. Fullet, S Chomas Mc

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Lisben;—Jon

Channeey H. Hinck.

chirge made on Monday last against this inall by Win H. Avery, was yesterday investibefore Recorder Baldwin. The accused, it
to recollected, was charged with Lampering
to size of the complainant, a course of consizeh was calculated to lead to insuberdina-

aceg was sworn, and related the circum-shich led him to make the affidavit on which which led him to make the affidavit on which specially according to the special right with six or light slaces (1) in the neighbor-ric skelling, and among others with some seed of the prisoner, who stopped and caudedsalorly will six or light slaves (1) in the neighborof his dwelling, and among others with some
town servants. This cruited his anspicion, (2)
six as still farther increased by a remark he
as from one of his own slaves, who said, 'What
and han mean (alluding to the accused) by askaft can read or write, or if I would take a Bistill followed after the accused, told him,
so condet excited his suspicion, and asked why
was that he had been, as he saw him, tampering
the his slaves and those of other citizens? The
condense him was agont for a Bible Society, alsalor grained, or about to be organized in this
ty, for the distribution of the Bible. He was then
segon, he said, in taking down a list of the names
seems who stood in need of the book, and would
copt if from the society. He entered gluidserimity on his list the names of white, and black—
see and the control of the book, and would
copt if from the society. He entered gluidserimity on his list the names of white, and black—
see his high. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Stevens, Mr.
saich, the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, and several other

Mr. Maybin, Mr. Lowndos, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stevens, the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, and several other embers of the Society in question, were the From their testimony it appeared that they it may other respectable citizens, of different existant denominations, met in February last, and seed a Society. for the distribution of the Bible may the more destitute members of this commutation, they raised a fund of about \$1000, and sent tageder to New York for a lot of Bibles equal. see the more destitute members of this commutr. They raised a fund of about \$1000, and sent
an order to New York for a lot of Bibles equal
whe to that amount, directing that some of them
public line English, some in French, in Spanish,
some in the German language. They received
are in June, and appointed agents from among
members to have them placed in proper hands;
it were for a moment entered into the minds of
each to present a single Bible to a start(5) The
tats a appointed portioned out the city into sevdistricts, and their duty was to ascertain who,
thin the limits of their respective districts, stood
need of a Bible, and would accept one, and to see
at all such persons were supplied with the divine
at Each agent was at liberty to appoint an asstat, has made the district of Mr. Lowndes; her
saids the accused, Mr. Black, as his sub-agent,
though not connected with the Society. That
at of the Second Municipality bounded by the
read St. Charles street, Deloyd and Poydras
rets, as made the district of Mr. Lowndes; he
sinted the accused, Mr. Black, as his sub-agent,
the was discharging his duty as such when seen
at interrogated by Mr. Avery.

M. Lowdes impressed it strongly on the mind
the court, that before any Bibles were distributed
the suries whose names might be taken by the
resed the law was to be first submitted to him, 60)

outies whose names might be taken by the d, the list was to be first submitted to him, (6) sed, the list was to be first submitted to him, (6), as it was opposed to his own feelings, and contain to the interaction of the society, he is creating furnish no slave with a Bible (7) be strongest and most entistactory proof was en that the accused bore an excellent character, that, in speaking to the slaves at all, he acted as a misconception of Mr. Lowndes' instructions, has generate of his duty as a sub-agent of the Me Societ.

Me Society.

After the testimony was heard, the counsel of the crossed, Mr. Micou, said he trusted the Recorder, mag heard the evidence, would see the propriety at once discharging his client, and would not send mefore the Crimmal Court. It was evident he as actuated by no evil intention, and that the most which he was guilty was indiscretion: (8) for the he was guilty was indiscretion; the arrest, why being trought before the public as he had was in the newspapers. He believed that the true sky for every one figuredly to southern institutions parse, was to get up no unnecessary excitement, y or every one figendly to southern institutions size, was te get up no unnecessary excitement, meter any unnecessary alarm; but to punish at anne time, promptly and severely, in every insertion, and the time, promptly and severely, in every insertion, and the severely of the argued that the fact of asking a slave, 'Can you or write?—will you take a Bible?' of which likest was unwittingly guilty, does not come as the purview of the statute, which makes it shall to do any act which would lead to institute among the slaves.

Recorder briefly addressed the prisoner, and him that he highly approved the laudable work, string the Bible, in which he was engaged (10).

n which he was engaged :(10) tecuting that duty, he must be cautious not infringe on OTHER RIGHTS WHICH AS ACRED TO THIS COMMUNITY AS RELIGION
12.[11] Believing that in speaking to the slaves
we actuated by no evil intention, he would dis2 sime bidding him God speed in his religious
to and cautioning him against ever bringing
fill contact with our institutions.[12]

(I) How happy must be the condition of those who so be 'chatted familiarly with,' except at the

(2) To talk with the slaves as though they were huas beings is a terribly suspicious act, and shows

(3) What a commentary is this upon the usual ent of the slaves! tished to think that a white man could believe he

(f) What a pious blockhead to suppose that, in the ribation of the Bible, no distinction should be made account of complexional differences! Or, rather,

is true he was to the spirit of the gospel!

(b) Tell it not in Constantinople! Publish it, not

the streets of Calcutta!

(i) How careful! As if every Bible were as dan-

as a cask of gunpowder!

mee as a cask of gunpowder!

(i) Recreant professor of religion! How dwells be less of God in such a soul, or such a society?

Spans in Burmah, give ear! To offer a Blind and the society in the society in the second sec tententionally to a slave, in christian America, is an indiscreet act—hardly worthy of bonds or

[9] That is, if it could have been proved that the of offering a Bible had been intentional, then Mr. het should have been severely punished! And the Bible sanctions slavery! (10) A fine specimen of southern picty. (11) Here we have the whole truth, without mine-

Slavery is an excred as religion itself, in the of the southern people. Their religion, there-us a good as their slavery, and their slavery as as their religion. Neither conflicts with the reand both are of the devil.

Manly Sentiments.

The Licking Valley Register, published in Covington, Ky, thus notices the mobiWe condemn in the most unqualified manner, every species of mobocracy, and every unlawful gathering of rowdies, for any purpose whatever. The lawssof our land and nation are suited to meet every grade of crime, and the infringement of personal or individual rights. The majesty of the laws, when properly appealed to, never fail to mete out justice to the violators of law; and if lynching, moba and riots, are not discountenanced and put down, not only by the force of law, but by public opinion, an archy, confusion, and a total destruction of our liberties must ensue. That glorious charter of freeas and both are of the devil.

(B) What cant, what hypocrisy, what impiety! what professors of religion ! in the sacred name of the saviour, resolve at the same of the saviour, resolve at the saviour, and means for the o combine your energies and means for the few of this heathenish system !



'Shall we, who could not bear the bonds of a king, cradle the hondage which a king is abolishing Shall a republic be less free than a monarchy?'—Dr. Folien.

What hypocrisy and villany to profess that we are the votaries of liberty, while we encourage or countenance the most ignoble slavery!

A quart of corn a day, one shirt and one pair of pantaloons in six months, is the legal allowance to slaves, in a portion of the slave States.

'Slavery is so constituted in itself that it will not admit of an smalgamation with humanity and religion?—Rev. P. Taylor.

'Have you signed the anti-slavery petititions this year? If not, do it immediately.'

The system of slavery, as a whole, and in each one of its details, is in direct opposition to the principles of the gospel.

'In all things that have beauty, there is nothing sore comely to man than liberty.'

No system founded on the oppression of one part of mankind can be beneficial to another. The mas-ter is injured as well as the slave.

'According to the laws of the slave States, for a slave to keep what he earns is stealing; to take his body into his own keeping, is insurrection.'

'One of the best, if not the very best means of spreading at the North s just sense of the wickedness and horrors of American slavery, is abstinence from the products of slave Jabor.'—Gerrit Smith.

'If God be for us, who shall be against us?'—
The Almighty has no attribute which can take side
with the slaveholder.'—Thomas Jefferson.

'If any slave shall presume to strike any white person,' (be it in defence of chastity or life, of parent, wife, or child,)—'he shall for the second offence suffer death.'—Laus of Georgia.

'Slavery is a complication of every species of in-iquity; the greatest practical evil that ever afflicted the human race.'—Wm. Pitt.

American slavery takes away the freedom of peech, the liberty of the press and the right of petition from the freemen of the United States.

Slavery denies the Bible and the consolations of eligion to nearly three millions of American citi-tens. Christians! think.

Henry Clay says, 'Wherever the option exists to employ at an equal hire free or slave labor, the for-mer will be decidedly preferred.'

America is the land of slaves! 'Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord? shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?'—Jer. v. 29.

'Slavery is contrary to nature, reason, justice, the whole doctrine, in short, of natural religion, and the evealed voice of God'—Clarkson.

Ridicule and reproach have been abundantly

Every slaveholder is not necessarily a Nero, but if he chooses to be one, there is no earthly power to prevent him. — Dr. Torrey.

Rev. E. Smith.

mobbed since, at Steubesville, where he attempted to lecture. The wicked men of the place, no doubt felt sustained by the action of the Conference, An why not? They were only doing in their way what the Conference had done before them. The spir was the same in both cases. But they have mistaken their man.—Oberlin Evengelist.

hem meai older?

E. Grimke.

pon those who labor for the overthing.

But God and truth are on their side.

Liberty is the right of all. The truth is s dent; yet there are nearly three millions of slaves in the free United States!

'I envy neither the head nor the heart of a who can defend slavery on principle."—J. Rand

'Remember them that are in bonds as bothem.'—Heb. xiii. 3.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

OCTOBER 22, 1841.

Abolition Departure. Capt. Charles Stuart, of

We know of no place where the citizens would

SELECTIONS.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

Colonization.

On the heels of the mob, too often follows Colon

Characteristic.

Money lies at the root of some men's patriotism

No man has been more bitter in proscription of the colored people—none more earnest in enforcing the law of 1807, requiring of them bonds and security, than J. W. Piatt. Now, it so happens, that this gontleman is clork of the Court, and that for every certificate given on bond and security being offered, the clork of the court receives one dollar! As it is well to avoid even the appearance of cvil, we would advise Mr. P. hereafter to leave it to others less interested to insist on the bond and security law.—

Ibid.

From the Watchman of the Valley.

The Philanthropist,

After a few days' suspension, occasioned by the lestruction of its press, made its appearance again ast week, opening its editorial column with the announcement, 'Cast down—but not destroyed, we are

Threatening, Very. The Natchex Free Trader in noticing the late meeting there, says:—

'The abolitionists will see that they have aroused the South, that she knows her rights, and is determined to maintain them. Meetings of the citizens of every county in the State, particularly on the river, should be held, and efficient means devised to rid the country of the free negro and free slave population, and to guard against the rescalities of the hired agents of northern incendisaries. We are now remonstrating with our northern friends on this subject, and should they prove deaf to the calls of friendship, and remonstrances of neighbors, we shall be compelled, however reluctantly, to refuse to buy, sell, or trade with them; and should they send their boats, laden with the products of their soil, to our shores, we shall set our negroes on them, and take their property as they are now doing ours, whenever it touches their shores.'

Abolition Departure. Capt. Charles Stuart, of

pravity, or notice scenes of moral turpitude; hence the little we have said on this or any other act dis-graceful to our well-organized society. We will therefore close, as we commenced, believing that the least said is the soosest mended. Abolition Departure. Capt. Charles Stuart, of abolition notoriety, is preparing to take his departure in the Great Western for England, where he will take up his future residence. This is an excellent move; and we would respectfully suggest that it would be another excellent move if the abolitionists en masse could be prevailed upon to follow his example. In England they can have matters and things after their own liking, while here the poor creatures are continually in hot water. Think seriously of this, ye Tappanites, Burneyites, Leavitties, Garrisonites, Hopperites, and Ruggleites.—N. Y. Herald.

From the Clermont Courier. The Cincinnati Mob.

An abolition boatman was heard to promulgate sentiments not altogether properly the officers went in pursuit, but as soon as the boatman discovered the officers went in pursuit, but as soon as the boatman discovered the officers went in pursuit, but as soon as the boatman discovered the officers went in pursuit, but as soon as the boatman discovered the officers, appraished the incendiary.

\*\*Review Orleans Picayune.\*\*

\*\*Review Intelligence.\*\*

\*\*The Intel disgraceful proceedings in Clincinnati, of which a pretty full account is given in another which a pretty full account is given in another part of our paper, have occasioned much excitement, in ot alarm, as well in the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibries the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the city. Surely nothing to equilibrie the country as in the city. The distinct of which a pretty full account is given in another part of our paper, have occasioned much excitement, of which a pretty full account is given in another part of our paper, have country as in the city. The Most of our state, the city, the city the city

From the Ohio Whig Standard.

we know of no place where the chazels winds a more cordial welcome to Messrs. Phillips, Garrison and Co., than would the people of New-Orleans. And they would rejoice in having the opportunity of showing their respects for them and their cause by elevating them to a considerable height above the common walks of mankind.—N.

O. Native American Repealer, Aug. 10th. From the Ohio Whig Standard.

The details of the mob at Ciocinnati are given on our first page. It was an extraordinary affair throughout, and worthy of universal execration. There is not, as we can perceive, a single palliatory circumstance. The authorities were extremely culpable, for their want of energy, their timidity and neglect of duty. The mob should have been prevented from consummating their designs, at all hazards. Those who are arrested, should be made to feel the whole vengeance of the law. Those who are except, should be ferretted out, with untiring zeal. Cornelius Burnet, of Cincinnati, who harbored the negro of Mr. J. M'Cauley of Lexington, and resisted the officers when they captured him, has been fined \$100. They should have added one hundred lashes.—Danville Clarion.

Abolition Meeting.

On the heels of the mob, too often follows Colonization. After the terrible proscription of the colored people in this place, we are not surprised to see it astir. 'Another proof,' it cries, 'of the inveterate antipathy between the two races. They cannot live together. The attempt to meliorate the condition of the blacks here is delusive. Let them go to Liberia to the land of their fathers, where they can stand erect, invested with rights, which in this country is denied them.' Such are the sentiments which we hear breathed daily, and by some from whom we had hoped better things. Do they not see that they are in fact playing into the hands of the mob? If violent men, by their cruelty to colored people, can induce respectable citizens to devise more decent measures of expatriation, they will feel encouraged to resort to violence, continually. Colonization is a premium to injustice. Let the real friends of the colored race in all such cases stand up sternly for their rights, and rebuke those who would outrage them. Let them not even hint that the exilic of any class of persons, no matter how humble and depressed, is necessary to their safety. Let them frown upon the spirit of proscription—tell the mob, that the law never appears more glorious than when spreading its shield over the weakest—and that here the black man shall live in safety, so long as he may choose, if he will obey the laws.

Resolutions passed unanimously at a meeting of the Monroe township Abolition Society, Logan Co. Ohio, which were offered by S. Walker.

Resolved, That the late mob in Cincinnati, composed and led on chiefly by Kentuckians, in which there were two liberty presses destroyed, conclusively proves that if we have nothing to do with slavery, slavery has something to do with us.

