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To whom all remittances are to be made, and

andressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns the concern

VI. LIOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI.---NO. 50. REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

from the Washington Globe.

The Proscription of Consul Trist.

The Proscription of Consul Trist.

There was one man whom we supposed Mr. Tyler was do ever permit to suffer under proscription dark kind, much less one subjecting him to derogate the sufferness as to his character, to be drawn from be dismissed, compled with the Executive declaridos, that no mun shall be removed without const. We refer to Mr. Trist, our Consul at Havana. This pendeman is honorably distinguished as leave mobily and successfully exerted himself in his laint public of fice in protecting American seames. This rentleman is nonorably exerted himself in his ing nobly and successfully exerted himself in his ing nobly and successfully exerted himself in his again office in protecting American seamen useff the oppression of tyrannical captains, and of sing the insiter designs of England in interfer-with interests in Cuba calculated to reach vital-ear own. He was assailed at home by the vinite spirit which his support of the rights of the exercise sailor, and the peculiar interests of a section of the Union, created against him. The incentisations, whose tyranny he arrested, filled the supports with misrepresentations against him.—

The incentisation of the control of the copic was assailed on the floor of the House of Representations by one of the prominent leaders of the aboli-They are assumed on the floor of the House of Representative by one of the prominent leaders of the abolitions. It. Trist came from Hayara, and brought the conducted of the conducted of the committee of Commerce, for investigation. The committee of Commerce, for investigation. The committee, though comment and the proposed of a majority of political opposed, programed unanimously in his layor, declaring that the documents submitted to them do not at differ the character of Mr. Trist for integrity and han, and they are unanimously of the opinion that as one upresented calling for any action of the House of Representatives.

dight the County are enuminously of the opinion that seem upseemed calling for any oction of the House of Representations.

This put an end to the persecution of those magness of resels, who sought Mr. Trist's removal, that the glight abuse, beat, rob, and oppress their crews a yeasre. The abolition hostility vented itself in desencation, not renturing to make Mr. Trist's contact, in relation to the subject they had at heart, a sestima before Congress. Mr. Trist returned to colon, carrying with him the applause of every disintented mu who marked the proceedings of Congress. And only a few months are permitted to ask when the Executive gratifies the malice of all d. Trist's enemies—foreign enemies assailing the rights of his country, and American citizens oppressing chess within their power, and beyond the reach of the New Dy removing him from office, and subjects him to all the imputations which they had in an attempted to make good against him before the rand impost of the nation.

nest of the nation. re in Cuba last winter, after Mr. Trist had We were in Cuba last winter, after Mr. Trist had left for Whinington to unmask the designs of his country. The Americas who are planting in Cuba, many of whom har goat interests at stake in that Island, were exceedingly antious for his speedy return, relying on bineligence, firamess, and influence to counterathe dangerous designs which were apprehended fin the policy of Great Britain, manifested by the upottnent of the abolitionist Turnbull as its Contact Harvas. Among those who spooks to us in upotness of the abolitionist Turubull as its Consist Haraga. Among those who spoke to us in
nged to Mr. Trist, and requested that he should be
uged to return, declaring they would use their inface, as whigs, for his retention as Consul under
the fedral Administration, were Mr. Thorndike,
all Mr. Knight of Boston, and Mr. De Wolf, of
Ner-lask. These gentlemen have vast estates,
and my justly be considered as the ablest representures of the American interests in the island, as
vell feas their talents, information and influence,
u from the general confidence in their probity.—
Some of these gentlemen were personally intimate bese gentlemen were personally intimate Vebster, and had strong confidence that representations in regard to the interest which fican planters took in the continuance of

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our presentations in regard to the interest which the American planters took in the continuance of K Triat in the consulate, would prevail against the Expedition to proscription which they found before the plant of the Consulation to proscription which they found before the plant of the Consulation to proscription the plant of the subject we have no doubt; but provide for partisans and family connections has been the policy of the Premier from the moment he safest in office, and this has triumphed over every polic interest. We do not doubt that the removal of Mr. Trist was the work of Mr. Webster, and we tan at suppried that the should sacrifice him to the familia and political feeling which vanquishes every where the consideration in Massachusetts; but what these can Mr. Tyler suggest for permitting the sanites of a Virginian of exalted character, the spill of Mr. Jefferson, the husband of his grand-suggest, and every way worthy of him, as a disciple that a seal of the favority of him, as a disciple with the summer of the favority of him, as a disciple with the condition of the comfort, support the diabance of the favorities of Mr. Jefferson, to what he had committed the destiny of those most sure him. He would Mr. They we would be the sum to the most in the fact that the sum of the comfort, support the diabance of the favorities of Mr. Jefferson, to what he had committed the destiny of those most sure him. He would Mr. They we weakly in the confort of the favorities of Mr. They we weakly in the content of the favorities of Mr. They we weakly in the content of the favorities of Mr. They we weakly in the content of the summer At the indicence of the favorite of Mr. Jefferson, to same he had committed the destiny of those most are bim. How could Mr. Tyler reconcile it to inself to yield to Mr. Webster's importunities, (for vs. will not do him the injustice to ascribe the act who inclination,) to proscribe such a man under not reconstances—to degrade him in the eyes of Sexangers among whom he must still live—as far us is the power of the Executive of this country begrade our functionaries in the eyes of foreign—as hat from the descendants of the man who dis much as any other to give liberty to our countries. much as any other to give liberty to our counis ad more to maintain it, and this simply to remit a active electioneering partizan, who, we unsmall, being a broken speculator in traffic, bemet tacker of new speculations in politics, and
see to Havana to renew his speculations in
arranging and will turn the Consulate to account
to account the seed of the se ntain it, and this simply to re actions and the complete and the control of the con

ts of Mr. Trist HAVANA, November 3d, 1841. At Tint is daily expecting his successor. If he men as had a substitute as our present Consul, he is surely far keep away. Turnbull is daily fine our cnemies, and we shall all rejoice the up is a recalled.—[Extract of a letter.]

The Brave South ! the Big South !

os Richardson in his Message, calls the serimention of the South Carolina Legislature to
tomatication from the Governor of Virginia,
straing the recent controversy with New-York,
the Alabama resolutions responding to the
mentiof Virginia. He says
the controversy with retrace of Virginia. He says

of Virginia. He says:

Migrations of the Constitution which research are to be disregarded,—our instituted—the plunderers of our property ender—the must we regard the for these aggressions, 'no matter by mitted,' as a foe to our rights, and an enderse. Whether the wrong in this case one to Virginia or South Carolins, the the same the transport of the same than the same to the same to virginia or South Carolins, the the same the transport of the same than the same to the same to virginia or South Carolins, the same that the same that the same than the same than the same to virginia or south Carolins, the same than the same th retail persisting in such a course of an-bedilay to the interests and institutions of the work of the course of an-bed of the course of an-bed of the course of an expectation of the course of the



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD---OUR

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

POLITICAL.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Moral Influence -- The Third Party.

Moral Influence -- The Third Party.

With feelings of sadness, entirely unmixed with personal or party predilections, we observe the decreasing faith in moral influence, indicated by a large proportion of anti-slavery newspapers. This has been more and more conspicuous, ever since the first effort to form a distinct political party. That this is the universal effect upon minds stirred up with political excitement, we think no dispassionate observer will deny. Men may have entered the arena from the most patriotic and unselfish of motives; but when once there, integrity is tempted, and faith unsettled. They who once leaned on principles, as the sheet-anchor of the soul, by degrees come to spend their strength in vain efforts to keep a sure footing on the revolving platform of temporary expediency; until at last, by trusting in man, they forget to trust in God.

We speak of the influence on those actively engaged in forming or sustaining a political party, not necessarily on those who consider it w duty to vote. That the remark is true, and of general application, is shown by the acknowledged fact, that the best and most religious men in the community are the very class who keep most aloof from the management of political machinery. Of those who try it, how few come out of the first temptation with pure consciences and healthy hearts! The fault is not always that parties are not based on correct and important principles; if it were so, the democratic party of the present day might have been saved from its monstrous corruptions by the invigorating truth of the anti-monopoly creed; neither will any condid mind dony for a moment, that men often throw themselves into political encounters from the purest motives and the highest sense of duty. Whence, then, is it that, by the spontaneous utterance of manking, which are an application and politics are so widely separated? Why is it that the popular faith has no belief in their union? I think the difficulty lies in the mems used, though it may be by good men, and with th

ground, of discountenancing the formation of a po-litical party.

Had they conscientiously adhered to the sim-plicity of their early creed, never, under any circum-tances, to vote for a pro-slavery man, it could not ould have been obliged to acknowledge them as would have been obliged to acknowledge them as an element too powerful to be insulted or neglected. The fact that they held the balance of power was already in many cases practically acknowledged; and it was plain enough that, whenever a vote ran close, both parties would, as a matter of policy, set up an abolitionist for their candidate.

What is likely to be the result, merely in a political point of view, of the 'Liberty Party Movement?' The Ohio Free Press gives an answer weil worthy of serious consideration:—

worthy of serious consideration:

'Will the nomination of an independent anti-slast very candidate induce either of the other parties to nominate a better man than they ofnerwise would? This is by no means probable. As their object is the triumph of their periodicity, whether good or bad, their selection of a candidate will be made with reference to his "availability." If, all hope of help from abolitionists be cut off, by the nomination of an independent candidate, they must turn their attention to do this is one of the principal chances on which their gene is calculated. If you believe that the third party is really calculated to do injury, then it is morally wrong for you to sustain it. To give a vote for the same tickets, while refused to the pro-slavery spirit? All other interests will be ealisted in behalf of one or other of the party, is most obviously a dissinguity in favor of which ever party will render it the greatest service. This will be deening the parties a bribe for their servility; and that party that shall stoop the lowest, and make the greatest service. This will be offering the parties to the spirit of slavery—that shall nominate the most bitter persecutor of abolitionists, will receive the profilered reward.'

And what have we lost, and what are we losing, for the sake of a game so very precarious? We are losing the confidence of a large class, not called by our name, but increasingly disposed to aid our efforts; we are losing the respect, which our enemies.

The temperance society tried forcing public senti-

by our name, but increasingly disposed to aid our efforts; we are losing the respect, which our enemies could not help coupling with their hatred; and worse than this, we are losing considence in each other. Multitudes, who want most sincerely to labor for the slave, are driven to reluctant inaction, because they distrust the motives of men who are themselves candidates for office; and because they are every where repulsed with the charge of political selfishness. The honest yeoman, as he listens to stirring exhortations not to vote for pro-slavery candidates, says significantly, 'I guess that chap wants to go to Congress himself.' 'Aye, that's it,' says another; 'they are about all over the country, drumming up votes.'

Before suspicions like these, moral influence droops powerless. True and disinterested hearts become

Before suspicions in a desert in a minimizer cursus powerless. True and disinterested hearts become discouraged. Hence apathy and indifference, instead of our former untiring energy and spontant-

ous zeal.

The Friend of Man declares that re-organization n a political form, has become necessary all over the country, because 'members have become listless and inattentive to the stated meetings of the socie-v. Action in the society languishes. It is ready

to die.

They have failed to hold their meetings often enough to elect their officers—cannot tell who are their members, except by a reference to the society's book; and are, without figure of speech, dead, de-

book; and are, without figure of speech, dead, defined.

The fact is not mentioned by the editor that we never had cause to complain of apathy, or neglect of meetings, until the idea was broached of forming a third political party.

The editor of the Emancipator partly accounts for this rapid falling off; though he does not take into his account the large number who are inactive from discouragement and heart sickness. Speaking of efforts to sustain the Emancipator, he says: 'It is not necessary to recount the causes which prevented an effective meeting in May, nor those which have hindered the society from going into operation in a way to obtain the general sympathy and suppor of abolitionists. One great cause doubless is, that the generality of those who are willing to work and to give, are engaged in political action, and in carrying on the state and other local societies.' That the 'State and other societies' do not take much of their time and attention, seems evident from the statement of the Friend of Man.

James C. Fuller, in a letter about the Canada Mission, glances at the same idea. He says: 'One reason why my female friends may be pressingly invited to sustain this cause, in my apprehension ariselved.

es from what I take to be the fact, that since the formation of the 'third party,' neither their donations of fine or soncy have been so often drawn on; and if they do not now and then do something in this way, they may soon forget to know how to give to the good cause.

It may be said in reply, that the want of zeal and energy among us, at the present time, is owing to our long-protracted and bitter dissentions. No one will deny the injurious effects of that painful and disgraceful controversy. But how did it originate? In the effort to establish as a test of abolition that every man should vote. That was the entrance of the ballot-box into what had hitherto been our counsels with God.

every man should vote. That was the entrance of the ballot-box into what had hitherto been our counsels with God.

It has been said, that much of the unhealthy excitement incident to political parties would be avoided by the 'Liberty Party,' because they have no present hope of electing their candidates; but may not this very circumstance tend to excite the gambling spirit even more than usual? They are as anxious to secure a large vote for their candidates, as other parties are to elect theirs. The note of exultatinn at their increased vote, certainly sounds very much like other political crowing. It were them, one would think they represented the entire anti-slavery sentiment of the community. The Emancipator says: 'The gulf is almost bridged—the developements of the present Pall will build the piers, and next Spring will throw the trusses across, so that by the May Meetings, we will all walk over in procession together—i. e. all that are left devoted to actual abolition.'

in procession together—i. e. all that are left devoted to actual abolition.

The Free American says, 'It is consoling to think that abolitionists have at length found a line of action in which they can all agree.'

The Friend of Man admits that there may be, 'here and there, one who will stick to the letter of the constitution and by-laws of the old societies.' It is a common ruse in the political game to make numbers appear larger than they are; but if these things are said in good faith, they only serve to show how much of the anti-slavery sentiment of the country is not heard by the Partisans of the 'biberty Party.'

We are far from being apprised at their increased vote. In the first place, the present distracted state of the whigs is fivorable thereto; and in the next place, a political nucleus of any kind can

next place, a political nucleus of any kind can scarcely be formed without gathering fresh mate-rials about it; and in the third place, the keen exs screely be formed without gathering fresh matenials about it; and in the third place, the keen exditement of the game is, up to a certain point, a
d guarantee of success. We have always supposed it
would increase, and we presume it will continue to
do so, for a year or two. The history of the antimasonic party furnishes a lesson. Their ranks
swelled mightily for a time, and they expected nothing less than to prostrate the two great parties;
but all of a sudden, they went out like a puff of
k
smoke. Such will be the fate of the 'Liberty party.'
a Let those who laugh at the prophecy, remember it
at the end of five years. We wait patiently to hear
d what will then be said by the most wise and candid
of its partisans. 'There is nothing which men are
so eager to get into as politics; and nothing they
are so glad to get out of.'

Many a lip will curl in scorn, to read this warning
from a woman's pen. I am conscious of this; but it
to
take nothing from my power to say the true word
in calmess and freedom. The task was disagreeable to me, and I have been compelled to it from a
sense of duy.'

Let me exhort the seven thousand not to 'bow

Let me exhort the seven thousand not to 'bow the knes to Baal, or to kiss his image.' Be not be wildered by the buzz.of politics. The old American Society is yet alive; and by God's grace will weather this tempest, the worst she has yet encountered. Her position is not changed; and if it seems so to you, it is because your own position is changed. She believes in the same principles, and the same agencies, now, as at the beginning. She calls upon all who use the elective franchise, to vote conscientiously on this guestion, as they would answer

upon all who use the elective franchise, to vote con-scientionsly on this question, as they would answer for it to the poor slave, at the bar of God. She calls upon you to eachew the third political party, as a dangerous heresy in the philosophy of Christian re-form; as a measure inexpedient, highly injurious to our sacred cause, and in direct violation of anti-sla-very good faith.

This ill-starred enterprise has indeed a discoura-ing effect; for it takes away all present research

The temperance society tried forcing public senti-ment above its level, by the political machinery of the fifteen gallon law; and the experiment proved well nigh ruinous to that good cause. They have re-organized on the plan of direct moral influence, and behold they are spreading like a green bay

and behold they are spreading like a green bay tree!

Let us wait, with patient and strong perseverance, to perform a similar mission for anti-slavery; for to this I believe we are called. The 'Liberty party' will increase for a while, then fall into pieces, and be heard of no more. And when the party dies, the abolition of most of its members will die with it. The process will have weakened their faith in principles; and being long accustomed to the alcohol of political excitement,' they cannot come back to anti-slavery work, fresh and strong for moral action.

tion.

Then let it be seen that the fire has not gone out upon our altars. Watch the sacred spark well! for it is not easy to realize the classic fable, and call down fire from Heaven, to rekindle a colosiis! flame once extinguished through our neglect.—L. M. C.

SELECTIONS.

Proceedings of the Plymouth Co. A. S. Society. [Reported by the Editor of the Hingham Patriot.] CONCLUDED.

The resolution relating to the prejudice against the blacks was then taken up. Mr. Quincy said it was an unatural prejudice,—not implanted by God, but originating in our sense of the wrong which has been inflicted on the negro race by the whites. In England this prejudice does not exist, and the aristocracy there associate with the blacks on the most familiar terms. But in some parts of New-England, even a place in the burying ground is refused them, and in the deeds conveying the fee simple in the grounds, it is made a provision that no black person shall be buried there. There is but one remedy; that is, emancipation. The prejudice will not cease while slavery lasts; for men always hate those whom they injure. He then said there was one present, who had recently escaped bondage, and he called upon him to tell us his experience on this subject.

and he cance upon that to be the subject.

Mr. Douglas then rose, and gave an account of the effects of this prejudice, as he had experienced them in his own person. He alluded to his being dragged out of the cars lately, on the Eastern rail-road, after paying full fare, where the dogs of his

11



COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

DECEMBER 10, 1841.

went beyond that of all the others—and she inquired of the grid that hadhe siston, if she saw any
black folks in heaven? After some hesitation, the
roply was, 'Oh! Idin't go into the kidchen!'
Thus you see, my hearers, this prejudice goes
even into the carer to God. And there are those
who carry it so far that it is disagreeable to them
even to think of going to heaven, if colored people
are going there too! And whence comes it? The
grand cause is slavery but there are others
less
prominent; one of which is the way in which children in this part of the country are instructed to regard the blacks—'Yes!' exclaimed an old gentleman, interrupting him—'When they behave wrong,
they are told 'black man come catch you!'
Yet people in general,' continued Douglas, 'will
say they like colored men as well as any other, but
in their proper place? They saign us that place; shey
don't let us do it for ourselwa, nor will they allow
us a voice in the decision. They will not allow that
we have a head to think, and a heart to feel, and a
soul to aspire. They treat us not as men, but as
and their bading. That's the way we are liked.

