THE LIBERATOR: Hear W. Williams, General Agent; STI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

The state and the state of the pecuniary concerns of the Paper.

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VI. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI .-- NO. 34.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION. Southern Bluster.

Direct from the Speech of Mr. Rayner, of North Cardina, on the question of the reception of Abo-line Pelilons, delivered in the House of Repre-netatives, June 15, 1841.

stations, delivered in the House by Replications, June 15, 1841.

S. I will not attempt to discuss the isolated questions of shaver, as it exists in the States; or attempt to make the states of shaver, as it exists in the States; or attempt to pure on this floor, our right to our own property. I want to say on this subject is, if you want our states, come and take them. But before you entered the control of the states And the battle will not be fought by the accounts of the Cavaliers alone, as intimated by the
scienan from Kentucky, (Mr. MARSHALL;) when
separations, after conquering them, shall reach
borders of the Old North State, they will find
borders of the plains, congregated on our northern borse will there form a rampart with our bodies,
it which you will never pass, till you have planted
to feet upon our graves. I say not this in idle
that one when the market will be the state of the ar upon you -but I warn you to be to senfice of every comfort, at the risk of every

he sacrifice of every comfort, at the risk of every targer.

So far as regards the mere question of slavery in the abstract, I am not one of those who believe it to be shesting. I believe it to be an evil. And when the same it is a evil. And when the same it is a evil. And when the same it is a political sin; but that it is a misfortune to are people, among whom it exists. But if it were we have greater an evil than it is, we will never effer those who are uninterested in the matter to interest with us. There is a natural repugnance in min against the idle and insolent interference of other; and we never will be driven to do that, sick, in process of time, we might have done from pier, and from interest. And I can assure Northen genlemen, that the course of the abolitionists is reted the chains of slavery, with double and triple bots of steel. It has thrown back the cause of son-farery in the South, at least a century.—See the people of the North have taken this matter is their keeping, we no longer contemplate the as the people of the North have taken this mat-in their keeping, we no longer contemplate the se is advance, when slavery is to cease, amongst. We had rather bear this evil, than that our ene-st should claim as a triumph, that which future ler might have dictated to us to do of our own

We are told by gentlemen from the North-We are told by gentlemen from the North—and is evry to see a gentleman from the Sontin (Mr. tri of Virginia) has taken the same ground, in a lately addressed to his constituents—that if we have and quiet on this subject, we must rest and entertain these petitions. Then we must char peace, by what we conceive to be a surder for our rights. Can we be expected to remain as sader such an alternative as this? Are generated such an alternative as this? Are generated this harassed? Do they insist, that we stot only submit to an invasion of our rights, that we must not be allowed to complain? As hat we must not be allowed to complain? As might you blame the victim at the stake for his

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well might you blame the victim at the stake for his cries, or the worm for turning, when it is trodden upee. The discussion, on our part, is of a defensive chracter—we want no discussion—we call for no metion—but we simply ask to be let alone. We are kined for the tone of defiance and temper, with which we speak on the subject. Gentlemen inwist—wal am sorry to see that some from the South the that view of the matter—that we should refer and report, upon these petitions; and reason with the aptator, upon the impropriety of genting their regress. For one, I cannot consent to do it. I put is plet to the jurisdiction of the court. You have so prevered the subject. And as to reason—what, a spet to the jurisdiction of the court. You have a prevere over the subject. And as to reason—what, reason with fantice? Attempt to discuss calmly, a session, with those, who are under the influence of projects and passion? You might as well attempt to reason with a madman, upon the cause of his mality; or with a lover upon the folly of despondency. Such a tensicion grava has fanaticism upon the mind, that of all passions, it is the most difficult to shake from as hold. It is the only influence, under which the bount heart may not distrust itself. The poet teamfully expresses this riven, when he says:

"the lover may
Distruct the look which steals his soul away;
The lube may cease to think that it can play
With kerves rainhow;—alternatives may doubt
The shining gold their crucible gives out;
Be Faith, funatic Faith, once weedded fast.
Theme dear fulsehood, hugs it to the lust.

to with these abolitionists—they are wedded

weethen.
We of the South, I repeat, are not responsible for the discussion, and the excitement growing out of it we were content with the rule of the last session; we were opposed to agitating the subject. But, sir. The same must be made, if the war must come, we would make to meet warm of war, will come out, and tady to meet you—if you will come out, and your position in a fair field. Don't send your his your position in a fair field. Don't send your assules from your secret retreats, but come out sail, and we are ready to meet you, first in argument, and after that is exhausted, we know by what we to stand. Gentlemen may call this mere designation—lide gaseonade; I have no doubt they will that is the usual answer that right and justice sailly receive, from the cold, heartless voice of archives and oppression. But no, sir, we warn you we to let us alone, to leave us unmolested in the appraisant of our usdoubted rights.

If you are resolved to force this issue upon us, I

as appression. But no, sir, we warn-you are being alone, to leave us unmolested in the apparent of our undoubted rights.

If you are resolved to force this issue upon us, I meet again, I for one am ready to meet it. There we have no one of the been ready to meet it. There we have no one of the been raised in support of assantional right.—who have not qualied before appression at home, and who are not likely to yield we from shous. I was plessed at the gallant manks in which the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. 1838.)—the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. 1838.)—the gentleman from Yinginia, (Mr. Miss.)—the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Kino.)—met is question at the very threshold. They have from varing, that they are ready to meet the emens of our institutions, on the ramparts. There is a thirs here, who are ready to stand by them.—Ye have here, who are ready to stand by them.—Ye have here, who are ready to stand by them,—Ye have keen our position. We stand on the delawire. We plant ourselves on the platform of the Doschthion. We sak for nothing but the enjoyant of those constitutional rights and privileges, numbered to us by the fathers of the republic—that has position we will not be driven. Gentle—that has position we will not be driven. Gentle—as are majority of numbers in this hall. Those is not congratulating themselves with the idea of a surface of the property of the congratulating the surface, the surface is not the exercise of those rights, by a band of saits, who are attempting to wield a rod of terror m, this hall, and who, I am sorry to say, do exersia to the surface hall, and who, I am sorry to say, do exersia to the surface, here we four the caracter of this country. It is because we fear the assaults of this seditions should be the surface against all their machinations—that we



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

are opposed to the reception of their abusive memorinals; but, sir, it is because we don't choose—no sir, we don't choose to be annoyed by this insolent interference with our concerns—and because, we be delive further, that it is calculated to saw the seeds of discense throughout the him.

Frence with our concerns—and because, we be delive further, that it is calculated to saw the seeds of discense incomplying the him.

The seed of dismoned throughout the him.

The seed of th your Northern cities were to rise in commotion, and attempt to appropriate to themselves the property of the wealthy, and the proceeds of the honest man's industry. Suppose they were to bid defiance to the laws—prove too strong for the civil power—and threaten to everthrow the authority of the local government, against which they might be in arms. Will it be pretended, that this Government might interpose is such case, as the treaty-making power, to the extent of satisfying the inordinate demands of these insurrectionists, by securing to them the property which they had taken by viplence? Such argument is bused upon the supposition, that the argument is based upon the supposition, that the Constitution provides for enforcing a violation of its express provisions.

TRELAND.

From the Dublin Register. Third Letter

To the frish People, on the use of articles produced by the labor of Slaves, particularly Tobacco and Cotton.

and Collon.

The effects produced on the public mind by my two former letters, being fully as great as I could all have expected, I have pleasure in again addressing my fellow countrymen and friends on the subject of slave-grown produce; it is one which must of necessity be deeply interesting to the friends of human liberty, and human happiness; and where have we any record in the history of Ireland, that her sons and her daughters had no hearts anxious to vibrate in unsion with these ennobling sentiments? Never, my friends—never. I believe it to be a truth, that no ship ever left an Irish port, to kidnap and steal away our fellow-men from their wives, and their children—from their homes in Africa. Let us feel a grateful pride at knowing that our beloved country is free from that bloody stain; but let us not rest quietly on our at knowing that our beloved country is free from that bloody stain; but let us not rest quietly on our oars, satisfied that, as we have not been guilty as some other nations in that respect, we have nothing to do in freeing the world from the sad pollution. Our very freedom from participation in that guilt, is a strong reason why we should be found united with the friends of full and immediate generalization.

to do in freeing the world from the sad pollution. Dur very freedom from participation in that guilt, is a strong reason why we should be found united with the friends of full and immediate emancipation, all the world over, because we have our high character to maintain before the nations.

Having struck a chord in some of our bosoms, and lighted up a fire there, in opposition to the use of tobacco, and other articles, the produce of silve in your souls, to induce every one of you whose hearts have been varaned in this good cause, every adividual be farmed and moulded into one great anti-slavery sacciation. Bear is mind this truth—se encourage shared and moulded into one great anti-slavery sacciation. Bear is mind this truth—se encourage shared and moulded into one great anti-slavery sacciation. Bear is mind this truth—se encourage shared and moulded into one great anti-slavery sacciation. Bear is mind this truth—se encourage shared and moulded into one great anti-slavery sacciation. Bear is mind this truth—se encourage shared and moulded into one great anti-slavery sacciation. Bear is mind this truth—se encourage shared and moulded into one great anti-slavery sacciation. Bear is mind this truth—se encourage shared and moulded into one great anti-slavery sacciation. Bear is mind this truth—se encourage shared and moulded into one great should such that religious instances and the produce of slave-labour; avery person who uses it, encourages the man-stealer in his wicked practices—whenever you make or take saudiffices—that the stain of blood—of your bother's blood, is upon them—it manures the fields in which the many weed is cultivated, on the plains of America—struck the hammer of the auctioner is ever at work, knocking down to the highest bidder our fellow-men—children, with ourselves, of the same Almighty Faher—their bodies are sent to toil for our grainfeation; they are paid in which the highest bidder our fellow-men—children, with ourselves, of the auctioner is sept as world. The produce of supplied to the

AUGUST 20, 1841.

ministers also be transformed as the ministers of rightcounses.—2 Cor. zi. 13, 14, 15.

The character of the ministry at the present day,
is undergoing a most searching scrutiny. God, in
his Providence, has introduced a test, by which it is
easy to determine, whether a preacher, or a professed
preacher of the gospel is in reality what he pretends.
Events are now transpring, that make it absolutely
necessary that all, who make any pretensious to
Christianity, and most especially they who are stationed as sentinels and 'watchmet on the walls of
Zion,' should show their position. It is no longer
possible to hide away-from the investigation. They
must step on the balance and be weighed. No
shifting, truckling, or evasion can avoid it. Every
minister, of every denomination, must be judged;—
not by his profession, but by his fruits. If they are
more solicitous to serve God than mammon, to initate Christ than to please the people, is becoming
every day more apparent. Their tuling motive is
standing out in more prominent-nakedness, and men
hegin to see more clearly who are the real 'ministers of righteousness,' and who are the 'deceitful
workers,' who have transformed 'themselves intothe apostles of Christ.'

The object, in this discourse, is to show that a
great majority of the professed preachers of the gospel are not Christian ministers; but that they are
ministers of the devil. This is a startling proposition,
—but that the devil has his ministers our text assures us; men who are not what they profess to be—
deceivers—hypocrites.

ministrs of the devil. This is a startling proposition,—but that the devil has his ministers our text asy sures us; men who are not what they profess to be—t deceivers—hypocrites.

In order the more clearly to discover the real from the false ministers of Christ, it will be proper to exhibit some of the most prominent traits of a Christian minister initiates his Master. He goes about doing good. So far as he is able, he alleviates the miseries of others. His heart bleeds for others woes. Whosoever doeth the will of God, he counts as his nearest relatives, without regard to clime or color. Although a Jew, he will not pass by a Samaritan in distress; neither if an American, will he despise his own neighbor for a providential dissimilarity in figure or complexion. He believes, as an article of his creed, that 'God made of one blood all the nations of the earth.' In short, humanity is the foundation principle of his faith—and the main-spring to his soul. He acts upon this principle. There is no religion without it, in his estimation. He realises that the only way to serve God acceptably, is by doing good to his fellow-men, and that insanuch as he fails to show kindness to the

a his doctrine; he never omitted to declare the whole truth because it might offend some dignitary of the dry,—mibble will because it might offend some dignitary of which we have been been been and the server of Movement in Cuba.

From the Kingston (Jam.) Morning Journal.

The attention of the public is this day invited to the attentive perusal of a very interesting paper, which will be found in another column, headed 'Slavery in the Spanish West Indies.' It is a 'memorial,' and addressed by 'the inhabitants of the Havana, proprietors of urban and rural estrues 'in Cuba, to his Excellency the Governor and Captrin-General of that island, and its dependencies. The paper from which we copy this memorial says—'The document is sufficiently authenticated by the fact of its having been communicated to us by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,' and we perfectly agree with its editor in the confidence which he expresses, 'that it will recommend itself to the attention of the public by the simplicity of its statements, the chiseness of its reasoning, and the picturesque force of some of its illustrations.' This 'memorial' is in answer to 'an invitation addressed to their vicinity' by his Excellency (Governor Valdez, we believe,) in his inaugural proclamation, that one of the principal, and perhaps most urgent duties required from the chief under the actual state of the island, is 'an energetic and direvocable provision for the perpetual suppressions of the contraband traffic in alayes from Africa.' The memorialists acknowledge themselves uneasy at the existing diplomatic affairs between Spain and this country. They hold that—'The slave trade is the sole and exclusive cause of the displeasure with which the increasing agricultural and commercial prosperity of the island (Cuba) is regarded by all powerful England, and that that trade is the real or apparent motive for its having become the target of diplomatic hostility.'