Resolved, That the pressus should be immediately reinstated, the Kentuckians to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That the liberty of the press should be maintained, and that for this our influence and purses are pledged.

Resolved, That humanity and justice have a powerful advocate in the person of Dr. Bailey, the editor of the Philauthropist; and that he is entitled to the support and admiration of all the friends of manking, under the very teeth of slavery.

Resolved, That the slave trade, and slaveholding and pro-slavery voting, are all allies of the 'domestic institution,' but none so powerful as the last, because it bestows the rod of power.

Resolved, That our worst esemies are those whoreofess our cause, but act against it.

Resolved, That no man is entitled to the name of a democrat, who is not in favor of carrying out into gractice the dectrines of the declaration of American independence.

Resolved, That we cannot support the election of Mr. Lawrence, because he voted for the indefinite postponement of the bill allowing a trial by Jury to the fugitive for his liberty; nor can we vote for Mr.

postponement of the bill allowing a trial by Jury to the fugitive for his liberty: nor can we vote for Mistanton, because of his notorious treachery in deserting our principle of immediateism, after having openly espoused it; and because of his declared unmanly and inhuman opinion, that he was in favor of a law to prevent the colored people from acquiring real estate in Ohio, and also of his tyrannical and iniquitous sentiment, that our political organizations are unconstitutional.

Anti-Slavery Resolutions.

At a meeting of the lat Christian Church in Exe-ter, Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, the following reso-lutions were presented for consideration, and, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted: Whereas it is the daty of the church to turn

gainst every sin by expression and action, there Resolved, That we consider slavery, as it exists

Resolved, That we consider slavery, as it exists in this country, and even in the church, a heinous sin in the sight of God; inasmuch as it makes merchandise of human beings, and deprives them of the word of life and salvation, sunders the marriage relation which God has made sacred, and tramples in the dust the golden rule of our Saviour, which he has made the basis of all our intercourse with one another.

Resolved, That since it is the duty of the church to separate itself from all sin, we cannot maintain

last week, opening its editorial column with the announcement, 'Cast down—but not destroyed, we are again at our post.'

For not deserting that dangerous' post,' when, by the force of circumstances, it became the citadel of our deserest rights, the editor deserves the thanks of the whole editorial fraternity. No matter at what point the assault of the liberty of the press is made; whether upon an abolition or pro-slavery press—whig or democrat —Universalist or Roman Catholic—all are equally interested in its defence. The rights of the individual assailed are a personification of the rights of every other editor, the protection of which are for the time providentially confided to his valor and firmness. To yield in such a case, would betray this important trust, and expose the sacred interests which he is expected to guard, to the devastations of lawless violence. That unyielding firmness, therefore, which maintains its post, amid danger and assault, merits, we repeat, the thanks rather than the frown of his editorial brethren. We owe it to such firmness that we are ourselves permitted to write, speak, or print without fear or molestation. Resolved, That since it is the duty of the church to separate itself from all sin, we cannot maintain fellowship with any who hold slaves.

Resolved, That in our opinion, slavery occupies so prominent a place, and is brought so distinctly before the eyes of the church, that no prescher of the gospel can innocently maintain a doubtful position in relation to it; therefore we cannot fellowship those preachers who refuse to bear a public testimony against it.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every church, to labor by love and forbearance, mercy and truth, for the total extinction of slavery, and especially to purge the church of the iniquity of the wicked and abominable system.

Resolved, That we consider the principles involved in the above resolutions as old as the truths of the gospel.

Resolved, That these resolutions be read in public on the sabbath, and be published in the Christian Herald.

Shipurcek is the Gulf of St. Lesurence. The Quibec Gazette of the 4th inst. gives the particulars of the week of the barque Amanda, Capt. Davis, from Lin crick, of Little Metis Point, on the 26th alt. The captain, five of the crew, ten passengers, were say—twelve of the crew and twenty-nine passengers lost of the crew and the cr

'Nothing is more clear, than that the effect of slavery is to destroy that reverence for liberty, which is she vital principle of a republic.'—Wm. Pinkney. Mottoes for Anti-Slavery Wafers

Mottoes for Anti-Slavery Waters.

We stated, just week, that a large number of untislavery soutiments, neally printed on a single cheat,
(gummed on the back,) had been carefully selected,
and were now aftered for sale at 25, Cornbill, to be,
used as wafers by those who are anger to seize every
fresh opportunity to advance the unti-slavery enterprise. The price for a single abect is only six cents.

Abilitiasses in all water the county water to che Abolitionists in all parts of the country ought to ob

'We held these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Cre-ator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

Has the North nothing to do with a system of ne-gro slavery which is corrupting the morals, and wasting the strength, and blasting the character of the whole nation? 'Those are men-stealers who abdue', keep, sell, of buy slaves or freemen.'—Grotius.

Abolitionists are not to be frowned down. They have sounded too deep into the woes and wrongs of the slave, and have too strong an assurance that God is with them.

Slaveholders talk of treating men well, and yet not only rob them of all they get, and as fast as they get it, but rob them of themselves also.

Every human being who refuses to against slavery in the name of his own outraged nature, is an apostate from humanity.

Christians, will you uphold those who profess to be ministers of the gospel, and who yet refuse to blead for the slave?

He who supports any system of slavery, is the enemy of the whole human race. He divides it into two contending parties, the oppressors and the oppressed.

'Slavery is the very upas-tree of the moral world beneath whose pestiferous shade all intellect lan-guishes, and all virtue dies.'—Andrew Thompson.

Who more than the slave represents him who fell mong thieves? Who will be the good Samaritan?

'Proclaim liberty to the captive.' 'Hide the out-cast, bewray not him that wandereth,' assist runaway

Be not partakers in the sin of slaveholding. He who apologizes for slavery, shares its guilt.

Let your life preach against slavery. Let all take knowledge of you that you are free, and true to free-

Every man knows that slavery is a curse; who ver denies this, his lips libel his heart.

Of all slaveholders under heaven, those of the

'Of all slaveholders under heaven, those of the United States are the nost reprehensible; for never is man so truly odious as when he inflicts upon others what he himself abominates.'—Rushton.

Slaveholding is a sin which should be cradicated from our churches, and nothing can justify Christians in continuing their followship with such an outrage on Christianity.

'Slavery is the reduction of persons to things' not robbing a man of privileges, but of himself; not locating fails with vanitors, was making being to be of burden. — T. D. Weld.

There is not a slave mother in a slaveholding State, that is not liable to be deprived of her child the moment her master may think it for his interest to sell.

'Slavery is a state so degrading, and so ruin the feelings and capacities of human nature, that it ought not to be suffered to exist!—Burke.

'To steal a man is the highest kind of theft; an men-buyers are exactly on a level with men-steal ers.—J. Wesley.'

Thomas Jefferson says, in relation to slavery, 'tremble for my country when I reflect that God i just—that His justice cannot sleep forever.'

'To hold a man in a state of slavery, is to be every day guilty of robbing him of his liberty, or of man-stealing?—Jonathan Educards. 'Friends, I have sinned in treating you as slaves ou are now free!' This is emancipation. Is it im

Are not all men brothers? How can one be the slave, the property of another?

Bondage is winter, darkness, death, despair Freedom the sun, the sea—the mountain and the air reedom the sur-Montgomery.

'Wo unto him that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his Jer. axii. 13.

'Slavery is not restraining liberty, but subverting it: not inflicting personal cruelty, but a personality; not exacting involuntary labor, bu sinking man into an implement of labor.

This nation, as such, is responsible for the exist-ence of slavery in the District of Columbia: there, on ground belonging to the nation, a market for the sale of human beings is kept open.

'We ought not to lose a single hour in doing away the multiplied wrongs of the slaves by their actual-admission to that liberty to which God has entitled them.'—Walberforce.

Slavery violates the most precious human rights and violates them not incidentally, but necessarily onstantly and systematically, from its very nature

The apologist for slavery is equally as guilty a the slaveholder; for 'he that biddeth him God spec-is partaker of his evil deeds."

American slavery not only abridges horts, but abrogates human nature—uncreo make room for a thing.

'Slavery is an infringement of all laws. A awing a tendency to preserve slavery would be rossest sacrilege."—Bolivar.

Thou shalt not deliver unto his master him the escaped from his master unto thee; but he iwell with thee, in the place he shall choose.

Christian!—'Remember those in bonds, as bot with them.' Assist runaway slaves, as you wo wish to be assisted.

wish to be assisted.

It is said 'the slaves are well treated.' This is false. No man can ever be well-treated who is deprived of his rights.

Love God above all, and thy neighbor as thyself, and slavery would disappear from the earth.

'As fast as men become honest, they will drop slavery.'—Dr. Franklin.

lavery.— Dr. Franklin.

The doctrines of abolitionists are ruths; their measures are these doctrin 'Slavery is the full measure of unmixed wicked ness; and, scorning all competition, it stands with out a rival; in the secure, undisputed possession of its detestable pre-eminence. — Wilberforce.

'If liberty of speech and of the press cannot co-exist with alavery, which of them is best worth pre-serring?'—E. G. Loring.

Courage, friends of the slave! Be not wanting to yourselves, and God will not be wanting to you.

AGENTS.

Matre.—A. Soule, Bath.
New-Harrshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord. S—William Wilbur, Dover :— Leonard Chese, Milford.
Vernout.—John Bement, Woodstock:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachus; rts.—Moses Emery, West Newburg.—C. Whipple, Newburgsport;—Isanc Stearns, Menseld;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg.—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem.—Danniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Murchall, Dorchester and vicinity:—Richard C. French, Fall River, F.-I. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—Wm. Henderson, Hander;—Isana Austin, Nuntacket.—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Wor sater;—Win C. Stone, Watertonen;—A. Bearse, Centennile;—Ironel Parkins, Lynn:—E. Bird, Taunt m; B. Freeman, Breesster;—R. F. Wellent, Dennis;—George O. Harmon, Haver hill;—Joseph Brown, Anderer:—Joseph L. Noyes Georgetonen;—Jolin Clement, Townsend.

[UT For a continuation of this list, see the last page, lasteolumn]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 564.

From the Vermont Telegraph.

Vermont Baptist Auti-Slavery Convention.

Vermont Baptist Auti-Slavery Convention.

The Convention whose proceedings are published in the Telegraph to-day, may be reckened among the most important movements that have been made for the advancement of the great and glorious cause of human freedom now in progress in this country.—Without undervaluing others, it appears to me that this is the greatest step that has been taken since 1833. The desideratum has been, to drive the monster of wickedness from the Church. Hitherto, the church has been 'estan's seat' for carrying on the work of slavery, which is one of his chief works on sarth. The Baptist denomination at the South, and to a great extent at the North, has been as deeply involved, perhaps, in this sin, as any other sect. The Baptists of Vermont have all along been a marked exception, promineatly in the advance of all other Baptists. This is not appear now taken the field, and have achieved a victory that will carry terror throughout all the camp of the enemy. They have gone through, taken to themselves the whole armor, cleared the ground, and raised the standard around which the Lord's hosts will rally and push forward the battle, until this 'enemy of all righteousness' against which we fight, under Him shall be driven from the church and the world.

It will be seen that the vote on the final question

under Him shall be driven from the church and theworld.

It will be seen that the vote on the final question
was an overwhelming one—46 against 11. Had the
Convention been larger, the proportion of votes in
the affirmative would have been larger. This opinion is founded on knowledge of the Baptists in general in Vermont, as well as on the fact, now known
to be such, that the opponents to our measures made
a great effort to rally their greatest strength, and
bring it into the field against us. They in fact not
only mustered almost their entire strength at home,
but they also brought to their aid two members of
the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions from Boston.
They were vastly out of proportion in their representation in the Couvention. That is, the representation of our opponents in the Convention bore a
much greater proportion to their whole numbers,
than the representation on our side did to our whole
numbers. No one, at all acquainted with the facts,
will hazard an opinion to the contrary of this.

A more effective onest upon satan's kingdom, and

numbers. No one, at all acquainted with the facts, will hazard an opinion to the contrary of this.

A more effective onset upon satan's kingdom, and a more sublime exhibition of practical godliness, have not been shown in modern days. No Bapitist, ever stood on more responsible ground. This was realized and manifestod. The crisis was met with deliberation and firmness. The duty was nobly done. No considerations of expediency could deter or dissuade these devoted followers of Jesus from fidelity to the ishole canse of human salvation. They have set a worthy example for all other Baptists, and all the rest of the religious world. By this they will not be inflated or made vain. They are as much above vanity and arrogance on the one hand, as they are above obsequiousness and man-worship on the other. They will now go to work with their hard hands, and carry out practically the abiding principles which they have adopted—not forgetting their dependance on Him who hath helped and guided them hitherto. Their organization is simple and efficient. Lot all lovers of pure christianity, which never undertakes to elevate itself above humanity and righteousness, rally around the standard which has now been elevated; and let that Augean stable, a church full of slavery, be cleansed and purified, or be washed away by the streams of purity and haliness which flow out from the throse of cood.

It is a disgrace that we ever had any connexion with slavery and a still greater reproach that we have done so little for its removal. Are you a freeman, and yet have no concern about lavery? Do as you would be done by. Proclaim Our opponents found themselves in a good school, they did not learn, it was their own fault. They Loose the bands of wickedness; let the oppressed go free; break every yoke,—Isaiah lviii. 6. Our opponents found themselves in a good school. If they did not learn, it was their own fault. They can not fail, I am sure, to profit by the opportunity. No wonder they were overwhelmed with the importance of our movement, and alarmed at the course we were taking. No wonder the members of the Board should come to the rescue. Such doings as ours would be a commencement of letting in the waters of affliction upon them. Others would be following our example. The Board and their northern friends would be driven to the necessity of turning abolitionists, or, like Ralph Randolph Gurley in the matter of Colonization, 'go with the South,' and be identified with mon whose hands are filled with blood. Well, they have had an opportunity to do all they could do, and have done their bost; and yet they have failed. Their circular to conciliate between North and South—their Baltimore proceedings, including compromises and pre-tests against 'tests,'—and now a full hearing before the upright sons and daughters of the free mountain State, have all been insufficient to prevent the catastrophe. The Lord has carried all their counsels headlong, and hought their works to nought. Let them learn wisdom from experience, and break fellowship with sin.

The number of votes recorded in the affirmative Slavery sets at nought the marriage relation, sev-rs all ties of affection, and degrades man to a level How base to take from your brother his liberty How base to keep from your brother his liberty Yet all slaveholders do this. 'If the people be silent, whenever or wherever there may be a sinner bloody with the guilt of slave-ho ding within the hearing of its voice, the pulpit is false to its trust.'—D. Webster. Bishop Watson says, 'Despotism ought not to be either practised or submitted to.' What despotism can be compared with the atrocious system of Ame-

in.

The number of votes recorded in the affirmative and number of votes recorded in the affirmative were only ton less than the whole number of signatures to the American Declaration of Independence from the thirteen States, in 1776, and only 13 less than the signatures to the Constitution and Declaration of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833.

From the Ripley Telegraph.

MR. EDWARDS: In. EDWARDS:

Sin.—As various false reports are in circulation
especting the recent attack made upon me by midight assassins, perhaps it may be interesting to the
miblic to have a statement of the facts in the case,

respecting the recent attack made upon me by milnight assassins, perhaps it may be interesting to the
public to have a statement of the facts in the case,
such ishall now give.