Yet pool believed to be a substance of the proper place. They will not allow that
we have a head to think, and a heart to feel, and a
soul to appreciate the control of the system that
and a their bading. That's the way we are degraded
—yell to us any the substance of the proper place of the system that
you have a head to think, and a heart to feel, and a
soul to aspire. They treat us not as men, but as
and their bading. They treat us not as men, but as
and their bading. They treat us not as men, but as
any of the system that
you have a well to substance of the proper place.

But all this repripting early and the proper place of the system that
you have a men to the proper place of the proper place fitted for our station, and see how manifest it is that God designed us to be the thinkers and you the workers—oh! the wisdom of God!! I used to attend a Methodist church, in which my master was a classleader; he would talk most sanctimoniously about the dear Redeemer, who was sent to preach delivthe dear Redeemer, who was sent 'to preach deliverance to the captives, and set at liberty them that are bruised'—he could pray at morning, pray at noon, and pray at night; yet he could lash up my poor cousin by his two thumbs, and inflict stripes and blows upon his bare back, till the blood streamed to the ground! all the time quoting scripture for his authority, and appealing to that passage of the Holy Bible which says, 'He that knoweth his master's will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stapes!' Such was the amount of this good Methodist's picty!

will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stepes! Such was the amount of this good Methodist's picty!

Here Mr. May invited any who were opposed to this resolution, and who believed the prejudice against the blacks to be natural, to express their sentiments. No one answering to the call, Mr. Garrison rose, and said, 'I am almost afraid to speak now, lest I should undo the impression made by our friend Douglas—a noble man indeed! fitted to adorn any station in society! And such a man by slavaholders is called a 'thing,' and treated as a beast! He is a miracle! a proof of what man can do and be, in spite of station or condition. He is not a picked man, sent here to show off; he is the creature of accident, one who has had no previous advantages, and who is but a specimen of what thousands, now bound down by the yoke of oppression, might be, if they were only blessed with the precious boan of liberty.

Ti is not complexion that proceribes the colored race, for nobody says how black a man must be to come within the class of the disagreeable; and there is many a one who would never be known to have colored blood by his complexion. A witness once had given in his testimony in a Court of Justice at the South; to get rid of its effect, the opposing counsel brought forward evidence that he was of colored parentage; for at the South, a black man's word cannot be taken in court of law; but until the suggestion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had been thrown out by somehody, after his testion had

*Not four brothers and a sister as erroneously print-

DECEMBER 10, 1841;

follow passengers were suffered to remain. He told of the obstacles which his complexion threw the way of his obtaining employment at his trade, to etailized, and the sound of the control of the c

no slave raises his imploring eye for a master's soul-less mercy; to a land where the cruel master shall cease from troubling, and the injured slave be at

less mercy; to a land where the cruel master shall cease from troubling, and the injured slave be at rest.

But rust Illinois stand tamely by, and be robbed of her sons, her cultivated minds, the jewels of her glory, and raise no note of remonstrance for an act which the humanity of the dark ages would have, ere this, made Missouri turn pale at the sight of gathering hosts, and made her penitentiary walls to reel and fall, crushed her gates, and laid fint her cells, and made the innocent free, and passed the plough over the foundations of that dungeon, in which not one stone 'should have been left resting upon another?

Is this to be borne? Shall Missouri, a State of robbers and highway-men, who in the last two years murdered and robbed the Mormons by public authority, burt their houses, ravished their women, killed helpleas aged men, infirm and sick women, and with the bayonst pierced the infant in its cradle, and drove four or five hundred helpleas people, in the dead of winter, from their homes, that they, the robbers, might enjoy the Mormon's cultivated farms; and no longer behold the prosperity and peace of the Mormon, who had beautified and adorned his farm and buildings, and outstripped in every comfort the slaveholder, on the strength of his own free labor, without using a single slave to accomplish his purpose.

Slavery has done all this; Henry Clay's compromise has done all this! Here are the fruits of slaverry! First, the slave was crushed; next the Missouri Constitution has violated the Constitution of the United States, in forbidding the free colored man a residence in her State without her own legislative permission, and has forbidden the free colored man to own real estate. This is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to each citizen the same liberties, in a State cijoy-ed by its own citizens.

to each citizen the same liberties, in a State enjoyed by its own citizens.

If she could hold slaves, crush the free colored
men in defiance of the Constitution of the United
States, she might well undertake to rob, plunder,
ravish and kill the white people, the Mormons, who
had paid the United States for their lands, and with
their own hands cleared up several townships, and
made the wilderness to blossom like the rose. Unpaid for the cuttivated farms and houses,—at the
point of the naked steel,—this colony, the descendants of the Pilgrims, and some of them warriors of
the Revolution, have been driven from this horrid
slave State into the free State of Illinois. Next in
the history of aggressions, comes the horrible outrage committed by the Judiciary of this barbarous

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.
NEW-HANNSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord; —William Wilbur, Dover; — Leonard Chass, Milford.
Yennost:—John Bement, Woodstock: —Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachuserts.—Mesos Emery West Newburg!—C. Whipple, Newburghort;—Inanc Stearns, Nortion;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W S Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring, field;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Deniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Jonish; V. Marshall, Dovelester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Redford; J. M. Wilder, Hanner;—Isan: Austin, Nantucht;—Elias Richards, Waymonth;—B. P. Rice, Wertster;—Mm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearne, Centerville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Tenus m; B. Freeman, Recession;—R. F. Wallout, Dennis;—George O. Harman, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andoner;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetons;—John Clement, Townsend.

[UP For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.] J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 571.

State, by which three Students of the Mission Institute, at Quiney, are cut off in the midst of their days as offered victums to slavery.

What is more melancholy than the rest—the guilly silence of this nation. 'No man taketh it to heart.' It Spain, in enforcing some decree of the Inquisition, in relation to Popery,—or England for the purpose of punishing a violation of her revenue laws, had sentenced three Americans, young men of great piety and promise, to count 12 long years in a Spanish or an English dungeon, the whole country would echo and re-echo, verberate and re-verberate, from Highgate to Ockmulgee, from Cape Henry to Lead Mines. There is not a question but what such an outrage would end in a public Declaration of War—Letters of Marque and Reprisal—all the sad variety of war. The orators in Congress would cite the authority of that ancient philosopher of Greece, who, on being asked which form of Government was best, replied, 'That which most promptly brings the whole power of the nation to assess to the humblest of her citizen.

What can be done by the Missouri understand the act and cruelty she has committed the cand cruelty she has committed.

Missouri understand the act and cruelty she has committed three young men?

Let Illinois, the immediately aggrieved State, whose citizens have thus been maltreated, through her Legislative and Executive functions, take the subject into consideration; and, by memorials, resolutions, and arguments, place before the Legislature and Governor of Missouri the extent of wrong inflicted by her, the outrage sile has perpetrated on the civilization of the 19th century, and demand the release of these men. But, if she refuse to listen to Illinois, let Illinois lay her case before her sister States, and even before Congress, and take the opinion of other States, or of the nation in its confederated capacity. It would seein amongst the free States at teast, there could be but one opinion. But, if all these pacific modes failed, we might still pray to the Great God of Heaven, who at midnight struck the iron shackels from Paul, Peter, and Silas—who shook the prison by an earthquake—who caused the great iron gate to open of its own accord.

This very case of these martyred young men, should string every anti-slavery man's arm with fresh power and energy, to conquer the recklessness of pro-slavery opinions, and create that grand mass of living, acting, and conquering humanity, which shall strike every fetter from the slave, and overturn the Penitentiary walls of Missouri, and again make our brothers freemen.

Yours, etc.

ALVAN STEWART.

AS RELATED BY HIMSELF.

As arland by Himself.

Three miles below Galliopolis, I once possessed a farm of rich soil, that yielded seventy-five bushels to the acre.

I lived in comfort with my family around me, and there I might have been living now, had not my prosperity raised the envy of a neighbor, whose land joined mine. He was heard to say, (as I have since learned,) that he would sell my children for money, to pay for his farm.

joined mine. He was heard to say, (as I have since learned,) that he would sell my children for money, to pay for his farm.

He employed me, (as I had some knowledge of the carpenter's trade,) to assist in rebuilding a corncrib that had fallen five miles below. We could easily have done the work and returned home the same day, had the other workmen been attentive to their business; but they loitered; and I, with one or two others, were sent to stay at his brothers; himself and the rest of the company were to spend the night at another house near. But far different was their intention. While they supposed me quietly resting, they were preparing a cruel dager for my bosom.

At dead of night they entered my little habitation—rified it of its most valuable contents, and dragged my wife and three small children from their beds. With savage brutality, they were driven with naked feet over the frozen ground, two miles to the river, and thrown into a cance. Two hundred and forty miles below, my wife was set ashore near midnight, in the woods. With a heart bursting with anguish, she sat till morning, when she found herself near Manchester, where she got on board of a steamboat, and returned to her desolate bome.

But to return to myself. I arose early. My rest had not been quiet; if thought of my family, from whom I had never before been unexpectedly absent, and something seemed to say, all is not well.

I set about finishing the work. The other workmen said it was too cold to work, and urged me to stop and take a dram, but I refused.

When the business was accomplished, we set out for home.

On the way, a neighbor came rouning to tell me

when take a drain, out retused.
When the business was accomplished, we set out for home.
On the way, a neighbor came running to tell me the state in which he had seen my house. The horrible conviction flashed on my mind. I turned round to my employer, and said, 'Did you get me away to sell my wife and children?'

He swore he knew nothing of it, but he looked like a monster to me, and if a weapon had been at hand, I fear I should have taken his life.
With all my strength I pushed the cance to shore, and ran to the neighbor's that came to tell me. Almost exhausted, I paused awhile to hear the melancholy tale. Sad was the sight of my lonely dwelling. Its disordered state, and the deathlike silence, told, alas, too plainly, that the cruel spoiler had been there.

But I had no time to lose and the thought that I

told, alas, too plainly, that the cruel spoiler had been there.

But I had no time to lose, and the thought that I might overtake and regain my dearest earthly treasures, spurred me on. I took passage in a steamboat for Louisville, but could hear nothing of them. I then procured handbills, and had them distributed largely in every steamboat and place of note below, when it became necessary for me to return home. My wife was home before me.

On reaching Louisville the second time, my name was called by a Capt. Buckner, who had one of my handbills. I answered that was my name, though I might not be the person. I soon found that he had conveyed my children to Natchez, whither I pursued with all possible speed. On my arrival, I learned they had been re-sold, and taken three days before, no one, alsa! knew whither.

I now wandered about in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and Louisiana, in the forlorn hope of lighting upon them. My sufferings were great. Though I found many ready to pity me, yet slaves.

Almost despairing, I returned to Natchez. I then

great. Though I found many ready to pity me, yet the anguish filled my heart. My children were slaves.

Almost despairing, I returned to Natchez. I then learned the name of the person in New-Orleans on whom a draft was given by the second purchaser to the first. By writing him, I found that he resided in Louisiana, about eighty miles from Natchez. I immediately went to his plantation, and saw my children, but ild not make myself known to them or their master, for it might have prevented forever their return to liberty.

I returned home to procure one of my white neighbors for evidence. As compensation, I gave him my farm, besides a handsome suit of broadcloth, travelling expenses, &c. When we arrived, the master was from home, and the mistress, who heard of our coming, had sent the children 100 miles farther into the country.

But when the master came home, he seut for them. On the night in which they were expected, many people collected to witness the meeting. They had made a good fire, and some were sleeping, some watching around it, while I was stationed at the quarter; my feelings were wrought up to the highest pitch. Hopes and fears condicted, the mesangers had already been gone longer than I was told at first they would probably be, and the whole might be but a plan to deceive une, and send them farther into bondage.

But about midnight, I heard voices approaching, and knew they were my children; I got up quickly, and reached the house before them. The people began to arouse, and said, wake up Williamson, Ah! they thought a father could sleep—I had not sleept for three nights.

I fell back from the light of the door, and saw them enter, without speaking a word, but the tears ran down my cheeks to see their famished and miserable appearance. The man whom I had brought as witness, kept his face from them for a time.

When he turned round and looked the boy (the cldest of the three) in the face, he rushed to him, oxclaiming, 'O Mr. Gibson, where's my fathermy mother?'

sched the door, and said, Why, Beck, are

you here?'
My daughter dashed through the crowd, crying.
'That's my father.—O father, where's mother?' and sunk into my arms.

After this, the owner said, "Old man, come in

These children are yours, and you must have then Thus joyfully ended my six years' search.

Chilicothe, Feb. 23, 1837.

Free Suffrage in Rhode-Island.

Extract from an Address to the Citizens of Rhode Island, on the Right of Suffrage, by the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society.

Much is said by the Suffrage Party in relation to the struggles of the revolution, and the liberties achieved by our fathers. It may not be out of place, in this connection, to show that the colored citizens of this country, and particularly of this State, were not sparing of either toil or blood in the defence of our common country, when invaded by a foreign foe. Could all the facts in relation to their valor and, fidelity be brought to light, even at this late period, it would be found that both by sea and land, the people of color bore their full share of the dangers, sufferings and sucrifices of the war of the revolution. Rhode Island should be the last State in the Union to repay them with such base ingratitude as the Suffrage Party are about to measure out to them. A few testimonials will be adduced.

Said the Hon. Tristam Burgess, on the floor of Congress, Jan. 28th, 1828:—

*At the common the common that a pumber of this description of people, (slave function of them were enlisted into the conting the common the committed to be at the committed to be at

Gov. Eustis, of Massachusetts, on the floor of Congress, Dec. 12th, 1820, in speaking of the ser-rices of the colored soldiers in the revolution, said

In Rhode Island, they formed an entire regiment In Rhode Island, they formed an entire regiment, and they discharged hieir duty with zeal and fidelity. The gallant defence of Red Bank, in which the Black regiment bore a part, is among the proofs of their valor. Among the traits which distinguished this regiment, was their devotion to their officers. When their brase Colonel Green was afterwards cut down and mortally wounded, the subres of the enemy only resched him through the bodies of his faithful guard of blacks, whom se was not ashamed to call his children. They hovered over him to protect him—enery one of them was killed!

Dr. Harris of Francestown, N. H., a veteran of the revolution, in a speech in August last, in re-ferring to the great struggles of the colored people in the revolution, said that when his regiment was stationed in Rhode Island to defend a dangerous and important pass, which the enemy thrice fiercely attacked, and were as often repulsed:—

*There was a regiment of blacks in the same situa-tion—a regiment of negroes fighting for our liberty and independence—not a white man among them but the officers—in this same dangerous and responsible position. Had they been unfaithful, or given way before the entering, all would have been lost. Thire times in succession were they attacked with a most desperate fury, by well disciplined and veteran troops and three times did they successfully repel the as-sault, and thus preserve an army. They fought thus through the war. They were brave and hardy troops.

In 1821, Dr. Clark, from Belawon county, in the debates of the New York Convention, for amending the Constitution of that State, in speaking of the colored inhabitants, said :-

colored inhabitants, said:—

'In the war of the revolution, these men helped to fight your battles by land and sea. Some of the States were glad to turn out corps of colored men, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with them. In the late war, they centributed largely towards some of your most splondid victories. On lakes Erie and Champlain, our fleets were manned in a large proportion with colored men. In this very house, in the fall of 1814, a bill was passed, authorising the Governor to accept the services of 2000 colored volunteers—volunteers to defend from inroad and ravage that very country which had treated them with insult, degradation, and slavery 1.

Governor Morrill, of New-Hampshire, in a speech

Governor Morrill, of New-Hampshire, in a speech in Congress, in 1820, said: 'Your soldiers of color lawe fought your battles. They have defended your county—they have preserved your privileges, but they have lost their own.'

The celebrated Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, in his speech on the Missouri question, and in support of slavery, made the following remarkable admissions: 'They (the colored people) were in nurspoons instances, the pioneers, and in all, the laborers of our armies. To their hands were owing the greatest part of the fortifications raised for the protection of the country. Fort Moultrie gave, at an early period of the inexperience and untried valor of our citizens, immortality to the American arms. an early period of the inexperience and untried valor of our citizens, immortality to the American arms. And in the northern States, numerous bodies of them were enrolled, and fought side by side with the whites at the battles of the revolution.'

Said the Hon. Mr. Martindale of New-York, on the floor of Congress, January 22d, 1828:—

'Slaves, or negroes who had been slaves, were en-listed as soldiers in the war of the revolution; and it myself saw a battalion of them, as fine martist look-ing men as I over saw, attached to the northers army, in the last war, on its march from Plattsburgh to Sacketts Harbor.

Said the Hen. Charles Miner, from Pennsylvania, on the floor of Congress, Feb. 7th, 1828;—

The African race make excellent soldiers. Large numbers of them were with Perry, and aided to gain the brilliant victories on Lake Eric. A whole battal-ion of them was distinguished for its soldierly appear

During the last war, the free colored people were SON, and received the following testimony to the value of their services, in which, lot it be remembered, they are addressed as fellow-cilizens with the

Soldiers! when on the banks of the Mobile, I called you to take ap arms, inviting you to partake the paris and glory of your white fellow-citizens, I expected moth from you—for I was not ignorant that you possessed abilities most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the fatigues of a campaign. I knew well how you loved your native country, and that you had, as well as ourselves, to defend what man holds most dear, his parents, relations, wife, children and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the qualities which I previously knew you to possess, I find, moreover, among you, a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things. SOLDHERS—the President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger, and the representatives of the American people will, I doubt not, give you the praise which your deeds deserve. Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble andor, &c. By order. (Signed) THOMAS BUTLER, Soldiers! when on the banks of the Mobile, I call

Did space permit, other important testimonials might be adduced, showing the bravery and fidelity of this people in the hour of trial. Is it generous—is it magnanimous—is it right—is it not rather, mean and dastardly, thus in the hour of danger to seek their co-operation and assistance. mean and dastardly, thus in the hour of danger to seek their co-operation and assistance, and in the time of peace to heap all manner of indignities up-on them, because their numbers and influence are too insignificant to command favor or respect? Will the people of Rhode Island thus knowingly disfran-chise a respectable and industrious portion of their

FREE LABOR. It will be recollected by our readgether in the pen, and driven to jail during the late
riots; but one was elaimed as a slave. His trial
came on last week, before Judges Ayres and Morse,
when such an accumulation of evidence was presented in behalf of his freedom, that the attorney for
the claimant backed out with shame, and the poor
fellow was released after having laid in jail two
months, to please a slave-hunter.

He wanted to know after the trial, if the court recovered damages from the claimant, who had re-

Overed damages from the claimant, who had remained on the other side of the river—but was informed that he could have no redress, and the law required no bail, except from the defendant who might wish to establish his right to freedom.—Philanthropist.