Now that England has chaunted the requiem of slavery in her West India colonies, it seems not unreasonable to conclude that it has reverberated with sympathy throughout all the countries appears and Spain possess no means of information. It is to suppose them ignorant of the fact that England has at la

to the deaf! Distribute Bibles among ignorant slaves!! If Satan smiled whon Bibles were burnt, he must laugh outright at such a scene as this. He once made a most sad mistake, and endeavored to destroy Christianity with faggots and the sword and molten lead, but he has grown wise by experience, he has 'transformed himself into an angel of light,' he comes in the garb of Christianity himself, decked out in 'the livery of heaven.' He says, by the mouth of his preachers, who have 'transformed themselves into the ministers of righteousness,' that God sanctions slavery, that the Bible approves of it—and like the villain who picks your pocket, and then runs in the street crying, 'stop thief,' they also are in full chase after the true ministers of Christ, crying 'Infidel! Infidel!' But the delusion is vanising. The 'refuge of lies' under which they have hid is being swept away. People begin to see their real character. Many have alterady discovered that a pro-slavery minister, however pious his pretensions, is an emissary of the Devil—a spy in the christian camp; and they have determined to hang him up for his own benefit, and the gaze and abhorence of the world. The time is coming, when a man would as soon think of finding a christian devil, as a slaveholding minister of Christ. God speed the day.

SAMUEL FLINT, Jr.

SAMUEL FLINT, Jr.

SAMUEL FLINT, Jr.

[Correspondence of the New York Evangelist.]

Scenes in Washington.

It is painful to the Christian heart, here in the very capital of the nation, to take up a paper, published in Washington, and read such advertisements as the following, on which I propose to make, what to me appear, some appropriate comments:

Oxe Hurnren Dollars Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's County near Queen Anne, Maryland, on the 4th of July, and has a large sear on the same hip, all-his toes are off of one foot, and some off the other; about five feet sigh, square huilt, somewhat round shouldered had on when he went away, dark linen pantaloons, white liney roundabout, or blue cloth coat, half worn; calls himself Daxier. Wells, and confined in any jail, so that I can get him again. It is more than likely that he is making his way for Pennsylvania, as he was going towards Baltimore when last heard from. He may yet be about Vanaville, as he has come acquaintnec in that neighborhood.

Whoever takes up the above described negro man, will address John Mitchell, Queen Anne post office, Prince George's County, Maryland

JUHN MITCHELL

July 14—3twsw Slavery made cowards of us all, while it formed a

stim nor winder, and has win fair and imparital laws, all party clamors here and elsewhere must cease!

Slavery has made cowards of the Americans! They have become so alarmed for their safety, as ridiculously to prohibit British subjects of known or presumed anti-slavery principles from visiting their southern shores. They have legally excluded other portions from landing on them. They have expatriated their own kindred. They are at this moment living in a state of feverish apprehension. And when recent y in an unguarded moment they blustered and talked of a war with England, they shrunk aback in dismay at the echo of their own voices—they were alarmed at their temerity, and wondered how they could have been so infatusted as to contemplate risking the dismemberment of their Union, or provoking Great Britain to declare what in other days she would have done, that negro slavery should cease to stain the escutcheon of America. After their House of Representatives had, by a large majority, declared themselves for war, why did the Americans eat their own words? Because they dreaded the effect which a war with England would have on their slaveholding States. Because they knew the system of slavery was wrong, and that while it existed, there was little or no security for life or property, or for ensuring to themselves the co-operation, confidence, or allegiance of their slaves. On the contrary, they knew the system fostered among them spirits that only avaited a favorable opportunity for kindling a flame, which would not be How very ungrateful is this remunal of humanity at the age of 22, with a lamed and scared hip, 'all the toes off of one foet, and some off the other,' to run away from poor Mr. Mitchell, and make his way for Pennsylvania! How provoking that he should take that particular day also, the 4th of July, as though he thought it was not contrary to the Declaration of Independence for a man to claim the right to himself!! As though he supposed, the Genius of Liberty, as she flapped her joyous wings on this national jubiled, might bear poor Daniel on her pinions, as he pursued his tocless journey towards monarchial freedom!! Maimed and crippled in previous efforts to escape; with an indomitable spirit of 'liberty which in a Patrick Henry of Va., or a Jenifer of his own State, would have sent his name down through all time to come, for the admiration and imitation of mankind—we seem to see Daniet nerving hinself affects to make his last, resolute, and desperate strike for freedom; and as though there might be some charm in the day itself—as though a good Providence would not permit, if grasping meanness dare attempt so gross an inconsistency, as the reduction of a man to abject alavery, on this day consecrated to freedom, and yould with the contrary, they knew the system for the authorities of Cu-

July 14—3twaw JOHN MITCHELL.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 555.

ba. Already have they prohibited all intercourse between the mixed races of Cuba and those of this island. Their fear is seriously beginning to manifest itself. But why speculate upon the growing state of things among the people of Cuba. We have their own admission—

Let us (say they)—let us cast a glance only over the countries which surround us. The finest mind may well tremble to contemplate the dense mass of negroes, which so horribly obsure our horizon. Nine hondred thousand are to be found to the eastward, in the militury republic of Heyti, with disciplined semies, and holding at their disposal, the whole means of transport which Great Britain has to give. To the south, there are 40,000 in Ja maica, who wait only the signal of their proud liberators, to fly to the resent in our Eastern mountains. Twelve thousand, at least, are scattered over the Bahama Archipelago, and the islands in our immediate neighbourhood, where as many more have been placed by British policy from the captures which have been read at the expense of the trade to this island. And, setting saide the condition of the slaves of the French West Indies, which are new on the eve of emancipation, let us turn our eyes towards the north, in the direction of the Capes of Florida, and the ports of Louisana, Georgia, and the Carolinas, which place as almost in contact with the Carolinas, which place as almost in contact with the Carolinas, which place as almost in contact with the Carolinas, which place as almost in contact with the Carolinas, which place as almost in contact with the Carolinas, which place as almost in contact with the Carolinas, which place as almost in contact with the Carolinas, where nearly 3,000,000 of negroes are presented to us, a number so immense as to excite alarin, not in Cuba only, but throughout the whole American Confederation, whose very heart its soome or later to be in consequence convulsively agritated and devoured. Sad to a will be the day when this event merican Confederation, whose very heart is sooner or later to be in consequence convulsively agitated and devoured. Sad to us will be the day when this even occurs, if we do not prepare ourselves deliberately it due time, nay this very day, for the tremendous ex-plosion.

due time, nay this very day, for the tremendous explosion.'

Happily for us we are beyond, far beyond the reach of these apprehensions. Let our proprietary then take courage, and proceed with the cultivation and improvement of their estates. The fiat has gone forth, and slavery must cease throughout the world. In this island, once a slavery colony, do we see several of its wealthiest and most influential inhabitants coming forward to head Auxiliary Societies for the extinction of slavery throughout the world. And shall it not be so elsewhere?

Let our peasantry be impressed with the conviction that the eyes of surrounding nations are observantly, fixed upon them. Let them understand that upon the success of freedom with us upon their peaceable, civil, and industrious behaviour, depend the abolition of slavery in the French, Spanish, and Portuguese Colonies, and even in the United States of America itself. Let them labor cheerfully and industriously, that our agricultural and commercial condition may rapidly improve, so that we may become a prosperous and a happy people.'

From the Lyna Kecord.

From the Lynn Record.

Rail-road Distinctions of Color arbitrary and unlawful.

Rail-road Distinctions of Color arbitrary and unlawful.

The Eastern Rail-road, as if foarful that the old Essex juntoism would not be recognized, has signalized itself by its nice distinctions of color, and great liberality in providing an extra care for the accommodation by themselves, of men of the right color. If every man does not judge of his own color and rights to suit them, they undertake to exercise their own judgments and taste upon the company, by sorting them out, seizing all whose complexions are not of the right shade, and dragging them forth by main strength, and thrusting them like goats into their appropriate pens, contrary to the spirit of their charter, against the law, and against equal rights.

Suppose Daniel Webster should undertake to ride in these cars, say from Boston to Newburyport. He would, of course, cross the ferry without miestation, as they have not yet prepared a pen in any comer of the boat for men of his color; but after crossing, should be channe to mistake his appropriate car, and seat himself among white people, he would be immediately waited on by some brawny, broadshouldered conductor, or broad-brimmed and very polite superintendant, and accosted thus. Do you know, sir, that a particular car is provided for men like yourself?

Mr. Webster (thinking that a car had been pro-

like yourself?

Mr. Webster [thinking that a car had been provided for officers of government...] 'No, sir, it is quite unnecessary—I am very well seated, I thank you.'

you. Conductor.—Well, you know, or ought to have known, that a particular car was provided on this route for men of your color.

Mr Webster.—Sir, do you mean to insult me? Conductor.—No, I mean to have men of color take the nigger car. You're a mutatto, if my eyes serve me, and if you don't move quicker, you'll find your self amcomfortable, I tell ye.

Mr. Webster.—Ruffian, begone! Do you know whom you are addressing? I am Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, the Great Expounder.

Conductor.—Who cares for Ex Pounders?

You're a colored man, talk as large as you please—out with you. Here, Jim, take hold and drag him out.

out.

Passengers.—Stop, stop—none of this violence.
That gentleman has as good a right to his seat, as we have, and shall not be disturbed.

Conductor.—Drag away, he's pretty heavy, how somever we shall go it. Drag away—out with him.

Frem the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Death of Jas. G. Barbadoes.

In the hurry of getting ready for the press last week, we merely noticed the fact of this brother's decesse, making no mention of the circumstances which have given interest to this melancholy event.

Jas. G. Barbadoes was one of the earliest and most prominent abolitionists known among the people of dolor. He came on to this city in 1833, in company with Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others, to attend the Convention which formed the American A. S. Society, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiment adopted on that occasion. From that time till a period not long before his decease, his name has frequently appeared in the proceedings of the abolition movements in Boston and elsewhere, showing him to be ever active and fresh in the good cause.

Sometime last year, however, contrary to the advice of many of his friends, he emigrated with his wife and family to Jamaica, to aid, if we mistake not, in a project to commence there the culture and manufacture of silk. This proved an unfortunate and melancholy step for our friend and his family. They soon sickened with the fever of the country, and two of his children died. And now, the last intelligence from there in forms us of his own decease by the same malady. He has left a widow and several children, who, it is understood, are on their way to this country.

In this event a bereaved family have to deplore

eral children, who, it is understood, are on their way to this country.

In this event a bereaved family have to deplore the loss of its most important member, and the cause of humanity is deprived of one of its most faithful and devoted friends.

and devoted friends.

Starss Emancipated by Mr. Birasy.—One of those young men is now member of a college, in Ohio.—Mr. Parker, of the college, in a letter to the Philanthropist, says:

'When he was first admitted, it produced a slight shudder, and some of my most prudent neighbors manifested so small degree of solicitude for the character of the institution; and expressed their doubts of the expediency of such admission; myself and family, thought, however, it was best to do right, and now, after permitting him to remain a five month's ression and part of another, we find Edwin's color has been so indelibly impressed by his Maker, that'th has not rubbed off, but his good conduct has well night rubbed off all the prejudice against him, so that I am in hopes all who have been affined with the complaint in this section, are in a state of convalueence.

Ranaway Stares.—The Montreal Courier computes that the number of colored persons in Canada who have excepted from slavery in the couthern States of this Union, is about 20,000.

the state of track the past of Section among

Letter from J. Q. Adams titors of the Old Colony Memorial, the Fi atriol, and the Quincy Patriot, in the Tu ressional District of Massachusetts :-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED STATE
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1841.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1841.

Stras,—I enclose to each of you, a copy of a document recently communicated, by the Secretary of State to the Semare of the United States. It is a statement showing the aggregate in the population of the several States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia, under the last Census, distinguishing the number of whites, free persons of color, and all other persons, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time.

You are aware the columbia.

color, and all other persons, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time.

You are aware that the words all other persons, in this caption, and in the table beneath, in the demure language of the Constitution of the United States, means Staves. And you perceive that in this document, in the column of all other persons, meaning slaves, there is entered in line with the name of Massachusetts the figure 1, importing that when this enumeration of the whole people of the United States was made, there was within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, one slaves.

Very few of my constituents of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts are of age to remember the first census of the population of the United States, taken according to the provision of the Constitution, in the year 1790. Few of them are perhaps informed that in that document the entry in that column of all other persons, than the free inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in line with her name, instead of an Arabic figure was the emphatic and most significant English word 'Nons.'

in line with her name, instead of an Arabic figure was the emphatic and most significant English word 'None.'