Soon after the resolutions passed against abolitionists and the colored people during the great
mob in Cincinanti, reports reached me that the mobcerats of that city were threatening to come to Ripley and tear down my house. Similar threats were
reported as having been made in different places
in Keatucky, and also in Ohio. Little danger, was
apprehended, yet it was thought prudent to provide
the means of defence, and a number of fire-arms
were accordingly provided; and my family being
very large, I had the means of using them if necessity required. Some degree of watchfolness was
kept up. On Sabbath, the 12th inst, a little before
midnight, one of my soms heard a low whistle. He
looked out of the window, and saw a man put his head
around the corner of the house. He and a nephew
of mine that slept with him, seized each two loaded
pistols, and ran out with their shirts and pantaloons
without so much as waiting to put on their shoes;
they parted and took opposite directions around the
house. My son ran to the corner at which he saw
the man, and came suddenly upon him, and spoke to
him, and received a pistol shot for an answer, which
harely missed taking his life. It tore his shirt from
his left shoulder, set it on fire, and loft the marks of
seven particles of slot, which out the skin near his
neck, in passing over his shoulder. This shot, had
it been received in the throat, must have been faul.
My son instantly returned the fire. He cried murder, and fled. The probability is, that he was wounded. By the time my son had oxtinguished the fire
in his shirt, my nephew had fallen in hefore him,
when another man fired upon him, but without effect. He returned the fire, and from the deletial shrick
given, it is inferred that a wound was inflicted; and
he field off more slowly than his fellow. Six or seven shotz passed in a few The church which tolerates slavery, tolerates sin, and is no true church The system of elavery, as a whole, and in each one of its details, is in direct opposition to the precepts of the gospel. epls of the gospel.

To protect the weak is honorable; to oppress
nem mean. Which epithet belongs to the slave-Will emancipation of your slaves impovish you Rejoice that you are honester though poor. 'Man was made a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor: elavery drags him down among brutes, tears off his crown, and puts on a yoke.'—T. D. Weld. Abolitionists! the ground upon which you stand is holy ground: never, never surrender it. The cause of the slave is a cause worth dying for.—A. E. Grimte.

'When I am indulging in my views of American liberty, it is mortifying to be reminded that a large portion of the people in that very country are slaves. It is a dark spot on the face of the nation.'—Lafay-test. Enancipation is always immediate when it takes place. What is gained by postponing it? While liberty is withheld from the slave, the country is in-curring fearful guilt.

Many of our readers will recollect the efficient labors of Rev. E. Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal church, at the anti-slavery anniversary at Mt. Pleasant in June last; and will regret to learn that he has been silenced by the Conference of which he was a member, for his anti-slavery principles. This suicidal measure, the Conference will yet repent of with tears of chame, and at no distant day, we trust. We see by the papers that Mr. Smith has been mobbed since, at Staubesville, where he attempted

and at the place where the four men had been seen, some combustible materials were found laid against the bars; fire had been put to them, but in consequence of the night's dampness, and not having sufficiently kindled, it had gone out. The incendiaries had not sufficient time to do their work.

Thus have I been attacked at midnight with fire and weapons of death; and nothing but the good Providence of God has preserved my property from flames, and myself and family from violence and death. And why? Have I wronged any one? No, but I am an ABOLITIONIST. I teach the doctrine that 'All haen are born equally free and independent—that we must love our neighbors as ourselves—that to buy, to sell and hold human beings as property is ain.' I do not recognize the slaveholders' right to flesh and blood, and souls of men and women. For this I must be proscribed, my property burnt, and my life put in jeopardy!! I am charged with feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, the poor man, white or black, has never been turned away empty from my door. And for this I must stand guard over my property and family while others sleep in safety. Have I ever merited any thing but good from the community in which I live? Can any person say that I have not labored to promote the best interests of all classes of men? Why, then, am I beset with armed men around my house at midnight? Because I am an ABOLITIONIST! These men came to sustain the slaveholders' claim to human beings as property. Such defence well becomes the dark system of slavery.

Now I desire all men to know that I am not to be deterred from what I believe to be my duty by fire and sword. I also wish all to know that I feel it my duty to defend my HOME to the very uttermost, and that it is as much a duty to shoot the midnight assassin in his attacks as it is to pray. I therefore forewarn all persons to heware lurking about my house and bara's night. When I am put upon the necessity of standing guard over my family and propertyy I shall not do it in vain.

From the New-York E

From the New-York Evangelist.

From the New-York Evangelist.

Action of the A. B. C. F. M. on Slavery-No. 1.

Seventeen ministers of the gospel, pastors of churches in New-Hampshire, sent a memorial to the Board at its late annual meeting in Philadelphia, respecting its 'studied silence' on the subject of American Slavery. The memorialists say, 'We think you may, and frankly say you should make known you views and feelings on the subject, so that you shall be recognized by all as sympathixing with those Christians who deeply abhor the system of abomination.' The Committee, Dr. Woods chairram, to whom the memorial was referred, speak of 'the candid and Christian spirit' of the memorialists, and their 'entire confidence in their attachment to the cause of Foreign Missions.' Still a majority of the committee, and the Board, excuse themsolves from complying with the prayer of the memorialists, because the subject of slavery is not included in the 'one great object' committed to the Board, viz: 'propagating the gospel among unevangelized nations.' Incidentally, however, the report states that it is 'perfectly evident' that the Board 'can sustain no relation to slavery which implies approbation,' and that as a Board they 'can have no connection or sympathy with it.' It also alludes, in another place, to slavery as an 'evil,' and thinks it may 'fairly be presumed that the funds contributed from time to time to our treasury, are oblained in a proper manner, and given from proper motives.'

The Report, says the reporter of the New-York

contributed from time to time to our treasury, are oblained in a proper manner, and given from proper motives.

The Report, says the reporter of the New-York Evangelist, 'occasioned a sharp debate.' Rev. Dr. Skinner, of this city, Dr. Bates, late Chaplain of the H. of R. in Congress, T. Bradford, jr. Esq. of Philadelphia, and others, (all northern men) objected to the report because it 'speaks of shavery as an evil,' and implied that the Anti-Slavery Societies were benevolent associations. They 'wished to have the report re-committed, with instructions to strike out the objectionable passages. Dr. Skinner is reported to have said, in support of this motion, that 'our friends at the South would be grieved at some of the forms of expression in the report!" Dr. Woods said that, although he would for himself have preferred to omit the parsgraph to which exception had been taken, (introduced by Dr. Hawes, we presume,) yet, 'to prevent a schism' in New-England which would defraud this Board of a large share of its contributions, he hoped the report would be permitted to stand.' It appears from the discussions that the report would have been ro-committed with instructions, &c. had not, Rev. Messre. Palmer and Blodget, of South Carolina, advocated its adoption! They were not afraid or unwilling to term slavery an 'avil' and they expressed some suprise, it is said, that norther error on that account. What a theme this, for profound reflection, mortification and indignant rebuke!

I purpose now briefly to examine the Report.— I purpose now briefly to examine the Report

The Committee say, it is their duty 'to continue to pursue our one great object with undivided zeal, and to guard watchfully against turning aside from it, or mixing any other concern with our appropriate work as a Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.' Thus they excuse the Board for having preserved 'atudied science' on the subject of American Slavery. But have they scrupulously preserved silence respecting other national sins? On the subject of intoxicating drinks, the Board and its officers have not hesistated to speak their minds freely. No studied science has been observed on the subject. In the annual report for 1840, the situation of the Sioux Indians was represented as 'extremely critical,' and it is feared that the payment they are receiving from the United States for lands, by affording them 'the means of procuring whiskey,' was likely to hasten the destruction of the Indians. What a blow against distillers, corporations who license the sale of spirituous liquors, retailers, and whiskey drinkers! When have the Board, in allusion to this circumstance, ever reported that the payment which the Indians are receiving from the United States for lands, by affording 'the means of procuring' slaves, was likely to hasten their destruction,' temporally and spiritually? The Board itself, not long since, derived some direct advantage from the labor of slaves, and thus gave an indirect approval of the system. On being remonstrated with, they reliquished the praches ually? The Board itself, not long since, derived some direct advantage from the labor of slaves, and thus gave an indirect approval of the system. On being remonstrated with, they relinquished the practice. Up to the present time, it derives indirect advantage from the labor of slaves, through the contributions of slaveholders. Why does it seem to the Board a departure from the principles of the Association to comply with the wiehes of many of the friends of missions, by relinquishing this mode of supplying its treasury? In the Thirty-first Annual Report, intemperance is denounced as a vice, and the 'reformation now going prespecusly forward, is alluded to with approbation. When have the Prudential Committee, or the Board, ever alluded to slavery as a sin or a vice, and spoken of the antislavery reformation now going forward, in equal terms of approval? Would it be turning from the 'one great object' to do so in one case more than in the other?

Prudential Committee, or the Board, ever alluded to slavery as a sin or a vice, and spoken of the antislavery reformation now going forward, in equal terms of approval? Would it be turning from the 'one great object' to do so in one case more than in the other?

In the Thirtieth Annual Report, in speaking of the Pawnee Indians, who have happily been exempted from intemperate habits, it is said, that 'intoxicating drinks' are the 'base of their race.' When have the Board, or the Prudential Committee, said as much of slavery as the base of the coloral race? And why should they not thus speak with regard to slavery, as they have with regard to intoxicating drinks? Is not slavery as great a 'vice,' and as much of a 'bane' as intemperance?

In the report of the debates at the recent annual meeting of the Board, John Tappan, Eaq. said that 'we, (the people of the United States,) have heretofore been expending \$100,000,000 annually for intoxicating drinks. He said that owing to the temperance reformation, 20 of these millions were saved by church members—i.e. the church is indebted that amount to temperance reformation. Now the alaveholding portion of the people of the United States, have heretofore been expending more than \$100,000,000 annually for slaves. Several millions, it is believed, owing to the prevalence of anti-slavery principles among slaveholders, have been saved by church members, who were formerly engaged in this nefarious business, ruinous alike to body and soul. What speaker at the annual meetings of the Board, has ever spoken of their saving as a debt which the church owes to the Anti-Slavery reformation? Mr. Freininghuysen, the newly elected President of the Board, is an address at the annual meeting, stated that the bopes of the speedy conversion of the world derived a 'powerful encouragement in view of the triumphs of the temperance cause.—Hitherto intemperance has been a weighty obstacle to the conversion of the world. But a glorious light has broken through the gloom. God is preparing the way of

Resolved, That we are encouraged in our work of reform, by the light of truth, and the redecening principles taught by the members and friends of the American A. S. Society, to whom we look, under God, for encouragement and support.

Resolved, That as the pursuit of happiness consists in the business means of living, every friend of our despised and disfranchised fellow-countrymen, is called upon to practise just principles, and encourage our capable mechanics and youth in their trades and professions, by oponing to them their workshops and other avenues of profitable employment.

ment.
Resolved, That the Colonization scheme should

Resolved, That the Colonization scheme should ever be regarded, by us in America, as the anaconda is by men and women in Africa.

Resolved, That the Maryland State Clerical Colonization Convention, held in June last, to adopt co-creive measures against their disfranchised brethren, whom they hate to see, while they profess to love God, whom they have not seen, prove their infidelity; therefore we brand them as infidels before the people.

love God, whom they have not seen, prove their infidelity; therefore we brand them as infidels before the people.

Resolved. That, as the power of the press is indispensable, under God, to the success of every great work of reform, we recommend to the consideration and patronage of the friends of reform, 'The Mirror of Liberty,' 'The Journal of Education, and Weekly Messenger,' and the Philadelphia.' Demosthem Shield.' They should be sustained, as long as they are independent and free.

The following was offered by Mr. P. Loveridge, alvocated by the mover, T. L. Jennings, and S. Hardenburg, and adopted:

Kesolved, Inst the gratitude of our people in the State of New-York, is due to the members of the Legislature for the passage of a law securing the right of a trial by jury to all colored persons claimed by David Ruggles, on the ground that the law disgraces she statute book, inasmuch as it acknowledges the right of man to hold property in man, and subjects colored persons to the odium and expense of law-suits, to obtain the same rights that are regarded sacred in white persons.

The following resolution was offered and supported by Wm. C. Nell, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe knowledge to be the foundation of a people's prosperity, and that through its influence, great benefit has been conferred upon mankind. We do therefore recommend our clergymen and others, to urge its importance upon our proscribed and disfranchised fellow-men, and recommend the formation of societies for mental improvement, as a direct means for their elevation.

It was voted that the sum of one hundred dollars be raised to defray the current expenses of this association.

Officers were chosen for the ensuing year, and

Officers were chosen for the ensuing year, and

the Convention adjourned. New-York, Sept. 10th, 1841.

### IRELAND.

From the Limerick Reporter, Aug 27, 1841. Slavery In America.

Mr. Changes Lenox Renon, the young coultman whom we introduced to our readers in Tongers to control the state of America. The and the state of America the present of the state of America the and the state of America the and the state of America the and the state of America. The and the state of America the and the state of America the and the state leading to the galleries, and the avenues to the body of the house was thronged in every part. Even the stars leading to the galleries, and the avenues to the body of the house were crowded with anxious groups, impatiant to hear from the gifted tongue of this interesting person, his stuming details of the horrors with which the system is identified, and his powerful denominately of these who uphold it; are the loudest vauntes of the stuming details of the horrors with which the system is identified, and his powerful denominately of the stuming details of the horrors with which the system is identified, and his powerful denominately of the system is identified, and his powerful denominating of the system of Mr. CHAMES LENOX REMOND, the young gen

will not be done without her potient and perspecting co-operations. But mays Dr. Woods, in the recent report read and accepted before this speech of Mr. Pi is appears to be a duty of the first importance 'is administed to be a duty of the first importance 'is and one of the continue to pursue our one great object with undivided zeal, and to grant whethilly spains under the propriets work as a Board of Commissioners for Pereign Missions. As It is a legitimate this tips to speech of the viria and devastations of intemperance-its reinous effects upon individuals and communities—it is a subject of gratuitation that the pioneer much of temperance principles is preparing the very for the spread of the gropel—will be minimum the speech of the spread of the gropel—will be minimum to the present of the spread of

Slaverys—is it Constitutional? Is it Just?

BY JOHN S. MURPHY.

The manliness, the humanity of this free and independent republic are awaking to the question—'Is the retention of slaves consistent with the principles of universal freedom, advocated by our fathers?' The very basis of American liberty is contained in that sentence, from the immortal manifesto of America's primitive sages: 'All men are created free and equal.' Hallowed declaration, breathed from the lips of virtue, patriotism, and geains! What arrogant worm dare stand forth with the mancles of slavery, while one solitary American heart exists to enforce thy empire! ALL MEY ARE CREATED REE FAND EQUAL. Methinks I see the congregated wisdom and intellect of the infant, yet fast maturing républic, asserting its prerogative of independence as an effluence of the Almighty. The distinguished and revered of their number propare the sacred document, with a preamble whose purport is, 'All men are created free and equal.' and each individual, in affixing his signature, consigns it to an endless fame.