From the Fall River Archetype. Truckling to Slaveholders.

It is sometimes difficult to find language adequate to express the degree of contompt, which every honest man should feel, on seeing a man living in a free State, ready to sell his independence and principle for money. Particularly in this case, when those who assume to instruct our children in the first lessons of learning, are found ready to bow and sacrifice both soul and conscience to the Moloch

first leasons of learning, are found ready to bow and sacrifice both soul and conscience to the Moloch of slavery.

What estimate ought to be put upon the character of a man who, after having caused to be published a series of school books of which he was the author, in the first editions of which he expressed his objections to the justice of slavery, and illustrated the evils and inhumanity of the slave system by an interesting story of two negro children who were finally freed from hondage and sent home to Africa, and then in subsequent editions expunged this story for another, but made no other alterations!

Yet as humiliating as is such a spectacle, it is nevertheless true. We blush to know too, that it is true of a man!—a citizen we suppose—of Rhode Island, the State consecrated by its noble founder to 'sour_lement'! Could Rooken Williams revisit the earth, and witness this evidence of degen-

Island, the State consecrated by its noble founder to 'SOUL LIBERTY!' Could ROBER WILLIAMS Tevisit the earth, and witness this evidence of degeneracy in one who has compiled books to instruct the rising generation, how would his spirit be moved with such a sickly contrast to his own immortal principles of action!

The individual to whom the above remarks apply, is 'OLIVER ANGELL, A. M. Principal of the Franklin High School, Providence R. I.,' author of 'Angell's Union Series,' of school books. In the first editions of 'The Union Number Four,' there was a very pretty and pathetic story of two negro children, named Jumbo and Zariee, who had been kidnapped, brought from Africa to Savannah, Geo, and there sold. They were bought by the same individual, and in the course of events, at length became the reputed property of a Mr. Harris, who, having himself been a resident in Africa, and a recipient of favors from the father of these children, iiberated them as well as their father, who had subsequently been made a slave in the same neighborhood, and sent them back to Africa. This story was a great favorite among school children, and exhibited some of the noblest traits of humanity.

In addition to which, Mr. Angell in a note on the Stip page, in which allasion is made to the kind treatment of the slaves, says,

'We believe this key think the principle is wrong.

• We believe this is generally the case with slaves at the South; but we think the principle is wrong, even if there are nine hundred and ninety-nine good masters in a thousand.

nasters in a thousand.'

Now reader, would you believe that after Mr.

Now reader, would you believe that after Mr.
Angell had declared 'the 'principle (of slavery) is
wrong,' that he would play a cheat in its favor?
Yet such is the fact, and pity 'tis,' 'tis true!
In the 'Revised Stereotype Edition' of his 'Union
No. 4,' Lesson VI. page 30th, 'Insect Architecture'
is inserted in place of the former story, without
note or comment, or a word of explanation; while at
the head of the same page, it being a part of the is inserted in the most of explanation; while at the head of the same page, it being a part of the same sheet with the next, stands 'Jumbo and Zairee' as in former editions, while the story itself is

It is an old maxim, that liars need a good memo

rece as in former entions, while the story isself is expunged.

It is an old maxim, that liars need a good memory; and we think it would be a good thing for those northern "dough-faces" who intend altering their books for the southern market to look at the top as well as at the bottom of the page. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at, that a man should look down! when about to perpetrate such a trick upon his own conscience. At any rate, the evidence of the truth of what we have stated is in our possession, and we will show it to any one who wishes to see the proof of the truckling meanness of those who stand as compiler and publishers of 'Angell's Union Series.'

We ask, if this is the kind of devotion to 'principle' that parents want their children to learn from the first books put into their hands, and if school committees will longer select or retain such books for our schools?

It is time the press spoke out upon this reverence to slavery. If we are freemen, if we profess to abhor slavery at the North, if we wish our children to learn and admire the principles of the declaration of American Independence, let them be taught those principles in their earliest infancy. But if they are not taught, in the name of liberty, in the name of justice, do not teach them hypocrisy, by encouraging its practice in those authors who have voluntarily said, 'the principle of slavery was wrong,' and then have expunged the evidence of that declaration, by putting other matter in its place, while the original heading is retained at the top of the page.

Let the man thus willing to bow to slaveholders, sell his books among slaveholders; but let no free born spirit of New England be guilty of aiding in the unholy deed.

From the Emancipator. Palmyra Prisoners.

At an adjourned meeting of the Anti-Slaver Concert for Prayer, held in Quincy, Ill., Tuesday October 4th, for the purpose of expressing ou views, principally on the subject of the reconourages committed by the mob, in Ginennat there were also presented the following preamble and resolutions, in relation to the Palmyra prison and resolutions, in relation to the Palmyra prisoners, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the Philanthropist and Emancipa-

Tor.

Whereas, since the late trial at Palmyra, Mo, in which three of our citizens, Thompson, Burr, and Works, members and residents of Mission Institute. Ill., have been convicted of the alleged crime of larceny, and sentenced as felons to the State Penitentiary for the term of twelve years, has been attentiary for the term of twelve years, has been attentiary for the term of twelve years, has been attentiary for the term of twelve years, has been attentiary for the term of twelve years, has been attentiary for the term of twelve years, has been attentiant of the sent which we have the property of the sent which we have the property of the sent which we have the sent which we have the sent which the sent which we have the sent which we have the sent which we will be the sent which which we will be the sent which which we will be the sent which will be the sent which we will be the sent which will be the sent which we will be the sent which will be the sent which we will be the sent which we will be the sent which will be the sent which will be the sent which will be stances, and make a career may be considered, much to the prejudice of the prisoners and of the institution, and trying to the feelings of their friends. Therefore, Resolved, I. That, in the opinion of this meeting,

Resolved, 1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the charge preferred against said prisoners is untrue; the trial and sentence unjust; and that they have been virtually committed, imprisoned, tried, condemned and punished, not as State felons, but as abolitionists.

Resolved 9. This

abolitionists.

Resolved, 2. That a committee consisting of the Rev. Wm. Beardsly, J. L. Seymour, Judge Snow, lazards. If whiggsian will undertake to jand W. Keys, be appointed to confer with the legal counsel employed for the prisoners at their trial, and counsel employed for the prisoners at their than with such other gentlemen as they shall deem proper, in order to obtain all the important facts in the case, and that they report to a subsequent meeting, for the purpose of publishing those facts to the world as soon as possible, that both the individuals, world as soon as possible, that both the individuals, their friends, and the institution to which two of the prisoners belonged, may be relieved from the imputation and disgrace under which they are suffering.

Respectfully yours,

WILLARD KEYS.

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 13th, 1841.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, speaking of this subject, very properly remarks, that to refuse all nid to Great Britain la her efforts to put down the Fareign Shave Trade, is to commit ourselves to this unholy traffic, and to set our faces against the humanity and civilization of the age. That will not do. A war incurred in defense of the slave trade, would be to put ourselves anemics of the human race, and bring the indighation of all mankind upon us. Let there be some treaty then on this matter, applicable to the coast of Africa and the African Slave Trade. Great British has the sympathics of the world with her in what she is striving for, and Americans should blush to halk her of it.

Series States shot at Havena.—The New York Express contains a letter from Havann, giving an account of the whipping of several slaves, and their determination to kill their keeper. He was informed of the design by one of the claves, and had a file of soldiers in waiting before their quarters. Out they rushed, and not seeing the object of their vengeance, fell upon the soldiery, who immediately fired upon than, killed seven outright, and wounded saveral others. The negrous then took to the scaffolding, and began to throw down stones upon the soldiers, only one of whom was burt. They were shortly afterwards secured and conducted to juil.

Robert Walsh—the mercenary—who by certain viotent abelition pamphiets, &c. in the time of the agitation of the Missouri question, induced the anti-slavery
men of this city to establish for him the National Gazette, is sending home from Paris puerile attacks on
Daniel O Connell, and very wretched caricatures of
the proceedings of foreign abolitionists. They would
pass well enough, if the Aired libellar—the mercenary
—was not so prominent in every line.—Philad. Gaz.

A rencontre took place last week between a young man, named McKissick, and Pitt Coleman, Esq., in Hernando, Mississippi, in which the latter was nortally wounded and has since died. Upon a hearing befure a magistrate, McKissick was discharged upon the ground of self-defence.—Louisville Journal.

THE LIBERATOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1841.

DEAR GARRISON:

DEAR GARRISON:

An article having appeared in your paper, touching the late election hers, and inquiries in relation to the same subject having been made by many of my other anti-slavery friends, I will state, for your information and theirs, how it bappened that I have not been returned to the next Legislature.

The Nantucket Inquirer has denounced your article, in terms which I care not to repeat. In saying I had lost my election, and intimating I had been regularly nominated by the Whig party, you were not, it is true, technically correct; since, technically, I had lost only my nomination by that party. Yet I have no heatitancy in declaring my belief of the essential accuracy of every statement in that article, saving its unmerited compliments to myself. Whether this was, or of every statement in that article, satisfies the state of the compliments to myself. Whether this was, or not, 'a very contemptible manouvre, to say the least,' and whether it was, or was not, 'effected by political treachery on the part of the Whige,' aided, undesignedly or otherwise, 'by the lukewarmness of the anti-slavery voters,' let the following statement of facts, of he essential facts in the case, determine; as the ! policy' of the ' manœuvre, in the present crippled state of the Whig party,' will sufficiently appear hereafter .-Justice to the Editor of the Inquirer, however, de-mands I should say, that he is nowise implicated by hese proceedings of the Whigs. He saw clearly these proceedings of the Whigs. He saw clearly enough before hand, as well the impolicy as the injus-tice of those proceedings, and did what he could to avert them. It is hardly necessary to add, that noth-ing in this letter is designed to censure any Whigs, who have not lent their sanction to the proceedings. complained of. I believe a large number of Whigs here think no better of those proceedings than I do; and that many who practically sensitioned, would have strenuously sensed them, had they been at the time tware of their true character. And now for the statement of facts.

The Whig party, here, elected, as usual, a commit tee to nominate candidates for the Legislature. A deputation appointed by that committee, called on me, and asked if I would consent to be put in nomination for the House. I replied, that I could do so, only is the event of a certain contingency, which I named.

Of the condition thus interposed, I will say nothing in this communication, except that it was interposed with reluctance, and could not have been omitted withou a sacrifice, on my part, both of principle and of self-

respect.

The contingency contemplated by me did occur yet, when the committee nominated their list of candidates, me name was not included on that list. This
I could not well understand, supposing the committee
had ever really entertained the wish that I should be
put in nomination. On the following day, however, learned, incidentally, from a conversation I ha with a member of the committee, who had availed himself of the occasion to express his regret that I should have refused to be a candidate for the House, that an important error had been committed. It appeared, greatly to my surprise, that the committee deputation had incorrectly reported me as having pos-tively, declined the profiered nomination. Had the answer I made to the deputation been truly reported, my nomination, this gentleman assured me, would have followed as a thing of course. And having ex-pressed a wish, that the error should be corrected, he asked if I would new consent to be a candidate; adling, that, if so, he would endeavor to have the mat ter set right; that, as he had himself been nominated in my stead, in consequence of the committee's sup-posing I had unconditionally refused to be nominated ne would gladly withdraw his name from the ticke and the more so, as it was put there on the expre-condition, that, if elected, he should be excused from serving. Of course, I answered, an error having beer committed, I was both willing and desirous an oppor tunity should be afforded of correcting it. I was eve anxious that such an opportunity should be furnished because, as I then remarked, such were the circum f the case, that, if the difficulty was not adjusted, I should be compelled to consider myself pro scribed by the Whigs on account of my abolition ser timents, and therefore to cease from all further co-or eration with them, holding, as I did, abolition to be

acomparably greater importance than whiggism. About a fortnight subsequent to this, and on the Sat urday evening previous to the election, I attended t large public meeting of the Whigs, in expectation tha be error, if it were an error, would now be corrected Before this meeting took place, however, I was told that there were serious obstacles in the way of effect-ing a correction of the alleged error. I was told, also, by members of the committee,—what I had previous-ly sufficient reasons for believing to be the fact,—that hose obstacles had been created by my course in re lation to anti-slavery and the marriage law (meaning my hill against prostitution, robbery, and slander.) was reminded, too, that the election was likely to be closely contested; that there were some thirty Whigh and ever would refuse, to give me their votes. This distinct avowal of a determination in Whige to tram ple on my abolition, after what I had done for the party, aroused, I confess; my indignation. 'It is evident,' I said to those gentlemen, 'that some Whigs possess a diabolical hatred of abolition. But tell your committee, it is my business to defend abolition, at all hazards. If whiggism will undertake to promote it Whige will not tolerate me, neither will I toler them; and the time I have hitherto occupied in de livering whig lectures, and making whig speecher and advocating whig measures, must be henceforth exclusively devoted to a cause worthier of a freeman' sympathies and a freeman's support. But they mu be paltry Whigs, indeed, who, while prating of the necessity of union and conciliation, will allow them selves to oppose a Whig, for a difference of opinio on the subject of slavery. It is, however, quite too late in the day for Whigs, here, to make abolition a ground of objection to a candidate for office. The Whigs of Messachusetts cannot get on, without as least tolera-Massachusetts cannot get on, without af least tolera-ting abolition, be it right or wrong. Some of our dis-tinguished politicisms have publicly avowed its prin-ciples; our Legislature, two years since, embodied them in resolves, which passed both its branches by overwhelming majorities, and this has been done as a means, I believe as an indispensible means, of perpet-uating the ascendancy of the Whig party in this com-pared to the state of the state of the state of the world monwealth. But were the fact otherwise, it would still be my business to stand by anti-slavery, and d my best to oppose whatever opposes it. I have su fered too much for that cause, and I like it quite to well to think of compromising it now, when it is for exterting respect, if not support, from its bitterest en-

But, said one of the committee's deputation, ' ye would not defeat the party, for the sake of putting shalitionist into office? Yes, I would, was m reply, if the party would soffer itself to be defeated for the sake of keeping an abolitionist out of office.

But, as I have before intimated, I went to the gree But, as I have before intimated, I went to the great meeting of Whigs, on the Saturday evening prece-ding the election, especting the difficulty would be there adjusted. I could not, despite of what had been told me, believe otherwise; for, however uneasonable it might seem to suppose the Whigs, generally, would sanction abolition, it appeared to m much more unreasonable to imagine they would, as a body, and at this lata hour in the day, assume on atti-tion of hostility to it. I had been present at the meeting but a short time, when I was called on to make a speech. This placed me in an awkward pre-dicament. I did not wish to seem disrespectful to

those who had done me the honor to call on me to tionably have been different. Abolition would have speak to them; I had come prepared, as on former ocspeak to them; I had comb prepared, as on former oc-casions, to say something; but my lips were now scaled against making a Whig speech, by the proceed-age of their committee of nominations,—for no exings of their committee of nominations,—
ings of their committee of nominations,—
planation of those proceedings had yet been attempt
planation of those whose duty it was to make the explated nomination to the meetic nation, I now soon found, had come to the meeting with a determination to say nothing at all about the matter. After sitting awhile, and being again called

for, I rose and said:

'I am not, Mr. Chairman, going to make a speech;
and I rise simply to tell my Wing brethren—for I
consider myself as good a Whig now as I ever was consider myself as good a Whig now as I ever waswhy I am not. I regret to say, that I find myself
placed in circumstances quite unpleasant, and somewhat embarrassing; and that I have been so placed
by the proceedings of your committee of nominations.
I had hoped, that some one of the committee would
get up here, and state, manfully and honestly, the
causes of the dilemma in which their proceedings
have involved me. I can only barely allude to them,
without attempting any discussion of the matter. To
the committee they are familiar, and it is incumbent
on them to make the necessary explanation. I will on them to make the necessary explanation. I will only add, that those proceedings have been such, that a decent regard, as well for my own sentiments of self-respect, as for the principles of justice, demand self-respect, as for the principles of justice, demand of me entire silence here, so long as the error, not to say wrong, involved in them, shall remain uncoffert-ed, on the whole subject of whiggism.

The chairman of the committee's deputation then

rose, and acknowledged that the deputation had mis-reported me to the committee; that he remembered, distinctly, my having declined being a candidate for the House, only on the condition of the occurrence of a certain event, which he mentioned, and which have before alluded to; that, notwithstanding this, of any such provise. If the gentleman was not mised, it needs only be said, that he had previously acknowledged, in the presence of three witness ollect my having made the provise in question. I added:
'I will be greatly obliged to the audience if they
will indulge me—for I know not that I can claim any

right in the premises—with permission to make another remark. My thanks are due to the chairman of the committee's deputation for the statement he has been pleased to make. But I have to express my regret, that that statement should have been so my regret, that that statement should have been incomplete. Having acknowledged an important cror bad been committed, it seemed clear to me that he was bound to tell this meeting why that error had not been corrected. I find no fault with Whigs, nor with their committee, for excluding me from office.

It is their right to do so. But that they should proscribe me on account of a difference of opinion, bewhat has been done, and what I shall be compelled to believe was intended to be done, if she matter is permitted to remain as it now stands. The proceedngs of your committee have imposed on me the ne cessity of considering myself proscribed, merely be-cause of my abolition opinions. And if the Whigs of cause of my abolition opinions. And it the Wings of Nantucket are prepared to sanction this spirit of proscription, let them go to the polls on Monday next, and say so, by their votes. Let them say, if they are willing to do what a slaveholding and a slave-breeding President was ashamed to do. President Tyler was ashamed to refuse to mominate Gov. Everett as Minister to St. James's, on the ground that that noblehearted and noble-minded Whig was an abolitionist; and when it was apprehended his nomination might be rejected by the Senate, the Whigs throughout all the free, and in some even of the slave States, well nigh rent, the skies with their shouts of indignation against the threatened outrage; many of them, not ditionists either, declaring they would sooner dissolve the Union, than that such an act should be perpetrated. They would greatly arr who should deem this a nice personal affair. I am not speaking for myster, I am protesting against proscription. I have not asked, as a condition of working with the Whigs,

that they should endorse my anti-slavery sentiments. Nor do I now. But I say to them, be tolerant; be, at any rate, as tolerant of my anti-slavery, as I am of your pro-slavery, which, to say the least, is quite as bad. And I wish not to be understood as censuring the Whigs composing this meeting; for it is obvious they were not, until now, generally aware of the proceedings of their own committee. It will be time enough for me to censure them, when they shall have enough for me tensions, And I ask of them, that they will not judge me, until they shall have acquainted themselves with all the circumstances of the case; an acquaintance with which, I am quite sure, will fully justify to them the course which I have felf myself impelled to pursue. For whatever expressions of regard the Whigs of this place may have formerly manifested for me, and especially for the honor they conferred on me in thrice electing me to the House o Representatives, I am grateful. I have endeavored to serve them as well as I could. I have worked somewhat for Whigs, both in the House and out of it, by tongue and by pen; I have done more, perhaps, than even your committee of nominations are themselves aware of; and I have done all heartily. It re-mains for you to determine, whether at this late poriod, when all the strictly anti-slavery measures have been triumphantly carried through both branches of bother in fine, the Democratic Whigs o dent and a pro-slavery Senate dared not do." A portion of the above remarks were not generally heard, a noisy disturbance of the meeting having been

made by an uncertain sort of personage, who, 4 under standing with his elbows,' supposed I was delivering standing with his combustible soul. Others, again, find a reason for my not having been for the honor of whiggism took fire, and blazed up, put in nomination, in the alleged fact, that I had give if not with all the brilliancy, at least with much of en dissatisfaction to Boston folks; that some of the the offensiveness of an ignited loco-foco match.

