



SELECTIONS.

Murderous Spirit of Slavery!

Extract from a speech delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, June 15, 1841, by Mr. Rayner of North Carolina. We are frequently told that these abolitionists, who are deluded, are a respectable class, and con-

free cultivators of the soil, who labor for themselves, with sensations which 'A Whig' can never feel.

I have, as a legislator, borne my part in sustaining the judiciary, education, and internal improvements; measured for the rich and the poor, and which shed wealth and independence and honor upon the whole people. I have not sought the favor of those in power, nor looked to the swelling glare of popular favor or indignation. I have stood by my country in times of some danger, and her faith and honor have not been tarnished in my hands, nor have I meanly shrunk from the discharge of my duty, fearing the loss of popularity.

Another Letter from the Clerical Man-Thief, Elder Davis.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1841. 'COL. A. JAMES—DEAR BROTHER—As I promised in my letter, I proceed to give you a further detail of my travels and doings while in the East and North. If I recollect correctly, I wrote you from Boston, giving you an account of my tour over to Maine, and my discussion on abolition in Portland, &c. Since then, I proceeded at the request of Professor Maginnis and others, to Hamilton, in the northern part of New-York, where, at their request, I delivered an address on the subject of slavery as it is in the South, abolition, &c.

From the Lynn Record.

The Anniversary of West India Emancipation. Was celebrated on Sunday evening last in Boston, at the Marlboro' Chapel, by a splendid meeting, at which Francis Jackson, President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, presided. Rev. Mr. Himes presided the meeting with prayer, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Ellis Gray Loring, and Wendell Phillips addressed the meeting. The chapel was filled with intelligent and attentive hearers. Profound attention and a high degree of interest were kept up from beginning to end, from 7-1/2 till 10 o'clock.

From the Lynn Record.

Whatever he gains, must be by dint of argument. This he possesses in an eminent degree. But few lawyers command greater powers of reasoning. He always speaks to the point, and his reasoning is always clear, forcible and convincing. Besides, he is careful to be on the side of the oppressed. Thus armed, he goes forth like David with his sling, and woe to the wicked Goliath who falls in his way. No man knows his own weapons, or how to use them, better than he. At this meeting, he was unusually happy. We never knew him do so well. He turned the subject of slavery round and round, viewed it on all sides, and exposed and expounded every part to the satisfaction of all. He spoke a little short of an hour; but in that small compass, suggested more profitable hints, imparted more useful knowledge, and threw out more light on the subject, than is gathered in a day during the whole sitting of a Convention. Of course, we could not do justice by any attempt to give even a sketch of his speech. It was adapted to animate the desponding, and to inspire every abolitionist with certainty of success.

From the Lynn Record.

Mr. L. said, it had been objected, that all talk of the worth on the subject of slavery was idle. We could do nothing, Massachusetts could not abolish slavery in South Carolina, and to talk on the subject, at a distance from the evil, was of no avail. But he said, talking, enlightening public sentiment, would accomplish the object. How is it in temperance? We do not go into the distilleries to reason against it; on the subject of immorality, we do not go to a brothel to speak against it. Nor is it necessary to go where slavery exists. Make the thing odious, operate through public sentiment. Let the slaveholder see, and realize the truth, that it is unjust, dishonorable and mean, in the extreme, to enslave human beings, and extort labor without pay, and that the whole community know this, and consider him more mean than a horse-thief, and he could not go forth in that community; he would not look a man in the face; he could not hold up his head.

My Dear Friend:

Allow me to hope that there will be room this week in the Liberator, for the excellent close of the sermon I send you, written by William H. Furness, of Philadelphia. The occasion was the national Harrietist fast. It has been printed, but not published, and has, as might have been anticipated, occasioned trouble in the church of the writer; a number of his parishioners having actually left it. I am greatly gratified by the tone and spirit of these remarks.

Sermon of W. H. Furness.

My Dear Friend: Allow me to hope that there will be room this week in the Liberator, for the excellent close of the sermon I send you, written by William H. Furness, of Philadelphia. The occasion was the national Harrietist fast. It has been printed, but not published, and has, as might have been anticipated, occasioned trouble in the church of the writer; a number of his parishioners having actually left it. I am greatly gratified by the tone and spirit of these remarks.

But you ask, how can slavery be abolished?