There is an intellectual grandeur in the universality of this declaration. We hear of the assembled sages of other nations asserting their free as as an individual nation; but, how aublimely superior, by its ubiquity, is Columbia's declaration. The Congress of Philadelphia was not merely the delegated body of America: it was the assembled representatives of the surverse—of 'all men.' And who will presume to say that Africa land.' And who will presume to say that Africa land.' And who will presume to say that Africa land.' And who will presume to say that Africa land.' The Congress of Philadelphia was not merely the delegated body of America: it was the assembled representatives of the universe—of 'all men.' And who will presume to say that Africa and there and the primeral continuation? True, as yet, we have not been dazzlec' by their mental sparklings,—yet might we not as consistently seek the matured intellect of Oxford, or of Cambridge, amid the lowliest ser

may cunfront his southers, lord, and rell him, with the feelinger of a node beaut, and the elegence of chase longes. All area and calculated and the elegence of chase longes. All area and calculated and the elegence of chase longes. All area and calculated and the elegence of chase longes. All area and calculated and the elegence of chase longes. All area and calculated and the elegence of the e

with such brilliancy and power, that he shrunk back as does the beast of prey from the forest fire. He could breathe the atmosphere no longer, but left town the next day.

One evidence that, though we have seemed to reformed, truth is on the advance. List year, this same Leonard could come with a concubine, whiter than himself, richly dressed, and call her his slave, and stay week after week in the place without rebuke! And, until it was ascertained by a private interview with the girl that she did wish for freedom, but feared the vengeance of her master, there was no attempt by the citizens to rescue her from his brutal fangs. And when the attempt was made, it was by a handful of abolitionists, who dared not trust a word of the affair with any but the most tried friends, because sympathy was all on the side of the woman-thief. His pistols, gold, bowie-knives, and threats, kept the law at defiance; and he could with impunity threaten to shoot abolitionists down, and send them by scores to hell. Had he taken one of the fair daughters of this village, Squire N.'s for instance, and added insult to the outrage by clothing her in purple and fine linen—a gold chain about her neck, and watch at her side, boldly promenaded the streets with his victim, boasting that he had refused \$2000 for her, we should soon have seen whether the law were as powerless, urged on by selfishness, as when wielded by hypocritical devotion to liberty. An unfortunate little immortal in Ashburnham owes its existence to the seductive arts of this villain. Had such ontrages been committed in a community of non-restants, the alarm would have spread through the length and breadth of the land. But they would not have been likely to be; for the comingotent power of truth would have kept them at a distance.

Determine the length and breadth of the land, But they would not have been likely to be; for the comingotent power of truth would have kept them at a distance.

The third, if the source of the same of the sight of God murderers. Her second, slav

that if we fasten a chain about a brother, the opposite end will circle about our own souls, and we too must go down.

Could this lecture be placed in every family in the land, it would be sufficient to wake, if motive sould do it, every one to their duty.

She made nunerous quotations from Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and their contemporaries, showing that they condendently expected that slavetry would soon become extinct—that liberty could never thrive under a government that tolerated slavery. She also quoted copiously from southern statesmen of the present day, showing that they were the antipodes of their predecessors, and that their determination was, to rivet still closer the bondman's fetter, and bring the North, now servile, into complete subjection. Her last, showing what slavery has to do with the religion of our country. Would that our professed ministers were as faithful on this point as was Miss Kelley. The whole head and heart of our religion was so thoroughly corrupted by the spirit of slavery, that the most clear and practical inferences were readily drawn from the truths she presented.

About 25 subscribers were obtained for the National A. S. Standard, and some donations to the American Society.

At Leconinster, she was received with great cor-

American Society.

At Leominster, she was received with great co At Leominster, she was received with great cor-diality, and listened to with the most profound and fixed attention. They also contributed about ten dollars to the American Society, and 25 subscribers for the Standard. Her last lecture at L. exceeded, for moral sublimity, clearness and force of truth, any

thing I ever heard.

O that we might all remember those in bonds as bound with them, as does this devoted woman! Disinterested force is evidently the main spring of her

GOOLD BROWN.

### False Accusations. MR. EDITOR:

MR. EDITOR:

We noticed in your paper of the 24th ult., a communication relating personally to us. We have not the time to engage in a newspaper controversy. Still, we must thank you for your kindness and liberally in offering your columns to our use. And we would fain be excused from employing them for a personal controversy, as such controversies seldom (if ever) effect any real good, or reflect much credit upon the paper admitting them.

Relating to your 'Correspondent,' of whom we are entirely ignorant, and who would not otherwise than in the connexion with your proffered kindness, have been noticed by us, we will simply say that, should there be given a respectable and a responsible name, we will then consider whether we shall reply to his PALSE ACCUSATIONS, (as we can prove them to be, not by our assortions only, but also by the incontestible evidence of those who were present at the time in question.)

Mr. Editor, we have been obliged to occupy, (though reluctantly,) so much of your paper. We are of the opinion, that it would have been much more profitable to have refused the subject calling for the occupancy. Yours, &c.

THOS. DOWNING.

THOS. DOWNING, GEO. J. DOWNING. New-York, Oct. 11, 1841.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing. DEAR BRO. GARRISON:

Having recently made an anti-slavery tour to Westerly, R. I., and in the southern part of New London county, Conn., I here forward you an account of the state of feeling in these places, as regards the abolition cause; knowing that the sentiments of different parts of the community, on that important subject, are matter of great interest to you.

for the Standard. Her last lecture at L. exceeded, for moral sublimity, clearness and force of truth, any thing I ever heard.

O that we might all remember those in bonds as bound with then, as lose this devoted woman! Disinterested lose is evidently the main spring of her zeal.

On account of unexpected absence from home, this communication has been delayed two or three weeks.

Yours for truth and humanity, E. G.

Correction.

Lear, 10 mo. 16th, 1841.

If the editor of the Liberator thinks it a matter of importance, that the stories of the 'Esstern Ruil road, Colorphobits Lynch Law, Robbery, and Quarter, which which he so willingly editions his readers, should be true, perhaps he will not refuse place to the following explanation.

Thave had the mislortune to differ in printon from some of my zealous anti-slavery friends, concerning the wisdom and justice of their course in carrying on this local and individual quarted—or what accommended and 'passing strong and spicy resolutions against the wisdom and justice of their course in carrying on this local and individual quarted—or what accommended and 'passing strong and spicy resolutions against the wisdom and justice of their course in carrying on this local and individual quarted—or what accommended and the proposition of the course in carrying on this local and individual quarted—or what accommended and the wisdom and justice of their course in carrying on this local and individual quarted—or what accommended and passing strong and spicy resolutions against the wisdom and justice of the rourse in carrying on this local and individual quarted—or what accommended the wisdom and justice of their course in carrying on this local and individual quarted—or what accommended the wisdom and justice of the incourse proposition in the proposition of the place and proposition which are proposition to make the wisdom and justice of the incourse in carrying on this local and individual quarted—or what accommended the wisdom and passing strong and spicy resolutions against t

ready. He thought that Congress had no too abolish slavery in the District of Columbat wanted to know if we were minister, and doubted whether we could get a bosse be in. He thought the colored and white near never live together on equal terms wises marriage, and that was contrary to the lar of a nature, planted in the human breast—that is ble repugnance was in every white man's le wards a black man. He wanted to know if

wards a black man. He wanted to know if we mardy a black man. He wanted to know if we not feel this repugnance; inquired whether would marry colored women, and crowned ten by saying, with a peculiar twist of his clerely that there were some things so disagreed that the marry that yand kindness of a recreant and time pany.

This is a fair exhibition of the merry methy and kindness of a recreant and time priesthood. Perhaps I have not given the Prince theman's exact language, but I believe I am justice to his ideas. We found two or three stores of the standard of the store of the standard clearer vision.
From Westerly, I went to New London, and

clearer vision.

From Westerly, I went to New London, and ted Groton monument, Fort Griswold, tail Trumbull—all places of thrilling interest a American heart. Upon a marble table to the side of the monument are names of those men taboring under an awful delusion, sacrificial lives to the demon of war, on the battle-ground by; some of them thinking, perhaps, that they doing God service. How terrible to live as having a heart agitated by such tearful and mant passions as necessarily spring up in the of such men, desperately grasping each observation of such men,

unburied limbs a prey for dogs, more mercial a the murderer?

Upon the tablet were the names of two mands and set to placed last upon the LIST OF FAME, and set to apart from the rest. This excited my curiosity, a led me to inquire the reason. The women keeps the key to the monument, told me, see been often informed that the men whose name to been often informed that the men whose name to this bettue, thought I—and I have no result of this bettue, thought I—and I have no result of the true, what a strange in consistency does it.

doubt it—what a strange inconsistency does is sent to the view of the world! Why it is est to make a statue speak! Slaves fighting for hoppressor's rights! fighting and dying that the rant who, with ruthless hands, had invaded be dedicated to their inalicianable freedom, ingle as obliged to pay a two-penny tax upon test. It such an instance of generous and forgiving the on the part of men robbed and plundered of eright, towards cruel extortioners, should have celebrated in verse, proclaimed from the pray trumpeted in the forum! Their names should been, emblazoned in gold upon the head of the let where the name of Ledyard now stands, who commander of Fort Griswold when she was the and himself (as the same woman informed accounter of one of the colored men who ded it despera'e conflict.

When a boy, I used to read with tears the of Ledyard's base assassination; but for the me, I could not cry over it again, or, if I west it would be for the laborer whom he had ten of his hire, and whose name is penned off his on a monument, dedicated to equal rights to same spirit of prejudice that hunted done it grave his birthright immunities, while he was ing. Had a rail road corporation, a body far boat proprietors, the owners of a grave put church committee, or an ecclesiatical council. Groton monument, I should have not been synthat these names, rendered illustrious by he and military prowess, should have been the gardly shut out by themselves, as if infections from such withered and blighted specimens from such with the such when such a hope of the name of two men his property by those who died fighting for the linter to great the such as a such as hop

sanctimonious air, wending his way to their seating himself in the pew, skulking belot communion table, and sheltering himself with politic walls. These are the strong holds of the emy, and upon these the moral batteries of the habitants must be opened in one boid and so ous fire, if they would prevent the last spark a sympathy and christian kindness in the plate being extinguished. Although I most sincered as speet and honor an honest ministry, and concluded the corruption nowhere; and honesty compels are that I have never been more disguisted with the heartedness of any people, than with that I have never been more disguisted with the heartedness of any people, than with that I have never been more disguisted with the heartedness of any people, than with that I have never been more disguisted with the heartedness of any people, than with that I have never been more disguisted with the heartedness of any people, than with that I have never been more disguisted with the heartedness of any people, that with the period of the strong of th

nothing but the senetity of the day saved severe classissement.

I was pleased to see the mob so conscious there are in New-London a few choice sprain know how to defend us in the right reg, and its the raging of adverse elements will not distinct.

But I have already occupied too much of time, and will now close this hurried epath.

I AMES MURBS

Yours, &c. JAMES MUNROS -

Auful and Suidden Deeth Yesteiday there dwarf well known in this city and county as George Pfieffor, being about 3 1.2 feet of state 125 or 26 years of age, was instantly killed by his head crushed between two large cansl loads dock near Vine street, on the Delaware phila North American. There are two things, says Lacon,

to teach us to think but meanly of I very best men have had their calus very worst their panegyrists.

ELI

arpassed by a ther with N of forty year

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The Raleigh (N. C.) Register announces of Ex-Gov. Owen. He died on the 11th residence in Pittsborough, Chatham county.

# WELIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

DAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1841.

Cincinnatians, Beware ! es represent a certain class of and, and reaping the whirlwind. Frank and the series who were penny wise, and pound some are said to save at the spiggot, and let give burghole. These are they, in an eminent side burghole. These are they, in an eminen is, who are for giving prosperity to the nation wring the shorter of public opinion around the law land-consuming, insurrection-breeding sys ter, is order to protect it from the arrow see By that system, the whole country has accoming within the last half century, to an of that is absolutely astopuding, and almost in Look, for example, at its effects upon the and beggared State of Virginia-that foremost in the Union, in point o wealth, influence and resources, but i with New York, from 1790, to 1830, og her will ster. (a slaveholder himself, C. C. and of forty years, (a slaveholder himself, C. C. the hear witness.) she has lost in population nearly being witness, but having increased in a ratio ration per cont. While the low low increased ratio of five hundred and sixty per cent! Her last personal property ought to be some six or dollars greater than it is this has been swallowed up by her cormoran respices, which, like the grave, is ever crying, set greet and is nover satisfied. The total ant of property in Virginia, (nearly half a millio half of that of the Empire State, without a laborer on the soil being brought into the acand laborer on the second of Virginia and 1790, the population of Virginia and 1790, the population of Virginia and and as for position, soil and climate, all these give her a detage over her great and victorious rival. int of property, therefore, the direct pecuniary ion has been within the last fifty year the eistence of slavery, SOME THOUSANDS

PMILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Non, what shall be said of the forecast, intelligene

you sense of our northern manufacturers, mer-nats, mechanics, and farmers, who deprecate the ment philanthropic and christian movement for the of slavery, on the ground that their inter is will be better promoted by things remaining a things remaining as tood merely the alphabet of political economy they really believed that honesty is the bes der-would they prefer a system which preys like cer upon the body politic, to one which cancer upon the nony points, Abolish the slave me the most gigantic to the most minute in size e all their productions would be opened at the Three millions of slaves, now in rags use a single article for their comfort, would then, as e paid laborers of the soil, be able to putronize the white an immense amount, and would be eager to ain every timing from us that freemen can desire, or air accessities can demand. Trading with them ald be safe. It is not so with their masters, who uges, pickpockets, swindlers, and tyrants, both profession and practice, and who have already de-uled the North of an untold sum of money. They said be customers, worth having, and would buy bashanily, and pay liberally. The interests of the lath and South would then be identical. We should ment and South Would then be inchical. We should be so more about 'southern institutions,' or Mason medition's line, or servile insurrections; and as for the arracy, it would be regulated perfectly. Any man berefere, who, on the score of local or national pros erity, is opposed to the substitution of free paid la or for that of servile unrequited toil at the South, i be set down as a fool in political economy, and as fated with those who are 'penny wise, and poun he light of which he is seen to be a knave or

Now it appears that the immediate cause of the te frightf I outbreak against the colored people of incinnati, and their faithful friends in that city grew out of threats recently made at various publi lings in the slaveholding States, that if the peopl of continued to allow runaway slaves to pass throug their city with impunity, they should lose the bene-fit (!) of southern trade, and non-intercourse become mely ridiculous threats, the Cincinnatians cause beforesee of their patriotic selfishness to be kindle desvered to cast into it every one who would not bo-down and worship the southern idol. They became tamultuous mob of anarchists, plunderers and murers-trampled their own laws under foot, exiled Chris sity, and defied the Almighty! Well, they will are their reward. Having sown the wind, they will assetly reap the whirlwind—unless they can sever lin who can take the cunning in their own crafti es, and carry the counsels of the froward headlong. it shall be unto them a snare and a curse. Their pun-ishness shall be as public as their iniquity. Cincinhe sake of southern trade, Newark got up mobs against the abolitionists, broke up their meetings, and mentationsly proclaimed her loyalty to the South. ls are years she was defrauded by her southern cusmers of millions of dollars, and reduced from great ant prosperity to distress, bankruptey and ruin to, in all probability, it will be with the still more fully city of Cincinnati. Nothing but immediate repeatance and reformation can save ther from the adgments that are impending over her.