The chairman of our Whig County Committee too ccasion to say, after I had retired, that it had been his own and the wish of the Whigs generally, that I should go to the House. Then he, at least, must have is wish; for he had been repeatedly heard to intimate a contrary one. Then, again, if this were the fact, why did he not now make a motion to put my name on the Representatives' ticket? He knew gentleman, said to have been placed on that ad, was willing, and even anxious, by withdrawing his name, to give them a chance of realizing that wish, if any such existed.-In conclusion, he carnestly requested that nothing further might be said of the matter; thinking, doubtless, the meeting had better be entertained ature of 'Brownsonism,' than listen to the demands of justice. One gentleman, however, notwithtanding this deprecation of all discussion of the dis sgreeable subject, did undertake, in a mild, quiet way sgreenie subject, no unuerate, it am to argo a compliance with those demands; but the floor was claimed by our member of Congress, and the voice of the former being drowned by obstroperous cries of 'order,' he soon desisted, and ant down.

Thus the meeting adjourned without making, or at-

tempting to make, any reparation of the wrong which 'd been done. Thus, prescription triumphed; 'the democratic whig party of Nantucket' stood forth the avowed prescriber of every one in its ranks who dares write and speak in defence of the self-evident truths of our Declaration of Independence.

Only one Whig abolitionist, besides myself, at

tempted, at the meeting, to prevent this disgraceful result. Had every Whig abolitionist been present, and taken right ground, the result would most unques-

I have thus told you how it happened that have not been returned to the Legislature. It was because of my abolitionism. Perpaps, however, I ought to state, that here, as was to be expected, the act is attempted to be otherwise accounted for by me; and it may at least gratify your sense of the ridiculous to be apprised of two or three of the modes by which this is attempted to be done. Some say, my abolitionism could not have caused the difficulty, because an abolitionist was nom-inated in my place. No one entertains a higher re-

spect for that gentleman than I do. He is my person-al friend, and I feel proud of his friendship; of which

at Friend, and I tac proud on instrument of the following take this opportunity to say, I have received more substantial proofs than are always formished by that sentiment. His anaffected simplicity of character, his great good sense, his integrity of purpose, his exertion for the well-being and honor of this his native place, his liberal contributions in aid of very ex-cellent institutions and benevolent enterprises, both at home and abroad, his large and active sympathies for the weak and the wronged all over the globe, these have deservedly endeared him to the people of this community; and won for him a reputati thousands whom the world calls great, might well be proud. Of course, he is an abolitionist. But, with all these estimable qualities, I am bound to add, and, such is his attachment to the anti-slavery cause, he would scarce pardon me were I to omit udding, that, from extreme diffidence, rather than from any inability, he could never be prevailed on to advocate or de-fend any measure, in the Hause, otherwise than by his vote. Now, you and I know well enough, that the vilest pro slavery wretches among us care very little how many such abolitionists, valuable as ther may be, we have in the Legislature. They have he the deputation, through some misapprehension, fault fears of domb abolitionists. It is only to 'noisy' of memory, or other cause, which he was not very ones, that any special objections obtain, is either of the two great political parties. This is especially that declined peremptorily. His colleague, however, the declined peremptorily. His colleague, however, true of Massachusetts in general, and of this place in particular, it is a common remark here, and the reparticular. It is a common remark nere, and the re-mark is often quoted to show that Whigs are not opposed to abolition, that I am objected to only cause of my saying so much about it, or saying it in such a way. They would be quite satisfied, if I would say nothing, or, saying something, would say it in their way; as the slaveholders would be equally wellsatisfied with yourself, if you would just be silent, or would talk abolition only in their way. Besides, it must not be forgotten, that that gentleman consente to be nominated only on the express condition that if elected, he should be excused from serving, unless indeed, some great Whig question should be endan-gered by his absence; in which case it may have been understood he would appear in the House, ' wind and weather permitting.' And of this fraud, perpetrated by the nominating committee, the abolitionists here were not generally aware; otherwise, they would have voted differently; they certainly would no knowingly have voted for a man of straw. They flat scribe me on account of a difference of opinion, oc-tween myself and some of them, on the subject of slavery, with this I do find fault. And this is just at least a silent abolitionist in our next Legislature; what has been done, and what I shall be compelled but they found, after the election, that even of that poor hope they were robbed by this trick of the nom-inating committee. They had much better, in fact, voted for the loco-foco ticket; for though all on that ticket are not thorough abolitionists, yet they had been instructed, by a unanimous vote of their party. to support abelition measures, if elected; and in th event of their election, there was doubtless no secre inderstanding that any of them should be allowed t stay at home.

Others say, the reason I was not finally nominated was, that the Whig County Committee, who had ta-ken the subject into consideration, had advised against it. While some in the committee expressed a wish that I should be sent to the House, more feared that the withdrawal of the above mentioned gentleman for that purpose, might defeat the whole ticket. Bu what was that but saying that the Whig tigket could succeed only by a fraud, and that therefore a fraud should be perpetrated? Such may have been the opinion of the committee, but I will not believe it was that of the Whigs of Nantucket. Those who wished, but feared to have my name put on the ticket will thank me for endeavoring to save them from a future fear of that sort, by doing what I can to make it impossible for any party to succeed, that shall dare proscribe one of its members for being an active abolitionist. It was also said that it was not certain made the proviso I claimed, and was represented have made, when originally asked if I would be a candidate; but that, assuming I has done so, the fact only proved me guilty of an attemp at dictation, which Whigs ought not to submit to As if there were any reason to doubt the former; and as if, too, I had not as good a right to say on wha conditions I would consent to be put in nomination as others had to ask me to be a candidate at all! was said, too, and this is declared to have formed most weighty objection with the committee, that m ous-was not sufficiently deferential. That was mown, and I have little to say in its defence. Had taken lessons from a French posture-master, or ever from some calculating, sardonic politician, it would more acceptable, though possibly not more respectful, to the honorable deputation who had waited on me. But I have had no such instructors, and have profited little by the example of my friends, who have be right on; and if, in telling the deputation what the been triumphantly carried through both branches of themselves did know, my manner was wanting i our Legislature, so humble an individual as myself any desirable qualities of grace or obsequiousness, i shall be proscribed for his feeble advocasy of those Nantucket, from sympathy with slavery or hatred of with men; and I will acknowledge my regret, that it abolition, shall do that which a slaveholding Presition. By these, and by other considerations countly s, the committee, I am told, sought to justify themselves, in refusing to do what one would suppo all of them must have seen to be only an act of simpl

> nost respectable citizens of Boston and written to Nantucket, urging the Whigs not to send Bradbur again to the Legislature. This grave allegation hav-ing been made by 'a momber of the Nantucket Whig County Committee,' it would hardly, I suppose, become me to question its accuracy. Assuming, fore, as I must, that such a missive was forwarded this island, I hope to be pardoned for hinting my sus picion that it must have been done by some of thes high spirited gentlemen of property and standing, who, not many years ago, so signally displayed their chivalry by mobbing, in broad day and in broad-cioth, a handful of defenceless women, who had met in your city to pray for the slave; while I frankly record your city to pray to the save, while A rainally conviction, that they have every reason to congratulate themselves on the cheerful readiness with which their commands have been obeyed by the 'Democratic Whigs of Nantucket.' Certainly this even cannot fail of impressing all with a most profound conviction of the importance of pleasing Boston folks. Probably few can have been so absurd as to have ever entertained any doubts of the fact. It is also a strong confirmation of the opinion I long since heard expressed, that if Boston elected no representatives to our legislature, she would still have her ful share of influence in the Government of the Common wealth. That full share of influence, however, it was hought Boston 'folks' would obtain by using, rathe than by indirectly electing the representatives of oth er towns. Alas, what evils may come of giving dis-satisfaction to Boston folks '! Yet, were it not presumptuous in a 'Democratic Whig of Nantucket' to hold up his head and utter his honest thoughts to 'Bos ton folks,' I would tell them that they do, in fact, ow me many thanks; for, despite my abolition, and al-

though, as a member of the House for the last three though, as a member of the control o cent measures very obnoxious to a large portion of them, and against several despotic measures,—such, for example, as the inflamous project of introducing into this State the chain-gang system of Louisian, under the pretence of improving our poor law;— which some of their Representatives have labored to force through the Legislature; yet they should re-unember, that every measure of theirs which I deep. such, and some of them very incasure of theirs whi.h I deesed worthy of support,—and there have been serent such, and some of them very important, too, to the meters to of Boston folks, and standing within in great need of foreign assistance—thave always most cheerfully supported by my yote, and ways most cheerfully supported by my yote, and fully supported by my vote, and sometimes, though less frequently, I will confess, than Boston folks have importuned me to do, with my voice also; and have importuned me to do, with my voice also, and I will do 'Boston folks' the justice to say, that from many of the really 'most respectable, as well as some of the most wealthy among them. I have of ten received thanks, accompanied, too, with quite asis factory evidences of sincerity.

I have to express my regret, that it should have been

found necessary or desirable to extend this letter to so great a longth. I might have given my impressions of the matter in much less space; but knowing these of the matter in much tess spaces; but knowing these might be met by opposite impressions of others, I deemed it best, even at the expense of tediousness, to go into particulars, to state, somewhat minutely, the facts of the case.

I shall be ready to co-operate with Whige, as here I shall be ready to the force of the force o be true to his cause. If he is so, no party will dare despise either him or it; for no party can much longer succeed without his aid, certainly not in this town, nor in this Senatorial, nor in this Congressional District. How we may be true to this cause, that is a point on which I may have something to say here-Truly yours,
GEORGE BRADBURN. after.

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Nantucket, Dec. 2, 1841

The Prince de Joinville. While we would hever have our countrymen for-

getful to entertain strangers, or lacking in country or good will toward those who visit our country a good will toward, we are ashamed to see any portion of them making fools of themselves as often as an epportunity is presented by the arrival of some prize, lord, or other scion of monarchy or nobility, for abroad. The late visit of the Prince de Jointla fairly 'turned the heads' (we say nothing about brains in this connexion) of those who claim to be, par excellence, 'good society folks,' and led to su-dry genteel excesses and ridiculous exhibitions, alle dry genteer excesses and reocurous exmontons, and derogatory to the pretensions of republicanism, and opposed to the teachings of Christianity. In the opposed to the teachings of Chistianny, in the city, the excitement in the circles of gentility ward together unprecedented; and the ball which was given 'in honor' of the royal stripling, in raneil Hall, was as senseless a display of fushionable daspation, as it was costly. The city papers have tenwhich that old desecrated Hall was decorated, and af the personal appearance and dresses of the most es-spicuous worshippers at the shrine of royalty, sh were present on the occasion. The whole affair was a servile imitation of European folly, in exceeding a service imitation of European folly, in exceedary, bud taste, and after a very bad pattern. As an inc-cation of the spirit of the times, it is equally hamil-ting and painful. As a precedent, it is to be deplord. Our citizens profess to be republicans. If they was truly so, would they bow and scrape to royally, as get up extravagant entertainments to welcome to these shores? If they were genuiner epublican, while they would not scorn a man merely because if his royal birth, neither would they degrade theselves by volunteering to strengthen the throne of solves by volunteering to strengthen the times of despotism. Who is this Prince de Joinville? Its third son of Louis Philippe of France. Aide fina this fact, what claims has he to be received with sthusiasm by those who profess to abhor menach?
And with this fact in his favor, to what don't amount? The son of a wood-sawyer is as rouls being as the son of a king. Who is Louis Philips, that his son should be received by American har conqueror? A traitor to the rights and intrest the people of France—the pseudo republican (!) king—the desput who has established a rigid constalla over the press, and taken away from those wis placed him on the throne, the liberty of speech-fie rty of speech-is tyrant who in terfor exiles himself from the presss of the people, lest his life should be forfeited, at who is surrounding Paris with fortifications express to frustrate all attempts, on the part of the people, a receive their lost liberties. Frenchmen should pr him no homage, and Americans should of all people be the last to applaud his despotie reign.

But Louis Philippe once resided in this country, it the days of his exile! Yes, and many a bener so

has also done the same thing.

But France assisted us in our revolutionary and gle! Yes, and simply because she wanted to enpe the power of her formidable rival, England, in not because she was anxious to erect a free republic on this side of the Atlantic.

But Lafayetta fought nobly and sincerely eter side! True—but he is neither the King of Fran ner the Prince de Joinville. Louis Philippe decem the too confiding Lafayette, after his elevation to be throne-and therefore he is worthy of republicant

But the Prince de Joinville transported the less of Napoleon Bonaparte from St. Helena to Per True—but he ought to have been engaged in here ousiness. If it can be shown that he has done up thing useful since he came into existence, we shall said, at the various dinners that were given to his so far as the newspapers inform us, -was, at her York, after sundry compliments to his father and he

self, 'I am-much-obleegshe!' The waste of time, waste of money, waste of st als, occasioned by the late ball, is frightful in the f morelity, and sickening to the heart of homes Every such exhibition is of a positively demorsian tendency. A trinity of evils accompanies in the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the price life. It is said there were fifteen hundred price present. The tickets were ten dollars each in the lust of the lust of the lust of the price lust of the lust of the price lust of the lust of uch was expended in decorating the hall, and much was expended in decorating the hall, as making all the arrangements, we are left by genAccording to the description of the female dress, very large sum must have been expended upon backs of the women, 'in order that they might us at the princesses, and duchesses, and marshouses,' the old world! O irrectly and indirectly, the whole upon was probable from thirty to fifty the state. pense was probably from thirty to fifty themsal blars. And this enormous sum was paid for a real a 'royal prince,' and for a night of feating, east

ond revelry!

Of the troop of fushionable ladies present, only in had the extraordinary good luck and high cinimate to dance with the Prince! The remaining areas

were doomed to disappointment! The democratic Morning Post was as much told with this 'royal' entertainment as the while American democracy is about as impudent, prepared and Janus-faced as any thing to be found besenting to the statement of the statem brave o'erhanging sky. The latest proof of the seen in the invitation of the democrats (1) of the dealship to the state of the seen in the province of the seen in the state of the seen in the seen i delphia to the Honorable Andrew Stevenson, (respininister to the Court of St. James, and sol askalenhilder, but reputedly a slave-breeder,) to putelly a slave-breeder, to produce the state of the stat dinner in that city, on account of his time asia, sistent devotion to harpatican principles it enslave and breed human beings for the shands no stain upon democratic consistency!

CHARLES L. RENOND. By a letter received by Acadia, we learn that Mr. Remond was to learly errord for Boston in the steamer of the thirst-bed ing with him sundry contributions for the Fain Case of John Pierpont.

og discentified his relentless ter, and obtained a verdict of ' not gui an Ecologiastical Council of their own se is Mr. Pierpont has addressed a Letter to his Pa on Mr. Pierpont has audressed a Letter to his Pa-ia Friends, who have so faithfully espoused his and the freedom of the pulpit, in regard to the sale of the controversy, and his own view. constructed of the confrorersy, and his own the confrorersy, and his own the confrorersy and his own that he also as them. He rells them that, now that the constant of a free and an independent pulpit is also of the proposition that Hollis-street pulpit out the proposition that Hollis-street pulpits out the proposition that Hollis-street pulpits independent and untrammelled being free, independent and untrammelled being ed, and all the charges brought against seamered to the winds,hold his position, or to withdraw from it, as i a flought best by them, on a careful review of atter. He says that he was ready, two see neiter. He says that he were thought best to resign his place, if it were thought best to that he should resign it. He also

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e already said, that if you can and will con our present opponents, and become one then, and I am the only obstacle to such then, and I am the only obstacle to such as I will, at your suggestion, step aside, all the details to be arraiged by yourselves, which details to be arraiged by yourselves, exist. It that is out of the question, persecuble and an equitable separation may substreen the parties now arrayed against ar; and, what I wish to say is, that if such an be-brought about, I wish to put myself has your hands, to be thrown in, or thrown as such arrangement to that effect, as may to you. If a treaty of peace can be ensupon the basis either of your purchasing at of our opponents in the meeting-house, archaesing yours, let it be done with the inderstanding, on their part, that, if they rehasing yours, let it be done with the restanding, on their part, that, if they orchisers, I shall interpose no claim or, as an obstacle, but that I will volunthem my pulpit whenever you leave ows. If, on the other hand, you, my ac the purchasers, I suppose that you our present relations disturbed. Curton. If, however, in this last supposition, I most carnestly desire, even in right.

en faithful to me, and I will not be chare been faithful to me, and I will not be to you. If all your overtures for peace are it your opponents; if the war must be carrell the tast brick of the church; is synk in sole it my enlistment is "during the war," he defence of your interests, this 'unpleasement," must be continued till we are all-cole the falling walls of the house of our avoiding, for one, am ready. I cannot fall or company, or in a better cause."

healy to this Letter,-signed by Edmun en Smuel May, Stephen Child, Marshall S., and Charles White, -tukes a very just and sire view of the controversy, and correctly prepries at an end and they are victorious, inngit against him. With great clearness of vis such we concur generally in the view you

a of the relative position: of yourself mmon opponents, there is one point, and portant one, of which we are compelled to on entirely when you say that the 'Ecactal Councity has most fully acquitted you of things brought by the proprietors' committee at our moral character; that your opponents, a less fulled in their attempt to push, you from pight by force; and even when you add, the cases of a free and independent pulpit have regarly defeated? So, too, when speaking of the lefue the late Ecclesiastical Council, you we all saw that the battle must be fought; then fought, and the victory is ours, we fully at what you say. But a single victory, nor recessing of victories, does not necessarily to what you flay. But a single victory, nor accession of victories, does not necessarily see a context, much less secure the object for 13 ye waged. In the context for our national sense, its enemies were vanquished, in many is before the war was ended. Nor could it be suithat the independence of these States subjabed, and that the 'problem' of a free it was weight out, till the context was ended, independence acknowledged by those who was warring against it. So, too, our opponents belt defeated again and again in their attempts face you from the Holis-street pulpit, and But a single victory, nor from the Hollis-street pulpit, and the Ecclesiastical Council, yet, in their last attempt the collateral question grour moral character and fitness for your a your sown character and ittness for your tables to be decided in your favor, the very fact of you speak as causing your communication thank, the late movement of the proprietors giging the corporate property with a view, a resume of shutting up the church against samel and us, shows that the contrels us not sail that although you. Sir, may, feed your in the present relative strength o thas been the matter in question, the between yourself and your opponents is d you 'are victorious'; but so far as the where of the pulpit is concerned, which we be regarded as the real question in this continue, we have not come to a final judgment; whe admonished by your letter, another languagement not only the pulpit, but the sed the church?

ewhat surprised that Mr. Plerpout, in the on; for he says, at the con a between the opponent proprietors and S, as one involving a great principle,—the prin-stancy, of the freedom and independence of the dis pulpe, while standing on the ground of volmerely as a question of Now, although, as a dernier resort, endeavored to make a new issue, and they were met and defeated; yet it is they are still in the field, armed to te may of extermination—that they basely a Council of their own choosingsection house is in their possession, or, rath-sec illegally mortgaged by them to pay r dollars, incurred by the I and that the salary of the pastor, justice, is withheld. Under these cir. the Committee with noble resolution dethey see now, as from the beginning they as middle course to be pursued—no comd a full and absolute abundonment, by the parties, of the whole matter of the con They accord to Mr. Pierpont, however reedom of choice, and desire him to not saily, according to his own convictions of

it displayed by the friends and advisers of ply, excites our admiration mby of the highest commendation. It is ss, courageous without ra ficing without ostentation. The contest quires and has manifested, on their and noble qualities, united with a willingspent in sustaining the cause pendence and religious freedom. which has been imposed on them is a er rehand powerful—personally, they have as in the result, any further than the freedom beet palpit is concerned; yet they evince to retreat from the field, or to make any compromise to the enemy. All this is so take in this selfish, time serving age, so into sense, time-serving age, in the best use of the words, so excel-size in the best use of the words, so excel-size in the best use of the words, so excel-size in the best use of the words, so excel-Justice, that we desire to record ou yis its favor, and to aid in dissemina

to superficial observers, may seem to be exclusively our religious newspapers and religious teachers can local; but, to those whose vision is anothed, and do no less than to exhibit a similar state of mind at who understand the connexion between cause and effeet, it is far-reaching in its influences and tendencies. By it, every branch of Reform has been invigorated, and strong accessions made to the ranks of Temperance especially.