No man can have lived so long as I have in this world without being sensible of the perpetual tendency of public opinion, silently and imperceptibly, to degenerate from virtuous principle. The virtuous principle of the Revolution of American Independence was human liberty—universal human liberty. This was emphatically the principle of the Declaration of Independence. It was the paramount principle of the Declaration of Rights forming the foundation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of that Commonwealth, shortly after the adoption of that Commonwealth, and when in 1790, the first census of the population of the United States was taken, it was in conformity with that decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State, that in footing up the column of sareae, the Marshal of the District returned the word none. And I am sure that those of you whose memory goes back to that period have not forgetten the honest price which the people of the State took in the return of that word none, in the record of their numbers. It was not only a subject of congratulation among themselves, but of frequent laudatory notice from others. It was the more endeared to them, because it was then exclusively confined to that State—no other member of the Union, having at that period practically carried out the principle proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

In the subsequent enumerations of 1800, 1810 and 1820, although the emphatic word none was not repeated, the column of Slaves, in the tables of the Commonwealth, presented an uniform return in blank.

blank.

But on the taking of the fifth Census of the population of the United States in 1830, there appeared on the returns from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the footing of the column of Slaves, the

lation of the United States in 1830, there appeared on the returns from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the footing of the column of Slaves, the figure 4.

On the 25th of January, 1832, the present Governor of the Commonwealth, being at tint time a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, moved a resolution, directing the Secretary of State to report to the House the evidence upon which four persons were represented as Slaves resident in the State of Massachusetts by the abstract of the returns of the census of 1830—and also the place of residence of such persons.

On the next day, the 26th of January, 1832, this resolution was with the consent of the mover modified, to include the same instruction to the Secretary of State, with regard to similar returns of supposed Slaves, in the States of Maine and Ohio, and thus modified, was adopted by the House.

On the 31st of January, 1832, the answer of the Secretary of State to this Resolution was received by the House, purporting that two of the persons thus returned as Slaves, in Massachusetts, were females upwards of one hundred years of age—and that the two other persons reported as Slaves, should have been returned as free persons of color.

The House laid this report on the table, and there the matter ended. Mr. Davis doubtless thought it not worth while to pursue enquiry any further. The Report of the Secretary of State ought undoubtedly to have been that all four of the persons returned as Slaves, should have been returned as free, could surely not have been that all four of the persons trumed as Slaves, should have been the worth while to pursue enquiry any further. The Report of the Secretary of State ought undoubtedly to have been that all four of the persons trumed as Slaves, should have been returned as free persons of color, for the two persons who in four enumerations had been returned as free persons of color, for the two persons who in four enumerations had been returned as free persons of color, for the two great persons of

My resolution would have been laid on the table.

My resolution would have been returned to me, and

tion of reception would have been laid on the table.' My resolution would have been returned to me, and no trace of it would have appeared upon the Journal of the House.

And then, if in all humanity, I had waited till the next winter session, and if the House should then have recovered from their hardness of hearing, so as not to consider objection as made to the reception of all petitions and other papers, unless on subjects specially recommended by the President or upon a Bankrupt Law, and I should have repeated the experiment of offering my resolution of inquiry, who can tell what an explosion the very question why the imputation of having a slave within her boundaries, was in a public national document cast upon the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, would have produced? How instantaneously would the purturbed spirit of abolition have stalked into the House! What a shivering fit would have fallen upon the whole chivalry of the South, born insensible to fear! What a foul conspiracy, would have been detected against the presulter mislitutions of the South, in the pretence that the presence of a slave would be felt by the people of Massachusetts as contamination! Objection would be mide to the reception of my resolution. That would lay it over a day, and then it would fall into the line of orders of the day, and never could be called up, without a violent struggie, and a vote of two-thirds of the reception of my resolution. That would lay it over a day, and then it would fall into the line of orders of the day, and never could be called up, without a violent struggle, and a vote of two-thirds of the members present. If called up, a string of debateable amendments would be hung upon it, and previous questions and motions to lay on the table, and treconsiderations, would smother my resolution; the imputation upon the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would remain without reparation, and eight or ten days of the time of the people in their House of Representatives would be consumed in complimentary scurrility upon the venerable member from Massachusetts, who would be held severely to account for all this waste of time, for introducing the firebrand of sholltion into the House.

Instead of offering a resolution to the House therefore, I thought it safer to address my inquiry to the Department of State, which accordingly did, and the result of which, was the correspondence whereof copies are herewith enclosed. I request the publication of the same, and of this Letter in your paper, for the information of my Constituents of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, and especially of the younger part of them.

There is no probability that I shall live to witness the taking of another decennial Consus of the population of this Union. The Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts will itself probably not surrive the present Congress. It has been my good fortune to have represented it during the whole ten years of its existence. The new Census will be followed by a new apportionment, and that by a new followed to a new proportionment, and that by a new followed to a new proportionment, and that by a new followed to a new proportionment, and that by a new followed to a new proportionment, and that by a new followed to a new followed to a new proportionment, and that by a new followed to a new followed to a new proportionment, and that by a new followed to a new followed to a new followed to a new foll

nization of the Districts of Mo in their minds, I exhort them to a purpose equally firm and immoveable, that as their good old mether Commonwealth, in her youth, never bred a slave, so in her old age, the imputation of slave-bearing or alaye-breeding shall not be cast upon her with impunity.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 19, 1841.

Six—By direction of the Secretary of State, I
close to you a copy of a Letter from the Uni
States Marshal for the District of Massachuse

who was written to at your request, relatives to the slave returned from the County of Nantucket, and I am instructed to say, that as it appears from the accompanying Letter of the Assistant Marshal, G. F. Worth, said return was erroneous, in the particular referred to; that in the general recapitulation at the end of the work, the error shall be corrected, with suitable explanation.

suitable explanation.
I remain, respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant, (Signed) WILLIAM A. WEAVER. Hon. John Quincy Adams.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Boston, July 12th, 1841,

WILLIAM A. WEAVER, Esq.:

SIR.—Your Letter dated July 3, inst., came duly to hand. I caused a copy of the same to be forthwith mailed to Mr. George F. Worth, the Assistant to the Marshal in taking the Census of Nantucket for the year 1840, with instructions to make his answer to me as directed. This morning I received the following answer:

NATUCKET, July 8th, 1841.

Sir.—Your Letter of the 6th came to hand this morning. I can in reply only say, that there was not any slave residing in Lydia Barker's family on the first day of June 1840, or in' any other family within the division allotted to-me.

I suppose the mistake here was in carrying out one free colored female between the age of ten and under twenty-four, as there was a person of that description in her (Lydia Barker's) family at that time.

I am yours, etc.

in a shown us, on the authority of official decuserals, that which was clearly not right, it has submitted to hand the government has asked and enforced hat which was clearly not right, it has submitted to hand that was manifestly wrong. He has shown as that the Indians, when dealt with justly and honestay by our government, have not been, nor are they now disposed to be hostile; and that if our government will case to plunder and oppress them, they now disposed to be hostile; and that if our government will case to plunder and oppress them, they are ready for a peaceable removal to the west of the mississippi, gree ably to the terms of the treaty. Mr. Giddings has shown, moreover, on the same indisputable authority, that this war was begun, and has been continued through all, its stages, mainly, if not exclusively, for the purpose of sustaining Staty very. If he groves that our government has collected and the continued through all, its stages, mainly, if not exclusively, for the purpose of sustaining Staty very. If he groves that our government has converted the officers and solders—and that by thus stealing for the public derived the lendines of their lends, their most fall their most valued rights and proteor and parton of kidanapers—the most one verted the officers and solders—and that by thus stealing for the public benefit, and by purchasing and selling slaves, the grovernment has brought the whole people of the Union into the abhorrent position of slaveholders, and the power of the military of the public benefit, and by purchasing and selling slaves, the grovernment has brought the whole people of the Union into the abhorrent position of slaveholders, and the power of the military of the public benefit and the selling of the public slaves the selling of the public slaves the support and maintenance of that the stage of the support and maintenance of that institution, and that the roquired assistance haz been readered, in the modes we have already indicated. The last of the public should be laid earefull

sponsible for the crime which resulted in James' ignominous death.

I was well acquainted with the members of the colored school in this village. I saw the discorragement of one, and the painful writhings of another, under this prejudice. Some of the scholars kindled with revenge against it; and others would devise expedients for surmounting it. I well remember the conviction of one of them, that marrying a white woman is the only means of elevating a colored young man above this prejudice. How deep and abiding was this conviction, is manifest from the fact, that he afterward went to England, and brought home a white wife. I well remember, that, in poor James' opinion, nothing but the possession of riches could turn aside the daily shafts of this prejudice.

James left the school to get rich; and, in this wise, to recover the level of humanity, in spite of his dark skin. He had golden dreams of the South; and he went there to realize them. Eighteen months ago, he was trying his fortune in New Orleans; and, less than a month ago, he closed a career of crime on which he would not have entered, had his manhood been recognized by his follow men. Eternity alone can unfold all the consequences of a contempt and hatred of the colored outcast. How blood-guilty will the soul appear, that is charged with those consequences!

I hold in my hand a letter from Mr. Cha Sr. Louis, enclosing one from Mr. Chambers, of St. Louis, enclosing one from James. Believing that the readers of your paper will be interested in James' letter, I give them the opportunity of reading it.

Sr. Louis, July 16, 1841.

Sr. Louis, July 16, 1841.

Sr. Louis, July 16, 1841.

Sis.,—I received the enclosed letter from the witer, James Seward, with the injunction to enclose you, and to request you to write to his parents an inform them of his unbappy end. I promised at to communicate to you the manner in which he in

is fate.
I attended him to the place of execution, and wa I attended him to the place of execution, and was with him a great deal previous. I can only say that he met his fate with apparent resignation, and repeatedly avowed his confident reliance upon the pardon of his God, and manifested a clear hope of an immortality hereafter. That he merited the punishment he received, he did not pretend to deny but it is tolerably manifest, that he was rather the victim of evil associations, than at heart the depraved criminal.

He med several attempts to write to his parents.

praved criminal.

He made several attempts to write to his parents but the task was more than he could accomplish.

Respectfully yours,

A. B. CHAMBERS.

Sr. Louis, July 7, 1841.

morning. I can in reply only say, that there was not any slave residing in Lydia Barker's family on the first day of Jane 1840, or in any other family within the division allotted to sme.

I any ports, etc.

GEORGE F. WORTH.

Solomon Lincoln.

United States Marshal, Boston, Mass.

I made an examination of the copy of the Cerva of 1840, and find that in the copy in the United States District Clerk's Office of George F. Worth States District Clerk's Office of George F. Worth in the Clerk Soff Mashal Sibley's returns, made in the Clerk Soff Mashal Sibley's special Soff Mashal Sibley's Special Soff Mash

Throwing of the Shackles,

our persecuted and hunted brother spent the Saturday afterneon with his mated to me comething of the nature ed preaching—but nothing to lead me tremendous proceedings. I with

reance of mankind, and the overthrow of the awarped dominien of the secturian clery here and is other parts of Christendom.

Forencon he preached from the text—The fores have holes, and the birds of the air have nest, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head.' He illustrated the character of the modern church and clergy in the light of this text—set forth their love of the world, of popularity, ease and comfort, and the poverty and destitution of the Saviour and His disciples. It was a terrible sermon, and I thought as I heard it, that it contained more of faithful, uncompromising, gospel preaching, than I ever before heard, from all the pulpits I ever listened to. It was unmittyated, unadulterated gospel preaching. The auditory was made up mostly of his warm friends, and hisspereacuting, exasperated enemies. A portion of them, including the new organized abolitionists, are ransacking he land to find petty faults on which to found his expulsion by a pro-slavery comisel. They have had one, headed by Andrew Rankin, which could find nothing in him worthy of death or excommunication. Their inflamous partiality and hypocritical procedure went far to complete the opening of brother B-s eyes to the anti-christian character of the whole sectarian machinery. And Sunday he came out in all the conditence of simple faith in God, and in the majesty of truth, and renounced the whole of it; to an extent, and in a manner which, perfectly prepared as I was to second, I was not prepared to witness, and which was truly overwhelming.

He took his stand on the floor of the house, in from of the poor little abdicated pulpit, which looked utter y insignificant and heathenish, when thus pointedly abandoned. He held a memorandum in his hand, and his text was, 'Have faith in God.' He spoke of the character of faith; not like a hired clergyman, writing on his contract to preach, but like a man experiencing what he was saying. It was brief, full, clear, convicting. No sound mind could doubt his meaning or its truth. He said if a

His pro-slavery enemies have summoned another council, we understand, to meet and try again to devour him. They have tried once, and could not succeed. They are trying again. It reminds me of Balak's trying Balaam to curse the children of Israel—now on the mountain, and now in the valley peradventure he might get a curse upon them, from the mercenary prophet. I trust brother Beach will meet them, not as a council, but as impenitent hypocrites,—and preach over to them his afternoon's sermon in presence of the people.

In great haste,

N. P. ROGERS.

From the Montpelier Voice of Freedom. A Rold Proposition.

A Bold Proposition.