## Satanic Spirit.

king behind himself within in holds of the stood and teems to he hast spart of ne most sincerely nerve and consultation of the hast spart of ne most sincerely nerve and consultation of the hast of t

conscientions thoice spirits and tray, and shill not dismiss too much of your ried opistic.

Since the late murderous riot in Cincinnati, certain mistyled 'goulemen' in that lawless city, have orant, expressly to 'war against abolitionists,' whom they 'abhor' whose course they 'detest;' and whom they signatize as 'tyrants of the blacks, and traitors ites, and also steadily and firmly to fix the black man in his proper place, and to assist in driving est of the State, or bringing to punishment, all such free colored persons as are found on the soil, contrary resistant with a cool rillany of aspect surpassing, if peable, any thing that is recorded of their father, the senil, say that they are anxious to manifest, by their father, the senil, say that they are anxious to manifest, by their estitutional law of 1807. These gentee tends, any that they are anxious to manifest, by their tendent, a faith in practical charity'!! They also any that they feel impelled 'religiously so to act as at, the feel impelled 'religiously so to act as at, the feel of the preserve the peace, &c. &c.! Having thus impulently prostituted the sacred names of charity and attituding, they vauntingly declare—'Hypocrisy and attituding, they vauntingly declare—'Hypocrisy accelers' 15. Among other humans, discoveries that edetest'!! Among other humane discoveries that they have made is this-that the sufferings of the while man challenge as much sympathy as the inju-ties of the blacks. There can be no doubt that these paceable, Charitable, pious 'gentlemen' will as dis-interestedly help the one party as the other; for, un-like the traitorous abolitionists, they cannot find it in the traitorous abolitionists, they cannot find it in the relation is make a parade of their kindly feed-less. and will not stop to ask what is to become of bread and butter, if they should sternly adhere stiples—though, to be sure, in a modest way As yet endangering the means of subsistence upon the desired wives and children dopend! Though they desire the black man, they respect St. Paul, no rally because he was a white man, but also because he

has declared that to provide for our own household is our first duty—and this is to be performed by persecuting the defenceless colored man and his advosecuting the defenceless colored man and his accordances! Another declaration attributed to St. Paul, Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them,' they doubtless consider an abolition interpolation. Finally, they concur in uninion with the Colored nization Society, that experience shows that the two races cannot live together on terms of equality, and nobly resolve 'that we, as freemen and schite men, ask for nothing of our fellow man but what is right, and submit to nothing wrong.' It is difficult to determin whether these men are more remarkable for their patriotism than for their picty.

### Aid to the Philanthropist.

The Spirit of Liberty, published at Pittsburgh, Pa., alluding to the donation of \$100 recently made by the Board of Managors of the Massachusetts A. S. Society in aid of the Cincinnati Philanthropist, c Right! This conduct is wise as it is nob o Let other anti-slavery societies; all through the free States, imitate, according to their ability, this excellent example.'

We are glad to perceive, by the last number of the We are gual to perceive, by the last received a large number of letters from various parts of Ohio, and be-yond the limits of the State, enclosing money to enable him to procure a new press in lieu of the ol one destroyed by the mob, and congratulating his upon the firmness and courage with which he has again met the furious assaults of the enemies of

How it Works. Before the late outbreak in Cincinnati, the Phila thropist was languishing for support, and in severa instances had been compelled to suspend its weekl publication. The result of the dastardly attack upon its office, and the destruction of its press, will b secure for it immediate aid, and a more efficient pa tronage, to enable it to keep the field in triumph over the powers of darkness. If southern slaveholders, an their northern pro-slavery abettors, were not positively demented, they would perceive at a glance, that ever anti-abolition riot powerfully tends to the advance ment of the abolition movement. We defy them point out a single instance in which a mobocratic tack upon the abolitionists has failed to promote their cause, or to injure the southern slave system. Will never learn any thing from experience? Are they given over to hopeless lunacy? Or, being con-scious that they have not yet succeeded in carrying out their evil designs, are they so infatuated as to believe that are petition of these assaults will at last be sucthat are petition of these assaults with a tast of searce cessful? If so, let them go on! 'He that sitteth in the heavens shall halph; the Lord shall hold them in derision!' Even a bad cause is ever greatly promoted by lawless attempts to put it down. How much more aid, then, will they not give to a good cause, which has God for its author and defence!

### Sound the Toesin !

Another anti-slavery periodical in western New-ork! The Tocsin of Liberty' is the name of s York! The Toesin of Liberty' is the name of a new journal, favorable to the cause of emancipation, which has been commenced in Albany, to be edited and published by the Senatorial Central Committee of the 3d District. Price 50 cents a quarter. It is neatly printed on a small sheet, and goes for the new po-litical party. Whether it is intended merely for tunes party. Whether it is intended merely for a temporary purpose, during the approaching State elec-tion, or as a permenent publication, we do not know. This, we suppose, will depend on the amount of pa-tronage that may be extended to it. If the abolitionists of western New-York can sustain the Cazenovia Abo litionist, the Friend of Man, and the Tocsin of Liberty they must be in a flourishing condition; but there danger that anti-slavery papers may be so crowded upon each other as to make the support of any one of them a very difficult matter.

### The Eastern Rail Road Outrage.

Mr. Bosson, the worthy publisher of the Yankee Farmer, communicates to the Boston Times the fol-lowing account of a recent outrage on the Eastern Rail Road, of which he was an eye-witness.

lowing account of a recent outrage on the Eastern Rail Road, of which he was an eye-witness.

To the Editor of the Boston Times.—Your statement in the Times this morning that I was thrust out of the cars of the Eastern Rail Road Company at East Boston, on Thursday night last, is incorrect.

On Thursday morning, in the nine o'clock train from Salem, I was grossly abused and insulted by the conductor and others wearing the badge of the company. This insult and outrage has already been detailed before a public meeting in Lynn, called for the purpose, and the facts will probably be communicated by the public on Monday next. A grosser outrage sever was committed upon any public road.

With regard to the disturbance that took place in the 'six o'clock train of cars which left this city for Lynn. On Thursday evening, I will now relate what I saw, and the part that I took in the transaction.

When I was about stepping is not the car, I observed in the forward part of it, a scuffling going on between the conductor, who was crying lustily for a gang which I have since learned, was stationed there by order of Stephen A. Chase, Superintendant of the Road, to enforce the rules of the company, and some of the passengers. I was not willing again to be brought in contact with ruffian screams, who seem to think that they are the directors of the public, instead of servants to wait upon the public. I stepped out of the car immediately, and took a position directly opposite, where I could hear the din and upropr of the needs going on inside. the passesses in contact with ruffian servans, in contact with ruffian servans, to that they are the directors of the public, instead or servants to wait upon the public. I stepped out of the car immediately, and took a position directly opposite, where I could hear the din and uprose of the melee going on inside. I had stood there one minute when I saw a man, hatless, violently, and with brutal onths and imprecations, ejected from the car. So soon as this passenger could recover his feet, he called the his hat.

soon as this passenger could recover his teet, he canter for his hat.

'D—n your hat, and you too,' said the conductor.

'But,' urged the passenger, 'you will not surely take my money for a passage, and refuse me a seat and take my hat from me, too?'

'n have your hat,' re

immediately. In the transfer and does it employ petty turned a highway robber, and does it employ petty thieves in their service?

Upon this, I was sized by two ruffians, each with a hand upon the collar of my coat, and was shaken about by them 'like a reed shaken with the wind. Resistance I knew would be in vain; I therefore treated the matter pleasantly. 'What,' I remarked, 'is it a regulation of the company to employ such fellows as you, to shake up passengers in this way-before they are permitted to take their seats; 'My pleasantless only increased their wrath, they drew back upon me, and were on the point of inflicting personal injury, when the shadow of a brawny hand shot across my face, and in a minute one of my assailants was prositated; the other soon followed his exampte. The crowd had gathered around na, and it was impossible for me to identify my protector; but if he will call upon me, I shall be happy to reward him. I took my seat in, the cars, and proceeded to Lynn.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the amount of my experience in the Eastern Rail Road cars, on Thursday night last. CHARLES P. BOSSON.

CHARLES P. BOSSON.

Suspicious. We find the following advertisemen in the New-York Tribune. It looks to us very much like an attempt, in disguise, to recapture a runaway slave. We should like to know, whether our suspi-cion is correct; and, if so, whether the Tribune is a paper-that ought to receive the patronage of a moral and humane community.

and humane community.

\$20 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday evening, the 18th inst a black boy named DAVID, taking with him a valuable dog. The boy is 18 years old, of continuous evening, they countenance and very black; he wore a gray coatee, and has lost the toes from one finot. He was induced to run away by misrepresentations of mischievous boys; and if he returns, no punishment will be inflicted, as he is an open of sympathy. Any person who will take up and confine said boy, and send to S. L. B. Baldwin, at Somerville, or to the subscriber at New-Germantown, information by which he may be socured, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable charges.

The vigilance of the Police is respectfully requested.

New-Germantown, N. J. Sept. 23d, 1841.

The Colores Avenues, at New-York, is em-

THE COLORED AMERICAN, at New-York, is embarrassed with a debt of \$500, and calls for assistance prevent the necessity of its being discontinued.

Church, Ministry, and Sabbath Convention

The third session of this Convention, (and le of the series,) will be held at Chardon-Street Chap The subject to come upon the tapis at this session,— THE CHURCH,—though last in the series, is not leas in importance. Let not the cry of 'infidel' deter an from attending. That cry has already lost half it terror. The observing have discovered that it appli-better to those who raised it, than to those it was i tended to blacken. No assessed infidel would have sorted to so mean, so base an act to effect his purp. We trust, therefore, that those who can distinguish ween the true christian church and those mere he nan organizations among us exclusively claim ng th tile, will, unintimidated, as at former essions of the Convention, give their attendance, and, serenely bold, atter the full convictions of their own souls—sweep away the rubbish which now buries the giories of Christianity, and bring her forth in her native lustre, 'clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terri-ble as an army with banners'; and let all, by their fel-low-mortals uncontrolled, closely follow where Truth leads the way.

### More Religious Action.

We are truly gratified whenever we have an opport unity to record, in our columns, the action of any re ligious body against the heathenish system of Ameri can slavery, because it is in such action, pre-eminently, that there is hope for our country, and of the blood the churches in our land kent themselves uncontam nated from oppression, or had they evinced a readi-ness to cleanse themselves from blood-guiltiness as oon as it was pointed out to them, the warfare which soon as it was pointed to them, in consequence of their pro-slavery character, would not have been witness-ed, and abolitionists would have been exempted from the performance of a painful duty. Let the following uncompromsing resolutions, recently passed by the Fairfield Baptist Association in Vermont, be adopted by every other religious association in the free States and adhered to with all fidelity, and the monster sla very would quickly be driven to his own place,-the

Whereas, at the recent Triennial Convention a Baltimore, there was an unholy compromise with the slaveholding churches at the South, which was dis-honoring to the christian religion, and resulted in dropping several of the most efficient, acting member of the Boards of some of our benevolent societies

therefore Resolved, That we yiew the same with feelings of deep regret and decides disciprobation, and that we request the State Consequent at its next sitting to en

request the State Consequent at its next sitting to en-ter their protest against it.

Resolved, That it is in our opinion violation o christian principle to admit to our communion or ou pulpits any who hold property in man, or in any way designedly give their influence to sustain the system

has been published by L. N. Fowler, the distinguish-ed phrenologist of New-York, and is for sale in thi-city by Saxton & Peirce, 133 1-2 Washington-street city by Sexton & Peirce, 133 1-2 Washington-street. It contains 48 cuts to illustrate and confirm the science, and its contents are, highly instructive and interesting. We would recommend inquirers on this subject to purchase this Almanac.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC. We see it stated in the Emancipator, that an Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1842, has been issued in New-York; but as the publisher has not thought proper to send us a copy, ware unable to pass any judgment upon its merits.

### Errata.

In our last number, the following generous do ions to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, the Trensurer's Account, were erroneously printed at collections made by J. S. Hall, and the name o Thomas Jackson was printed for Francis Jackson:

From Darvers, Abner Sanger, to cancel loan
of him,
Boston, Francis Jackson, to cancel loan
of him,
Boston, Edmund Jackson, to cancel loan
of him,
300 00

Our ever liberal friend Christopher Robinson of Lynn, in the same account, had his generous donation of fifty dollars to the State Society incorrectly printed as only fifty cents, it being accidentally put in the

# Guilt of Slavery---Implety of the Nation----Cincinnati Riot.

At the quarterly meeting of the Cambridgeport is Slavery Society, held on Monday evening, Oct.
18th, the President in the chair—the following resolutions, having been submitted by W. L. Garrison, and sustained by the mover, and by Messrs. Farwell.

Lothrop and Bumpus, were unanimously adopted :
- Resolved, That if the standard of religion in this country were not lamentably deficient, the practice of holding human beings in bondage could never be re-garded as compatible with christian character.

Resolved, That it is as impossible for a Christian t uphold slavery, as it is for him to be a worshipper of

God, no greater outrage committed against Christ, no stronger contempt evinced for the Holy Spirit, than to reduce him who is created in the divine image to and chattels.

Resolved, That for a nation which enslaves as portion of its inhabitants to make any pretensions to republicanism or Christianity, is rank imposture and revolting impicty.

cinnati, upon the colored pe cinnali, upon the colored people and their trends in senger.

At this point 1 interfered. 'You scoundrels,' said I, 'do you mean to steal the man's hat? Return it immediately. Has the Eastern Rail Road Company turned a highway robber, and does it employ petty thieves in their service?'

The state of the people of the northern States.

Resolved, That the civil and military authorities of Cincinnati, in conniving at the lawless proceedings of the mob, are justly to be regarded as the ringleaders on that occasion, and the most guilty among those who participated in the riot. Resolved, That in the disarming of the colored re-

sidents of Cincinnati, by the city authorities, on the essurance that they should be protected from mobo cratic violence,-and in the atrocious attacks that were subsequently allowed to be made upon their persons and property,—a speciacle of cowardice, brutality and perfidy has been witnessed, rarely surpass ed in any age of the world.

Resolved, That the destruction of the printing-pre

of the Philanthropiat, by throwing it into the Ohio river, though intended to injure, will mightily ad ance the cause of human liberty. Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Mas

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Mas-sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have acted most wor-thily of the trust reposed in them, by transmitting from the treasury of the Society one hundred dollars to assist in the purchase of another press for the Phi-lanthropist, and that we will most cheerfully contri-bute \$20 towards this donation, as an auxiliary so-

Reserved That the thunks of the friends of free dom universally, are due to Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, the faithful and unterrified editor of the Philanthropist-to the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society—and to all those in Ohio, who have been faithful among the faithless found '—for their refusal to succumb to the spirit of mobocracy in such a peri-

to circulate petitions to Congress and the State Legis-lature for signatures in Cambridge and Cambridgeport viz. Stillman Lothrop, Shubael Bumpus, Stephen T. Farwell, Emily Farwell, and Adeline J. Fuller. Voted, That the proceedings of the meeting be pullished in the Liberator.

