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LIOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer

en: — A. Boarse, Centésville; — Israel Pérkins, E. Bird, Tausain; B. Froeman, Bresseter; — Odleut, Denais; — George O. Harmon, Haser-ssoph Brown, Andorer; — Joseph L. Noyes, Jone; — John Clement, Tourasen, For a continuation of this list, see the last

L. XI.---NO. 47. IRELAND.

bernian Anti-Slavery Society.

all meeting of this Society, field in the Abbey-street, Dublin, (which was no-(repetably attended,) among other el-les delivered on the occasion was the

our talented colored country man, C L. it does him great the desired with the londest marks of the Leaux Remond, a gentleman of colses received with the loadest marks of
He aid—In rising to make some reterest cause which has brought us tose to preface them with one request; it is,
whom I am surrounded will do me the
sense to me as attentively and as noisetermay—parly in consideration of mine
and party for their own sake. (Hear,
one thing more than another, on the
ston, it is to utter a sew sentiments
founded on the truth, and nothing
that and such being the broad and
principle on which are growinged the
I would propound, and the facts to
all direct attention, I trust the you will
that anyshing which may fall from me
be directed to say one sect or portion of
the but that my words are designed to
ent and unbounded application to all
under persecution ar sorrow, under the
ander Chances. There is not set but that my words are cossigned to all unbounded application to all noter persecution gr. sorrow, under the she exhibited. (Sheers) There is not similarly all the surround me in this who my not have it in his power to professed the glorious cause, to the advocable have devoted myself; nor is there one, and benefit of whose exertions in behalf of size will not be felt and appreciated or emote land from which I have travelled is not he lack of friends, nor of means, (scholars devoted to our interests, which ear progressing as rapidly in this holy experience that there is wanting, on the people of fredand, England, and Scotland, and thorough conviction of the service and

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notice of mage. T

FRANKI Board, at a ns in the ci ve. Famil second for sived at 01

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No. 25, Co igned for a unble addi sessed by a r-eight ap

Johnson the Societ at 25 O

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ly become nuntry 25 Cornia , an appre

abits is in office wee 5, Cornhil LING A elected as 1 und con IRDAN'S Jul

ATOR.

seple of Ireland, Engiand, and Scotland, I havengh conviction of the service and heach individual man may, in his own let to the cause of liberty, by his own our ranks, (Hear, hear.) I mean not in your enlightened and intellectual seg, there are many wise and good men his most cardially with us, and whose as there think of the heartless cruelty she be save is victimised; but keenly though dis wrongs, and deeply though they regret was, they are deterred from taking an active the eforts now making to restore him to the blear, from the mistaken and most infatura, that their assistance and co-operation could of finds service. This is a fatal error, and mist which I cannot too emphatically force, and the effect of the most lowly and unacted the effect of the most lowly and unacted the sacred cause of liberty and toler. We six in words only that we should testiit in words only that we should testiof freedom, and detestation of oppres he of freedom, and ectestation of oppored his very easy to come here and pass resolubilities of the one, and condemnatory of the particle of the condemnatory of the particle of the condemnatory of the particle of the condemnatory of the test that the condemnatory of the care to be condemnatory of the care to be condemnatory of the care that the condemnatory of the care that the condemnatory of the care that the care th

with our professions. How fondly do I alia has meeting year. How fondly do I househout the wide extent of your counte induced to regard the subject in this tis model the practice of their lives actismed the subject in the subject i he request of suffering humanity—the Observations of lead of truth; and, such being the case, sure is offishman, worthy the name, who will that my request is unreasonable, or my obsessible med or out of place. The request law make, and have often made, is, that his hear me will forget complexion, and that he hear me will forget complexion, but of kind as sobe, the merits in America, they will be inclined to the hear me will forget to the complexion of kind as sobe, the merits of which are to be decided be of the skin, but rather one the test should be the nature and character of the win senslaved. Enough! he is a man, and to (Chepts.) Our love of freedom, our exact trans and transport of the mention of the control of the control of the mention of the principles, but also transport of the mention of the principles, but also transport of the mention of t