What way of deliverance is there from this terrible evil? My friends, where there is a will, there is a way. It is not a method or scheme of emancipation that is needed, but an honest and fervent disposition to break every yoke. They who are pleading for the slave propose no plan of abolition. If they did, they might well be accused of improper interference. They aim only to assert the principle of freedom and justice. They wish to make that principle to be acknowledged, not coldly as a mere speculation, nor merely in the abstract, but received and cherished as a living sentiment, a feeling, a deep, burning feeling. They wish to break those invisible chains of custom and worldliness which bind down the moral will, and fetter the moral power of the land. Until this is done, nothing can be done. No way of deliverance will be visible, even though it should shine before our eyes, and be thrown open directly at our feet.

Coming up nobly to the Work!

The following important and uncompromising resolutions were recently adopted by the Hardwick (Vermont) Baptist Association: Resolved, That American slavery is sinful in all possible circumstances, and that the Christian ingenuity and ingenuity of our countrymen, who have endeavored to evade the obligations of the Bible, and to separate from slavery, every where exclude those who are guilty of them from the pale of the Christian church.

From the Dover Morning Star.

Resolved, That while we intend to diminish nothing from our missionary contributions, but rather increase them, we view the doings of the late Triennial Convention at Baltimore, touching this subject, to be a base compromise with this monstrous sin—a shameful bowing down to the 'dark spirit of Slavery'—an offering of human sacrifices to this bloody Moloch, this devourer of bodies and souls—against which we solemnly protest as Baptists, as Christians, and as human beings.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Reverend Edmund Worth, brother in denomination and loving fellowship with the 'Reverend Felix, whose letters we publish below, published the first of the two in his Baptist Register with the following flaming anti-slavery comment, viz: 'Letter from Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis from Boston wrote the following letter while he was in Georgia, to a friend in his own State.' His comment on the second was—'Hear both sides.' Reverend brother Worth is a new organization abolitionist. He lifted up his awful solemn testimony against the Herald of Freedom, and his withdrawal his momentous countenance from it. And these are his comments on the diabolical letters of his brother Davis—to which he gives circulation among his Baptist readers. These contain all the facts, and are as follows: 'I am glad that you are all here as safe as for the crushed above, and for humanity under foot.'

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

A friend has handed us a number of the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, containing two long controversial articles on the 'negro law of '33'; the one signed 'A Whig,' understood to be Wickliffe, the other in the legislature, last winter, of the repeal of the law, and the other from C. M. Clay, his eloquent and powerful speech, in which he has shown the abolitionists of the present day; in their own and only, regardless of the human suffering which they are causing by their course, but the inevitable tendency of their measures is to overthrow the government, and thereby extinguish forever the hopes of freedom throughout the world.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

But, you will say, why agitate this subject here? Here in this part of the country are no slaves. I answer, and thank God. Still, the influence of slavery is here. It has quenched the generous glow of freedom at the North. It has weakened and blinded our sense of justice. It has so mournfully biased the general mind, that every thing in favor of oppression is eagerly listened to; while they who have labored to awaken the nation to this great and ruinous wrong, are covered with reproaches, and exposed to all sorts of opposition, although they may be the wisest and best of the land. Say you, we are to have nothing to do with this subject? And what is it, pray, that admits and guards the right of property in human flesh? Is it not the guaranty of that civil constitution which we uphold? Has our commerce, the supply of our common wants, nothing to do with slave labor? How many men are there this day assembled in our churches, who if they were led to take their residence at the South, would hesitate to buy men, and women, and children, or take this human property in payment of a debt? It is said, over and over again, that northern men, when they become possessed of slaves, are the most cruel masters. Do not these things show, that although there are no slaves here, the spirit, and power, and influence of slavery prevail? Verily, we at the North are guilty concerning our poor brethren, who are in vain, my brethren, to dispute it. We the spirit of justice, and mercy is wanting here. We have no settled and controlling principles of humanity; no loyal, unswerving devotion to the rights of man; and it does, indeed, become us to humble ourselves this day, before God. Good impulses may abound, and the mercy that costs nothing may be common; but an enlightened and all-controlling sentiment of right—a hunger and thirst after righteousness—readiness to sacrifice one's darling pleasures, to incur trouble, care, loss, and danger, for the sake of serving the friendless, flattered, and wealthy of the people, for selfish purposes, whilst the bed of man under the poor, and the bread of life to the mouths of crying infants. I have not addressed you on a narrow land—pride of the desolation of our country. On the contrary, I have witnessed the change in the late freeholders, and the independence of those who toil for another, to those

From the Northampton Courier.