WILLIAM FARWELL, President. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Sec. protem.

An adjourced meeting of the Middlesex County A S. Society was held in the Universalist meeting house a Concord, an Tuesday Oct. 12th—the President i the chair. A large number of delegates t from various parts of the country, and the ings were of a highly interesting character.

In the foremon, prayer was offered by Charles Fitch, of Haverhill, and a business committee ap-pointed, who subsequently reported the following res-

reference to the position occupied by the ministry and the church, at the present time, in relation to slave ry; but they are not among the manuscripts that wer put into our hands at Concord, by the Secretary, em

bodying the proceedings J—Ed. Lib.

Remarks were made by Collins of Boston, Star
Boylston, Hale of Haverhill, Hall of Groton, Dos
of New-Bedford, and Fitch of Haverhill. Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

Asternoon

The President remarked, that the committee appoi ed at the last meeting of the Society to inquire intended the relation sustained by the clergy of Middlesex t the anti-slavery enterprise, and to report to the ad-journed meeting, had been able to obtain only partial information, and, in consequence of the absence of the chairman, were not prepared to make a formal report at the present time. With the leave of the meeting, however, he would read a synopsis of the letters which had been received by the committee, it answer to the inquiries of the committee. [We are compelled, for want of room, to omit this synopsis in

our present number.]

Mr. Garrison moved that the synopsis be printed with the proceedings of the meeting, and that the committee be continued until the exact position of every minister in the county be ascertained, respecting the cause of emancipation. It was a new measure and he thought it would be as useful as it was nove Agreed to.

The resolutions under consideration

adjournment were further discussed by Mead of N. Y.; Garrison, Phillips and Collins of Boston; May of South Scituate; Alcott of Concord; Stacy of Boylston; and Hall of Groton.

Voted to lay the resolution on the table

next meeting.

The following resolutions were discussed by Messr Phillips, Douglas, Cowdry, and Foster of Andover

Resolved, That, recognizing the duty of throwin Resolved, That, recognizing the outy at incoving every thloat a willing sacrifice on the altar of human ity—convinced that while questions of currency and tariffs may relate to the prosperity of our commerce allegiance to the first principles of liberty is necessar. to the existence of the State-believing that the wel-fare of the white man has been indissolubly linked by God with that of the slave-we pledge ourselves to each other, and call upon every throw off the shackles of party, and remember the slave at the ballot box, voting for none but true aboli

Resolved, That the spectacle of the free city Cincinnati powerless at the mercy of a mob-submitting to every outrage on law and civil liberty-sur per colored citizens into the hands of th rioters, after a solemn pledge of protection-furnished nother proof that freedom and slavery can never exist together, and that the North holds her liberties and law on the frail tenure of popular caprice.

Resolved, That this meeting learns, with pleasur that the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. Society have sent assistance to the Ohio friends, it this hour of need; that this act meets our cordial ap probation, and we will exert ourselves with contin ned earnestness to aid the Board of Managers in me

ing the demands of the anti-slavery enterprise.

Adjourned to meet at half-past six o'clock,

EVENING.

The following resolutions, from the buisness co

nitice, were submitted to the meeting: Resolved, That the recent outrages committed up on persons travelling on the Eastern Rail Road by the servants of that corporation, in forcibly ejecting per-sons of both sexes solely on account of their complex-ion, and in habling out and otherwise maltrenting white people for venturing to remonstrate against su violations of law, decency and good order, should teach us that our liberties are not only at-th disposal of slavery, but intimately bound up with the rights and liberties of the slave, and should meet with the hearty and unqualified condemnation of every

friend of humanity.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost endeavo this Commonwealth, praying, that Legislature to de-fine the limits granted to Rail Road Corporations, that persons travelling on their respective roads shall not be insulted and proscribed merely on the ground of their complexion, and also to erase from our Statuta Book that infamous law relating to the intermarrying of people of different complexions.

Resolved, That this meeting would recommend to

all persons travelling from Boston to Portland, to patrohe Rail Road known by the name of the per Route, in preference to the Eastern Rail Road insamush as colored people are treated by this corpora

tion as equal human beings.

These resolutions excited a very spirited discussion and were ably sustained by Mesers. Douglas, Downes of Andover, Collins, Phillips and Garrison of Boston, and May of South Scituate. They were unanimously

adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the abolitionists of Concord, for the abundance o and that we trust that this benevolent measure will be general. ly adopted by the abolitionists of this Commonwealth. Voted, That this Society returns its thanks to the trustees of the Universalist Society in this place, for the gratuitous use of their house.

AMOS FARNSWORTH, President.

G. W. STACY, Sec pro tem.

# · From the Boston Transcript.

From the Boston Transcript:
The steamship Caledonia, Capt. McKallar, which left this port on Satarday, 2d inst. at 2 P. M. arrived at Halifax at 43.4 P. M. on the 7th, after a most transcript of the paddle boxes, and loss of her life-boat. The 3d officer and carpenter had their legs broken, and nine seamen were badly injured. She lay to fifty-twe hours. It was doubtful whether the 3d officer would mrvive his wounds.
The Caledonia's arrival at Halifax was looked fo

The Caledonia's arrival at Halifax was looked for with great anxiety, and when she was announced below, crowds of people covered, the wharf to inquire into the cause of her delay. The Morning Heraid of the Sth says. 'The passengers never expected to see Halifax, nor any other port. It proves, however, the superiority of the Gunard line over the New-York or any other line, for no other vessel could have stood what this boat has experienced.

what this boat has experienced.

Fatal decident on board the Steam Frigate Pulton.—
Yesterday alternoon, a sixty-four pōund gun borst on board the Fulton off the Hook, killing two men instantly and badly wounding several. The killed are Samuel Snowman, assman, Joseph Philiprook, orderly seaman. Wounded, Russell Smith, carpenter's mate; Joshua Wyman, quarter gonner; Levi Lawson, seaman; Thomas Smith, orderly seaman Richard Bell, de; and John Cooper, seaman; alvery badly. Bome of them will probably not recover We understand that when the disaster happened, they were trying some new kind of shells. The fore par of the Fulton is a complete wreek, from the effects of the explosion. One piece of the gun fell 40 feet from the expression. One piece of the gun fell 40 feet from the serriage, knocking in both starboard chimneys it is passege off. The Fulton has passed up to the Navy Yard.

Marder in Canada. A young colored man names

Yard.

Merder in Casada. A young colored man named Wm. Brown was killed by some white, men at St. Catherine's last Sunday, week. It appears that a runor was raised that a marriage, was to be performed between a white woman and a black, and the crow of whites went to disturb the parties by what is called a rharizarie; but on reaching the house, the raporturnad out to be unfounded. The whites then departed to another part of the city, and meeting the deceased, threw a stone which struck him on the head, causing death immediately.

On their examination, the four negr

The New-York Commercial Advertiser says :

The New-York Commercial Advertiser says:

We have been desired by Mr. Lane, the father of Mrs. Adams, whom we have long known as a member of Dr. Spring's church, to state that the report going the rounds of the papers, of her being deprived of her senses, is entirely without foundation; and, however acute may be her sense of her loss, she bears it with a becoming resignation to the Divine will.

In reply to our inquiries last evening, Mr. Lane assured as that the current statements in some of the papers, in relation to the remarkable premonitory dreams of Mrs. Adams, are true. Two days before in bushod's disappearance, she dreamed, twice, that he was murdered, and that she saw his body cut into pieces and packed in a box. The draging gave her great conceror, fram their vividness, and she wen once to relate them to ber mather, but did not, from the spprebension of being laughed at.

appears by the late census returns, that the of Maryland has more free blacks within he rs than any other State in the Union. The

Maryland,
New-York,
Virginia,
Pennsylvania,
Louisiana, Ohio, North Carolina,

Iowa Sankes .- A gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Far love Sankes.—A gentleman from town (Mr. Far-land) his so completely domesticated five large rattle-snokes, that he can handle them with perfect safety, and what is mere astonishing, he will with as much indifference as a horse jockey would open the mouth of a horse, take one of his snakeship papils in his hands and open his mouth. He does this, as he says, in order that the spectator can see that there is no de-reption, and to expose the serpent's fangs.—St. Louis Republican.

Republican.

Steam Coaches or Carriages on common roads have recently been tried in England with complete success, carrying large weight and moving with rail road speed, at least so it is said in the papers. Should such an experiment prove successful is this country, the villanous and tyranoical conduction some of our Eastern Rail Road folks would meet with a wholesome check.—Lyan Record.

check.—Lynn Record.

Rail Road Accident.—The cars on the Newcastle and Frenchtown rail road ran over a cow on Wednes day night, and three of the passenger cars were thrown off the track and two of the latter were precipitated down a hill about 25 feet, both Siled with passengers. Notwithstanding one of the cars turned a complete somerset, no one was seriously injured. Mr. Smith, of the steamboat George Washington, and another gentleman were slightly injured.—Philad. Ledger.

A share-

A slave named John, was executed on the 1st inst. at Portsmouth, Va. for the attempted murder of two ladies, named Mrs. Lambert and Mrs. Cooper, for the sake of obtaining their money. The Norfolk Herald says that 'he made a full confession under the gallows, which he prefixed with the following emphatic warning: "You see me here, and I will-tell you what brought me here, it was rum.!"

Death of Col. Weinteright: Lieut. Col. R. D. Wainwright, of the Marine Corps, died suddenly at Washington, on Tuesday week. He entertained a company of gentlemen at his residence that evening, and was in musual spirits. A few minutes after he lettred to rest he was found a corpso, his death being caused by a disease of the heart. The body of Mr. Charles Thomas of Lincolnville

The body of Br. Chartes I notice to Lincouvine in this State, was one day last wock bound in a marsi in L. The deceased had started after some ducks and he was found in a position as if aiming at them His gun was found under him, still leaded. It is supposed he died in an apoplectic fit. He was between 70 and 80 years of age. Nand So years of age.

Shocking Accidents.—Oh Monday of last week, Mr Encoh. S. Rowe, of Belmont, Me. while feeding threshing machine, had his hand-caught in the machinery, which being, in rapid motion, drew in his whole right arm, crushing and breaking it into separate pieces. He had presence of mind to stop the horse, and with his left hand the wheel.—Amputation was performed, and Mr. Kowe is doing well.

It is said that some 50,000 persons, are effectually organized in the Hunters Loges, ready to precipitate themselves on Canada when occasion offers. These are the results of the disaffection of great numbers of Canadians now in the United States. Some

thing is brewing. Two young men have been recently arrested it Manchester, (Yt.) for robbing a man, and a bool store, and attempting to burn a bank; one was admit ted to bail in the small sum of \$200, and the othe kept in confinement. The reason for this even-hand of justice is said, to be that one is rich and the othe

Henry Hohnkolz, a German imposter pretending the a minister, has been convicted at the Municipa Court in Boston, of co-habitation without marriage performed by himself. He is liable to go to the Stal Prison for three years, and will probably be so ser

The Hollis street church, Bostoh, has been mort gaged for \$2,000, to pay the expenses of the controversy with Ray. Mr. Pierpont. The Times says Mr. Attorney Rana's fees were \$1,150, and Mr. Dexter \$1,075. Mr. Pierpont's salary is now \$3,300 in an

The Hartford Review says that the father of J. C. Colt, the supposed murderer of Adams, has become insane. He is an aged man, whose years have been embittered by the folly of this son, and this hast hor rible act has 'filled up the measure of his cup of sor row,' which will soon lay him in the grave.

To make a sick horse drink freely. A borse havery sweet tooth. When he is unwell and wo drink, mix molasses or coarse brown sugar in the war; he will then drink freely. — Canadian Farmer

Boston and Buffale. Within a year, there will be, netween Boston and Buffalo, a railroad six hundred niles in length. It will be possible to go the whole listance by daylight. Advices from St. Petersburg, of the 26th ult. state that the grand hall of St. George's in the lately rebuilt winter palace, had given way, and that all the splendid Italian paintings and vasse, valued at several millions of franca, had been destroyed.

A Boss. One person has taken 60,000 acres in In-dia for the cultivation of cotton, and expects to employ 100,000 persons more than at present. So the South must look out for a great depreciation in the value of southern property.

We learn from the Louisvill Journal that the citi-zons of Woodford have purchased the fine farm, in that county, on which the Hon. J. J. Crittenden was born and made him a present of it. The price was

Thanksgizing.—Governor Ellsworth, of Connecticut, has appointed Thursday, the 25th of November next, to be observed in that State as a day of public Thanksgiving.

Love comes in all shapes, but mostly asking for each. It must have chawls, silks, sating and jewelry, it draws upon our pockets in all ways; it is traly an expensive thing, this love.

The Hon. John Murphey, formerly Governor of Alahama, and Representative in Congress, died at his residence in Clark country, (Ala.) on the 21st ulty in the 56th year of his ago.

Wm. D. Bell, Esq. senior editor of the Hagerstown Torch Light, died on the 7th inst., aged about forty-nine years.

A girl only fifteen years of age attempted to descrete in New-York on Tuesday, in consequent it treatment from her mother.

An Education Convention, in which 20 counties care represented, recenily met at Clarksburg, Va. to rouncie the interests of common schools. It will be isoless to try until slavery is abolished.

Five lads between the ages of 12 and 15 were kill-near Baltimore, on the Bel-ar-road, on the 9th inst-being buried in a sand bank under which they we playing.

A foreign paper says that at a meeting of the Re-peal Association, recently held in Ireland, O'Connell proposed his youngest grandson, John James O'Con-nell, only four days old, as a membes of the Associa-

At the Inte Fair in this city, Mr. Evarts, of Guil-ford, exhibited a specimen of Indian Corn, which he told us had yielded one hundred and forty bushels of shelled earn to the acre.—New Haven Horald. A letter from Texas, dated Sept 22nd, says: Gen Samuel Houston, has been re-elected Governor by an overwhelming majority.

In Harrisburg, the capitol of Pennsylvania, over 3,400 names are enrolled under the banner of total abstinence, the most of which have been obtained within the last six months.

The Hon. Nicholas Brown, who recently died at Providence, bequeathed the sum of thirty thousand dollars towards the erection, in Providence or vicinity, of an insene asylum-

The N. Y. Express vays, 'claret is extensively man-ufactured in this country, of vinegar, molasses, log-wood and alcohol.'

The traffic on the London and Birmingham rail-way, has again risen to wishin very little of teenty thousand pounds for the week.

### NOTICES.

### THE FAIR.

THE FAIR.