We do not remember to have seen the truth of the

distich,

Tail oaks from little access grow,
Great streams from little fountains flow,'
better illustrated than by this controversy. Certain
distillers and rum-sellers, in this city, took a mortal
dislike to Mr. Pierpont on account of his temperature sermons and lectures, (which was probably aggravarated by his anti-slavery propensities,) and they, in gether against Paul, bound themselves under a curse that they would not rest until they wreaked their vengennee upon the Hollis-street disturber of their peace. The first thing to be done was to take his min life, and then to make provision for a successor who would 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee' at their bidding, and preach such a gospel us they could afford to patronize. Their various plots, con piracies and discomfitures are too well known to need recapitulation. Instead of prostrating the object of their batred, they have been themselves cast down to the earth; and instead of injuring the temperance cause, they have given it a mighty impetus. Mr. Pierpont they have given it a mighty impetus. Mr. Pierpon has probably said and done a thousand times more to break down their murderous traffic, and build up the testotal' enterprise, than he would have said or done, if they had not made their insane attempts to put a gag into his mouth. Applications are pouring in upon him, from all quarters, to deliver temperance lectures; and he has already addressed an immense multitude of people, on this subject, in many cities, towns and of people, on this surject, in usery the villages, with great power and success. Of course, no thanks are due to these besotted manufacturers of sols, for this result of their persecution. They are not among the first who have been caught in headlong. Long live the Temperance enterprise!

Dinner to Lord Morpeth.

very splendid entertainment has been given to Lord Morpeth by the British residents in New York, In reading a report of his speech on the occasion, we are gratified to perceive a vein of peace and good-will running through it, which, in these days of warlike tendencies, is to be hailed by every lover of his race with more than ordinary satisfaction. He remarked—

"If from the passing sounds and signs of welcome and 'If from the passing sounds and signs of welcome and good-will which ring in our ears, and, I am sure, ocho in our hearts, I might presume to extract a more carnest moral, and fasten a more abiding impression, why should I not breathe the wish—and a more sincere one could not issue from my heart—that the same feelings of mutual amity and kindness which I feel persuaded inspire the souls and the minds of all who make up our present concourse, should extend in a wider and wider circle to the utmust bounds of our common countries, and prevail under all circumstances, to all time?' (Loud and long-continued cheering) ces, to all time?'

Again, his lordship said-

Again, instructions are a grant from my friends for from my country—fir from the age in which we live, be that tremendous responsibility, which between two countries so circumstanced in respect of compire, but above all, so constituted in respect of charecter, should wantonly—without cause—without the most

but above all, so constituted in respect of character, should wantonly—without cause—without the most overwhelming exigency, scatter the seed of ill-will, or fan the elements of strife.' (Vehement and long continued applause.)

'Even with my own shout-lived experience on these shores, I could not resist the effect of all that has met me here, and which has brought me still nearer to the conviction than I ever was before, that our two great countries are signally formed and adapted to respect, to love, and to benefit each other.' (Deafening applause.)

Sentiments like these, uttered, as we have reaso to believe, sincerely from the heart, serve to increase the high respect that we have felt for Lord Morpeth as a man, (for his title we care nothing,) and should as a man, (for his title we care nothing,) and another the most heartily reciprocated by every American. In this age of light, and in view of the commercial and went for so many acres of earth, and for a certain number of the commercial and went for so many acres of earth, and for a certain number of the world. social intercourse at present existing, and constantly enlarging, between the two nations, a war between England and America would be not only awfully ruinous to themselves, but a frightful calamity to the whole world. He who can desire it is a fiend; and they who are indifferent to such an event are traiters to humanity. Military and naval desperadoes may and no doubt will, do all in their power to kindle the flames of war; but let not the people, on either side of the Atlantic, allow them to succeed. Let us have

no more lighting.

'Too long at class of arms, avoid her bowers
And pools of blood, the earth has stood against;
The fair earth, that should only blush with flowers
And ruddy fruits;—but not for aye can last
The storm, and sweet the sunshine when 'tis past
Lo! the clouds roll away—they break—they fiy!
And, like the glorious light of summer cast
O'er the wide landscape from th' embracing sky,
On all the peaceful world the smile of heaven shallie!

The same pacific spirit was exhibited by Lord Mor-peth, in a speech at the anniversary dinner of the St. Andrew's (Scratish) Society in New-York. Alluding to those troublous times of old between England and Scotland, when many a foray and many a raid were theorder of the day, he happily observed—But other times have come, gentlemen, and the beacon-fires as it is on the banks of the peaceful Teviot, so let it is an act of unblushing political profileses use be across the broad Atlantic! (Great applause.) To stroys invisities. No confidence whetever the

tions founded upon the all-compelling ty,' Lord Morpeth justly remarked-

ty, 'Lord Morpeth justly remarked—
'They make the more wealthy and influential
classes familiar with the sight of human misery, and
thereby give them the best incentives to entertain a
sincere and an honest repugnance in any way to
augment the fearful mass of it amongst their brethren.
Even out of the sphere of their own direct operations,
they spread a mild and more humane feeling over the
cold surface of society. They remove unfounded
prejudices—smooth uncharimble asperities—and they
bind, tighter and tighter, the links of that golden concord, which, in the words of prophecy, is one day cord, which, in the words of prophecy, is one day destined to unite nation and nation, and earth to heaven.' (Long continued applause.)

Once more. His lordship was present at the costl dinner that was given by the city authorities of New-York to the Prince de Joinville, and made a very neat speech, the conclusion of which was as follows:

speech, the conclusion of which was as follows:

'And now, Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen, to my sincere thanks for your kindness, I can add but a single hope—that the flags of these three powers, hereafter whether they meet upon the billows or in the haven, may meet in the same spirit of amity and good will which animates the hearts of those around this festive board, (cheers) in that spirit which makes the gobiet in which we pledge them, sacred to the peace and harmony of nations.' This speech was followed by enthusiastic cheering, which continued nearly five minutes.'

We are glad to read these amicable expression and to learn that they were, in every instance, responded to in an enthusiastic manner. They betoken goo sense, a heart deeply imbued with the spirit of hu manity, a strong moral repugnance to the shedding blood, and a desire to see the human family, now be ral repugnance to the shedding of ribly estranged from each other, 'mingling like kin-

Although there is some reason to apprehend a rup ture with England, and the mutterings of a temperare heard in the distance, yet time and opportunit are given to the friends of peace to do a great and an effectual work, on both sides of the Atlantic, that shall render a declaration of hostilities impracticable We objure the maxim—' In time of pears, prepare for war; ' and would so amend it as to read-' in time of our Saviour, was the Prince of Peare—while his gos pel is the gospel of peace—while the thrilling son was song at his birth, * Glory to God in the highes was aung at his birth, 'Glory to God in the highest on earth peace and good-will to men —and while he came to reconcile mankind to each other and to God by removing from their hearts the causes of war, and inducing them to beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks—the subject of peace, of forgiveness of enemies, is seldoon enforced in the pulpit; so that it is a fact, that the Christianity of America and Feeder is self-on. of America and England is as e ger to avenge an is sult—to serile points of national honor, at the can-son's mouth, upon the tented field—to rush into the strife of blood, in order to obtain redress for real or imaginary wrongs—as the Mohammedanism of Tur

Patriotic Proffigacy.

At the sumptuous dinner given in New-Yerk to the Prince do Joinville, Philip Hone, formerly mayor of that city, gave one of the silliest and wickedest sentiments ever put forth for the endorsement of a wine bibbing company. It was as follows:

THE PET CHICKEN OF THE FRESCH NAVY has proved the coffin of a military here, and may hereafter be the eradie of a military here, and may hereafter be the eradie of a naval one. We give her a hearty God speed; may slie be naways successful, whenever her cause is just just otherwise, maxiccessful, whenever her cause is just just of the first successful; but if over she is opposed to an American ship may she be unsuccessful, right or urong. And Iulso give you The United States—may she be always right, but always successful, right or urong. The best excuse that could be offered to shield the

man who could give such an impicut toust, would be to say that he was so fuddled with wine, at the time as to be oblivious to the claims of decency, the re-quirements of justice, and the retributions of Heaven And how far such an excuse would go, we leave John Hawkins and his army of redeemed to decide. This is what is called patriction! It all cited a burst of applause! Mr. Hone is certainly re markable for his morality and disinterestedness First, he hopes that the French Prince's ship, L Belle Poule, may be always successful in a fight whenever her cause is just. Less than this he could not have wished, in courtesy or equity Next, he hopes she will always be descated in an unjust confliet. This looks like having an impartial regard for principle. But, in order to illustrate his notions o principle, he proceeds to compliment his own country, and expresses the hope that she will be alway rictorious, 'right or wrone '! This is Philip Hone idea of morality, patriotism and religion, and it is a bout a match for any thing that can be found in pa ganism. Let us see how his wishes would harmoniz ganism. Let us see now his wishes would harmonize in a certain contingency. Sugart France and the United States should become used off in a war; sup-pose this country should be the grafty aggressor; and suppose, further, that an engagement should take place between La Belle Poule and Old Iromides. On which side would be have victory incline? that of the French ship, to be sure; for he prays tha she may be successful, whenever her cause is just But, stop ! there is some mistake here. After all, he is for giving the victory to Old Ironsides, whether right or wrong'! How both parties could be victorious, under such circumstances, it would puzzle th sober moments of Mr. Hone, or of any other 'patriot, to tell.

A country that is engaged in an unjust war, (we speak in popular language, for we are religiously op-posed to war in all cases;) ought to encounter defeat, and be covered with infany. There is no exception to this rule. If the United States should be wished success in acts of aggression, every other country should be allowed as large a licensa. This is to wis! that God would prosper robbery, treachery, murder, and crime in all its multifarious forms! But it is quite too apparent that God was not in all the thoughts of Mr. Hone. He was evidently thinking only how he might best display his patriotism, and ber of people, in North Anterica, against the world 'right or wrong.' We admit that this is pretty good 'patriotism,' and in this land will not generally be

regarded as bad Christianity.

But let so one suppose that we regard Mr. Hone as a singer above all others. He is no worse, in this particular, than the nation itself, with all its politics and religion. Every fortification that is erected, ev ery frigate built, every cannon cast, every military demonstration made, is for the country, right wrong. A people who will engage in war are never prepared to admit that they were the aggressors. They always fight in self-defence, and for the hono of the flag ! Their ' enemies ' are ever in the wrong When was England or France, Spain or Russia, Austria or America, ever disposed to concede that the blame of a wat rested upon her shoulders? Right or wrong, is the motto, the world over. The religion of this country endorses the sentiment put forth in the toast of Philip Hone! Who will deny this?

It seems that the pseudo champions of free suffrage in Rhode Island, who are bawling for equal rights at the top of their lungs, are resolute in their shameful determination to present, for the adoption of the peoblaze no longer on your native hills, nor steel-clad ple of that State, a new constitution that shall deprive warriors encounter each other on your plains. And the colored population of the elective franchise! This be across the broad Atlantic! (Great applause.) To this be the universal response, 'Amen.' Again, alluding to the beneficial effects of institu
can thus trifle with principle, and trample upon those placed in the professions or pretensions of those who can thus trifle with principle, and trample upon those They excuse themselves on the ground that it is the best they can do, in their present situation; but injus tice and hypocrisy admit of no excuse. He who wil venture to excuse himself for picking my pocket, will ot be troubled to find an excuse for taking my life, under the pressure of temptation. The gross incomeis tency of this free suffrage movement was exhibited it bold relief at the late meeting of the State Anti-Sla very Society in Providence, and a coble spirit was manifested on the part of the abolitionists, in opposi-tion to it. Nearly one thousand dollars were raised. in money and pledges, in the entret of one evening to take the word 'white' out of the constitution Since the meeting, we are rejoiced to perceive, the Executive Committee in Providence have laid or their plans for a vigorous campaign, prior to the la of this month, when the will of the people is to be made known through the ballot-box. A series of conventions has been called in variou

parts of the State, with express reference to this sub-ject, to be addressed by J. A. Cellins, Frederic Douglas, Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, Abel Tann Abby Kelley, and other speakers. One was hold at Woonsockef, on the 2d and 3d just; and another a North Scituate, on the 7th and 8th. The others ar to be held in the following order:—At Fiskville and Phenix, on the 14th and 15th; at Kingston, on the 21st and 22d; at Newport, on the 24th and 25th; and at Providence, on the 27th and 28th inst.

In addition to these timely movements, the Ex-

ecutive Committee have issued the first a new ami-slavery periodical, called 'The Suffrage Examiner,' which is occupied with just the right kind of matter for the crisis. An extract from their address to the citizens of Rhode-Island may be seen on th it contains some high testimonials to the conduct o colored soldiers in the times that tried men's souls The Committee explicitly say- We are determine We abjure the maxim—'In time of peare, prepare for war; and would so amend it as to read—'In time of peare, prepare for war; and would so amend it as to read—'In time of peare, prepare for war; and would so amend it as to read—'In time of peare, prepare for war; and would so amend it as to read—'In time of peare, prepare to keep the peace, by dwing justly, make a distinction on account of complexion.' At low the latter will remain in the imminent will be conflict is over. That conflict, an labors so deeply on the subject of war, all man are created free and equal,' the shollitonists an labors so carnestly to promote the cause of peace, of the State will not oppose, but hall it with delight.

PERSICIOES QUACKERY. All sorts of candies and ozenges, purporting to be infallible remedies for coughs and colds, &c. &c. ere now offered to the patonage of a gullible public, and, if they contin mouths, their name will soon be legion. These are sold at an enormous profit, and are no more efficacious sold at an enormous profit, and are no more efficacious them brown bread pills, if as innocent. Many people (especially young persons) spend a great deal of money very floolishly for this kind of trash; and though it is a trite, adage that 'a burnt child dreads the fire,' yet these learn acthing from experience. They have a childish taste for candy, and can devour it in any quantity, especially to get rid of a cough. The penny papers do a great deal of mischief in puffing these and other nostrums. Puffs are easily purchased, and there are those who stand ready to manufacture them by are those who stand ready to manufacture them by the square yard. With them, of a truth, 'the smallest favors are gratefully received."

sy at the birth of a son by Queen Victoria, on the 9th of Nov. She is the only Queen regent who has given birth to a male heir apparent to the British throne and, as a republican, we shall ask to be excused for saying, we hope sho will be the last. His title is, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cornwall! form of thanksgiving has been plously ordered for the form of thanksgiving has been plously ordered for the Queen's safe delivery, to be prepared by his Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales. The Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes, flags were holated from the steeples of the several parish churches, ('the powers that be are ordained, &c.) and a gorgeous pageant was exhibited on the Thames river by the Lord Mayor of London, &c. &c. The came by the Acadia, which arrived at this port on Tuesday afternoon, in eighteen days from Eng-land. It is added that the Queen Downger (Adelaide) is consumptive, and not expected to live.

FREEDOM'S MARTYRS IN THE PERITENTIARY. We have copied from the Friend of Man, an indignant, pathetic and eloquent letter from Alvan Stewart, in relation to the three pious students belonging to the Quincy Institute in Illinois, who have beed to be immured within the walls of the Missour. Penitentiary for the dreary period of twelve years, for of God, nor the loves of Missouri. They are the vicof don, nor included of Missouri. They are the vic-tims of slaveholding cruelty and power, and de-prived of their liberty on strapicion of being disposed to 'hide the outcast, and bewray not him that wan-dereth'. Illinois and all the other free States should make the entire South quale for this. We propose to the abolitionists of the United States, that they should hold a public meeting in reference to the im-prisonment of these innocent martyrs, in every city, town and village, wherever they may happen side. Let the ball be put in motion without delay.