Mr. Editor:—In an extract from Mr. Clay's remarks upon the Loan bill, published in your last, he says, 'For twenty or thirty years, neither he nor his wife had owed any man a dollar.' I believe Mr. Clay to be a frank, open-hearted man, who would scorn to knowingly tell a falsehood. Still, I must think him in the present instance very much mistaken. He owns a plantation near Lexington, Ky., which he carries on with the labor of about fifty slaves. He has kept this number at work for the past twenty, and perhaps forty years, and has not paid them their wages. Estimating the labor of each hand to be worth \$100 per annum, that of the whole would be \$5,000. This in twenty years, would be \$100,000. I have not computed the annual interest, but presume it amounts to about \$100,000. Here then we have two hundred thousand dollars, due from Henry Clay to his laborers for their services during the last twenty years. Of the amount of Mr. Clay's property, I cannot give a very accurate estimate. A neighbor of mine, who called upon him some time since, says he has a large and beautiful woodland pasture, and a very valuable stock of cattle. He also holds by a title, I should not consider very good, fifty men and women. I should doubt whether all his property, real and personal, would sell in these hard times, for \$300,000. If not, then Mr. Clay owes his laborers, for their services the past twenty years, more than he is worth. And with all my respect for his talents and patriotism, I must think him the wrong one to say, 'He owes no man a dollar.'

From the Northampton Courier.

Henry Clay a Debtor! Mr. Editor:—In an extract from Mr. Clay's remarks upon the Loan bill, published in your last, he says, 'For twenty or thirty years, neither he nor his wife had owed any man a dollar.' I believe Mr. Clay to be a frank, open-hearted man, who would scorn to knowingly tell a falsehood. Still, I must think him in the present instance very much mistaken. He owns a plantation near Lexington, Ky., which he carries on with the labor of about fifty slaves. He has kept this number at work for the past twenty, and perhaps forty years, and has not paid them their wages. Estimating the labor of each hand to be worth \$100 per annum, that of the whole would be \$5,000. This in twenty years, would be \$100,000. I have not computed the annual interest, but presume it amounts to about \$100,000. Here then we have two hundred thousand dollars, due from Henry Clay to his laborers for their services during the last twenty years. Of the amount of Mr. Clay's property, I cannot give a very accurate estimate. A neighbor of mine, who called upon him some time since, says he has a large and beautiful woodland pasture, and a very valuable stock of cattle. He also holds by a title, I should not consider very good, fifty men and women. I should doubt whether all his property, real and personal, would sell in these hard times, for \$300,000. If not, then Mr. Clay owes his laborers, for their services the past twenty years, more than he is worth. And with all my respect for his talents and patriotism, I must think him the wrong one to say, 'He owes no man a dollar.'

From the Herald of Freedom.

Reverend Edmund Worth, brother in denomination and loving fellowship with the 'Reverend Felix, whose letters we publish below, published the first of the two in his Baptist Register with the following flaming anti-slavery comment, viz: 'Letter from Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis from Boston wrote the following letter while he was in Georgia, to a friend in his own State.' His comment on the second was—'Hear both sides.' Reverend brother Worth is a new organization abolitionist. He lifted up his awful solemn testimony against the Herald of Freedom, and his withdrawal his momentous countenance from it. And these are his comments on the diabolical letters of his brother Davis—to which he gives circulation among his Baptist readers. These contain all the facts, and are as follows: 'I am glad that you are all here as safe as for the crushed above, and for humanity under foot.'

From the Herald of Freedom.