Books for orders and donations are opened by the Committee of the Massachusatts Anti-Slavery Fair, at 25, Cornhill. The friends of the cause are informed that the value of all donations of linen, cambrick, thread edging or silk, will be in all cases doubled, and in many instances guodropled to the cause, the property of the Fair. From intelligence received from France and Eugland, as well as from sarious parts of New-England, there is ground for supposing that the Fair this year will be more brilliant and attractive than ever, and combine more articles elsewhere unstatimable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged, are informed that excitions proportionate to the additional demands made by the increase of their numbers, will be made in Boston for the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the time of the Fair. Every motive by which we have ever bean stirred to action grows daily stronger Our sympathies with the slaves, by exercise, have become deeper—our hopes of their ultimate deliverance grow stronger—our larted of slavery more intense. Let our exertions for its termination be proportionate. Let those who have money spend, and let those who have none be spent in this inspiring cause. The humblest means are often the most successful, and so it has been with the Massacclusents Anti-Slavery Fair. It has done more towards softening the public heart towards the claims of our enslaved countrymen, than many a more imposing instrumentality. However unpretending, do not think it trival, or of a frivorking tendency. All means that are not wrong, an end like ours can enoble and sanctify. The need of exertion in the cause was never greater—the opportunity for it never fairer. Thère are villages within twelve miles of Boston, where the first anti-slavery lecture has yet to be given; and whole townships in the western part of the State. We call upon the women of the Commonwealth for help in carrying forward the cause we all hold so dear. A is theore are sevel as ours. We welcome them once m

For the committee of the Anti-Slavery Fair, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, MARIA W CHAPMAN, M. A. W. JOHNSON, ANNE WARREN WESTON.

The time of the Fair is at Christmas week, and the receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Massa-chusetts-Anti-Slavery Society.

# NOTICE.

Will be furnished; to friends of the cause skilled in shell-work, quantities of the Terebellum, Vitrina, Disphana, Lassia, and the various kinds suitable for work-boxes, card-racks, vases, flowers and hair-straments. Address M. W. Chapman, care of Henry W. Williams, 25, Cornhill:

### NOTICE.

The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the Library Brat. has promise of contributions, (literary and pecuniary,) are requested to notice, that the time of publication draws nigh. No effort should be spared to make this third number of the Anti-Slavery Annual beher than its preducessors. It has always been a source of pecuniary profit to the cause, as well as a means of seaching minds which will not receive the anti-slavery principles through any other medium. The Editor's address is M. W. CHAPMAN, 6 Chauncy Place, Boston.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

WUMBER'S CURFERENCE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Women's Anti-Slavery Conference will be held at the house of Benjamin Inckman in Georgetown on Thursday, the 21st of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general invitation is extended, and a large meeting desired.

REBECKAH H. FOSTER, See.

NOTICE:

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in Providence on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of November. Let there be a full attendance of abolitionists from all parts of the State. Several friends of the cause from other States are expected to meet with us at that time.

CHURCH, MINISTRY, AND SABBATH CON-VENTION.

The third session of this Convention will be held at the Chardon-Street Chapel, in Boston, on TUES-DAY, the 26th of October inst, at 10 octobe, A. M. The subject remaining for discussion is—THE CHURCH. All manner of persons are invited to join the Conven-All manner of persons are in the first tion, and take part in its deliberations.

EDMUND QUINCY, Pres.

WM. M. CHACE, STOREY SOUTHWORTH, Secretaries.

### NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Hanover Anti-Slavery Society will be holden on Mouday evening, Nov. 1st, for business, at half past 5 o'check. Addresses from Messrs. Collins and Douglas will be delivered at 6 1-2 o'clock.

JOSEPH H. STUDLEY, Clerk. LIBERTY PARTY READING ROOM.

LIBERTY PARTY READING ROOM.
The Head Quarkers of the Liberty Party, 32
Washington Street, with the Reading Room, will hereafter be opened and lighted up, were necessary as well as in the day; entrance Parker to all. Working men, who could not come to the Reading Room in the day time, will now have the opportunity. All who love the cause are invited to come and bring in their friends as any time.

By order of the County Committee.
Boston, Oct. 14th, 1841. 6w.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY!!

PLYMOUTH COUNTY!!

The quarterly meeting of the Plymouth County A.
S. Society will be held in the meeting-bouse, South
S. Society will be held in the meeting-bouse, South
S. Society will be held in the meeting-bouse, South
Scituate, on Thursday, Nov. 4th. Wm. L. Garrison,
John A. Collins, Frederick Douglas, and perhaps
Wendell Philips, will be present. Several topics of
great interest and importance will be discussed, and
we trust some decisive measures taken, for the advancement of the cause. Let all attend, who can.!

The meeting will commonce precisely at 1 o'clock,
P. M., and occupy the afternoon and evening.

SAMUEL J. MAY, Pres.

Wr. T. Briggs, Sec.

NOTICE

Charles Simmons has removed from Wareham, and, for the present, halls from North Wrentham, Mass.

MARRIED-In this city, on Thursday, Sept 20th, by Rev. Mr. Pinkering, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Geg-ger, of Waltham, Mass., to Miss Nancy C. Mingels, of Portland, Me.

# Wanted,

A GIRL 14 or 15 years of age to live with a family in the country.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Corabill.

WANTED a few miles from the city, an apprentic
to the shoemaking business. Two or three boy
want situations in the country?

From the Knickerbocker for April. A NEW SONG.

I hasten from the cares of day, With weary heart and sad; Sure at my welcome door to mest A smile to make it glad: smile to make it glad, dear wife, A tone to lull to rest; What wonder like a drooping bird, I seek my sheltered nest !

I hasten from the gayest scene To greet a home so dear; Bure, when the dull delight is past, To find my pleasure here:
To find my pleasure here, dear wife,
Too happy in the choice;
To barter splender for thine eyes,
And music for thy voice.

I hasten from the death of friends, A prey to sorest grief; Sure in thy kind consoling ar To find my best relief: To find my best relief, dear wife, Where every wound I cure— Where, beggared of all other love I could not yet be poor.

I waken when my restless frame Subdued by sickness lies; Sure, bending o'er my helpless head, To meet thy faithful eyes: To meet thy faithful eyes, dear wife, Though dim with watching me, Smiling to hide the wearingss 'Twould pain my heart to see.

I quicken as I think of thee, When journeving far I roam ; Sure, at thy prayer, a heavenly hand Will guide me safely home : Will guide me safely home, dear wife, To little ones, and thee, Eager with mother's pride to show Their newest tricks to me.

I hide within thy breast my shame At passion's wayward will, Sure in that pure confessional To find forgiveness still: To find forgiveness still, dear wife, All generous as thou art : I cannot pay thee as I would— God bless thy gentle heart!

From the Macon (Ga.) Family Companion LINES
Written for Viscountess — BY HON, R. H. WILDE.

We all have treasures which we fondly cherish-Precious and rare memorials of the past; Relics of days that do not wholly perish, At least as long as Life and Memory last. The Antiquary heards his coin and gem,

Medal, and manuscript, and ancient tome And jewell'd krees, chiboque with curious stem, Or fish, or bird the mariner brings home. The artist and enthusiast of art,

Have sketches, snatched wherever they have been And Nature's musing votaries do not part Without mementos of each favorite scene The Traveller seeks in each enchanted spot,

Something that may recall it to his view-A leaf from Virgil's tomb-Egeria's grot-Fragments of Rome-a flower from Waterloo After his Pilgrimage, the Palmer keeps

The garb, and staff, and cockleshell he bore er her lover's death, the maiden weeps Over the ring he gave, or tress he wore

Thus it is ever! In the heart's affections, In Friendship, Love and Memory we live ; Life's strongest spells are wishes—recollection Joys we have gained and given-or hope to give

And in the soul's museum, such as this, The calmly meditative mind may see The inborn thirst of past and future bliss-All we have been, or yet expect to be.

Lady! may thy collection long increase, Rich with the spoils of each succeeding year Proofs of the heart's content—the bosom's peace Hope, Love and Joy, unsulfied by a tear!

AUTUMN Bright flowers are sinking, Streamlets are shrinking, Now the wide forest is withered and sere; Light clouds are flying, Soft winds are sighing, We will be thoughtful, for autumn is near.

Blossoms we cherished. Have withered and perished, which we smiled on are yellow and drear Feelings of sadness O'er shadow our gladness, And make the mind thoughtful, for autumn is

Thus all that is fairest And aweetest and rarest. Must shortly be severed, and call for a tear; Then let each emoti Be warm with devotion And we will be thoughtful, for autumn is near.

AND THEY WITH ONE CONSENT BEGAN TO MAKE EXCUSE. LUKE XIV. 18.

God makes a feast, and bids his creatures come But strange excuses keep the most at home. Some are too busy to partake the treat, And some too idle o'en to rise to cat; Some too seall settled to seek endless rest And some too happy to be truly blest; Some are too learned to be really wise, And some too rich the pearl of price to prize. Some are too knowing wisdom's voice t' attend And some too stupid truth to comprehend. Some are too sold the God of heaven to dread, And some too timid duty's path to tread. Some are too good free mercy to receive, And some too bad their wickedness to leave Tis yet too soon, says youth, in vigorous bloom,
To waste my time in dull religious gloom;
While bustling manhood pleads for short delay,
"Tis thus enough—I'll seize a future day. E'en withered age still asks a longer date, And then exclaims, Alas! 'tis now too late.

Happy the youth, to early zeal inclined,
Whose God delights and awes his opening mind;
The man, who first pursues the world above,
Then leaves the rest to his Creator's love; The hoary saint, with honored age opprest, Who quits his load, and wings his way to r Who timely comes, the meanest and the least, Shall find a welcome to the Gospel feast.

### CORSETS.

While thousands fall by clashing awords, While thousands fall by classing are Ten thousands fall by correct boards: Yet giddy females, thoughtless train, For aske of fashion yield to pain, And health and comfort sacrifice, To please a dandy coxcomb's eyes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Grace Church, Providence. PROVIDENCE, Oct. 13, 1841.

By a communication which I hand you with this, you will learn that a preacher from St. Louis, Missouri, was received to the pulpit of Grace Church, in this city, to advocate the claims of Kemper's College, to assist in christianizing the great West. He was much troubled for the poor deluded Mormons, and alarmed at the great and rapid increase of the Catholies; but the millions who are not allowed to read the Bible—to have their own wages when they labor—to whom the institution of marriage is not allowed—he, of course, like most other preachers, said nothing about. Probably he never thought of it once, during the whole service. I do not, however, charge him with being a sinner above all others. I believe the northern clergy are more culpable than the southern elergy. Dark indeed is the day for the poor slave! The ministry and the church care more for their own ease and comfort, than they do for justice and humanity. Worldly wisdom is their guide. They are the roy. Worldly wisdom is their guide. I new are the popular men of the age, and preach the popular theology of the day—love to God and hatred to man, unless he is a man with a white complexion. But if the word of God be true, as we are assured it is from the light that is within us, their wisdom will one day be turned into foolishness, and they rejected and cast aside by all true friends of God and humanity. Yours, for the slave.

A. FAIRBANKS. PROVIDENCE, Sept. 12th, 1841. REV. A. H. VINTON, Rector of Grace Church.

Sig.—The bells of the several churches are no Sim.—The bells of the several clurches are now calling the people to their places of worship. You know that I have not attended, the year past, the place where you are recognized as the pastor and teacher. My house is my principal place of worship; and I regret that I did not do the same three years ago. But, at that time, I lived in hope that the church and ministry would soon be brought to repentance, confess their sins, and sympathize, with the poor, degraded, and outcast bondmen. My convictions of duty to God, to my oppressed, down-trodden, despised brethren, will not allow me to give countenance to a sectarian, pro-slavery church and priesthood. I long halted between two opinions. For me to take a stand against the church and ministry that I loved, and highly cherished, was a severe trial to my feelings but Christ demanded the sacrifice. The Saviour, when on earth, pitied, sought out, and poured the halm of comfort and consolation into the hearts of his own, for one found teaching them to read God's word; yet those who are guilty of giving their sanction to this law of abominations, are held in fulf fellowship by you and the northern church generally. The sin of man-stealing gets no rebuke from the pulpit; and, still worse, the man-stealing minister is recognized as a true christian teacher! Last sabbath, you admitted one of this character into your pulpit. I know not that he is a slave owner, nor do I care. calling the people to their places of worship. You know that I have not attended, the year past, the place where you are recognized as the pastor and teacher. My house is my principal place of worship; you admitted one of this character into your pulpit. I know not that he is a slave owner, nor do I care He preaches to a slaveholding people, where the la mented Lovejoy (in St. Louis, Miss) was not suffer-He preaches to a slaveholding people, where the lamented Lövejoy (in St. Louis, Miss) was not suffered to preach—has his support from those who live by robbing the hireling of his wages—and thus is he equally guilty with the people; for he gives his sanction to their system of robbery and wrong. And you, by receiving him as a minister of Christ, gave your sanction to that vilest of all things, slavery. May God forgive you! And what did this slave preacher want? Why, money for an institution to fit-young men to preach! To preach what? That robbery and man-stealing are no crime in a certain latitude! To propagate a man-stealing religion in a State where robbery and man-stealing are the laws of the land! Ministers and Churchmen give to it their, free right hand of fellowship. The South are the slave-owners and slave-breeders, through the influence of the northand slave-breeders, through the influence of the north ern church and ministry; and here is the rock on which slavery rests. Were it not for the influence of a corrupt church, and a recreant, worldly priesthood slavery would long before this have ceased to pollute our fair land. And when will the church repent, and do works meet for repentance? Just so soon as the preachers do their duty, and faithfully rebuke all men. without distinction, whose practice is not in accordance with the golden rule, Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you.' Will the clergy, as a body, think you, ever do this? What on will be the fate of the church and minis try, if they continue to pursue their worldly policy, covering up sin, and recognizing the most notoriously wicked men as christian ministers? For many years, I lived in hope; but I now despair. I think the clergy, as a body, are given over to hardoess of heart, and blindness of mind. That they are now in a state of awful stupidity and blindess, is palpably evident. Taking the words of Christ and his postles for my guide, I cannot view them in any other light but blind leaders of the blind. Their works evidently show that they of the blind. Their works evidently show that they of the blind. Their works evidently show that they are light to the blind. Their works evidently show that they are light are despisers of of the blind. Their works evidently show that they have no sympathy for their race, but are despisers of that cross which they profess to bare, and opposers to even-handed justice. This being the fact, they fanst be ranked with the enemies of God. 'If a man say he loves God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar, and

A. FAIRBANKS.

# MISCELLANY.

Christ Crucified.