SLAVE CASE. The New-Bedford Register, in a article relating to the slave case reported on our last page from the Post, says that on the arrival of the cars at that place, with the slaves-

at that place, with the slaves—

'A large number of colored people were in waiting at the Depot, and on hearing the determination of their brethren to return to Newbern, some considerable excitement ensued, and the boy was finally rescued and borne away. Whether he has been yet discovered, we have not learned. The two men were taken to the vessel, followed by some of their friends, resolved that they should not return to slavery. Some further excitement was here apparent, and lest it should end in setious disturbance, the two negroes were lodged in juil for safe keeping until the departure of the vessel.

elaborate article on the 'History of the Sabbath,' ar-gues zealously to show that the seventh day should be kept hely. The argument would not surprise us, coming from a seventh-day Baptist; but, being urged by one who observes, not the seventh but the first day of the week, we find it difficult to reconcile his

Here is another act of slaveholding atrocity, that should kindle mow the figure of public indignation against slavery and all the abetters.

From the Philanthropist. An Abolitionist in Jail.

Joseph Bryant, one of the mest respectable citi-zens of Brooke county, Virginia, has lately been ar-rested and east into jul, on the charge of having aid-ed in the escape of certain runways. He is a brother-in-law of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, a man of sterling principle, great good sense, and high standing. His arrest has occasioned profound excitement. We are auxious to learn the particulars. The following, from a highly esteomed friend, is all we know of the melancholy case. If we do not mistake, slaveholders will learn, to their cost, that they have overleaped themselves in this matter. Nov. 14, 1841.

Dr. BAILEY:

Dear Sir-You will no doubt be impatient to learn

the outrage committed against Dear Sir—You will no doubt be impatient to learn further respecting the outrage committed against our friend, and good abolition brother, Joseph Bryant. As he is one of the most respectable and worthy citizens of this section of country, the excitement through this and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio is becoming tremendous. The trial is fixed for Thursday next, when it is expected an immense crowd of both friends and foes will be in attendance. There is every danger to be apprehended when justice coefficies with the pecuniary intended when justice coefficies with the pecuniary intended. lance. There is every danger to be appretwenty miles below Wheeling, and with fiend-like exultation conducted back to the town, and immured within the dark walls of a felon's dungeon. I saw his noble-minded wife this morning. She endures this severe affliction with a magnanimity worthy the martyr's ago. I solicited permission from her to send you an extract from her husband's letter, which will within the property of the send exhibit to you the spirit with which this good man is

Wheeling Jail, Nov. 10, 1841.

My DEAR WIFE: MY DEAR WIFE:

You can more easily imagine than I can describe
my feelings at this time, under the circumstances in
which I as placed—shut up in an apartment without fire, said very little light. * * I have had
a constant determination of blood to my head since which is a paced—sant up in an apartment without fire, and very little light.

I have had a constant determination of blood to my head since being here, owing perhaps to the dampness of the place, and the coldness of the huge stone floor of my room. Notwithstanding the innocency of my conduct in this case, I am charged with the crime of felony, on the testimony of one, who, in another case, is charged with the same crime, but of a deeper dyc. You will have to manage the affairs at hone in the hest possible manner without me, until I return, chould I live to see it. Pray for me, my dear wife, that I may be abundantly blessed with the consolations of the gospel. I have spent much of my time since in prayer, but my mind is very anxious. I know there is so much talk about the matter, so much falschood, so many lies, that it will have a bad effect upon my character. But let us look to the Lord, that he may direct our ways at all times, that his name may be glorified, the condition of our suffering fellow-creatures ameliorated, and we, in the great day of accounts, have the Judge pronounce on us, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.' Oh! may we hear the King say to us—'Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; for I was an hungered, and thirsty, and a stranger, and ye ministered unto me. I am now in prison, and will see if my brether will do what the Lord has enjoined. This morning, 9th, a little sleep, but still I have some head-ache,—but I hope soon to be better. May the Lord bless you, my dear, and comfort you under this wever trial—give me attenyth of mind and body, so that I can act well the part of a follower of Jesus, who prayed for those who inbrued their hands in his blood. I have fert, as yet, no resentment towards these my persecutors.

I remain, more than ever.

Rhode Island Suffrage Party.

Resolved, That the Boston Liberty Ass heartily see, that inc hoster Liberty Association heartily supporting with the members of the Suffrage Flarty of Rhode Island, in their efforts to obtain a constitution emanating from the people, and fairly and equitably representing the whole people of the State.

State.

Resolved, That in proportion as we sympathise with the object and principles of the Saffrage Party, we regret and repudiate, as unworthy of a good cause, and as a violation of the fundamental principles of right—the very principles on which alone the proceedings of the Suffrage Party can be justified—the tyrannical exclusion of men of color from the right of suffrage by the present of the processor.

Arnold, and Thomas W. Derr, to the principles of right, and we respectfully ask them to withdraw their support from a constitution which cannot be adopted without a violation of the very principles incorporated

without a violation of the very plants of the into its bill of rights.

Resolved, That the preceding resolves be transmitted to Messrs. Dorr and Arnold, and published in the Free American, Liberator, and Providence Journal.

A. B. MERRILL, Chairman.

G. Adams, Secretary.

A Fair is to be held in this city on the 14th inst. by the Female Emancipation (new organization) So ciety. Those who wish to patronize only the Anti-Sla very Fair that has been annually held in this city, for several years past, will remember that that Fair is not to be held until Christmas week. In a letter just reto be field until Christmas week. In a letter just re-ceived from our faithful and estcemed correspondent, Richard Allon, of Dublin, he states that 'many fin-gers, large and small—invalids as well as those in health—yes, more than a few infant hands,' have been busy, in various parts of Ireland, in preparing ar-ticles for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair. At a recent public meeting in Glasgow, at the conclus recent public meeting in Glasgow, at the conclusion of a most powerful speech on the present position and finished prospects of the abolitionists of the United States, our beloved coadjutor, Grance Thompsox, sulogized the zeal and liberality of the ladies, in various parts of the kingdom, who for some time had been engaged in preparing boxes of fancy work, to be sold at a Bazar, to be held about Christmas, by Mrs. Chapman andher noble band of condjutors in the sity of Boston." (Cheers.) Mr. Thompson also stated that the ladies of Glasgow had already despatched a box. of the value, as he understood, of £60. He himself had under his custody in Manchester, contributions from ladies in London, of about the same value.

These Mr. Remond would carry with him, together with similar donations from Dublin, Cork, Darlington, and other places; so that in the aggregate, he trustee there would be a creditable present offered to the excellent ludies of Boston, who could not fail to turn ev ery article into money, and every dollar and cent into active and zealous labor in behalf of the slave. All who had so endeavored to aid the cause in America would hear, in due time, of the result of their exer

A Fair is to be held at Weymouth, on Wednesday ext, for the benefit of the State A. S. Society. [Se advertisement.]

The anti-slavery women of New-Hampshire, friend

ly to the Herald of Freedom, are to hold a Fair a Dover on new year's day, to sustain our beloved bro N. P. Rogers, at his post.

Third Party Tactics.

The following disclaimer appears in the Yarmout Register :

Register:

To the Abolition Committee of Barnstable County
Gentlemen:—I was much surprised on arriving in
Sandwich town on the 8th inst. the day and hour of
election for State officers, to be imformed that my
name was on the Liberty Ticket (so called) for Sena

name was on the search and a mine was, in the public newspapers, print and send it on tickets through the county as a candidate for office without his knowledge or consent, is a kind of liberty that infringes upon my rights, and I hope it will not be repeated in the spirit of true liberty.

Nov. 17, 1841.

Yours, &c.

P. UPHAM.

This is one of the manœuvres of the third party This is one of the management of the turn party leaders, in this State, to gain popularity for their movement, and it merits a severe rebuke. They are exulting in what they profess to claim as a growing spirit of reconciliation between the friends of the old and the new organizations, on the Hiberty party ground; and, in order to prove their point, nominating for their candidates prominent member of the old organization, who are decidedly opposed to their course, and thus claiming them as on their side For example: they have nominated Francis Jackso as their candidate for Mayor in this city—and also Wendell Phillips for Alderman—notwithstanding they well knew that both of these individuals were invincibly opposed to the new political organization and had positively assured the committee, who wait ed upon them, that they could not consent to be pu in nomination. A similar use was made of the name of Joshua T. Everett for State Senator. We call this conduct impertment and dishonest, and cannot vie

Mr. Bradburn's Letter.

it in any other light.

d not call the special attention of our read ers to the Letter of Mr. Bradburn, which we have interest and tender conscience of the slave power. It appears that a Mr. N., some six weeks since, lost a number of slaves—and a Mr. C., a maa of notorious—ly bad character, accuses Mr. J. Bryant of being an accomplice in the escape of the fugitives. He was seized by the sheriff while on a visit of business twenty miles below Wheeling, and with fend-like heir purpose in a manner highly discreditable to themselves. No party can gain, but will lose muc by such a movement. In the sequel, no injury will ensue to the anti-slavery cause by this defeat of Me Bradburn, although his absence from the Legislatu will be scriously felt at the approaching session.

SECOND ADVENT. We see it stated in the last num ber of the 'Signs of the Times,' that Bro. Charle Fitch, formerly of this city, but now located in Haven hill, thas come into the full faith of the Second Ad His views are to be published, in a few days, in pamplilet.

POSITION DEFINED. N. H. Whiting, of Murshfield -formerly an agent of the Massachusatts A. S. Socie ty,—says, in a letter addressed to William M. Chace published in the last Plain Speaker—Old and new organization are alike beneath my feet now.

THE NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. An admirable essay on Moral Influence and the Liberty Party movement, from the luminous pen of Mrs. Child, is copied into our present number. Its views are s truly philosophical, so eminently discriminating, and so merally correct, that it cannot be read too often by abolitionists, or obtain too wide a circulation

LIBERTY AND STAYERY. To be in doubt whather whether Liberty is good or bad for mankind. He who is akeptical on either of these points is prepared to be a tyrant or a slave.

Por versus Kerrie. The latest illustration w have seen of the adage relating to these smurty uten-sils, is the indignant charge of Bonnett's New-York Herald against the Courier and Enquirer, that it is an anti-christian 'journal!

In the communication of Mr. West, in our la number, there were several typographical and other naccuracies, mostly unimportant. The correction handed to us by Mr. W. has accidentally been lost. Died, in Georgetown, suddenly, 16th ult., D. C. The following is a record of outrages perpetrated in the city of Raleigh, and its immediate vicinity, within a few days. A stage robbed—a trunk cut from the carriage of Samuel Simpson, Esq.—a wagoner knocked down, almost assassinated—a Br. Hughs, whilst passing through Capitol Square, with saddle-bags on his arm, was folled to the earth by a blow on the head from a bludgeon, which almost deprived him of life; and the last was an attempt to fire the city. This is truly a dark eatalogue, bad enough for larger cities.

Daring Robbergs.—The factory of Thomas Bottomly, in the easterly part of Leicester, about four milea from this place, was broken open on the night of the Gli inst., and about six hundred yards of broadcloth stolen and carried off.—Worcester Spy.

Destructive Fire in New-York-Fourteen horses burned to death. On Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the livery stable of Thomas Mack, in Chilletreet. All the horses in the stable, where the fire originated, said to be fourteen,

Death of a Member of Congress.—The Hon. Henry Black, member of Congress, elected in the place of Mr. Ogle, from Somerset and Bedford counties, Padded recently at his residence in Somerset, of apoplexy.

The Boston Daily News, a penny paper, died on Wednesday last, aged six months.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBERATOR.

Bostos, Nov. 26, 1841.

The committee of the Liberator feel compelled by its present embarrassed circumstances, to give notice, that after the first of January next, the Liberator will

not be continued to those persons whose subscription for the present year remains unpaid. The present year remains unpaid.

The present financial condition of the Liberator rendering an immediate supply of funds indispensable, the committee request that immediate attention may be bestowed upon the bills which have been forwardbe destored upon the medium of postmasters, which forwarded through the medium of postmasters, which can be done without expanse either to the committee.

or the subdibers.

Agents are carnestly requested to forward their accounts, and they funds in their hands, to the General

Agent, without any delay.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT. Amount of receipts into the Treasury of the Massacku-setts Anti-Stavery Society, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1,

setts 1841 Setts Inti-Starery Society, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1841]

Weymouth, weekly con. E. Richards, 5
Foxboro', do. Neh. Carpenter, 6
do. do. S. H. Daniels, 286
do. do. Experience Billings, 50
Mansfield, Sewing Circle, 50
Boston, weekly con. M. G. Chapman, 53
South Weymouth Femalo A. S. S. L. Pratt, Tr. 2 15
Havethill, Female A. S. S. M. G. Webster, Tr. 6
Cambridgeport, A. S. Society, 90
North Attleboro', w. con. Martha A. Dagget, 3 75
do. w. con. Angelina Daggett, 4 50
Wrentham, w. con. Angelina Daggett, 4 50
Wrentham, w. con. E. Wight, Jr. 1 06
Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Loving, and Henry
G. Clapman, Trustees;—proceeds of land in Roxbury donation of John C. Gore, 708
Sudbury w. con. J. H. Brown,
Kingston A. S. Society, C. P. Drew, Tr. 2
Sherburne, Amory C. Balscock, 1

Sherburne, Amory C. Babcock, do. Eliza D. Babcock,

S. PHILBRICK, Treas.

NOTICES.

THE FAIR.

THE FAIR.

Books for arders and donations are opened by the Committee of the Massachusetts 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 quadrapled to the cause, by means of the Fair. From intelligence received from France and England, as well as from various 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 untatainable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged are informed that exertions 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 hospifality at the time of the Fair. Every motive by which we have ever been stirred to setion grows, daily stronger. Our sympathies, with the slaves, by exercise, have become deeper—our hopes of their ultimate deliverance grow stronger—our hatred of shaver more intense. Let our exertions for its termination be proportionate. Let those who have money spend, and let those who have money spend, and let those who have money spend, and let those who deeper—our larged of shavery more intense. Lest our exertions for its termination be proportionate. Let those who have monely spend, and let those who have mone be spent in this inspiring cause. The humblest means are often the most successful, and so it has been with the Massachusetts 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 trivial, or of a frivolizing tendency. All means that are not wrong, an end like ours can canoble and sanctify. The need of exertion in the cause was never greater—the apportunity for it never fairer. There are villages within twelve miles of Boston, where the first anti-slavery lecture has yet to be given; and whole towardips in the western part of the State. We call upon the women of the Commonwealth for help in carrying toward the cause we all hold so dear. It is their cause as well as ours. We welcome them once more to the fellowship of faith, and labor, and patience. By mutual co-operation, the strength of each becomes the strength of all, and the action the strength of each becomes the strength of all, and the action the strength of each becomes the strength of all, and the action to the strength of each becomes the strength of all, and the action to the strength of each becomes the strength of all, and the action and the action of the strength of each becomes the strength of all, and the action of the strength of all, and the action of the strength of the strength of all, and the action of the strength of all, and the action of the strength of a strength of all, and the action of the strength of all, and the action of the strength of all and the action of the strength of all, and the action of the strength of all and the action of the strength of all, and the action of the strength of a strength of the tion, the strength of each becomes the strength of all, and the anti-slavery influence is multiplied a thousand fold.

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

THE FAIR.

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

TAGILLAR REQUEST.

17 The ladies who nited to furnish tables or articles and to represent their respective towns at THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR are carnestly and affectionately requested by the Boston Committee TO OVER RARLY NOTICE OF THEIR STEETING, (that the best arrangements may be made for their reception at the houses of the friends of the cause), to the cause,) to
CAROLINE WESTON, 25 Cornhill,

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

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

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

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

An Anti-Slavery Fair will be held in Weymouth, in the hall over the Weymouth & Braintree Bank, on Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Fair will commence at 10, A. M., and continue through the day and evening.

The proceeds of the Fair will be given to the Massachuszik Anti-Slavery Society.

sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

MARY WESTON,
SARAH II. COWING,
Weymouth, Dec. 3, 1841.

VOTERS, ATTENTION!

Nearly 20 colored men lost their votes, in one ward, because their names were left off the voting lists. So with many white men. Let every voter call at 32 Washington-street, Liberty Reading Room, and see if his name is on the New List. 2w

In this city, 28th ult., by Rev. J. C. Bemen, Mr. Noah Williams to Miss Elizabeth A. Hemminway. 2nd inst. Mr. William Ellis to Miss Ann Smith. At St. Phillips' church, N. Y. 24th ult. by Rev. Mr. Evans, Mr. George T. Downing to Miss Screna L. De Grasse, all of that city.

JUST received, and for sale at No. 25, Cornhill,
 'The Law and Costoms of Slavery in British India'—a valuable work, from the pen of Professor
Wm Adam.

Also, a small tract, worthy of extansive circulation,
entitled 'Slavery of the United States to Sinful and
Foolish Customs,' by Charles Simmons. Price 6 ets Clara, formerly a servant of Capt. Thomas Edmonston, Sen., deceased, of Montgomery Cd., aged 113.

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POETRY.

From the Boston Courier. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE'S APOSTROPHE TO NIAGARA. BY GEORGE'S. BURLEIGH.

Hail to thy roaring fle Eternal torrent! dark Ningara, hail!

How bounds my boiling blood, As thy loud voice comes thundering on the gale,
And the tumultuous waves thy dark brown rock

Fierce is thy thunder shock, wild waters in their madness leap From the eternal rock, Plunging and raging, with impetuous sweep, Till on the lake's calm breast thy boiling billows lea So terrible and strong,

Whirl maddening passions in the bondman's breast,

Trampled and scared by Wrong,

Ere the tired spirit finds its hallowed rest, In Freedom's stormless home and glorious sunlight Roll and roar on, wild river!

Man's fetters cannot bind thy billows free, Chainless and strong for ever; As thou hast been thy leaping floods shall be, Guarding, with watery wall, the land of liberty. Glory to God on high!