Two men were recently arrested on the Mississippi, who gave their names as Thompson and Wells, charged with an attempt to sell a free negro. They were taken to Louisville and convicted.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. A friend has handed us a number of the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, containing two long controversial articles on the 'negro law of '33'; the one signed 'A Whig,' understood to be Wickliffe, the other in the legislature, last winter, of the repeal of the law, and the other from C. M. Clay, his eloquent and powerful speech, in which he has shown the abolitionists of the present day; in their own and only, regardless of the human suffering which they are causing by their course, but the inevitable tendency of their measures is to overthrow the government, and thereby extinguish forever the hopes of freedom throughout the world.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. A friend has handed us a number of the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, containing two long controversial articles on the 'negro law of '33'; the one signed 'A Whig,' understood to be Wickliffe, the other in the legislature, last winter, of the repeal of the law, and the other from C. M. Clay, his eloquent and powerful speech, in which he has shown the abolitionists of the present day; in their own and only, regardless of the human suffering which they are causing by their course, but the inevitable tendency of their measures is to overthrow the government, and thereby extinguish forever the hopes of freedom throughout the world.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. A friend has handed us a number of the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, containing two long controversial articles on the 'negro law of '33'; the one signed 'A Whig,' understood to be Wickliffe, the other in the legislature, last winter, of the repeal of the law, and the other from C. M. Clay, his eloquent and powerful speech, in which he has shown the abolitionists of the present day; in their own and only, regardless of the human suffering which they are causing by their course, but the inevitable tendency of their measures is to overthrow the government, and thereby extinguish forever the hopes of freedom throughout the world.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. A friend has handed us a number of the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, containing two long controversial articles on the 'negro law of '33'; the one signed 'A Whig,' understood to be Wickliffe, the other in the legislature, last winter, of the repeal of the law, and the other from C. M. Clay, his eloquent and powerful speech, in which he has shown the abolitionists of the present day; in their own and only, regardless of the human suffering which they are causing by their course, but the inevitable tendency of their measures is to overthrow the government, and thereby extinguish forever the hopes of freedom throughout the world.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. A friend has handed us a number of the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, containing two long controversial articles on the 'negro law of '33'; the one signed 'A Whig,' understood to be Wickliffe, the other in the legislature, last winter, of the repeal of the law, and the other from C. M. Clay, his eloquent and powerful speech, in which he has shown the abolitionists of the present day; in their own and only, regardless of the human suffering which they are causing by their course, but the inevitable tendency of their measures is to overthrow the government, and thereby extinguish forever the hopes of freedom throughout the world.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. A friend has handed us a number of the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, containing two long controversial articles on the 'negro law of '33'; the one signed 'A Whig,' understood to be Wickliffe, the other in the legislature, last winter, of the repeal of the law, and the other from C. M. Clay, his eloquent and powerful speech, in which he has shown the abolitionists of the present day; in their own and only, regardless of the human suffering which they are causing by their course, but the inevitable tendency of their measures is to overthrow the government, and thereby extinguish forever the hopes of freedom throughout the world.



WHOLE NUMBERS, 554. I now think he never had it in his mind to refuse to read the notice...

Society, which I think I should not have taken in his place. If he has not succeeded in the measure of your wishes and his own, in all that he has undertaken...

The following communication has been received, since the editor of the Liberator left Boston, to attend the meeting at Nantucket.

Abby Kelley in Ashburham. Ashburham, Aug. 6th, 1841. FRIEND GARRISON: I with pleasure say to you, that Abby Kelley gave a very interesting lecture on slavery in this town last Sunday evening...

Anti-Slavery in Abington. Abington, Aug. 1st, 1841. DR. GARRISON: We have had two lectures on slavery in this town by your friend Parker Pillsbury of N. H. He has made quite a flutter among our pro-slavery churches...

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT. Amount of receipts into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in June and July. From North Dartmouth, weekly contribution, \$3.00...

NOTICES. TO A BENEVOLENT PUBLIC. There is in this city, a church, composed of about one hundred and thirty members, known in their Act of Incorporation, by the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church...

Mr. Pillsbury. The gentleman mistakes the character of those who have advocated these resolutions. We have been church members, till a sense of duty compelled us to take the course now recommended to us.

Brother Pillsbury in Danvers. Danvers, Aug. 8, 1841. THE smoke and dust of the Pillsbury crusade are not fully cleared off yet. I wish to say one word about this moral hurricane...

Brother Garrison: The smoke and dust of the Pillsbury crusade are not fully cleared off yet. I wish to say one word about this moral hurricane, although it may save a little of the work-shop.

Court Calendar. [Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] Wednesday, August 11. HARRIS CORPUS CASE.—A negro boy about 10 or 12 years of age was yesterday forenoon brought up on a writ of Habeas Corpus...

STATE MEETING. The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Milbury, Worcester County, South District, on Tuesday, August 17, which, it is hoped, will be fully attended...

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR. The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Millbury on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th of August...

INVITATION CARD. The Millbury abolitionists are gratified to receive to their plan of local unity, all those friends of the slave who may attend the State semi-annual and County anti-slavery meetings...

COLLATION. A collation in welcome of those of our anti-slavery friends who have recently returned from Hayti and Europe, will be given by the Millbury Women's A. S. Society on Wednesday evening, Aug. 18...

BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Communications for the Secretary may be left at 25 Cornhill, or 32 Washington-Street. Donations received by the Treasurer, J. SOUTH WICK, 14 Blackstone-Street, or the Secretary, CHESTNUT STREET, near Braham's Baths.

EMIGRATION TO JAMAICA. THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent under the Immigration Act of the Island of Jamaica, hereby gives notice, that he will provide with a free passage to Jamaica, such persons as may be disposed to avail themselves of the advantages offered by emigrating to that island...

National Reform Convention. 'Know ye not who would be free, Themselves must strike the blow!' COLORED AMERICANS: The time is fast approaching, it will soon be at hand, when the friends of reform, of outraged humanity, should convene at the important Convention of the American Reform Board of disfranchised commissioners...

Hide the Outcast. At the late annual meeting of the Haverhill A. S. Society, it was Voted, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed, whose duty it shall be to advise and assist fugitives from slavery, or any persons claimed as such; that this Committee be authorized and requested to correspond with committees for the same purpose in other places...

Treatment of Colored Citizens. At a meeting of the Cambridgeport Anti-Slavery Society, held Thursday evening, June 17, the following preamble and resolution were adopted: Whereas, it having been stated to this Society, that a gross outrage has lately been committed upon the personal feelings, and the inalienable and constitutional rights of a highly respectable colored lady and gentleman of Boston, by the driver of a Cambridge omnibus, who rudely refused to allow them to ride as passengers from Cambridgeport to Boston...

Distressing Rail Road Accident. David Pearson, an agent of one of the transportation lines, was instantly killed last evening at the bridge at Lancaster. He was sitting on the top of a car, and as the train was passing under the bridge, was struck on the head by one of the cross-timbers. The deceased had a wife and family at Lancaster.—Pall Times. Dreadful Falling Off. They say that at Lechmere Point, a thriving suburb of Boston, there is a store which heretofore has sold about \$200 worth of spirituous liquors have been sold annually, and that the sales in the same store for the first half of this year, amount to only \$50; and that there is no other cause for this dreadful falling off, but a great temperance reform which has taken place in the village.

TO CARE THE WHOOPING-COUGH. Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a pint of water, and in grains of cochineal finely powdered—sweeten this with sugar. Give an infant the 4th part, of a table spoonful four times a day. To a child two or three years old, half a spoonful; and to a child four years and upwards, a table spoonful.—Newark Gazette. Grocery on a large scale. Nicholas Biddle, it is said, has a monopoly on his firm on the banks of the Schuylkill, which cost him one hundred thousand dollars. The finest of all European grapes are produced there every month in the year.

POETRY.

SONG OF JOHN HAWKINS AND HIS COMPANIONS.

BY W. D. TAPPAN.

Hurrah! hurrah! we've burst the chain: O God! how long it bound us!

WATCHWORDS.

We are living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time;

AN ODE.

Composed for the celebration held in Fall River, the 1st day of August, 1853, in commemoration of the emancipation of the slaves in the British West India Islands.

Sank was the negro's eye With grief for his freedom lost, And the tears rolled down his care-worn cheek,

SYMPATHY.

How sweet the tear that gently falls From manhood's sturdy cheek,

MISCELLANY.

N. E. Golden Rule Association.

The second annual meeting of this meritorious Association was held in Hall No. 1, Marlboro' Chapel, Boston, 27th May, 1841, for the transaction of business.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

The formation of the various reformatory associations of the day, notwithstanding we may gladly hail their appearance, must be looked upon with a feeling of sadness, as furnishing so many proofs of the spurious character of American Christianity.

There is a feature in this enterprise, which gives me cause for shame—that it should be obliged to look for its main support to woman. Where is man? In Christ Jesus, we are told, there is neither male nor female; yet here is a cause pure and holy, and every description of support, nearly the whole must be derived from the female sex.

God bless the Golden Rule Association! Notwithstanding the obloquy which is attempted to be cast upon it, it is raising the veil which conceals the hideous deformity of the nation, and exposing it to the gaze of the world; and, though that veil is not yet half lifted, it has exposed all around us, corruption which cannot be contemplated without a shudder.

The resolution which I have read, asserts as its first proposition, 'that the cause of moral reform is one in which all who are pure in heart must instinctively find a deep interest.'

The next proposition in the resolution is, 'that those who assail it, (moral reform,) or stand aloof from it, give evidence that they are strangers to virtue.'