The New-York Luminary says, 'Every pulpit is cincinnati has recently spoken on the subject world, what was the foundation and end of their preaching? Simply Christ, and him crucified; preaching, which to the Jews was a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness, but unto them that were called, both Jews and Groeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God. When be blessed day-star of the reformation rose upon be nighted Christendom, what was the strength of our own glorious martyrs, say well as of him who, from the solitude of his monastery in Germany, shook the Papal throne? Not excellency of speech or of wisdom, but the doctrine of a crucified Redeemer. In his name and in his strength they came forth to combat. The standard of redemption was unfolded, and superatition saw its banners forsaken. Religion, which had refused to dwell where the Redeemer was completely dethroned, once more lifted up her head, and decayed piety revived. And still, wherever it is present, the doctrine of Christ, entering the same of the religious system, and all the graces and qualities which coststitute religion are made to emanate from him, and to revolve around him, then will there he light; while darkness will preval; in a greater or less degree, in proportion as the sum of the religious system, and shid behind a cloud. Even imperfect religious taching, that which is defective in ability, or mixed in part with error, has considerable influence in other ways inexplicable—when it keeps this vantage ground; whilst without it, the most accurate state ments, the most undeniable truths, the most incontrovertible arguments are uttered and are heard in vain you will open the whole of your ments, the most undeniable truths, the most incontrovertible arguments are uttered and are heard in vain the heart, and render him precious in the open the value of the proportion as the even of the proportion as the entire of the proportion as the e

ed thy loving-kindness and truth from the great congregation.' All your exhortations to repentance, all your encouragements to hope, all your declarations of God's mercy to sinners must have this foundation—Christ crucified. Without thus lifting any the cross in your ministrations, you will never reconcile one soul to God. He that is mijust will be unjust still; and he that is filthy will be filthy still. The doctrine of the crucifixion is the only doctrine which, being accompanied by the Holy Spirit, changes the heart, overcomes the prejudices, and customs, and lusts of men, brings them to repentance for sin, sanctifies and purifies the affections, and produces real love to God.'—W. J. Chesshyre.

Coming out of the Sects.

It is evident from recent developments, that it is the duty of those who are pure in heart, and are develoted to the interest of God's kingdom, to come out of the present corrupt church organizations. Their influence is crushing and damning in its effect. They are governed by the principles and policy of the world, and not of Christ. Every artifice is resorted to, which their imaginations can invent, to avoid taking upon themselves that responsibility which grows out of their relations as men, and professing christians. They sustain, as religious bodies, the most glaring and outrageous sins which stain the character of man. Slavery, that system of licentiousness, their, robbery and murder, finds in the bosom of the church a secure asylum. There, she is sheltered and defended against the attacks of truth with which she is now assailed. If she is attacked in the political field and hotly porsued, and is compelled to retreat, she finds the ministers and churches ready, with open arms, to receive her, and give, the whole weight of their influence to protect her. And can the saints of God retain their religious connexion, with such corrupt anti-christian bodies and not be contaminated? Can they extend the right hand of fellowship to such iniquitous associations, and keep a conscience void of offence? By retaining their position as members of the church organization, they proclaim to the world that they believe that such organizations are the churches of the living God. And by upholding the slavehold-

And the sconer it is done, the better for the cause of truth.—Cazenovia Herald.

Sect Defined.

### Retort.

The Worthen-street Baptist church in Lowell

The Worthen-street Baptist church in Lowell, have, as it appears by the Liberator, excommunicated a Miss Sanborn. One of the charges on which the proceedings were based, is as follows:

'That she is in the habit of addressing promiscuous audiences of both sexes, upon the subject of moral reform, in such a way as to obtain great scandal for herself, and, consequently, for the church to which she now belongs.'

We are for from questioning the proposition of

we are far from questioning the propriety of these proceedings, in themselves considered. Bu we are sorry that it is in the power of the excommu-nicated person, to retort as she does in the word following.

It is a well known fact that the practice is not un common in Baptist churches, for women to speak in conference meetings. And while these churches encourage this practice, they cannot consistently condemn their females for speaking in mixed assemblies. It is hard to find a difference in principals they are addressing the difference in principals. , between addressing the different molics in question.—N. E. Purilan.

The Pulpit.

The New-York Luminary says, 'Every pulpit in Cincinnati has recently spoken on the subject of

Cincinnati has recently spoken on the subject of temperance.

Now to us, the simple circumstance that such a fact is worthy of being thus noticed in a public journal, furnishes the most conclusive evidence that the pulpit in this country is deeply degraded, and shamefully under an unboly worldy influence. That all the pulpits in the Queen of the West should speak on the subject is considered worthy of a public record, when all may read in the New Testament, how that Paul preached on temperance to his Governor and his Judge, until he poured the light of truth into the iron-bound soul of the intemperate tyrant, making him tremble upon his throne. Indeed, how refined have christian ministers become since the days of plain-spoken and truth-telling Paul and Peter!—N. E. Christian Adv.

The Wine Question.

We are promised the results of deep and thorough investigation on this subject, by Streete Granks, Esq. of Northampton, in a work to be published in quarterly numbers at 50 cents each. Some may toss their noses from Mr. Graham, as the author of 'bran-bread,' &c. but prejudice is not often wise. We are no believers in, much less followers of Mr. Graham's vegetable diet doctrines; and we confess we are disagreeably affected by his great fondness for the porpendicular pronoun, in all his works; still we regard him as an admirable and useful man. His faults are those which commonly mark the genuine reformer. He early struck on the right doctrine on temperance with prophetic accuracy. He is an independent, original thinker, and a laborious collector of facts. We hope there will be a demand for his work on the wine question, which will encourage him to publish it. Wine is the Gibraltar of alcohol; the last fortress that will remain to be conquered. Let us be preparing for the final struggle.—Hoston Morning Star.

. From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. More Exploits of the great Forger and Swind-

We are authorised to publish the following letters, which show that Munroe Edwards, the accomplished swindler lately detected and taken into custody in Philadelphia, has been recently practising his trade in England. We should hope that unless the laws of New-York administer upon him a sufficient retribution for the crimes committed there, to secure the public against his further depredation, that he may be held in reserve and handed over to be dealt with according to the principles of English justice.

MARSHPIELD, Oct. 8th, 1811.

Manherield, Oct 8th, 1841.

I know not how I may better guard the public against further practices of an imposter, than by publishing the following letter from Earl Speacer, received by the Acadia. The accompanying letter, purporting to be written by me, is an entire forgery.

Of this Edwards I had some prayions knowledge,—as he attempted similar frauds some time ago, upon the late President of the United States, and my predecessor in the Denartment of State.

the the Acadis. The accompanying letter, Por this Lab de written by me, is an entire forger, as he attempted similar fromderson to make the control of the United States, and my predecessor in the Department of State.

Yours, with much regard.

DAN'L WEBTER,

Wierrox, Sop. 12, 1811.

My Dear Sit.—I have thought it was right to let you know fosme transections in which I was need to get a state of the United States, and my predecessor in the Department of State.

Wierrox, Sop. 12, 1811.

My Dear Sit.—I have thought it was right to let you know of some transections in which I was been most impropely made use of, and your writing forged. I enclose you a letter which, when I fants swit, I believed to be your hand writing, but shired the American himster to the content of the conten

my country if such a friend of yours could have been so treated without any one of us coming forward to fall him. I accordingly advanced the money. My Solicitor taking all the legal securities that were possible, and among others, receiving a certificate from the American Consoli that Col. Edwards was the real bearer of that name. Col. Edwards was the real bearer of that name. Col. Edwards was the real bearer of that name. Col. Edwards was the real bearer of that name. Col. Edwards was the real bearer of that name. Col. Edwards was the real bearer of that name. Col. Edwards promised to transmit the money to the day. I should be a subject to the state of the termination of the control of the subject of the money of the name of Justin, and sending my Solicitor a copy of a letter purporting to be from I sust to him. Col. Edwards, in which he tells him that he had abstracted certain securities from these papers, and had open them borrowed £250 from my Solicitor, but making no month of the tells purporting to be yours at all. Justin saying that with this fraudulent object, he had personated Col. Edwards. This I confess appeared to me rather suspicious. I accordingly spoke to Broughann, when found out that this history about Justin was a pure invention—that Col. Edwards had really been here—that he presented to him a letter of introduction from you, and had asked for a long and the foundation of money, but that General Hamilton, had been convicted and to say that this Edwards had pade no reply to this letter. In consequence of this information, I had communication with General Hamilton, and by spoke the says he is confident is a forgery.

As to recovering the £250, that of course is out of the question; it is also hardly possible to do any thing towards the legal conviction of Edwards for this forgery, but it may be possible by exposing him to prevent him from defraiding other popel. 18ar., therefore, you may think I am giving you a great dead of unnecessary trouble in sending you this long death, but a system of the

Hon. Dan'l Webster, &c. &c. &c.

MARSHFIELD, (near Boston,) Oct. 29th, 1840.

MARSHFIELD, (near Boston,) Oct. 29th, 1840.
MY LORD,
I have taken the liberty to introduce to the honor
of your sequaintance, my valued friend Col. M. Edwards, a highly respectable and wealthy planter of
Louisiana, who visits England with the view of conferring with H. M. Gov't on the subject of 200 African captives, now illegally hold as allaves in Texas. Said Africans were sold with an estate to Col.
Edvards, and imposed on him as 'born fide' slaves.
Subsequently, learning their true claims to freedom,
he with a magnanimity before unknown attempted
their restoration to freedom, by sending them to an
English Colony, but was prevented from so doing by
the direct interposition of the Gov't of Texas.—
These poor-Africans have claims on H. M. Gov't,
and it is with the view of representing those claims
in their proper light that Col. Edwards visits England.

Any service it may be in your Lordship's power to render Col. Edward; in promotion of his most praiseworthy object, will be properly appreciated. I have the honor to be Your Lordship's most obd't serv't,

DAN'L WEBSTER.
Rt Hon. Earl Spencer, London.

Acquittal of Alexander McLeod.

It is with great satisfaction we announce to our aders the acquittal of Alexander McLeod. The It is with great satisfaction we announce to our readers the acquittal of Alexander McLeod. The verdict of the Jury to this effect was brought into court, at Utica, on Tuesday afternoon, after an absence of about half an hour. The charge of Judge Gridly was decidedly favorable to the prisoner,—and on the whole the court and jury, as well as the people of Utica and vicinity, have acquitted themselves with honor in this matter; having treated the prisoner with all candor, and given him the benefit of every circumstance tending to his advantage. Our reporter informs us that he never attended a court, either in this country or Europe, where every thing was conducted with more entire order and decorum. Not the slightest indication appeared, either before or after the prisoner's acquittal, of any disposition to insult him,—much less, to commit any act of violence upon him. We trust that the good people of England, who have been so ready to imagine evil against us in respect to the ultimate safety of Mc-

Leod, will now see that their suspicions were without foundation. To be sure, the shield of the British government has been in a sense thrown over him, and doubtless a becoming regard has been paid to that circumstance, by the court and people. But if Americans were the cut-throats which they have sometimes been represented to be, by their dear ffiends in England and in Canada, even the shield of the British Empire would not have protected him. The issue of this frial must be a subject of congratulation to all the lovers of peace; as it removes at once the most imminent source of danger to the pacific relations of this country with England. The release of Col. Grogan by the Canadian authorities, on finding that he had been seized within the American territory, is another suspicious omen: and it is devoulty to be hoped that the remaining subjects of difference will soon be removed or adjusted, and that the two countries will be restored to a condition, not of peace merely, but of cordial and enduring friendship.—Ibid.

John C. Colt, the Murderer of Adams.

John C. Colt, the Murderer of Adams

A Great Man.—Mr. Lewis Cornelius, of Millord Penn, died on Monday morning, September 27, a half-past 6,0 clock. He was 48 years of age. Below are his dimensions, as taken by his physician, after he was laid out:

Chus it stands:

Daniel Webster, of Mass. Secretary of State.

Walter Forward, of Penn. "the Treasury
Abel P. Usher, of Va. "the Navy.
John C. Spencer, of N. Y. "War.
Hugh S. Legare, of S. C. Attorney General.

Charles S. Wickliffe, of Ky: Postmaster General.

The Martyr Pilot.—The New-York Commercial, in speaking of the iron integrity of the pilot of the late steamer Eric, thus concludes his remarks:

But the crowning incident of the occasion was the martyrdom of the pilot. On the fire breaking out, he put the vessel's head to the shore, distant about 4 miles, and actually burned up at the wheel! Yes, he never took his hands from that only hope for the safety of the passengers until they were consumed. Such heroic self-sacribe deserves an enduring record. The name of Thomas Fuller should dwell in the hearts of men.

Let the name of Thomas Fuller he recorded in some

Let the name of Thomas Fuller, be recorded in connection with this heroic achievement, within the columns of every periodical in the land. Such virtue should not perish in obscurity.

Grogan Given Up.—We learn from the Montrea papers, that the so called Colonel Grogan has beer given up by his Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, Administrator of the Canadian Government, on application of the United States authorities. He was handed over to the Inspector of Police on the 4th, by the Sheriff, to be by him safely escorted to the Province line.

A young girl, fresh from the West Highlands, came on a visit to a sister she had in Glasgow. At the outskirts of the town, she stopped at a toll-bar, and began to rap smartly with her knuckles on the gate. The keeper amused at the girl's action, and curious to know what she wanted, came out, and she very denurely interrogated him as follows: 'Is this Glasco?' 'Yes.' 'Is Poggy in?'

Snow.—There was a severe snow storm night before last in the eastern part of this county. The snow
yesterday morning was two inches deep in Grafton,
Berlin and Petersburgh. On the Green Mountains in
Vermont, we hear it was several inches deep. The
Catkill and the Highlands were also covered with
rnow.—Troy Whig.

Anti-Slavery Wafers

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at No. hill; ANTI-SLAVERY WAVERS, design ing letters, &c. They constitute a valuate to the means of usefulness already posters to the means of usefulness already pos-litionists. Each sheet contains ninet priate mottoes, selected with great care. Price six cents single, 25 sheets for o

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Derrumery AND EXTRACTS.—Just and and for sale at JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 2k from Washington-street.

Double Extract Goranium, Hungary,

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Extract aux mille Fleurs, Honey "Pabrigue,

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"dos Plorides,

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Extract of Rosses,

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Cologne Water,

Sept. 3.

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THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERT.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends als trons, that a consultation of eminetiphraems sociated with Dr. Mott, have given the opining the blindness, which has so long builted medical may be removed by a skilful operation.

Feeling an intense desire to look again on the tenances of my friends, and to dispense with the cossity of an amanuensis in my editorial lakeally resolved to try the experiment.

In the mean time, the Mirror of Liberty with the conducted by a competent brother, or support of the manual may be conducted by a competent brother, or support of the mirror of Liberty with the conducted by a competent brother, or support of the mirror of Liberty with the conducted by a competent brother, or support of the mirror of competent with the manual conduction, to the most of \$913.88, so generously contributed to the case of the mirror of competent of the mirror of competent of the mirror of Liberty, 251 Elizabeth in New York, Sent 1941.

Editor of the Mirror of Liberty, 251 Elizabeth in New York, Sept. 6th, 1841.

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for the first volume, are quested to make puras early as possible.

The South-Boston Unitarian Ordinaia.

This Day Published,

This Day Published,

The Fairchild, Driver and Dunham, togethered, remarks upon that report and sermon in the Courier and other papers. Also the correspondence of the master of the courier and other papers. Also the correspondence of the master of the courier and other papers. Also the correspondence of the courier and other papers. Also the correspondence of the courier and other papers. Also the correspondence of the courier and service of the courier and service of the courier and the service of the courier and the cou

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atcles; —John H. Barker, Peru; —Thomas McLivock, Waterloo.
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[SEE FIRST FAGE.]

FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may cells money in a letter to the publisher of a newsper, pay the authoription of a third person, and first setter if written by himself.'

LP Agents who remit is oney should always dest ate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

I. LLOYD OL. X

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