Free as thy tide are my unshackled limbs And here, unawed, will I

Join the wild chorus, thy mad torrent bymns Stirring the pictured mist that o'er thy bo Far from the southern plains I've traced my pathway, through the sunless wild, Spurning the hated chains That on my heel clanked heavy, from a child,

Binding to earth the soul degraded and defiled. On, by the beacon led, That burns, unerring, in the northern sky,
O'er the lone fields I fied,
To where thy thunder lifts its voice on high,
And to the bondman tells the land of freedom

Here by thy foaming surge, on the hated land where I was born-Land of the chain and scourge-I pour the fires of unrelenting scorn And hatred, that shall burn till life's last ray is go

' Home of the true and braze,' Where BASTARD FREEDOM broods her mong And on the imbruted slave
Plants the red heel, and with the life blood poured, Stains the fell alters, where her horrid name's adored

It gave me but the chain, The scourge, and task, and bondman's life of wo; And ruthless tore in twain The holiest ties that bind us here below Hearts that inwoven bent in one united flow. Nor thus to me alone :

But fettered millions lift their arms on high, And shrick, and wail, and groan, To heaven ascending, in one fearful cry Bid the red bolts of wrath in hissing vengeance fly And yet our God shall turn,

this land his fiery vollies pour, Till his fierce wrath shall burn, From far Astoria, to her eastern shore,
And from her sable cape, to where thy waters roar. Joy to the bondman then,

When his right arm is laid for Justice bare, And loud from every glen And mountain, lit by one funereal glare, Ascends the tyrant's wait upon the troubled air. Then shall thy torrent be

Their strong munition, and its bounding flood
A guard to them that flee From the Avenger of the negro's blood; When blackness shrouds the land where erst he glory stood. Over thy rugged brow,

Chainless and bright, the bow of promise bends,
Making the dark mist glow,
As Hope the clouds of Serrow, when she lends To earth the joyous light which from her glan descends. Eternal Priestess, thine

Is the pure baptism of the chainless free; Cool on this brow of mine Thy holy drops descend, as broad to me coll the temple gates of meek eyed Liberty. Let the fell tyrant rage ;

Into thy arms my sinewy form I fling,
And though his keel may wago
Mad warfare with thy billows, buffetting The roaring floods with might, thou'lt guard me from his sting. He may not cross thy tide,

With the strong fetters of a tyrant's power;

Thy waves in foaming pride

The shrieking wretch, in madness, would devour,

And clap their hands, and shout the bondman's tri umph hour.

O that the negro's God Would give to dust this mortal part once more, That o'er thy awful flood, ed in the cloud-wreathed dun, my soul migh

soar, Exulting in the sound of thy eternal roar.

Loud with thy thunder tone

My voice shall blend; and when this land shall With its last earthquake groan, My shout the tyrant's dying shrick should mock, And chant the victor hymn to Rum's rending shoot

THE WELCOME BACK. et is the hour that brings us home, Where all will spring to meet us; Where hands are striving as we come, To be the first to greet us. When the world hath spent its frowns and wrath, And care been sorely pressing; 'Tis sweet to turn from our roving path, And find a fireside blessing : Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,

If we are but sure of a welcome back. What do we reck on a dreary way, Though lonely and benighted,
If we know there are lips to chide our stay, And eyes that will beam love-lighted What is the worth of your diamond ray, To the glance that flashes pleasure; When the words that welcome back betrav We form a heart's chief treasure ! Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track, If we are but sure of a welcome back.

SELFISHNESS.

Cold as the grave must be the heart That pity never moves—.
Which in distresses bears no part, But self, self only loves

Though in the world, a stranger here -Earth's beauty and her bli Is but a shadow, dark and drear And barron as the tomb.

Distrust is read in every eye Deception in each breast : My God, O rather let me die, Than live to self unblest.

GLORY-PRIDE. What is glory ? -in the socket See how dying tapers fare!
What is pride?—a whizzing rocket
That would emulate a star.

MISOELLANY.

Christian Civilization.

It is stated that by the late census returns, there are in the United States 549,693 white persons over 21 years of age, who cannot read or write! To what shall this be attributed? If we say that it is owing to the religion of the day, we may be thought to be censorious. But would the assertion be untrue? We think not; because if religion, with all the advantages it possesses, the learning, wealth, public opinion, &c. cannot do better for the people at large than to let 549,683 of them grow up unable to read or write, it must be, that it indirectly produces these evils, or that it has not saving virtue enough to prevent them—either of which positions presents an incontrovertible argument against its efficiency. We can judge the worth of a system only as we see its practical effects upon the condition of the great mass of the people. If, as a general thing, it improves their moral, intellectual and physical condition, making them, as far as can reasonably be expected, more virtuous, useful and happy, why then the system is a good one, no matter who originated is, or by what name you call it. We judge of Christianity by this standard, and we find it wanting. We see in the condition of society,—the oppression, inequality, misery, vice and crime,—that Christianity does not improve mon's hearts; for it it did, these evils would in a great measure be done away, they being mainly caused, as we believe, by the wickedness of the existing state of society, A new system must therefore be adopted—one that will produce more good and less injury. Whether Infidelity would have this effect, remains perhaps to be tested. We think it would; but, were it put to the trial, with the same privileges that Christianity possesses, and did it bring forth no better fraits than Christianity has and does, we would say at once that Infidelity was not the right system, because it would either produce a bad practice, or it would on the efficacious enough to reform it.—Boston Investigator.

IIT We are not anxious to sh

Christianity, but by Infidelity itself, (or rather open Atheism, for the editor of the Investigator says, in his last number— We deny the Saviour in toto; of God, we know nothing, and can believe no more,') that forget' the appalling fact, that there are about five times as many colored persons as there are whites in this country, who are unable to read or write, and who are not merely neglected, but positively prohibited by terrible pains and penalties from being instructed in the common rudiments of learning. The whole number of those who can neither read nor write in the II. S. amounts to more than two millions The inference of the Investigator is, that Christiani ty does not improve men's hearts'! This, in our opinion, is very illogical. There is a gross fallacy in this kind of reasoning, which does not rise to the lev-el of ingenious sophistry. Christianity is not respon-sible for this state of society. It deplores, seeks to change, and will ultimately overturn it—and nothing else will. Christianity is impartial love, disinterested benevolence, ' peace on earth, and good will to men. It commands every man to love his neighbor as himself, to sympathize with the oppressed, and to dissem instellight and knowledge. Why, then, are so many kept in ignorance? Is not this a professedly chris-tian country? Yes. But is it so truly? No. Ther its pretensions are false? Most certainly. Hence to identify its hypocritical conduct, its mean and ruthless oppression, with Christianity, is unjust and irrational. Is the latter to be rejected, because the people have falsely assumed its name? Then is Liberty to be driven away for the same reason! For the people profess to be the lovers of freedom, and yet enslav one sixth of their whole number! Is Liberty respon-sible for this? No! Hail, Christianity and Liberty,

The clergy in New-York and other places, are en-deavoring to adopt some measures to advance the spi-ritual improvement of the army and navy of our coun-try.—[Christian paper.

deavoring to adopt some measures to advance the spiritual improvement of the army and navy of our country.—(Christian paper.

'Spiritual improvement.' This means; we presume, that if the army and navy become pious, a sort of holy sanctincation will be thrown around the business of killing, which will secure the elernal salvation of those engaged in it. Verily, our christian brethren make the most of their religion, and show a very commendable zeal in extending its benefits. Who but one of the faithful would ever have thought of spiritualizing the trade of killing, and making it a good and sufficient passport for heaven? We poor unspiritual infidels never would. We are so shockingly irreligious as to believe that such kind of business is wicked; but this is a mistake, caused by our ignorance of the spirituality of the thing. Being carnally minded, unholy, undevout, we necessarily become stupid in matters of faith, and see not how the good of souls can be secured by blowing out brains. Herein we perceive the evil of infidelity, and the virtue of Christianity: for, under the influence of the former, the trade of killing sends its participators to the lowest hell; but under the influence of the former, the trade of killing sends sits participators to the lowest hell; but under the influence of the former, the trade of spiritual killing; and glorious the religion that can make such improvements. We shall have to come to it shortly; for we cannot long resist the convincing presof, that a system which can 'spiritualize' the trade of war, must have reached entire perfection. To gain heaven by sending a bullet through the thorax of your neighbor, is, we fear, an improvement that we can never attain to under the influence of Infidelity.—Boston Investigator.

If All this is excellent, so far as it goes to show the gross inconsistency of those who profess to be

All this is excellent, so far as it goes to sh the gross inconsistency of those who profess to be Christians, and yet sustain 'the army and navy,' and Christians, and yet sustain the army and havy, the trade of war. The hit is palpable, and well-deserved. But we have yet to learn that Infidelity is a whit better on this score, than the spurious Christianity of this country. Does it repudiate war, the army and navy, &c. If not, the rebuke comes from the wrong quarter. How much of forgiveness or non-resistance was exhibited by those who, during the sanguinary French revolution, attempted to de throne the Almighty, by setting up an idol which their own hands had made, called the Goddess o Reason? Were they men of peace?-En. Lis.

Old Humphrey's short way with Infidels. Old Humphrey's short way with Infidels.

In moving among mankind, I have now and then fallen in with infidels, who have not only declared their disbelief of the Bible, but endeavored also to destroy the faith of others in that blessed book. The way in which they have always begun their attacks, is to higgle and wriggle about some disputed point of little importance, with as much confidence as if they were on the very point of overturning the whole truth of Scripture by their silly prattle. Just as soon would a poor blind mole tear up from the ground an oak of a hundred years growth, burrowing under one of the least of its their disbelief of the Bible, but endeavoged also to destroy the faith of others in that blessed book. The way in which they have alguys begun their attacks, is to higgle and wriggle about some disputed point of little importance, with as much confidence as if they were on the very point of overturning the whole truth of Scripture by their silly prattle. Just as soon would a poor blind mole tear up from the ground an oak of a hundred years growth, burrowing under one of the least of its protts. If ever you fall in with any of these unhappy beings, don't be drawn into cavil with them about trifles, but bodly declare your opinion, leaving them to wrangle, if they like, by themselves. Tell them that if there be any thing good, and pure, and holy, and heavenly in the world, the Bible exhorts us to practise it; and if there be any thing that is evil, and base, and vile in the world, the Bible commands us to avoid it. That will be a poser. Tell them that the Bible contains more knowledge and wisdom than all the other -books that were ever printed put together; and that those who believe its commandments have peace, and hope, and joy in the cares of life, and the trying hour of death. That will be a poser too. Tell them that the Bible has been believed by the wisest and best of men from generation to generation, as the word of the living God, and that it makes known to a sinner the only way of essivation through the a sinner the only way of essivation through the a sinner the only way of essivation through the a sinner the only way of essivation through the a sinner the only way of salvation through the word of the living God, and that it makes known to a sinner the only way of essivation through the word of the living God, and that it makes known to a sinner the only way of essivation through the word of the living God, and that it makes known to a sinner the only way of essivation through the word of the living God, and that it makes known to a sinner the only way of essivation through the word of the living God, an

From the Natchitoches Herald. Texas Lynching.

We have been put in possession of the facts in relation to this affair, which is one among the last Texas tragedies. The citizens of Jefferson county, it appears, have long suffered from their outrages; and from their numbers and total recklessness of character, it seemed impossible to arrest their injuries by the hand of civil power. Cattle had been stolen, robberies committed, and citizens insulted and murdered; but still, whenever any were arrested on the charge, the gang came forward with perjured oaths, and they were acquitted. 'Yoakum' was hardened into the most inveterate degree of crime, and seemed but to reap enjoyment by pursuing the most fiendish acts of robbery and murder. It is a most singular instance of the effects of habit. He was a rich and affluent planter, and lived in a sumptuous and most magnificent manner—kept a splendid equipage—owned over a hundred negroes, and large tracts of land—had constantly about a hundred breeding manes; made a yearly sale of fifteen hundred cattle, and had a large revenue coming in from other sources. There is no doubt but what he was the richest man in Texas. Yet, with all this wealth, his disposition to plunder knew no bounds.

The cause of his death arose from an abortive at-

Inequality, misery, vice and crime,—that Christianity does not improve men's hearts; for it it did, these evils would in a great measure be done away, they being mainly caused, as we believe, by the wickedness of the existing state of society. A new system must therefore be adopted—one that will produce more good and less injury. Whether Infidelity would have this effect, remains perhaps to be tested. We think it would; but, were it put to the trial, with the same privileges that Christianity possesses, and did it bring forth no better fraits than Christianity has and does, we would say at once that Infidelity was not the right system, because it would either produce a bad practice, or it would not be efficacious enough to reform it.—Boston Investigator.

If We are not anxious to shield the nominal Christianity of the times from any blow that may be fairly aimed at it, even by the hand of Infidelity. So little, however, is the condition of our enslaved fellow-countrymen regarded, not only by that kind of Christianity, but by Infidelity itself, (or rather open Atheism, for the editor of the Investigator and the case of the case of Houston, and was, at the time, staying at the residence of Yoakum. He was suspected of having a large sum of money with him, and Yoakim electronical her readiness for its commission. Nothing remained but the darkness of the night. Then the pulse had to beat its last throb, and the cold hand of death steal away the last expiring breath. Fortunately, a faithful negro servant of Mr. Carey had heard of the intended murder, and communicated the design to his master in sufficient time to leave him a chance of escape. He managed to do this, and when sufficiently out of the reach of Yoakum.

A meeting was held, which resulted in the formation of an armed control of the many property materials. ounds. The cause of his death arose from an abortive a

verbial.

A meeting was held, which resulted in the formation of an armed corps, exceeding one hundred in number, who resolved to drive the whole gang out of the county. This they proceeded to do; but, in the mean time, Yoakum heard of his plot having been detected, and fearing the indignation of the people, had left his plantation, and in company with some of his gang and negroes, started for the West When the corps heard of this, they immediately gave him pursuit. It was not long before they found out his ronte; and, soon after, both parties met at a place called the Big Cypress, near Houston. Here a portion of his gang resided. The corps shot Yoakum, and one or two of the most desperate ruffians of his gang. They then had his negroes bound to trees, and compelled them to unfold the secret acts of their late master. One of them detailed a most horrid catalogue of crime. He stated, several murders known to him that his master had committed. Some of these were once citzent of the county, and their sudden disappearance has always been looked upon with suspicion of foul play.

The corps subsequently examined his residence,

and the always been looked upon with suspicion of foul play.

The corps subsequently examined his residence, when these evidences of murder were fully confirmed. At the bottom of the old well, human skulls were seen, where they had no doubt been thrown, as each fresh murder had occurred. Among various other things, also, there was a watch found, with a stranger's name in it. This, a negro declared, he had seen on the person of a gentleman who had once lodged there all night. The residence of Yoakum is called the Pine Island, and is on the road leading to Houston. It is a thoroughfare necessarily frequented by travellers; at his house, many have been compelled to stay, by the advanced state of the day, bad weather, &c. until it almost became a usual stopping place for travellers. From these circumstances, he had ample means for carrying out most extensively a bloody list of tragedies. There can be no doubt but that his fiendish temperament had its full sate in flesh, and has sent to the fatal 'bourne from whence no traveller reto the fatal bourne from whence no traveller r turns, the last sad remains of many a valuable lift The rest of the gang have fled, and now ample se-curity and peace exist throughout the country.

Habeas Corpus for Release of Slaves. Habeas Corpus for Release of Slaves.

There lately arrived at Now-Bedford, from Newbern, N. U. a schooner named the Julia Haghes, commanded by Lewis Palmer, and owned by Thomas Mc Ilvin, of Newbern. Among the crew were two colored men, named George and Jack. slaves of Mr. Mc Ilvin, and a colored boy named Lewis, an apprentice to the master. On Friday last, David Ruggles, a colored man, at New-Bedford, petitioned Judge Warren, of the Common Pless, for a writ of habeas corpus, avering that he had cause to believe that Captain Palmer held the above named colored seamen in unlawful restraint, and that he intended to carry them back to North Carolina, and reduce them to slavery, against their will, contrary to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, chap. 125, sec. 20. Judge Warren issued the writ, and made it fournable to either of the judges of the Supreme Court in Boston. Mr. Gordon, U. S. Deputy Marshall, brought the colored seamen to this city on Saturday morning, and a hearing was had before Judge Wilde, in the lobby.

begins the colored scanning was had before Judge Wilde, in the lobby.

Ellis G. Loring, Esq. appeared in behalf of Ruggles, the petitioner, and Franklin Dexter, Esq. for Mc Ilvin, the owner.

A colored man testified that he had heard the mother of the boy, Lewis, say she was a slave, but the duly authenticated indentures, that he was an appentice to the Captain, were produced, and held to be proof that he was not a slave, and the writ was discharged as to him.

Judge Wilde then separately and privately examined the men, George and Jack, and they severally and solemnly answered that they had wives and families in Newbern, and that they could not think of remaining here, but must go back. The judge told them that they were at liberty to stay here, and be flee, or go back with their master. George answered that if he were free, still he would go back, for he had no wish to remain. Jack was less inclined to talk, but said he 'had awife and five children in the second of the still was a since the still and the 'had awife and five children in the second of talk, but said he had awife and five

talk, but said he 'had awife and five children in Newbern, and couldnt' remain here no how.' Seemingly they would like to go back, and be free, but they would rather go back as alaves, than not go back to their families at all. This being the state of the case, Judge Wilde said there was no evidence of unlawful restraint, and all three were ordered to be taken into custody by the officer who brought them up, and by him to be remanded to New-Bedford, and placed where they were found and taken under the writ of habeas corpus.

More Fugitives. Extract of a letter from Hiram Wilson, dated

TORONTO Nov. 2, 1841.

From the Lynn Record. Thanksgiving and Temperance

Thanksgiving and Temperance

Went hand in hand in Boston. The cause of Temperance has become as popular, that even the Boston clergy are not afraid to express their minds upon it; and several of them, it is said, came out boldly in favor of the recent reform of the inebriates. Whether they spoke against moderate drinking is another affair altogether, and probably was not touched upon, and will not be, without great deliberation and caution. As it is, it shows the progress of the reform. We recollect at the State Temperance Convention, at Marlboro' Chapel, one year since, it was proposed that the ministers should preach upon this subject either statedly or occasionally, on which one of these ministers of Boston bristled up, like a hen disturbed in her incubation, and expressed his hortification at such a proposal. bristled up, like a hen disturbed in her incubation, and expressed his horrification at such a proposal. 1Do let us worship God, said he, 'in our wonted course, and not disturb us by innovation, and the introduction of strange topics, inconsistent with our sacred duties, or, at best, of doubtful tendency.' He had been willing to meet them there, and go all lengths with them, where all were of one mind; it would increase his popularity; but to carry it into his pulpit, where too many of his hearers were concerned in the manufacture, traffic, or free use of alcohol, was too much for his tender conscience. But the same holy and horrified man, we understand has lately dared to commend the modern reformation, in sight and hearing of his congregation.

Hon. J. Q. Adams delivered a lecture in Boston a few evenings since, in which he actually defended the conduct of the English in their wanton at tacks on the Chinese! How he, an old man o more than three score and ten years, could stand upon the country of the more than three score and ten years, could stand up before an audience composed of people so intelli-gent as are the citizens of Boston, and defend that gent as are the citizens of Boston, and defend that atrocious outrage; or how that audience, who would declare it a gross libel on themselves to say that they are not Christians, could listen to that defence without manifesting any disapprobation of it, is to us a matter perfectly incomprehensible. Since the days of the Romans, those universal robbers of antiquity, the world has not seen a more unjust war than that which the English are waging against China. It would be charitable to suppose that Mr. Adams's mental powers are undergoing a rapid decline; but he has no such excuse. The very lecture to which we refer, appears to have been marked by no ordinary display of talent. We can attribute Mr. A's conduct to only an innate love of wickedness.—Nantucket Islander.