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

them full in the face—the clergy stand with cloths, State, having become free by the laws of France which he landed in that country.

I would not, in these remarks, be understood to censure all clergymen: there are some exceptions—some who do their duty,—and I am sure that they will not suppose, that my remarks are levelled at them.

The last proposition in the resolution is, 'that the American people, in annulling by their impious slave system, the marriage institution among three millions of their number, and consigning them to a state of universal licentiousness and brutal pollution, do so in the possession of a reason, or spirit of profriggity, scarcely surpassed by the abandoned inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah.'

I warn the friends of moral reform, that in this enterprise, they must expect no support from the wealthy, the influential, the respectable, the proud—they will rather receive their sneers.

There is a feature in this enterprise, which gives me cause for shame—that it should be obliged to look for its main support to woman. Where is man? In Christ Jesus, we are told, there is neither male nor female; yet here is a cause pure and holy, and every description of support, nearly the whole must be derived from the female sex.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

Resolved, That the cause of moral reform, in this impure age and country, is one in which all who are true to heart must instinctively find a duty in it.

State, having become free by the laws of France which he landed in that country. We tell the Virginians to keep cool; if they would overthrow that principal of law whereby all the free portion of the world guards the liberty of its citizens, they have much work on their hands.

Referring to the recent elections in England, the London correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says—

I will now revert to the elections merely to state, that never within the memory of man, has such bribery taken place, as upon this occasion. Any thing more bold, daring, and reckless, cannot well be imagined.

Several ministers, who will perceive, have lost their seats, at which the organs of the opposition point with no ordinary degree of exultation. The ousting of Mr. O'Connell, from the city of Dublin, appears to give them more than usual glee and delight; but having carefully watched that election, I have no hesitation at all in saying, that a more nefarious transaction never existed than the mode in which the arrangements were made by the sheriff for taking the votes of the electors.

Fellow-Citizens and Irishmen.—The enemies of Ireland—the base Orange faction—have triumphed; they have carried their ends by the basest bribery and corruption; but, blessed be God, their triumph has given a greater impulse to the darling object of my life—reform. Be not daunted, my friends; a petition will assail the exterminators of yourselves and your holy and sacred religion.

Truly Sublime.—Pleasure is but a shadow; wealth is vanity; and power a pageant; but KNOWLEDGE is extatic in enjoyment—perennial in frame—unlimited in space; and infinite in duration.

Speed.—The Express run by the N. Y. Sun from Boston to New York on Saturday before last, with the new from the Steamship Caledonia, accomplished the object in ten hours and 16 minutes, being a distance of 247 miles.

Anti-Bank Meeting in New York.—The great national bank meeting in front of the New York City Hall, last Friday evening, is said to have composed some 5 or 6000 of the late Administration party.

Jeffries, the celebrated British Reviewer, once remarked that it was his firm belief, that if a premium of a hundred thousand dollars were offered for the best translation of a Greek Bible, it would be taken by a Yankee, who, till the offer was made, had never seen a word of Greek in his life; that he would commence learning the language immediately, to qualify himself for the great undertaking, and would finish the whole work quicker than any other person, and bear off the premium.

Free Exhibitions of Works of Art in England.—The result of the great experiment of admitting the public to the annual holiday to the British Museum, has proved very satisfactory. Sir Henry Ellis states, that from 15,000 to 22,000 persons have passed through the rooms in a single day, without any accident or mischief.

The Widow of Charles Fox.—Monday was the birthday of the Hon. Mrs. Fox, which she celebrated in the most happy manner. This lady has reached her 96th year, and is in very good health, frequently entertaining select parties of her friends at her hospitable table at St. Ann's Hill.—ibid.

Arms for Females.—It is stated that in the small town of Redditch, in the county of Worcester, England, there are upwards of 70,000 needles manufactured every week.

A Challenge for Cincinnati.—Mr. Squire Newbury, of this city, is now the owner of a monster of the swine species, which weighs no less than thirteen hundred and sixty pounds.—Commercial Ad.

The American Colonization Society.—The receipts of the Society for the 30th of January last, amount to \$15,751; being an increase of more than \$6,000 upon the receipts of the same period in 1840.

One hundred tons of hay on 37 acres of land have been cut in Charlestown this year, by two enterprising farmers.

The St. Catherine's Journal states, that Dr. Wolford Nelson, one of the proscribed patriots, has returned to Canada, and is now with his family at St. Denis.

NON-RESISTANCE.