While some of our grave doctors of divinity are ret 'deliberating in cold debate' upon the question whether slavery is or is not a sin, and others are trying to 'wrapit up' in the folds of constitutional compacts, it is a relief to meet with the bold opinon of the Chief Justice of our State, which brands alwayery at once as 'inconsistent with the genius of the region of the chief Justice of all laws which upold it as unchristian and violative of the rights of waters. And what sane mind can fail to say amen? against the first principles of the common law? Indeed, who that has any just appreciation of hose principles can imagine any thing more paradoxical than Law—a right rule of action—trampling on the natural rights of men!—Law metamorphosing itself into a shield for the bloodiest crimes—robber, oppression and murder! No. Laws making such implous and unnatural pretensions, are better described as so many insurrectionary decrees, made in defiance of all law, human and divine. These views, in the abstract, gain the ready assent of all, because they are self-evident. Slaveholders themselves are excellent legal theorists. None, perhaps, are more load-mouthed, in their admiration of liberty—in the ubstract. And well did Dr. Johnson exclaim, in view of this, 'How is it 'that we hear the loudest yelps for Liberty amids the drivers of niegroes?' A foreigner on reading the constitution of Virginia might naturally suppose that the Old Dominion was holy ground, consecrated to Freedom and Virtue.—A view of her coat-of-arms would certainly confirm such belief; for, of all 'incendiary pictures' ever circulated in the South, we have known of noon more significant. As our readers are aware, it is a representation of the Genius of Liberty, in erect posture, indignantly trampling on the neck of a Ty-rant. 'Ne semper fyrams'—So always to Tyrants—with the controles it. Yet Virginia, while laying such comely stones in the foundation of her political temple, was equally busy in collecting to the north which encircles it. Yet Virginia, while laying such comely stones in the foundation of her political temple, was equally busy in collecting to the most dammable tyramy! Charters and chains!—Liberty the birth-right of all—sheckles for the poor and defenceless! The Constitution for the supports of man, who insertible liberty upon their charters and chains!—Liberty the birth-right of all—sheckles for the poor and defenceless! The Constitution for the supports of an election would be accrificed by our 'southern brettiren,' the political templ

The following characteristic paragraph is tron the New-York Herald:

the New-York Herald:

Stunce, the Aboutfronist.—Joseph Sturge arrived in this city two days ago, and has since left for Utica. He is a disappointed man, he acknowledges it, and so do his nigger friends. The Tappan party look upon him as lacking moral courage, and the Garrison party class him smong infidels. Joseph is now moving about partially incog, he wants to go home as soon as possible. His visit is a se go.—Just as we perdicted. We intend to notify the public of his relum to the city, which will take place in a few days. President Tyler is, in his estimation, a proud, unfeeling, and useau mortal.

THE LIBERATOR.

incendiary 'abolitionists, with the victims of a ican prejudice, alone exhibit any interest in the They are hoping and laboring for a still great bilee in this country. What an epoch that wi when the entire system of American slavery she to rise up more, and all its multipulinous victims stand forth, 'redeemed, regenerated ar d dis by the irresistible genius of universal eman No other notice was taken of the first of August the daily papers in this city, than the following, fo the Daily Times:

On Sunday evening a meeting was held at Marboro' Chapel, to commemorate the anniversary of West India emancipation. William Lloyn Gannson was the first speaker. The object he appeared to have in view was to prove from documentary evidence, that this emancipation was not attended by any of the results which its opponents predicted, such as conflagration, massacra, dec. and that events had proved that the interest of the planters had not inffered by striking the fetters from 'the down-troden blacks' and giving' outraged humanity, its rights. The speaker was pleased to be facetions in this part of his speech [1] He remarked that if it could be demonstrated that worldly gain was on the side of emancipation, the Americans might be induced to look upon it with a favorable eye, fore Mammon was our God—we had no other.' Allowing that too many temples are raised in honor of Mammon, it is a mere foolish, irrational epigram to say that the true God has no worshippers, or that other Gods do not rival Mammon in the number of their worshippers. (2) No people, we take it, give an exclusive worship to any of the Heathen deities, but Venus. Bacchus, and a host of others, are worshipped and obeyed as well as Mammon. But the most startling portion of Mr. Garrison's speech was that portion devoted to answeripg the slur cast upon England for pretending to take the front rank in philamthropy, at the very time she was oppressing India, and lending a deaf car to the misery of her own people. Mr. Garrison avoided the issue by adopting the objection (3) and said, 'I call upon England to listen to the complaints of the noble Chartists, and give them even more than they desire; I call upon England to abolish the infamous corn laws, and the law of primogeniture; I call upon England to lift up the down-trodden in India; I call upon England to lift up the down-trodden in India; I call upon England to lift up the down-trodden in India; I call upon England to lift up the down-trodden in India; I call upon England to lift up the down-trodden in

salves, (12) but our abolitionists do not pretend to be so generous.

After Mr. Garrison had concluded, Ellis Gray Loring was introduced to the meeting, and kept the attention of the audience awake for more than an hour in listening to the gentle, and affable, and perfectly polite, remarks and reasonings which he insinuated into their minds, (13) He said that the slaveholder was worse than a horse thief, in a tone which would hardly have given offence to the recipient of the epithet himself. We never heard a speech better calculated to effect the object in view, without calling forth the prejudices and passions of the audience. He reviewed the subject of West India emancipation, and controverted the reasonings of its opponents; referred to good authority to prove that the value of West India property had risen since slavery had ceased; showed the influence which that great event should exert on this country; and closed by recommending that the slaveholder in the United States should be addressed in three ways,—the appeal to his interest, to his pride of personal character, and to his conscience.

Wender Houself was been on the general subjects in a meet cloquent speech on the general subjects.

not say, 'the true God has no worshippers,' although it is very apparent he has not many, even among those who profess to call upon his name. As for the American people, the love of gain is their characteristic trait. With them, 'gain is godliness,' and they therefore pieusly fall down and worship Mammon as 'God over all, and blessed forever.' They have also many inferior deities; but 'gain' is their ruling passion. They have opposed the abolition of slavery on the ground that it would injure the interests of the South, and, consequently, prove detrinents to the country. They have resorted to mobocracy and lynch law, in order to protect commerce and manufactures. 'It this fanalical agitation be not put down,' has been their cry, 'the trade between the North and the South

ill be broken up ! Now, it is as easy for selfishness, as it is to make the

(5) The writer in the Times claims an acquium with 'the anti-slavery part of the audience, which would all probably disown. However med may admire a monarchical form of government,

may admire a monarchical form of gavernment, and can give it no quarter, even when its represented appears in the form of a woman.

(6) They who contemn the rights of the colon people, do naturally, invariably and presumptantly samer at 'woman's rights.' Their pastiry took me equally dwarfish and malignant. The contrast of hibited by the writer in the 'Times,' on this point highly satisfactory to us.

(7) The abolitionists of the Commonwalth of the treasure up this compliment of the 'Times' and treasure up this compliment of the 'Times' and

(1) he abolymonsts of the Commonwealt at treasure up this compliment of the 'Time' is the understanding and spirit. 'The head quarte fanaticism and empiricism!' How exactly is cordance with the opinions and phrascology of the cordance with the opinions and phracelogy of a southern ruffians, who have destroyed the name institution, made more than a million of the grades of the field, and reduced to unmitted sex beasts of the field, and reduced to unmitted servitude as many people as are found in the rifer England States! As to the statement about as in, pressible and almost universal murmur of contact. pressible and almost universal murmur of rea it has as much of truth in it as the 'Times'

thas of humanity and common sense.

(8) The 'real (pecuniary) objection' to the delition of slavery, in this country, is, that such a sure would seriously injure the prosperity of a South. We met it by showing, from parliamenant statistics and the testimony of the colonial plan so that they are worth much more now without slaves upon them, than they were before coastion with all the slaves taken into the account. also demonstrated that all other branches of mone had received a new impetus, and that educate ing success: and we argued that the result of a abolition of slavery at the South would be as sales magical.

ceive how a system which reduced the West h Islands to a state of irretrievable bankrapter, By the immediate abolition of slavery no rest porty will be lost; for, though Mr. Clay estimates value of the slave population at twelve hundred s lions of dollars, yet that value is merely nominal, of the slaves. Now, one free laborer is worth as community more than (we or three slaves; been the latter were emancipated, and employed at laborers, they would accomplish three times as for their employers, and for the whole coans, they now do—and, at the same time, be inken better off themselves. The burial of slavery will in other words, the resurrection of liberty-change of a dead carcass for a living soulishment of mildew, pestilence and crime, and ten toration of health, peace, prosperity.

(10) 'The financial difficulties of the South's

continue to increase until slavery, which acre creates them, be overthrown. No class of mass of deeply interested in the abolition movement, should so earnestly dusire its success, as me creditors, and those who are engaged in comme with the South. Every clear-sighted political era mist, whose calculations are based upon the emprinciples of right, and who understands the phila phy of freedom, will see at a glance, that if the sin population were this day to be set free, the desists from the South to the North would be worth sense five per cent. more than they are at the present Northern mortgagees will do well to remember, is men cannot gather grapes from thorns, nor fig in

takes slaves as colluteral security, shows that is an unprincipled man, with the heart of a man-del

(12) Yes—and in so doing, she committed a particular as well as a great crime. If the plantal the West Indies were honest men, they would ress the immense sums which they have fraudulently ken from the pockets of the starving operations greaning peasantry of England, through the ages they have never felt, and are now realizing inner fortunes from the beneficial effects of emancipulation of the solitionists, do not mean to be so found

manner, boldness of invective, and warmth of he is rebuked as rash and censorious. If he did, judicious, calm, he is sneered at for his general ness and affability! It is impossible to ples of Mr. Loring, but it has allowed a correction by

pear in its columns. (14) An uncommonly 'civil' critic! Chestiff
himself was never more courteous.

(15) More nonsense. To make free laboren present slave population would, in five years, their market value into the soil of the South, and in be equivalent to a gift of twelve hundred milies dollars! Our national prosperity, which is now a erably crippled and deranged, would be instant! stored to a paimy condition. The hint to about ists, on the score of pecuniary contributions is anti-slavery cause, will do no hurm, though it is on in a jeoring spirit.

Meetings in Nantucket and New-Bedfort We have just returned from a most interesting it. New-Bedford and Nantucket, where have be

held series of spirited and effective anti-slavery ings. These were attended by a choice collects the friends of human rights, from various parts of Commonwealth. So many events have been ed into so short a space of time, and there rem ed into so short a space of time, and there remuse to be said and written about the meetings shout to, tint, (called as we are to attend the Sun are ings at Millbury this week,) we are compelled to fire all comments until another number. In the stime we can only say, that the reception great those who were present, by our friends in Nersel ford and Nantucket, was of the most friending generous character. Unbounded hospitality as shown to all, and no pains were spared to make the state of the same present to make the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents and the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents and the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trust it will prove serving the same presents as we trus shows to all, and no paint of the visit as agreeable as we trust it will prove serious to the cause of imbruted humanity. Mean, burn, Collins, Quincy, Pillsbury, Whing,

s of the Liberatur are indebted princi highly interesting report of the proceed Monday evening, Angust 2. in to assemble at a little after to previous notice, at Parkman' one hundred and thirty persons as tables, among them a consid e friends belonging to this city.

nas S. Jinnings was unanimously called several speakers to the company in

pleasing of Heaven had been invoked b age! Snowden, the company proceeded to the abundant supply with which the table The arrival of George Bradburn, while those present were thus engag to the evening's enjoyment. After an to the evening something after an had been done to the visuals, supplied it so and variety by the Committee of Ar, who deserve great credit for the manner and duty was performed; ideat, Mr. Jississes, stated the object of

to their arters of in ac-

marriage gentler nitigated six New an irre

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a mea-

res' per-'est India ptcy, and me fright-country! eal proper-nates the idred mil-minal, or,

propertion of to any lionce, it as free as muc

y will be

-the bas

ing to be to pay a tribute of respect to Mr ces in the cause. He would take this of stating that Mr Ruggles had been the eing 610 slaves from bondage, and send-g their way to Queen Victoria's happier they all had arrived to shout liberty and which had gained them the boon de in this proud, haughty, boasting republic. In conformity to this object, the would tend to promote the social feelings, those castes which keep men from each we take each other by the hand-gain stin each other's pursuits—an insight into seld in relation to the first of August. Elotes had spoken of the circumstances and of the glorious emancipation of that day; now heate it in our way, breaking down all disof easte, color, &c , and mingling into one ordial sympathy and love. put returned from abroad are with us-voices miles to us, always warmest in behalf of the we hope to hear again to-night. We have od Collins. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, I am say, are necessarily absent. Their souls are though. We have May and Bradburn, and est, but not least, our friend from Hayti Gar welcome to our midst. May Heaven his intellect and enlarge his heart, (cheers' ke him live down all his enemies—outshi er fights around him as the sun blots out the of his rising. (Cheers.)

oppression which darkens over us, and trus nest with God's blessing, to root out the te which poisons our happiness. (Cheers.) Reggies Ladies and gentlemen-Suc say a word here, after listening to the re which have fallen from our chairman in rela s is the cause of reform, standing in the presence set distinguished and self-sacrificing advocates shall I undertake to speak before you? Were i hat we are celebrating the glorious 1st of August 60,000 voices testified to the triumph of libert sion, and that duty in such a day promp wak for myself and the dumb ;-were it n elcome home our distinguished friends who een received to-day -I should apologize for said, and take my seat. But as the rep native of my down-trodden countrymen, I bid t fitends welcome—welcome—thrice welcome merica, in the name of 3,000,000 of our brethren have had the pleasure of helping 600 persons

fight from bonds. In this I have tried to do my. By Jebovah's help I have tried to do it, men to still—mean to persevere till the last fet all be broken, and the last sigh heard from the of a slave. But give the praise to Him who sus-us all—who holds up the heart of the laborer is swamps, and cheers him, when by the twink ing with them the strongest testimony freedom. Six hundred in three years, t been in one year, I should hav y duty-nearer the duty of every Amer as well as whites, which crimsoned the battle-s of Bunker-Hill and the rest, in the struggle to the principles embodied in our Declaration