'Dr. Dyonisius Lardner is about to deliver in New-York, a course of scientific lectures.'

New-York, a course of scientific lectures.'

We copy the above from an exchange paper. It should be 'kept before the people,' that this Lardner is the same individual, who, a year or two since, while in England, destroyed the peace of a happy family, by seducing and eloping with the wife of a very respectable gendleman, named Heavyside. He had his hide nearly taken off by the wronged husband, was mulcted in a heavy sum, in one of the British Courts, and then fied to this country with the victim of his baseness, who left behind her afamily of young children. And now the villain, instead of being scouted from all decent society, is invited to deliver a course of lectures in New-York!

P. S. We learn from the New-York Express, that Lardner's first 'lecture was attended by a crowded audience, the elite of the city, the greater portion of whom were ladies. What a moral age we live in!—Gloucester Telegraph.

The 'Prince de Joinville.' The 'Prince de Joinville.'

A young man by this name, a son of the French King had a splendid ball given to him in Fancuil Hall, one night last week, at which, it is said, 1500 of our Beston republicans danced attendance upon him. We have not yet been able to ascertain the meaning of this fashionable and aristocratic parade; nor what particular obligations this good city is under to a Bourbon King, or the son of a Bourbon, that it should give him a magnificent ball, when it pays no such honors to distinguished literary or scientific men, statesmen, or patriots, who come among us. Who is this 'Prince de Joinville?' and what are his meritorious deeds in the great cause of human Who is this 'Prince de Joinville?' and what are his meritorious deeds in the great cause of human rights, that he has turned 1500 sturdy republicans, into so many fawning sycophants? Why, reader, he is the —— 'Prince de Joinville,' and his father is a King, one of the detestable race of the Bourbons. Truly, we good democrats are in a hopeful way, if we cannot honor more worthy men than the representative of a despot! But it seems to be the manned of doing things here. Let a 'Prince' come among us, and, notwithstanding our abhorrence of king-craft, you will see thousands ready to 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee' to do him homage. Out upon such ton-foolery! When a hall we learn to be Americans?—Boston Investigator.

The Concordia Intelligencer, (Louisiana,) give the subjoined account of an affray which recently took place in that neighborhood:

'On the afternoon of the 8th ult, Mr. E. G. Collingsworth, the overseer of Marengo plantation, in this parish, was assaulted by three runaway negroes, two men and a woman, one of the men and the woman the property of Dr. Gustine, the other man belonging to a Mr. Clark. The negroes jumped upon Mr. Collingsworth while in the field; and had he not been a strong, athletic man, he would have been murdered on the spot. The contest was principally between Mr. C. and a boy of Gustine; the other two negroes having run away at the time Collingsworth collared Gustine's boy. It seems, that after a struggle between these two, the negro got free from the grasp of Mr. C., and seized a shot gun near by. This was a critical moment of life and death. Mr. C. wrested the gun from the negro, and as quick as flash they were clenched—the negro was strong, and in the struggle for power, Collingsworth was thrown upon the ground, and nearly cheaked to death. In this situation, he felt for a pocket knife, and having succeeded in opening it, by the aid of On the afternoon of the 8th ult., Mr. E. G. Col death. In this situation, he felt for a pocket trite, and having succeeded in opening it, by the aid of one hand, he drove the blade fast and fierce into the back of the negro, until he surrendered as a dear subject. The negro is dangerously ill, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery.'

John Garrett, representative from Clierokee county, La. diel a few days since.—N. O. Bec, 16th ult.

Awful Accident at Niagara Falls.

We learn that a boat with three men went over the Falls of Ningara, on the night of Monday last. They had started from Schlosser, at 9 o'clock, in-

the Falls of Niagara, on the night of Monday last. They had started from Schlosser, at 9 o'clock, intending to cross over to Hudson's tavern, two miles above Chippewa. Shortly after they left the shore, cries from the river were heard at Field's tavern, near by, but excited no attention, as similar noises are very common in that quarter from boatmen passing to and fro. No suspicion of the accident was had until Thursday, when inquiry began to arise, and on Friday, awful evidence of the fate of the boat and her devoted crew was presented in the fragments found in the eddy below the Falls.

It is supposed that the boat was struck by a squall, and being heavily loaded with six barrels of whiskey, sunk—the wretched men on board being swept by the resistless current down the American rapids and over the frightful precipice below! The names of two were Jehiel D. Kinney and John York, and the other was a stranger, who had merely taken passage for Canada. The two former were from Nova Scotia; Kinney had kept a tavern eight miles below the Falls for two years past, and has left a wife and three children. Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found yesterday.—Buffale Com. Adv. Nov. 27.

Imposition.

Imposition.

THE THOMPSONIAN SYSTEM BY STEAM, run at first a little shead of the world of arts, and met with a world of opposition, but has fairly fought itself into favor, and now goes by popular sentiment, unmolested. So popular is this system of practice in all its parts, that counterfeiters have every where risen up, advertising Thompsonian medicine, and putting up signs "Thompsonian Head Quarters"—True Thompsonian office," &c. &c. This is the meanest kind of theft. When a man has introduced a valuable invention at great sacrifice, it is right that he should have the benefit of it, and none but the vilest thief would deprive him of it. Yet in Boston, within forty rods of the office or medical store, kept by Dr. Samuel Thompson himself, the real founder of the system, there is one of these counterfeit establishments.—Lyan Record.

Massachusetts is now the most densely peopled State in the Union having aimsty-five persons to a square mile. The sum raised and appropriated to the support of its public schools amounts to half a million of dellars, and the number of children returned, is 183,498.

EFFECTS OF THE CORN LAWS. The heat bread is 0 per cent, dearer in the British than in the French Flour is 66 per cent. dearer in London than i

The best wheat is 50 per cent. dearer [on the 14th ult.] in Flour was 78 per cent. dearer [on the 14th ult.] in London than in New-York.

The duty on foreign wheat imported into England, is now 24s. 8d. the quarter. This is equal to a charge of 47 per cent, on the prime cost at Paris, 55 per cent on the prime cost at Naples, and New-York, 59 per cent, on the prime cost at Maples, and New-York, 59 per cent, on the prime cost at Miraboau, and 69 per cent. on the prime cost at Malta.

Harrible Outrage.—We understand that a most un-natural entrage was perpetrated on the person of a fe-male child under 10 years of age, in Calbarras Coan-ty, a few days since, by one Miltau Freezeland, aged about 18 years. The child is since dead. The scoun-dred has made his secape, and we hope all good citi-zens will be on the alert to aid in his apprehension. We understand that he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, walks erect, has a dark complexion, and but little or no beard, and wore away a dark homespun coat and pantaloons.—Raleigh Register.

pantaloons.—Rateigh Register.

We shall soon have seven different routes by steamboat and rail road to Boston, either of which will be comparatively good, viz. 1. by steamboat to Providence and thence by rail road to Boston. 2. By way of Stonington and Providence. 3. By way of Norwich and Worcester. 4. By way of New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Worcester. 5. By way of Bridgoport, West Stockbridge, Springfield, &c. 6. By way of the North River, Hudson, West Stockbridge, &c. 7. By way of the Harlasm Rail Road, continued by a branch to the Houstonine Rail Road, continued by a branch to the Houstonine Rail Road, and thence by way of West Stockbridge, &c. On the first three and sixth of these routes, the steam communication is already complete.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Irish Prize for a Yankee to catch.—A premium of one hundred gainess is offered by the Belfast Flat Society, to any person who will, within six month from the first of November next, exhibit a machin for breaking the woody part of flax from the fibre, and for seatching—produce from the straw host quality and quantity equal to the produce of Flemish and Dutch hand seatching—and obviate all the objection to the present flax-mill machinery, &c.

A Ducl.—A Duel with rifles took place on Satur day last, at Bladensburg, between Mr. Anthony Ham ilton and Mr. Robert Green of New-York. Either be cause the rifles were not loaded, or the marksmet were no shot, no blood was spilt.

Melancholy Accident.—Last evening, a person named Ebenezer Kinsman, of Manchester, Mass. fell from the third story through a trap of the Furniture store, No. 47, Royal street Dr. Harris was immediately called, but life was extinct, the neck being dislocated.—N. O. Bulletin.

A rencontre took place last week between a young man named McKissick, and Pitt Coleman, Esq., in Hernando, Mississippi, in which the latter was mortally wounded, and has since died. Upon a hearing before a magistrate, McKissick was discharged upon the ground of self-defence.—Louisville Jour.

A large cargo.—We learn from the New-Orl A large cargo.—We learn from the New-Orleans Advertiser, that the ship Hope, owned by Exra Weston, of Duxbury, Mass., consigned to Levi H. Gale, Esq. cleared on the 13th inst. for Liverpool, with 3115 bales of eotion on board, under deck. The total weight of the cargo is 1,351,576 pounds, and the burden of the Hope is 980 tons.

Dr. Hunter, when starting in life, gave lectures His first was attended only by the porter! 'John, said Dr. Hunter, 'take that skeleton down beside you that I may say with propriety—' Gentlemen.'

A Great Saone Storm in Indiana.—The South Bend (In.) Free Press gives an account of a great snow storm which fell in that vicinity the latter part of October. It commenced on the night of the 23d, and continued till the next night, when the ground was covered with snow to the depth of thirty-six inches. The roofs of a number of houses were broken in with the weight, and much damage was done to the fruit-trees.

It is mentioned in Hill's N. H. Patriot, that a Mr. Abbot, of Concord, has a contract to furnish 8400 worth of knives, for the use of members of Congress the next session. This Mr. Abbot manufacture at the next session. This off. Abbot manner as a cone of the finest cutlery that is produced in the United States, and as good as can be produced anywhere.—Belknap Gaz.

where.—Betknap Gaz.

Education in Crime.—It is stated that during the year 1840, the total number of persons convicted of felony in England was 19,927—of these 4,105 were transported, out of which number only 390 had received such an education as enabled them to read and understand the bible, the remaining 3,715 being more or less, and the great majority wholly uneducated.

The 'glorious uncertainty' of the law is in few in-stances so plain and palpable as in New-Orleans. In that city, the law sends a man to the calaboose for be-ing found drunk, and while there, the law supplies him daily with a gill of whiskey! A genticman who resides in Christian street, near Front, Philadelphia, and who has a number of plum trees in his garden, has been this year favored with a second crop of fine plums.

The Salem Advertiser has been informed that th

Postmaster, at Topsfield, has been removed, on the ground that he is an abultionist. Here's nuts for some who were deceived into the support of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too.' Libel Suits .- The suit between Mr. Cooper,

Libet Suits.—The suit between Mr. Cooper, and the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, came on for trial in Montgomery co. last week. Mr. Cooper obtained a verdict of \$400, by default of the defend-ant; which was caused by illness in his family. On the trial of the indictment against the editor of the Courier & Enquirer for the same cause, the jury being unable to agree, were dischasged.

The National Debt of Texas is put down at \$11 602, 127, including the appropriation of the last Congress, and \$1,0000,000 of bonds hypothecated by Gen Hamilton.

Jonathan Chapman, Esq. present mayor and Na thaniel Greene, Esq. are the opposing candidates fo Mayor of Boston.

Capt. T. W. Thompson, the well known master-spirit of the Texan Navy, has been stabled at Tobas-co, and killed, An officer who was with Thompson, at the time, killed the assassin.

The Sultan has refused to grant, at the request of the English government, permission to erect a Protes-tant church in Jerusalem.

HOME SQUADRON.—The command of this im

The Synod of Albany has resolved that, in its opin on, for, a church member to own stock in a r or steamboat which violates the Sabbath, is an or worthy of discipline.

The colored folks are building a temperance lecture room in the very heart of the infected, district, Bed. ford-atreet, in the lower part of the city. We are glad to see it.—Philad. Cour. A Nonce Example. By a recent treaty between and Hayti, the latter accedes to the treaty be

rance and Hayti, the latter accordes to the treaty be-ween France and Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. All slaves found on board the ves-sels of either nation are declared free!

sels of either nation are declared free!

Colonization is Ohio.—The Philanthropist says:—

'Colonization has taken heart since the mob. It sees in the riots fresh proof that the two races cannot dwell together. Its first attempt to-get up a meeting, as we have noticed, was a failure. The second attempt succeeded. Gentlemen who have never been known to interpose for the melioration of the colored people around them, all at once have become penetrated with a profound sympathy for the blacks, if they will but submit to be expatriated. The colored people were invited to attend, but not one was present. They understand too well the roinous bearings of this scheme on their interesss.

Locontine Property.—Richos are taking to them salves feet, and fleeing away from their possessors a an astonishing rate. It is said that three hundred run away alaves passed through Philadelphia from Balts more alone, in six months. How they do love slave ry! much as their masters love justice and hunanity Let a premium be offered to the individual who will plack out the eyes of that old seducer of property, the North Star.

It has been ascertained in Toulon, France, that on of the sextons had constantly fed his hogs upon the bodies of the dead. All the collins in the ground an der his charge were found, on examination, to be empty. Large quantities of human flesh were found in his house, and about 50,000 francs in jewelry taket from the bodies. The living had ate the pork fatter with deceased relatives.

Nonantum Hill.

PRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Nursery of William Kenrick. PEACH AND PEAR TREES, OF PLOTA AND CHERRY TREES, a collection or

AND CHERRY TREES, a collection united in any former year; for extensive number of trees, of those most highly productive and valea of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quines, Atarines, Apricots, Grape-Vines, Rasberries, Caralogue for 1842, which is now in preparation, as be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honey Sackle, as Splendid varieties of double yellow Hartron and of the reasons of Tree Peronics, of Heibarcons Pagand other Gowering Plants—of double Ballin, Rhubarb of first rate, newest kinds, Cockspar, The &c.

&c.
All orders addressed to the subscrib All orders addressed to the subscriber will a promptly attended to; and Trees, when so eding will be securely packed in mais and mas for as transport to all distant places by land or see, and a livered in the city free of charge for transportants the wagon which is sent thither daily. Or, or may be left at the stand at No. 44, Congressing may be left at the stand at No. 44, Congressing Boston.

Nonantum Hill, Newton. Oct. 25. cptD1

Combs, Fancy Goods, and Perfumen JU.T received, a large assortment of the ad-J goods, selected for the Fall Trade by the sale ber, and for sale at low prices, wholesale or at Dealers from the country will do well to call. A. S. JORDAN, 2, Milk-street, 2 doors from Washington-street. Boston, Nov. 5, 1841.

Boston, Nov. 9, 105 ...

DERFUMERY AND EXTRACTS.—Just tree ded, and for sale at JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 2 to from Washington-street.

Double Extract Geranium, Hungary,

"Barganotte, Eau de Lavender,

"Eglantine, Lavender Water,

Extract aux mille Fleurs, Honey "

Pabrigue, Double ex et noir le gar choir.

Extract aux mille Fleu

Fabrigue,
Boquet de Victoria,
Eau de Miel,
des Florides,
Extract of Roses,
Eau de Cologne,
Cologne Water, choir, Eau de Romaine les Q Veux, Double extract de Mair, Loit do Rose, American Boquet,

WM. G. NELL, Tailor and Clothes-Dresser, IS NOW LOCATED AT No. 62, COURT-STREET, OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET,

Where he continues to alter Gentlemen's Apparl any desired Fashion.

Also, Clothes CLEANSED AND REPAIR ED in the Neatest Style, and at the Shortest Notice.

Of W. G. N. respectfully solicits the notice of a old friends, and a share of the public patronge. It smallest favors gratefully received.

Anti-Slavery Wafers.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sole at No. 2, 6, hill; ANTI-SLAVERY WAFERS, designed fraging lorters, &c. They constitute a valuable adia to the means of usefulness already possessely alitionists. Each sheet contains ninety-eight in priate motions, selected with great care.

Price six cents single, 25 sheets for one dolle. BOARD, AT J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRAND
A PLACE—Gentlemen desirous of Board, as
of the most pleasant and central situation in the
are respectfully invited to call as above. Fas
will find very choice rooms on the second to
TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be received.

DOLLAR per day.
Carriages in readiness at all times to convey gers to railroads, &c.
May 14.

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EV. BI RLLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

FAMILY PILLS.

A LL who are acquainted with the maker she Pills will do him the justice to say, that has of the last men to impose upon the public. The use of these Family Pills has been so often make iffest, that an extended description of their mine hardly needed. It is of more importance is the public where they are to be had; and, sitheythe are not held up as a specific for every sistency, they have counteracted and curred many accessed stinate chronic diseases; and what they have almost of the property of the strength of the services of these Pills will enable every one nifest successfully to be their own physician, is all enter complaints.

They are for anle who less lead or retail by SAMI. FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charlestows, is

complaints.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAM,
FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charlestour, as
sale agont. Price, 50 cents per box. Where
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REV. B. HIBBARD'S CARMINATIVE SALVE.

CARMINATIVE SADIB.

This Salve relieves and cures Felon, Biles, Isr
Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Ague in the
Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rheen, is
Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whoopist Quand Cough occasioned by cold, together what
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PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING Graham's Bibical Lectures

IN NUMBERS, PERIODICALLY. TO philanthropists of every denomination, see society. I am now prepared to publish the PART of my work on the philasopher of history, with reference to the authority of the for PLESH-KATING, WISE-DRINKING, LITEL, TAL PUBLISHMENT, &C. &C. And, for the size

As this work will be entirely under my est trol, it is my intention to get it out in the last ner possible, consistent with the price of it. Is be printed on paper worth at least four dellaria and in a large and fair type; and done up in

I have consulted an extensive publisher the I have consulted an extensive publisher as no interest in the matter; and he tells me tall; put the work at fifty cents a number, as the price at which it can be afforded, in the styne it propose to issue it. And it must be restricted in the styne it is now nearly twenty years sized labor. It is now nearly twenty years sized labor, it is now nearly twenty years sized in the styne it, and, during that whole time, his almost constantly progressing in my hands; all other books together.

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I propose to issue the first number as some all other books together.

Sometimes of the styne in the publication over a months—completing my work on the phicage according to the principle.

A YOUNG man would like employment sile ter in a store. Also one to work on a first A ter in a store. Also one to wor ply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill. AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR

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Hall, East-Hampton.

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ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterlos.

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Enterprise.—Thomas Hambleton, Russian
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dina;—Abnet G. Kirk, Salem;—James Mad
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[SEE YIRSY FAST.]

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Remittances by Mail. A Postmaster say money in a letter to the publisher of a new pay the subscription of a third person, as letter if written by himself. Er Agents who remt troney should alwind persons to whom it is to be credited.

WM. LLO VOL.

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