Divine and Human Legislation.

'Be ye perfect as your Father which is in heaven is perfect,' were the words of Him who spake as never man spake before. 'It is enough,' said he also, 'for the disciple to be as his Lord.' And it is enough, we would think, for man to be as his Creator. But man is too wise and prudent to imitate Deity too closely, lest his safety or comfort should be compromised.

Referring to the recent elections in England, the London correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says—

I will now revert to the elections merely to state, that never within the memory of man, has such bribery taken place, as upon this occasion. Any thing more bold, daring, and reckless, cannot well be imagined.

Fellow-Citizens and Irishmen.—The enemies of Ireland—the base Orange faction—have triumphed; they have carried their ends by the basest bribery and corruption; but, blessed be God, their triumph has given a greater impulse to the darling object of my life—reform.

Truly Sublime.—Pleasure is but a shadow; wealth is vanity; and power a pageant; but KNOWLEDGE is extatic in enjoyment—perennial in frame—unlimited in space; and infinite in duration.

Speed.—The Express run by the N. Y. Sun from Boston to New York on Saturday before last, with the new from the Steamship Caledonia, accomplished the object in ten hours and 16 minutes, being a distance of 247 miles.

Anti-Bank Meeting in New York.—The great national bank meeting in front of the New York City Hall, last Friday evening, is said to have composed some 5 or 6000 of the late Administration party.

Jeffries, the celebrated British Reviewer, once remarked that it was his firm belief, that if a premium of a hundred thousand dollars were offered for the best translation of a Greek Bible, it would be taken by a Yankee, who, till the offer was made, had never seen a word of Greek in his life; that he would commence learning the language immediately, to qualify himself for the great undertaking, and would finish the whole work quicker than any other person, and bear off the premium.

Free Exhibitions of Works of Art in England.—The result of the great experiment of admitting the public to the annual holiday to the British Museum, has proved very satisfactory. Sir Henry Ellis states, that from 15,000 to 22,000 persons have passed through the rooms in a single day, without any accident or mischief.

The Widow of Charles Fox.—Monday was the birthday of the Hon. Mrs. Fox, which she celebrated in the most happy manner. This lady has reached her 96th year, and is in very good health, frequently entertaining select parties of her friends at her hospitable table at St. Ann's Hill.—ibid.

Arms for Females.—It is stated that in the small town of Redditch, in the county of Worcester, England, there are upwards of 70,000 needles manufactured every week.

A Challenge for Cincinnati.—Mr. Squire Newbury, of this city, is now the owner of a monster of the swine species, which weighs no less than thirteen hundred and sixty pounds.—Commercial Ad.

The American Colonization Society.—The receipts of the Society for the 30th of January last, amount to \$15,751; being an increase of more than \$6,000 upon the receipts of the same period in 1840.

One hundred tons of hay on 37 acres of land have been cut in Charlestown this year, by two enterprising farmers.

The St. Catherine's Journal states, that Dr. Wolford Nelson, one of the proscribed patriots, has returned to Canada, and is now with his family at St. Denis.

can resist it dictates, by violence, however violent, tyrannical. All he can do is to stand aloof from himself, and will use his best efforts to counteract the influence of the dangerous position in which they are placed. He will watch the swaying scales, and will not allow them to fall. The sense of the absurdity of the construction will almost vanish before the sense of the peril of the thousands who cling to it for safety. He knows that it must obey the laws of the universe, length, and fall, but only to give place to a more founded and eternal abode, where men will dwell in peace, no longer the tools of tyrants and demagogues, having learnt the great lesson that the laws of their nature, and by obeying them, they will be able to achieve only by the power of never, by imposing laws of their own devising on others, and compelling obedience to them under penalty of death. In the fulness of this faith he will stand firm, knowing that a better day is before him. Nothing discourages or alarms him, for he believes that the laws of God, in their certain operation, must make men happy, and he knows that they will ultimately have their free course. While he waits to wait the coming of the appointed time, he will do all that his hands find to do to fasten the truth on the world. He may seem to the world to be a fool, but he knows that, in this behalf, he has listened to the voice of celestial wisdom, and the ed of her as his guide through life.—E. C.

The Sabbath School Singing Book. CONTAINING a selection of easy and interesting tunes, adapted to the Union Sabbath School Hymn Book, published by the American Board of Christian Missions, together with several other valuable Hymns, not before published. By A. S. FITZ and E. B. DUNN. Price 25 cents per dozen, 20 cts single.