While we meet, and rejoice, and talk together ot forget to act. Action is every thing; t, all our enthusiasm an nathing. Think of our brethren-reduced their personal. Think of the cruel prejudic het basgs over our heads. We must feel our rights mean ever to regain them. I ought not to have ts word under my present feelings. I will give world-my countrymen are all mankind.'-

Mr. PRILLIPS addressed the audience for a few ites, expressing his delight at being with them-egard for that devoted friend of the slave in whor they were met, who gave one evidence, and clusive one, of his fidelity, in defiance of rapt community, to the rights and the cause of his flymen, that we always beard of him in difficulty in man must be so, must be east out by a commu pledged and accustomed to oppression. He con led by alluding, in terms of well-deserved eulogy he course and success of our eloquent, able, de d, Charles Lenox Remond. LA Couliss. Ladies and gentlemen-I can sa

see I am happy to be with you to-night, to bear lessmony to the integrity, devotedness, and sin purpose of our friend David Ruggles. up to night not as one who has done any thin a tasse. I am an eleventh hour man-[W. L. te taken on the public mind. The arpect of tire One even within the time that I have been connected with it, has totally changed, and every step of its repea is fall of encouragement for us all (Cheers. How many an avenue to the public mind is the public mind is the public mind is the public mind in the public mind is the public used to be a by-word of contempt, and become mighty power. Of the cause in England, ine to say. It seems to me that our principles ever taken any strong hold on the British mind ; where they have been recognized, there has been manifested in applying them to the aicken around the path of our cause and tates in that country. They have no hand of voice of welcome for those who are struggling own islands to get into the sunshine of God's They love the slave in America, but not the

civilized victins who tays bleeding at their own door, t calling on God in their own language to break the fetters which man will not unlock.

fetters which man will not unlock.

I take great pleasure to add my testimony to my brother Phillips's in regard to one whose consistent and d voted course in Great Britain I cannot use too strong language in describing. I mean Charles Lenox Remond. I have witnessed the activity and energy Remond. I have witnessed the agriculty and complete in mind, the depth of his principles, the purity of his purpose. No one could have represented the color ed people of this country more worthin. He has no wanted temptations strown in his path to secure case. success there at the expense of principle. Invitation the most flattering and advantageous have been ex I arrived in England, he joined me in my labors im mediately, though by so doing he was obliged to sur render some of his own engagements, and though he knew thus intimately identifying himself with me sacrifices, I never heard from him a word of murmo or regret. I hope whenever his foot touches again his native soil, we shall all gather around him for a most cordial welcome—to give him the right hand of the warmest fellowship.

Mr. Collins continued for one half hour to point out

in tones of thrilling eloquence the various grounds for encouragement to perseverance which the marvellous as of our cause within the last few years affords and concluded by adverting with great clearness and force to the present duty of abolitionists, in relation to recreant parties and corrupt sects. He was listened to

with deep attention throughout.

The President, thanking Mr. Collins for marks, observed that it was seldom we had the high privilege of such gatherings as this, and he hoped every speaker would pour out his whole soul, warm and glowing, as we had just heard it. He would beg and impartia, liberty reigns triumphant and glowing, as we had just heard it. He would beg and impartia. Interty regas frainplant—now the pleasure of calling on our untiring friend, one who will never desert the cause, while it needs him, who will never wear out while life lasts—Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Mr. G. observed that the hour seemed late, but he remembered an old adage—t'tis never late till the moon is down; and he believed it was rising still—noon is down; and he believed it was rising still—of of age.

'tis a glorious night-bright as noon-day sunshine without, but that is nothing to the sunshine within doors here, the glorious sunshine of the heart. I am right glad to find myself here. I glory in the name and the shame of being an abolitionist. None here, I am sure, will doubt my claim to it. If they do, I'll cite Georgia for my witness—for liar as she is on common occasions, she is a good witness on an antislavery trial. Yes, I am still with you, and mean to be while this heart beats, spite of all the efforts made to drive me from the cause, all the unjust accusato destroy my influence and separate me from the anti-slavery host. They say I have forgotten you. Who says it? Why men who give nine-tenths of their time to other causes, and yet find fault with my fidelity to this, though for the last few years circumstances have made me give even more than my previous attention to the claims of the colored race. I don't complain of such a state of things. I mean you shall have all my attention till the last fetter drops to the ground. I am no man of 'one idea;' but, neverthess. I endorse no idea which shall not guaranty the coming of that glorious day. I rejoice at this gather-ing; it drives another nail into the coffin of prejudice st color. [Amen, from father Snowden.] After adverting to the absurdity of this prejudice, Mr. G. asked-Do you believe any man can be a Christian, who cherishes such a feeling? The Christianity I love and believe is one which takes down all partition walls between man and man, formed of the saute blood, and fashioned by the same God. Any thing else I hold to be of the Devil. I thank God this prejudice is giving way. It is vulgar, unnatural, impif there be any Christianity in our midst, it must die away. I remember a ludicrous an-ecdote connected with this subject. I was on board a steamboat from New York to Philadelphia, in company with our colored friend Robert Purvis. A slaveholder present was talking loudly and wrathfully holder present was talking loudly and wrathining about marrying colored people, &c. &c. Pausing a moment in the course of his argument, he turned to Purvis, evidently supposing him a white man, and asked, 'Now, I hoped to you—would you, sir, marry a colored woman?' 'Yes,' gravely replied Mr. Purvis. 'And let your daughters marry colored men?' I should have no objection,' still replied Mr. P. When I whispered to the man that his questions had been addressed to a colored man, he slunk away out

of the circle, and we heard no more from him.

I love to meet such a gathering as this. "Tis the writing at Belshazzar's feast to a corrupt community I join most cordially in admiration of the spirit of ou brother Ruggles. I only marvel that he is still spare to us-still survives the deadly hostility which sur rounds him at New York, of those blood-hounds in the pray of Southern slaveholders. It is the Lord's doings, and it is marvellous in our eyes. May he still watch over him, and if he should be a martyr, may he recollect that the blood of the martyrs has been in

all ages the seed of the church.

Mr. Garrison detailed some circumstances in regard the 'negro pew,' and in conclusion spoke of the debt of gratitude the cause owed to the indefatigable exertions of the eloquent O'Connell;—to the zeal and devotedness of G. Thompson-who desires that we should never forget him, for he never forgets us; to Elizabeth Pease and Harriet Martineau, two of the best and noblest women-worthy to be heard in any assembly-gag them who will. The slave from his silence any tongue willing to plead in his behalf. W. C. NELL. Mr. Chairman—Though I am aw

-Though I am aware Sir, that the present are golden moments, I cannot forego the satisfaction of identifying myself with this meeting. It would indeed be too great a sacrifice of meeting. It would inaced be too great assument my feelings were I to permit the opportunity to pass without an attempt to poor forth the libation of joy, and to give utterance to the thoughts which the occasion and its interesting associations have naturall awakened. I feel, Sir, that this is a proud day for Boston-a day full of happy recollections of the past

and cheering hopes for the future.

It may not be deemed inappropriate, Sir, for me to allude to the trio of circumstances that have united in thus convening this happy assemblage First, Sir, the day we celebrate is one which recall to our mind that act of British philanthropy which severed the chains from 800,000 of our brethren, and proclaimed them free, released from the tyranny of despotism; with facilities afforded and means provi-ded for their improvement and elevation, which being now in the full tide of successful experiment, demo strates to the world the utility and safety of immediate emancipation, (Cheere.)

Then, Sir, we rejoice in the presence in our mide of our guest and devoted friend, David Rugglesman who for ten years has been zealous in freedom' cause. Sir, it is appropriate that we should then de honor to those choice spirits among us who have sacrificed 'time, talent and money,' in the cause o suffering humanity. We should thus manifest ou gratitude for their services, our approval of their ourse, in doing which we but testify our faith and allegiance to those principles which have urged them forward; to the support of which principle our frien has devoted himself with an energy and perseverance almost unparalleled; and we feel confident that he

> Not forsake though others may, Not loreage trong.
> The holy cause of the oppressed—
> Not while one single cheering ray
> Of hope illumes his ardent breast;
> Not while a Max in freedom's land
> Lies groaning neath a tyrant's hand. (Cheers.)

Then, Sir, we congratulate our distinguished friends Wendell Phillips and John A. Collins, who have se-

seen at that point where the blows fall thick and fast in their defence. (Cheers.) And our friends Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, whose com

pany we had expected with us this evening, who have lately visited the land of Touressaint Louverture-that man on whose brow it seemed that all the god had set their seal to give the world assurance man-in truth, one of nature's nobility-thes friends have a claim upon our esteem and regardmales to whose exertions the cause is under so mu ing its warm rays upon the earth, causing the flower on the rough and frozen surface of society will enable the flowers of promise in Liberty's garden to expan-and diffuse their fragrant incense the landscape o'er and when a few short years have rolled away, and

in relation to ourselves; for though we may enjoy the labors of a multitude of friends in our behalf, i by no means justifies a lack of energy, a falling off or our own part; the burden of responsibility hang our own shoulders, *For they only are free, who will be free.

We must imitate the virtues, but shun the vices those, our opposers; we must emulate their genius and enterprize; and aid each other in rearing the Tree of Liberty, which, watered by our individual ap-

The example of our friend and brother Charle enox Remond, who we regret has not yet arrived to share those honors, should stimulate us to renew exertions. We must manifest a noble and sacrificing spirit, and remain united in purpose, uncompron

years ago, as expressed by P. A. Bolling, in the House

of Delegates of Virginia, as follows :

*Mr. Speaker, it is vain for gentlemen to deny the fact—the feelings of society are fast becoming adverse prejudices are flying before the light of truth—are dissipated by its rays, as the idle vapor by the brigh The poble sentiment,

s rapidly spreading. The day-star of hi ove the dark horizon of slavery, and w continue its bright career, until it smiles

courage in view of the prospect which now delights our vision—a voice of encouragement comes to us from every quarter—

"Tis the voice of infant FREEDOM,
And her stirring call
Is heard and answered in a thousand tones
From every hill top of her western home.
And lo! it breaks across old ocean's flood,
And FREEDOM, glorious FREEDOM is the
Answering shout
Of nations starting from the spell of years.
(Cheers.)

poon had been thrown, may appear to some,) by a non-resistant, (cheers, and the monster is now struggling in his last agonies.

The work for us to do, is to cut up, and try out, this

to be tried out of all the political parties of the day out of every theological institution, and every sectashowing that wherever the same advanbeen possessed by them, they have taken as high rank in these respects as any people whatever.

called upon for remarks; but requested that he might be excused, on account of his inability to comply with the request, except by the aid of an interpreter.

Rev. San't J. May vindicated himselt very

Rev. Sant. J. May vindicated aimself very sup-pily from the charge which he understood had been brought against him elsewhere, of being new organ-ized. He rejoiced in this opportunity of manifesting his adherence to old organization, and assured the friends present that whenever he was prepared to withdraw his support from it, he would be the first to form them. (Cheers.)

for alleviating the pecuniary distress of the nation and proved conclusively that the attempt to place man in some other condition, than as man, must be looked to as the grand cause of the evils under which the land has sh long grouned. It is impossible to do-grade man to a level with the brute, without affecting the character and condition of his oppressor. One end of the chain which binds down the slave mus always rest upon the neck of his master.

vise feel it a privilege to do.

Mr. Garrisos suid, he would take this opportuni

to express his sorrow that Mr. May should have thought it necessary to vindicate his anti-slavery inti-slavery labors, that man was San

Rev. J. V. HIMES said the effect of rights peace, and full assurance. The time had been when he had been ready to ask, What confidence can be placed in mun? We had seen those who had for merly walked with us, turn back and lift up their heel against us. But although we may not have

the Vigilance Committee-success attend her Majes ty's cruisers, viz., the Fawn, the Snake, the Ski, jack and the old Buzzard. May she come with both full of slavers. May conviction cut the threat of slavery doctrine, and truth dry it up, like Jo

The company then separated at about half-past 12 o'clock, every one feeling that the events of the evening would not soon be forgotten.

A Convention of friends of the anti-slavery caus was held at the Atheneum Hall, in Nantucket, o Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, August 10, 11,

They met, for the first time, on Tuesday evening,

DAVID JOY was appointed President; PETE MACY, ISAAC AUSTIN, Vice Presidents; CHARLOTTE AUSTIN, ANDREW M. MACY, Secretaries; W. L. Garrison, George Bradburn, John Bailey, Anna Gardner, Nathaniel Barney, Committee to prepare business fo the Convention.