BOARD. AT J. E. FULLER'S, No. 24 FRANKLIN STREET. GENTLEMEN desirous of Board, at the most pleasant and central situation in the city, are respectfully invited to call on the undersigned, who will find very choice rooms on the second floor. TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be received at the DOLLAR PER DAY. Carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers to railroads, &c. May 14.

Boarding House. GEORGE TOLLIVER would respectfully inform the city, that he has opened a commodious boarding house, No. 36, South-street, where he will be happy to accommodate with BOARD and LOGGERS, who may favor him with a call; pledging himself to provide in as good a style, and at as reasonable terms, as can be desired. Separate rooms for DOLLAR PER DAY. Carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers to railroads, &c. May 14.

Anti-Slavery Land for Sale. A VERY ELEGANT COTTAGE LOT, containing about 3-4 of an acre, on Burroughs-street, between the meeting-house and the Park, is now for sale by the undersigned, who will provide in as good a style, and at as reasonable terms, as can be desired. Separate rooms for DOLLAR PER DAY. Carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers to railroads, &c. May 14.

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS. ALL who are acquainted with the maker of these Pills will do him the justice to say, that of the last time he has been so often and so justly, that an extended description of their merits is hardly needed. It is of more importance to the public where they are to be had; and, although they are not held up as a specific for every disease, they have counteracted and cured many acute and chronic diseases; and what has often been done, it is not improbable they can do again. The language of the inventor:—'An early and judicious use of these Pills will enable every individual to successfully to take his own physician, in all the common complaints.' They are for sale wholesale and retail by S. M. FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charleston, S. C. Price, 50 cents per box. Wm. M. Shute, agent. Also to be had.

PHRENOLOGY, GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE. THE fundamental powers of the human mind, as they are manifested in civilized society, are described in seven degrees of development, with numerous observations and remarkable illustrations of the same. Phrenology, by T. H. PONS. Just published and for sale by S. M. FOWLER, No. 133-1-2 Washington-street. March 26.

COUNTRY TRADERS will find a large assortment of Shell and Horn Combs, at the manufactory of S. JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk-street, at very low prices. WM. M. SHUTE, agent, a little north of the Marlboro' Chapel.

BOYS' SUMMER HATS. BOYS' Summer Hats, Caps, and Belts in great abundance at all prices. Please call before purchase. WM. M. SHUTE, agent, a little north of the Marlboro' Chapel.

Fashions for 1841. THE latest English and French Fashions of Clothing, with plans of figures, showing a variety of styles of COMBS and HORN COMBS, at the manufactory of S. JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk-street, at very low prices. WM. M. SHUTE, agent, a little north of the Marlboro' Chapel.

OLIVER JOHNSON AND G. F. WILLIAMS CORRESPONDENCE between G. F. Williams and O. Johnson, with an appendix. For sale at 25 Cent Street, No. 133-1-2 Washington-street. March 15.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. MASSACHUSETTS.—William Loring, Sandwich; Freeman, Brewster; Ezekiel Thayer, Barnstable; and Yarmouth;—B. F. Wolcott, Dennis;—George H. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brock, Keene;—John Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Northboro'. ALABAMA.—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Sam. I. Rhoads, Providence;—Wm. Adams, Partridge;—A. P. Apth, Providence;—George S. Gould, Partridge;—S. Cowles, Hartford;—John S. Johnson, New-Haven;—Thomas Kenney, Jr., Norwich;—John S. Hall, Hampton. NEW-YORK.—Oliver Johnson, New-Lock;—Charles B. Morton, Albany;—James C. Fuller, West Coxsack;—John H. Barker, Peru;—Thomas McCulloch, Watrous. PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Allegheny;—Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, West Coxsack;—John Fulton, Jr., Stearns;—Thomas Peart, Stearns;—Thomas Hambleton, Russellville;—Rev. C. A. Bridge, John Co., Hamorton;—M. K. Kim, Philadelphia;—Eric, Erie Co.;—John C. McKim, Philadelphia;—Medina;—Dr. J. Harvey, Haverhill;—John K. Kich, Barryville;—William Hills, Oberlin;—Austin, Abateer;—Lot Holmes, New Lisbon;—A. Dugdale, Cortsville. [SEE FIRST PAGE.] FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster may receive money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, and pay the subscription of a third person, and retain the letter if written by himself. Agents who remit money should always retain the persons to whom it is credited.