Tuesday evening was occupied by Wm. Lloyd Gar

rison and Edmund Quincy of Boston.
Adjourned to meet Wednesday morning at 10

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11th. Met by adjournment at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Garrison, from the bussness committee, offered he following resolution :Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise,

based upon the eternal principles of justice and reli-gion, imperatively demands of all those who profess to be its friends, to sacrifice all sectarian opinions or to be its friends, to sacrifice all sectarian opinions or considerations that may impede its progress—to give no countenance to those clergymen who refuse to bear a faithful pulpit testimony against the slave system— and to shake off the dust from their feet against those church organizations which countenance or in any wise connive at the enslavement of two millions and a half of our fellow-creatures.

This resolution was advocated by J. N. Buffum, o

nn, Edmund Quincy, of Boston, Mr. Sanderson, of ew-Bedford, Parker Pillsbury, of New-Hampshire, and Charles B. Ray, of New-York, who gave way for an adjournment before he had conc. uded his remarks. Afternoon Session.—Met at 2 P. M.

Mr. Ray resumed his advocacy of the resolution,

nd was followed by William M. Chace, of Proviside, and John A. Colling of Boston, on the same side, and by George Bradter, who questioned the correctness of the resolution in some respects, and

doubted the propriety of passing it.

The resolution was finally laid on the table, and the Convention adjourned to meet in the evening a

half past 7.

Evening Session. Met pursuant to adjournment. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, from the business committee offered the following essolution— Resolved, That the people of the North, in cherish

ing and defending a cruel prejudice against those whose skins are not colored like their own, are put ting arguments into the mouths of southern task-mas-ters, and acting as the body-guard of slavery ;—that this prejudice is not only unmerciful and wicked, but vulgar and unnatural—and that all who would claim the character of sensible, just, humane or religious men, must divest themselves of it at once and forever.

William M Chace, of Providence, Charles B. Ray, of New-York Edmund Quincy, of Boston, Paul C. Howard, and - Douglas, of New-Bedford, who gave way for an adjournment, after saying but a few words.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12th

Morning Session .- Met at 9 1-2 o'clock. Mr. Douglas resumed his remarks, and was followed by William Lloyd Garrison, and Nathaniel H Whiting, of Marshfield.

The resolution passed unanimon

Adjourned to meet at 7 1-2 o'clock in the evening Adjourned to meet at 7 1-2 o clock in the evening. Evening Session.—Mr. Garrison, from the business committee, offered the following resolution, which, after being spoken to by James N. Buffum, of Lynn, Parker Pillsbury, of New-Hampshire, and N. H. Whites, and M. H. Whites, and M.

ting, of Marshfield, was adopted.

Resolved, That the system of slavery is maintaine not only by plundering the slave laborers at the South, but by defrauding the free laborers at the North; that it not only smites with barren tertile soil of the South, but cripples the commerce

DAVID JOY, President.

ANDREW M MACY, Secretaries.

Lynn Women's Anti-Slavery Society.

At the annual meeting of the Lynn Women's An i-Slavery Society, held July 21st, the following reso

ti-Stavery Society, neid July 21st, the following reso-lutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Whereas, in the ordering of Divine. Providence to have been called to mourn the loss of our beloved sisters, and co-laborers, Content Breed, Lydia Newhall, and Ruth A. Estes; Therefore,
Resolved, That the hearty approval, and ready ad-

vocacy, by our lamented sisters, of the enterprise in which we are engaged, will ever be remembered by us with feelings of heart-felt gratitude, believing, as we do, that such principles, if suffered to prevail, would burst the shackles from every slave throughout the world. Resolved, That the presentation of five dollars to

this Society, from our deceased friend, Lydia New-hall, is received with gratitude of heart for the bondman's sake ; a kind token that in death, as in life, her love for the slave was undiminished.

Resolved, That while we feel deeply the vacance produced in our ranks by such an afflicting dispense tion, we desire to emulate the untiring energies of those unswerving and efficient advocates of human Whereas, petitions to Congress have effected much

good by exciting discussion, and calling forth some who have nobly defended both the cause of abolition and the right of patition; Therefore Resolved, That we will continue to exercise this

right, and this year increase our offorts to obtain sig right, and this year increase our offorts to obtain sig-natures to such petitions as the Massachusetts Society see fit to circulate; being succuraged by the late ac-tion of Congress respecting the gag law, and that we will not be dislocartened, though they again be laid

on the table.

Resolved, That we aid the Massachusetts Society
by furnishing a table at the Fair to be held in Boston
Voted, That this society returns a sincere rote of
thanks to Elizabeth Pease, for her valuable and use ful present of china, for the benefit of the Fair.

guingt the anti-slavery enterprise.

Resolved, That all those meeting-ho

persons are degraded and insulted on account c their complexion or attuation in the, and competite to occupy the 'negro pew or an obscure seat, areif the requirements of Christianity are obligatory upon mankind, and God is no respecter of persons—under the control of an evil and devilish spirit, and while they remain so, are to be shunned by all true worshippers as synagogues of Satan.

As these resolutions are of a peculiarly grave serious character, it is earnestly hoped that, as far a practicable, those who feel an interest in the ant practicable, image was rest as in the accounty, will be present. They will be kindly and hospitably received. It is expected that Messrs. Phillips, Collins, Garrison, and others from abroad, will give their attendance on

the occasion.

AMOS FARNSWORTH, President. Hannis Cowday, Sec'ry.

More Church Action. To the Editor of the Liberator.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

Dan Sin,—At a regular monthly church meeting for business, on the 5th of June, 1941, the Washington-street Christian Church, in Fairhaven, Mass. adopted the following resolutions, and voted that they oblished in the Liberator :

Resolved, That the system of slavery, as it exists it this nation, and even in the church, which make-merchandize of human beings, which deprives its vic tions of the word of life and sulvation winders the tims of the word of the and salvation, suggest the marriage relation which God has made secred, and tramples in the dust the golden rule of our Saviour (which he has made the basis of all our intercourse, s a sin of awful magnitude, and, like all other sin

ought to be immediately abandoned.

Resolved, That we deem it our duty, as a branch of the church of Christ, to bear a decided testimony against this system of iniquity, that the goilty may b admonished, and that we may clear the skirts of ou

Resolved, That we cannot receive to our fellow ship, as a christian or christian minister, a slavehold ship, as a christian or con-er, or an apologist for slavery.

JOSEPH BATES,

for and in behalf of the Church.

Terrible Disaster on Lake Erie.

Reamboat Etic Burnt, and One Hundred and Sever Lives Lost!

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, u

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of Syracuse, August 11th, says: 'I have just arrived here from the West, and hasten to give you the following particulars, which yoe may rely upon as correct, or nearly so. The steambout Eric, Capt Titus, left Brikalo for Detroit on Monday evening, with 205 persons on board, consisting of the crew, 90 German emigrants, and other passengers. When off Silver Creek, about 30 miles from Buffalo, and six from land, the boat took fire, and was totally consumed, together with all on beard except 27; who were picked up by the De Witt Chinton some three or four hours afterwards.

Among the saved are the Captain, one lady, three of the crew, one German, and 21 other passengers. The boat took fire from the explosion of two barrels of varnish which land been placed over the boiler deck, and had become heated. In exploding, a portion communicated with the fire below. The boat land been recently refitted, and painted and varnished over on the outside, and the fire in a very few moments extended over the whole vessel. It was impossible to do any thing for the salvation of the authority. mpossible to do any thing for the salvation of the

impossible to us any impossible to us any impossible to us any impossible to us any impossible to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser and Journal, dated Aug. 10th, 7 A. M. confirms the above in most of the particulars, but states that 150 of the passengers were German emistates that 150 of the passengers were German emissible to the passengers were taken from the

states that 150 of the passengers were German emigrants. The persons saved were taken from the wheels of the boat, pieces of firmiture, chests, &c. The N. Y. Herald says: 'None of the passengers' names are known here, and all is suspense, all anxiety. How deadful! She has been a great favorite, and has encountered many a severe gale. The De Witt Chaton, which rescued the twenty persons' lives, is an old boat, used for freight and passengers'.

the manufactures, and the agriculture of the free
States; and that, until that system be abolished, no
real prosperity can be given to the country by any legal desice, or any change of national policy.

At quarter past 10 the Convention adjourned,
DAVID JOY, President.

Mr. Williams saved himself, but lost his wife. He Mr. Williams saved himself, but lost his wife. He is here in a state of phrenzy, and is confined. Several similar cases I hear of in this place.

DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF A COLORED TROOP OF BANDITTI.—The following account is copied from the St. Louis Argus of July 23:—

Depend and capture of a Colored Taoor or Banntyn.—The following account is copied from the St Louis Argus of July 23:—

Great Battle in the Indians country.—Large numbers of Indians, negroes and mongrels from Florida; have been placed upon the borders of Arkansas and Missouri. By a gentleman direct from Fort Leavesworth we learn that some 600 negroes from Florida and runaways from the Choctaws and Cherokees and from the whites, united with a few Indians and perhaps a few white men, have been gradually associated in the fastnesses west of Arkansas. Not long since they marched high up Red River, and camped for the purpose of bunting buffalo. They built a very tolerable fort with logs, surrounded with a ditch, to protect themselves against all dangers. They caught but few buffalo, and therefore to supply their wants invaded the possessions of the Choctaws and carried off cattle, poultry, grain, &c. The Choctaws followed, but finding their numbers and fortifications an overmatch, they retired and sent to Fort Gibson for the United States Dragoons. Capt. Moore, of Company D., was sent to capture them with three companies of dragoons, but after arriving on the Red River, he found their entrenchments too strong and their number too great to venture an attack. He accordingly sent to Port Towson and was reinforced with a fine company of infantry and a couple of pieces of cannon.

The cannon were shortly brought to bear upon the works, and soon made the splinters fly and the logs move so queerly, that the refugees, at a signal, rushed outside of their fortifications, and began to form upon the prairie in front of their works. Ere they fully succeeded in capturing the whole body. The conduct of the ground the proposes is represented as terrific—the dragoors conted them in all directions, and, after putting large numbers to the sword, succeeded in capturing the whole body. The conduct of the dragoons and and account of the dragoons may not be trified with. The low of the dragoons may not be trified with. The low of the dra

Attempt to ran many. The slave Lewis, belonging to Mr. Wm Barnard, of Portanguth, who was advertised as having run sawy on the 27th ultims, was restored to his owner yesterday morning. It appears from Lewis's confession, that he was enticed by the conk of the brig Menter, of Boston, Capt. Trefethen, on board, and by him secreted in the hold, where he was regularly attended to by said cook, until he was discovered by Capt. Trefethen, which was on the seventh day after its sailed from this port. Capt. T. prompily tacked ship and stood for the Capes of Virginia, for the purpose of delivering the figitive to his master; but falling in with the pilot boat San Jacinto, off the Capes, the alaye was transferred to the boat, the Capt. of which was liberally paid by Capt. T. for his safe d livery to his owner.

The Mentor loaded in Portsmooth with ship timber, and was bosned to Boston.

The Capt. of the Mentor has behaved like an konest man and a true sailer in this matter, and has given more conclusive evidence of patriotism, than many politicians and ministers of his State. Every day's experience rivets the conviction of the policy, any, absolute necessity, of enforcing the Inspection Law, passed by the last Legislature of Virginia.—Norfolk Bescon.

Curious Movement.—The Society of Friends in N. York have expelled some of their prominent members, in consequence of their being, either directly or indirectly, connected with an Abolition journal. This is explained in the Philadelphia Ledger, by the remark that many of the members are highly respectable merchants extensively engaged in Southern trade, who are determined to discountenance all 'pragmatic interference' with the legal and constitutional rights of the South! No logician like money.

the South! No logician like money.

Row is Illinoistoura.—We learn (says the Pennant) that some sixty or seventy of the citizens of Illinoistown, yesterday collected together, and proceeded to a ten pin alley, kept by Mr. Mandorville, and after a long chaise, during which Mandorville was fired at several times, succeeded in arresting him and his partner, and, after deciding that they would not tax and feather them, put them on board the farry heat and sent them to St. Louis. The crowd then returned to the ten-pin alley, which they tore up, and afterwards completely gutted the house.

Shocking Marder—We find in the Baltimore Re-publican the particulars of a brutal murder committed near that city on the 4th inst. It appears that as a man, named Barney Gallagher, and his wife, were returning from work in the field, he deliberately shot her in the breast, beat her with the gan until she was dead, and afterwards dreadfully mangled her body with a harfe.

In Milford, Conn., on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Content Smith, aged 62, wife of answel B. Smith, was run over by a cart loaded with hay, and instantly killed. In the same town, on Thursday morning the 5th inst., Mrs., Amelia Smith, aged 45, was thrown from a wagon with such force as to break her neck, and of course causing instant death.

David Pearson was killed on the 21st ult on the Columbia (Pa.) railroad. He was knocked off the east by coming in contact with the bridge near Morgan's Corner, and the whole train passed over him.

The Litchfield Enquirer states that an Irishman named Limbsley was instantly killed on the Housatonic railroad, at Newtown, on the 2nd inst. The car pas-sed diagonally across his breast, crushing him in the most shocking manurer.

Winnessegge.—The Portsmouth Journal says that this mane of one of the most beautiful sakes in the world, signifies the smale of the Gront Spirit, and that the Indian mode of pronouncing it, is WIS-NE-PE

ESSEX COUNTY.

The members of the Board of Managers of the Essex County Ant. Slavery Society are hereby notified to meet at the house of J. Kenney, No. 32, South street, Salem, on MONDAY NEXT, the 23d inst., at 21-2 oclock, P. M. to appoint the time for the next, quarterly meeting of the Society, and to fill a vacancy in the Board occasioned by the resignation of one of its members.

JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec. Danvers, Aug. 18, 1841

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Aug. 3, by Rev. G. H Black, Mr. David Conando to Miss Clarinda Casey. Aug. 5, by the same, Mr. Noah Jenkins to Mrs. Aug. 5, by the same, Mr. Noah Jenkins to Mrs. Harriet Robinson. Aug. 12, by the same, Mr. Henry Carpenter to Miss Mary Ann Frances Thompson.

DEATHS.

In Springfield, Mrs. Joanna Locke, aged 58. The deceased was found in her chamber, suspended by portions of her dress to the peats of her bedstead.

In Reading, Mr. Amos Parker, aged 73. He fell from a load of hay going into his barn, and expired instantible.

In Residing, and of hey going into his using from a load of hey going into his using instantly.

In Norwich, Ct., 7th inst., Hon. James Lanman, formerly a Senstor in Congress, and subsequently Judge of the Superior Coort of that State, 72.

In York, Mr. Andrew Grover, aged 64. His death was occasioned by falling from a loft of hay in his was occasioned by falling from a loft of hay in his

In York, Mr. Andrew Grover, aged 64. His death was occasioned by falling from a loft of hay in his barn.

At New-York, 10th inst. of a protracted liver complaint, Hon. Stephen White, 54, formerly of Salem, and it distinguished merchant.

In Winchester, And inst, Euster Alexander, Esq., 65, for more than Sorty years a member of the bar in the state of New Manupahire.

In Newmansville, E. Florida, 10th ult., Mr. George F. Olmsted, 365, iormerly of Hartford, and publisher of the Connecticut Mirros.

At Edina, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Fielding, consort of the Rov Mr. Fielding, of the Bapist Mission. Mrs. Fielding arrived here with her husband in the barque Hobart, on their way to the Nigar, their destined field of lubor. Direct-conveyance not offering immediately, they concluded to remain at Edina, and pass through the fever. She, however, was not permitted to sepland where she had hoped to inbor, and fell before she entered the field. The regret at her death had not subsided, when snoother measunger of death announced the departure of her beloved consort. Mr. Fielding survived his wife but a few days, and fell a visitin to the combined operation of the fever, and the milignant stimosphere of the season. This providence is dark and inysterious, but we would not pine; the cause is His who worketh all things after the counsels of His will.—Libera Herald, of Jan. 26:

THE ENVOY

FRESH supply of this relusby and elegant work, just received, and for sale at No. 25 Cornill.

A PRESH supply of this relusby and elegant work, just received, and for sale at No. 25 Cornill.

Price 42 conts.

HOUSE TO LET.

A BRICK dwelling House, No. 6, Nassan Court containing 2 Parlors with folding doors, Kitchen and Six Chambers—dry celler—hard and soft water—good yard, with wood-shed. Rent, \$300. Apply at No. 9, said Court.

The Fiscal Bank Bill, which had passed both Joures of Congress, has been veloced by the President.

of age.

Permit me, Sir, in conclusion, to advance a tho

plication and energy, shall so expand, that all may able to pluck fruit from the bending branches.

ig in principle, learless in action. Our cause is onward; at least it was so thought te

to slavery. The moral causes which produce that feeling are on the march, and will on until the groans of slavery are heard no more in this else happy country. Look over this world's wide page—see the rapid progress of liberal feelings—see the shackle falling from nations who have long writhed under the galling yoke of slavery. Liberty is going over the ancient temples of slavery rendered venerable alon by their antiquity, are crumbling into dust. Ancien

"Come, let us pray that come it may As come it will, for all that, That man to man, o'er all the world, May brother be for all that."

Sir, we should not despair, but thank God and take

GEO. BRADBURN disclaimed the honor of being moral harpooner which the chairman had represented him, in introducing him to the company. The harpoon had been thrown, and thrown, (strange as i

conster; a task to which we all are equal. But in order to do this, it will be necessary for rian religious body. In conclusion, he refuted the slander so often repeated, that the people of color are incapable of intellectual and moral improvement;

A gentleman from Hayti who was present, was

He adverted to the numberless expedients propos

Mr. Hiltos, stated his inability on account of ill-mealth to express his feelings, which he would other

character from the attacks of a nondescript abolition-ist, as he himself had described him. If there was any man in the ranks of old organized abolitionists, to whom, more than to any one else, he had been into whom, more than to any one and support in his debted for affectionate counsel, and support in his (Cheers.)

whole army which came out against the Midianites, remaining with us, yet will we go forward with our

SONG OF THE SLAVE. BUNG OF THE SLAVE.

Hard is the lot of him who's doom'd to toll,
Without one slender hope to sooth his pain;
Whose sweat and labor are a master's spoil,
Whose sad reward, a master's prood distain.
Wipe from thy code, Columbia, wipe the stain,
Be free as air, but yet be kind as free,
And chase foul bondage from thy southern plain
If such the right of man, by HEAVEE's decree,
O then let Afric's sons feel what it is.—To Be.
In hot meridian day of late I bied, out meridian day of late I hied, court the covert of a spreading oak In court the cover to a spreading use.

I not beneath—and thence in pity eyed.

The negro moiling at his daily yoke.

And still he plied the dail desponding stroke,

Beneath the scorching of the noon-tide sun,

Sullen and silent, or if words he spoke,

Land the score to despond the spoke. l could not hear-but ever and anon, I heard the lash, which even brutes are fain to shus I heard the lash, whirk ceen brutes are faints. The rubless driver soon was forced to yield; Tho' strong of sinew, still he could not bear. The tyrant labors of the parching field, But sought the shade to breathe a cooler air; Whilst less inhuman, but alsa! less fair, The drudging slave began to pour his song. Upon the heedless wind, and branthe deepair. He sung the negro's foul, unpitied wrong, Sad and ironical—for late he felt the throng.

' Hail Columbia, happy land, 'Hail Columbia, happy land,
Where freedom waves her golden wand,
Where equal justice reigns,
But ab! Columbia, great and free,
Has not a boon for mine and me,

O ! once I had a southing joy, The hope of other years, That free Columbia would destroy, The source of these my tears, But pining, declining, I still drag to the grave, Doomed to sigh, till I die, Pree Columbia's slave.

Hail Columbia, happy land,
Whose sons a free, a heaven-born band, Will free us soon with blows.

If freeman's freest blood were shed,
Could it be purer or more red
Than this of mine that flows? Twas freeman's whip that bro't this gore. That trickles down my breast-

But soon my bleeding will be o'er. My grave will give me rest. I will, then, until then, Abide my hard and hopeless lot-But there's room in the tomb, For Freemen too to rot. Hail Columbia, happy land,

Where those who show a fairer hand,
Enjoy swent liberty.
But from the moment of my birth,
I slave along Columbia's earth, For freedom smiles on me. Long have I pined that' years of woe, Adown life's bleeding track; And still my tears, my blood must flow, Because my band is black. Still boiling, still toiling, Beneath the burning heats of noon,

I poor slave court the grave, O, Columbia, grant the boon!

'Hail Columbia, hap

He ceased the song—and heaved another sigh,
In silent, cheerless mood—for oh! the while,
The driver's hated steps were drawing nigh, Nor song of woe, nor words, dare then beguile, The goaded sorrows of a thing so vile The goaded sorrows of a thing so vile.

Yet such the plaintive song that caught my ear,
That cold humanity may blush to smile,
When dove-eyed mercy saftly leans to hear,
And pity turns aside to shed another tear.

TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE. The procession of the United English and Irish etics in Barnsley, on Neto-Year's Day, 1841.

Air-' The Blue Bonnets over the Borders.' Wake! wake! minstrels and minstrelsy,

Stir up the soul to devotion and glory; larch! march! brethren in unity, Cloudies your banner floats peacefully o'er ye. On its folds pictured forth, Emblem of modest worth, hallow'd chief, who will long live in story; Blithely get ready them,

True and unfetter'd men, Plenty, sobriety, love! shine before ye.

Come from the loom, for to-day you will labor; Come from the anvil, though black with your toil As brother with brother, walk neighbor with neighbor

Music is floating,
Bright eyes are noting,
Crue to your holy cause, slander defying;
Bernsley will many a day
Tell of the proud array
acing her streets, while you banner is flying.

Come! where the banner of temp'rance waving, To guilt, stands a beacon—to hope shines a star. March! march! Cawthorne and Penistone,

Share with good will our innocent revelry,

Rank with the freed ones, in joy and good o

England be firm, as thine oak uprearing,
Be stern as thy thistle, O Scotland! 'gainst crime:
Thy green belov'd shamrock bring, heart-warming

And crown with thy spirit this hallowing time. Music is floating, &c. Music is floating, &c.

Blow, blow, ring loud ye trumpet tones,

Soft clarionets are swelling the chorus;

Give life to tread of the free and the noble ones,

While mercy's fair banner in beauty waves o'e On its folds pictur'd forth, &c. CHASTITY.

So dear to Heaven is saintly Chastity, That when a soul is found sincerely so, A thousand liveried angels lackey her, Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt; And in clear dream and solemn vision Tell her of things that no gross ear can hear, Till oft converse with heavenly habitants Begins to cast a beam on the outward shape, The unpolluted temple of the mind, And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence, Till all be made immortal! Mit.

THE HYMNS MY MOTHER SUNG. There are no hymns to me more sweet Than those my mother sung, When joyously around her feet Her little children clung.

The baby in its cradle slept-My mother sang the while ;— What wonder if there softly crept Across his lips a smile?

And I, a sick and languid boy-Oppressed with many pairs,
Of felt a quiet sense of joy
Come with her soothing strains

The steeling tear mine sye bedims, My heart is running o'er,— The music of a mother's hymns Shall sheer me here no more

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Observer.

rie slave Markey by Cairo.

clurday Jan. 13.—A melancho
art of Cairo marks this day's c
avity and misery of our fall

The square of this slave market is surrounded by arches which, like pillars, or a colonnade with recesses about a court, support a second story. This story consisted of a sort of platform terminated by other cells, tenanted, like those below, by slaves. Some were to be seen still higher, like monkeys, looking down as from the tops of the houses upon their fellow-prisoners beneath. On this second platform I passed a group where stood one young man with the eir of a captive prince, in attitude and with a countenance which would have made a subject for a painter. Beside him were two or three more youthful companions, perhaps his, brothers and sisters, with the like expression of silent and deep melancholy. They were some golden ornaments upon their persons, the only instances I observed of such a custom.

whence these wretched beings are transported!

The dark massive entrance into the court of this slave market is lined on each side by merchants of rarities, with their black chests containing articles mostly brought from Nubia and Abyssinis. I was directed disiliter on another occasion, in order to purchase some rare and saluable medicine brought from beyond Egypt, and at the same time of this second visit, which was only a few days after the first, there seemed already to have arrived a new set of wretched captives, and scenes atill more discussing than before met the eye of the stranger. There was a greater number of women and young girls. It is a dreadful place. In journeying up to Thebes, after this, we met with many boat loads of captives appointed to the same destination, and sometimes gangs or encampments of them on shore, presenting the same spectacles of misery and degradation.

We saw no white slaves of any kind in the mar-

presenting the same spectacles of misery and degradation.

We saw no white slaves of any kind in the market. Mr. Wilkinson has atsted the price of slaves in Egypt as follows: black slaves, boys 25 to 50 dollars; girls 40 to 50; eunuchs, 50 to 75; Abyssinian boys, 35 to 50; white boys, (Mamlooks) 100 to 250. Degraded and painful as these scenes were, we should certainly have thought it worse to witness any thing like them in England. But is there not one country in the civilized world concerning which it may be said, nomine mutate, de te fubula narratur? It would not be wonderful, after all, if barbarian Egypt should get rid of the curse and sin of slavery sooner than that country. May God in his mercy hasten the time when the power of the gospel shall have removed this evil, and no more such a thing as a slave shall be known under the whole heavens.

The Pherisce of the Printing Press.—The Pharisce of this stamp is a sleek man, who edits a newspaper. His care is never to say a word offensive the orthodox ears of his own coterie. His aim is to follow in the wake of public opinion, and utter, from the translation of the public opinion, and utter, from the translation of the public opinion.

A CHANDAN is, we suppose, a small perplosity follow in the wake of public opinion, and utter, from time to time, his oracular generalities, so that whether the course be prosperous or unsuccessful, he may seem to have predicted. If the must sometimes speak of a new measure, whose fate is doubtful with the people, no one would know whether he would favor or reject it. So equally do his arguments balcance one another. Never was prophecy more clearly impired and impersonal. He cannot himself tell what his prediction mean tuntil it is fulfilled. If Crossus crosses the Hallya, he shall destroy a greater properties of the complex of t

Coire, Scaurdey Jan. 13.—A melancholy visit to the siave mart of Cairo mark this day's experience of the depravity and misery of our fallen world. And so much has been said about the Pash's efforts and intentions to abelials slavery in his dominions, that some little description of the scene to be witnessed in the heart of his capitol will have at this ince additional interest. The market is deep with a fine additional interest. The market is deep with a fine that the trace, in the care of their squalled drivers, we passed through a dark archway into an irregular, nagred, dirty square, surrounded by cells like densien mental and the product of the scene of their squalled drivers, we passed through a dark archway into an irregular, nagred, dirty square, surrounded by cells like densien mental of the capitol with groups and alwesdrivers, men, women and childing. Most of the capitors were served to the same and control of the capitol with groups and alwesdrivers, men, women and childing most served that the solid control of the same and childing most served that are the solid control of the same and childing most served that are the solid control of the same and childing most served that are the solid control of the same and childing most served that are the solid control of the same and childing most served that are the same and control of the same and c

mobs, but the rich, deliberating, and acting in concert.

We repeat that the many always mean right, and, when enlightened, will always do right; and that the few, when contending for privilege, always mean wrong, and if permitted to act without control, will always do wrong. All exclusive privilege is a violation of common right, and all attempts to maintain it are crimes against society. The laboring classes do not seek universal pillage, but those who accuse them of it seek to maintain their own power to pillage all the rest. The pillagers are the patricians, and the plebeians. The latter seek equal rights, equal security, and would then leave all inequalities of profession to the natural inequalities of physical and moral energy.

and moral energy.

John Hniokins, of Baltimore.—We are happy to state that this individual, who has for some time filled a large place in the public eye, has been received as an Agent for the Massachusetts Temperance Society, and that his family have been removed to Boston, where their latter end wilk be better than their beginning. On his way with them from Baltimore on the first of June, Mr. H. addressed large assemblies at New York, Middletown, Hartford, (where most of the Legislature were present, Springfield and Worcester. When he arrived at Boston an inmense assembly convened at the Mariborough Chapel to receive him, and, when he arcose to speak, we are told the enthusiasm of the people beggared all description. On the next day we find him at a large county meeting in Middlesex, holding an immense audience at his wil', in perfect silence, in tears, or laughter at his sallies of wit and humor; and soon after at Concord, N. H., addressing the legislature and polished citizens of that place, with great power. On the 12th of June, we find him at Farmingham, where the anniversary of his reform was celebrated by a large number of his friends, and the 15th, the anniversary of his signing the pledge, was celebrated at Marlboro' Chapel, Boston, in a most enthusiastic meeting. Scarce a day passes in which he is not engaged in some large meeting in city or country, giving his own history, and the history of every drunkard, picturing the work and blessedness of reform, the traffic in ardent spirit in all its horrors and the certain and glorious triumphs of temperance.

destruction, that they may bless us and our chidren.—Am, Tem. Union.

U. S. Bank, zs Nicholas Biddle. On Tuesday, the counsel in the case of the United States Bank against Nicholas Biddle, Messrs. Rawle, T. I. Wharberton, and F. W. Hubbell, flied theirdeclaration, setting forth the amount of damages which they claim a \$1,000,000. They also entered a rule on the defendant, Biddle, to plend in eight days or judgment. The counsel for the defendant are Josiah Randall, Esq. G. M. Delles Esq. and W. M. Merdilb. Esq. G.

M. Deltas, Esq., and W. M. Mercellin, Esq.

And Still Another! William M. Ball, cashier of the
branch bank of the State Bank of Arkansas, at Fayeigilia, recently absconded to Texas, leaving the bank
minus some \$64,000. Ball was one of the most promisch politicians in the western part of the State.
He was the regularly nominated candidate of his party for Judge of the Supreme Court, and was once or
twice run for the United States Senate.

Masquite Bites. A correspondent of the N Y. Commercial Advertiser recommends the following solution as a cure for musquito bites:
Dissolve sal soda (bleaching powder) in water—and with the tip of your finger apply it to the bite, letting it dry—the cure is complete. A tea-spoon full of the solution is sufficient for hundreds of bites. If you are suffering from the agony of sores and blotches, you will be instantly relieved by the application.

The Spanish brig Beatriz arrived at this port lately from Porto Rico, with a cargo consisting of 124 blids. molasses, 152 bble. sugar, and six pipes of old run. The sugar and molasses sold, and sold well; the rum, however, could not command a price. It was at length offered at one shilling per gallon, in bond, which it could not obtain. An offer of it was then made for the ryment of the duty on it, at which it was refused in the Halifax market, and yesterday the Beatriz saided from this port, taking back to the West Indies the six pipes of rum which she had brought into this temperance place.—Helifex (N S) Heradd.

Bad Nails. A correspondent of the Boston Times states that the numerous accidents which have lately happened by the falling of stages around buildings, take place in almost all cases from the use of poor nails, which have lately been manufactured from worthless iron. They are as brittle as a pipe-stem, and can easily be broken with the fingers. They are known among the dealers and manufacturers as paddle nails.

Rare Magnanimity. An individual, who had been appointed Commissary of the Second Municipality of New-Or-cans, declined the appointment, for the reason that the person whom he was appointed to supercede had a family, and depended solely on the emoluments of office for their support. His declination was accepted, and the former incumbent re-appointed. This is a rar instance of massaniniv in office.

On the Columbia rail-road, on Thursday night, a truck struck the bottom of one of the cars, and break-ing it out, ten or twelve persons went through. For-tunately, just at the moment of their going through, the coupling claim attaching the car to the locomo-tive, broke, bringing the car to a dead halt, and pro-venting a horrible result.

The business of butchering dogs is carried on axtensively in New-York. One hundred and sixty were killed last week, and one hundred and torty-eight the week previous, which added to the number before reported, makes the sum total of nine hundred and tockee dogs which have been slain since the commencement of the war:

Crime in New-Orleans. During the year endings 11th of May last, no less than 485 commitments for various political offences took place at the Recorder's Court of the Second Municipality of New-Orleans The report of the week ending July 18, shows 179 commitments. What amount of commitments took place in the First Municipality of that city is not stated.

An Odd Calculation. An English paper states that the owner of an ambulating menagerin lately calculated that, if all the ferocious animals which are nounfined in Europe were let loose in an immense forest, it would contain 225 lious, 239 ligers, 312 leopards, 270 panthers, 67 elephants, 10 rhinocaroses, 2700 wolves, 78 rattlesnakes, 216 box constrictors, 1040 hy-

A Wagon laden with Gold. A French paper says that on the 27th of April, a covered wagon passed through Rennes, leaded with four millions in gold, being a consignment from Hayi for indemnity to the former planters—It is said that in this sum, which is almost exclusively composed of foreign coin, there is a pretty considerable number of French gold pieces of the reign of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.

Lord Astley, before he charged, at the battle of Edgehill, made this short prayer: 'O Lord, thou knowsat how busy I must be this day. If I forget thee, do not thou forget me.

There were certainly, says Hume, much longer prayers said in the parisimentary army; but I doubt if there was so good a one.

To House-keepers. The following recipe is just in time—read it, and then see if it is true:

Let a bunch of leeks soak four, five, or six days in a pail-full of water, and wash your pictures, or any other piece of furniture with it. The flies will never come near any thing so washed.—Bost. Times. Only one-tenth of the human body is solid matter. A dead bady weighing 120 lbs. was dried in the oven till all moisture was expelled, and its weight was reduced to 12 lbs. Egyptian mummies are bodies thoroughly dried; they usually weigh about 7 lbs.

Death. Mr. Luther Lincoln, a respectable colored ed man, died suddenly at Taunton, on Thursday. In the course of the foreneon, a man went into the field to catch a horse, and found Lincoln lying on his face dead.

Lightniag.—In the year 1840, twenty-three persons were killed by lightning in the State of Massachusette; and within the same State, sixty-fee buildings were struck, and twenty-five of them burned to the ground.

The steamboat Athenian was burnt in the Mississippi about 25 miles above the Balize, on the 19th ult. every thing on board was lost; the officers, crow, and passengere barely escaped with their lives, losing all their clothing, except what they had on.

Among the new paintings that have been lately ad ad to the National Gallery, is one by Raphael, which as been valued at five thousand guineus. Sydney H. Little, a State Senator in Illinois, was thrown from his carriage on the 10th uit, and killed. He was a native of Connecticut.

He was a salve of Communication.

Death of Methins, It is stated by the Highland Messenger, that Matthiat, the impostor, died in North Carolina, in July 1840. His age was about 60 years.

The Sabbath School Singi

TO ANTI-SLAVERY PRINTERS.
COLORED Pressman, (one who professes to be well qualified) is in want of an immediate situation. Please apply to WILLIAM C. NELL 25 bill.

Heresy of a Human Priesthood.

A SERIES of letters, showing that the common recognized distinction between clergy and is has no fluaddation in the New Testament. By R. Beverly, of England, For sale at 25, Corni. Price 25 cepts.

Price 25 cents.

The South-Boston Unitarian Ordination.

The Day Published,

The Fairchild, Driver and Dunham, together with remarks upon that report and sermon in the Rost Courier and other papers. Also the correspondent between Messer, Fairchild and Lathrop, 2 letters for Rev. Mr. Driver, of S. Boston of original matter, connect with the S. Boston Unitarian ordination, and meat the other communications which have been publised in relation to the same subject. As the publishing is deepl interested in this matter, we have hought that the community ge, erally would be graded to the same subject. As the publishing is deepl interested in this matter, we have headed to the same subject of the condended and permanent form, all the most important communications which have appeared in different paper (AXTON & PERCE, 120 1.0 W. munications which have appeared in different papers

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

Wild Flowers, CULLED ON CULLED from early youth. By a Lady. For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. FRENCH'S PENMANSHIP.

A NEW System of Practical Penmanship, four ed on scientific movements, together with it art of Pen-making explained. By James Frenc Teacher of Penmanship, 109 Washington street Just published by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

HOUR AND THE MAN.

LADIES' and GENT'S TRAVELLING ARTI CLES. An extensive and well selected assort ment of articles accessing for comfort and conveni-ence in travelling, at low prices—at JORDAN'S, No 2 Milk st.

THE VESTRY SINGING BOOK BEING a selection of the most popular and app of Tungs and Hymns now extant. Desi for excial and religious meetings, family devo Singing Schools, &c. Compiled by Ass Fitz and

From the Rev. John Dowling, Paster of the Pine Church, Providence, R. I.

MESSES. SAXTON & PERCE, -I have and most of them have long been familiar to the pion and devotional of this land. I am not sufficiently as quainted with the science of ausic to express an opin ion of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the tunes, but lighly apprive of the rule you have adopted, of selecting old and well known sirs I am decidedly of the opinion, that, however man pew tunes may be introduced into the public worship of God, in the sanctuary, no tune should be brough into the conference room, till it is an o.t. time.

J. DOWLING

undred clergymen and religious papers. Saxron & Prince, publishers, 133 1-2 Washingto

Street.

Copies furnished gratis to clorgymen and others for examination. July 16. 3tis

Two Volumes now published-Price only \$2 per Volume.

TWO HUNDRED PICTORIAL ILLUSTRA.

TIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEWS IN
THE HOLY LAND, together with many of the remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Teatuments; representing Sacred Historical events, copied
from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters. The Landscape Scanes made from original
aketches taken on the spot, with interesting letterpress descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings, and of numerous postages connected with the
History, Geography, Natural History, and Antiquites of the Sacred Scriptures; compiled principally
from the notes of the Losnow Pictorial History,
Second series. This day published by SAXTON &
PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Weshington-street.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Vicus in

PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Weshington-street.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Views in the Holy Land. Second series.

When the first series of these 'illustrations' appeared, we felt constrained, from a cursory glance at them, to recommend them to attention. Nor are we yet convinced that the 'recommendation was premature. Some of our brother editors have spoken of them disparagingly, and not without reason. But with egazel justice might we speak lightly of every volume ever prepared by human skill. No work of man is perfect. So far as we know, there is no evidence of ill design in the compiler of these illustrations—nor has be dealt unfairly with other suthors, or with his purchasers or readers. And if he has been less judicious in his selection of subjects and pictures than he might have been, in the opinion of his critice, yet he stands in no very singular predicament. Who is he that never fails in judgment? Our opinion of the stility of this mode of diffusing knowledge of the Bible is unchanged. A multifude of readers will be affected by the 'pictorial illustrations' to volumes that contain a vast amount of biblical information, hitherto accessible only to a very limited class in the community; and they will gain much knowledge of scripture that had otherwas been hidden from them furever. We have looked over this 'ssecind series' with great interest, and a strong conviction that it will contain of infidels. We could wish that the 'second series' that it was a town of the land.

June 35.

Hymn Book, published by the America & School Union. Together with several other in Hymns and Tancer, not before published by Hymns and Edward Fitz and E. B. Dearth rn.

Just published by SAXTON & PEIRCE.

BOARD,
J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRAN
PLACE—Gentlemen desirons of Bont, in most pleasant and contral situations in a
especially livited to call as above. TRANSIENT BOARDERS will DOLLAR per day.

ids, &c.

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OL. XI

FUGE

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od impressio ored. He it auks and pro-posity. And posity. And other subject orant subject resolation in anner in whi ubject. I clid ditors, partic rould give pur Your f

From the

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Boarding House,

GEORGE TOLLIVER would respectfully at
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Boston, June 18, 1841.

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