ad and heavenly principle which we draw wid-the source of holy writ. This is e which sways the mind of the society present—such, too, I feel assured is the the society I address; and while we can, make such an averance, there is not a slaveholder in India, but we don't care principle to be good. They acceptable that principle in their words, but act in class dant our principle in their words, but act in class of it by their promotion of slavery. We, a teogrape the same heavenly principle, but be as to act in accordance with it, by loathing, tensing condemning, and trampling under foot seads thus to bondage, meet it where we may. It is there are, I grieve to say, who are deterred to the consideration of this subject through a vain ally bength that the question is an elaborate through the complicated one, and that in the discussion of it as said become be wildered and mentally blinding the Tris false, most corruptly false, to use there is no complication in the matter. st sed become bewildered and mentally blinds, is were. The false, inost corruptly false, to its. There is no complication in the matter, and lies before us, clear, straight, and unwarped is the public from the middle of the public false. The question is record into two words only—liberty or slavery? and into two words only—liberty or slavery? and the many who acknowledge and reverance the saper and holy, and who loathe and execrate which is shafeful and infamous, ought to come could not speak the sentiments of their hearts. These are the few things I had intended to give uthread and speak the sentiments of their hearts. These are the few things I had intended to give uthread and the sentiments of their hearts. The same the few things I had intended to give uthread and the same false which I will take occasion to ask another motion in connexion with that brought wand by my friend Allen.

The question now before us—namely, that of slaver as crists in the United States—is probably—page moment and importance than that of the

BOXION FRIDAY

NOTE THAT IN THE WILLIAM SERVICE AND ALL ADVISOR SERVICE AND AL

WHOLE NO. 568. only tolerating it, but taking money belonging to hard-working men of the North, to pay southern men for their institution.

Keep if before the People—That the surplus revenue was distributed in the same way, in 1837, and to protest was entered by any man on the floor of Congress.

Keep it before the People.—That for forty out of orty-eight years, slavery has had a President from her own territory.

her own territory.

Keep it before the People—That for thirty out of hirty-six years, we have had a slaveholding Speaker in the House of Representatives, who has the appointment of all the Committees.

or in the House of Representances, who has the appointment of all the Committees.

Keep it before the People—That since 1830, there have been five appointments to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and every one from slave States.

Keep it before the People—That the District of Columbia is the greatest slave mart in the world; and that on the pages of its significant of the relaws, bloody as death, stands unrepealed the following; 'A slave convicted of setting fire to a building, shall have his head cut off, and his body divided and hung up in the most public places.'—See Laues of the District.

Keep it before the People—That such a law makes a model of our republic, for Prince Metternich to laugh at, and to give his public criminals the choice of working in the State mines for life, or being banished to the United States; and to know that they chose the former.—[See Brooks' Letters from Austria.

tria.

Keep it before the People—That from 1826 to 1828, six persons were sold for their jail fees, in the District of Columbia; and that on the 8th of February, 1836, eighty-two northern Congressmen voted 'that Congress ought not, in any way, interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.'

From the Philanthrepist.

THE ORTHODOX CABINET. President Tyler is THE ORTHODOX CARINET. President Tyler is careful to lot it be known how pure are the members of his cabinet. John C. Spencer, the new Secretary of War, was charged with abolitionism; the Madisonian comes out and declares that Mr. Spencer had nothing to do with the Virginia controversy, and is untainted, in the slightest degree, with abolitionism. That is to say, he utterly eschews the golden rule, and thinks the Declaration of Independence nonsense.

A PHENOMENON. Judge Reid is a great favorite with the party which, in this state, seems to have sworn implicable hatred against the friends of liberty. His voice has never been raised against American slavery—his influence is thrown against those who are struggling by peaceful means to overthrow it. Judge Reid is President of the Irish Repeal Association, and, we learn from the Catholic Telegraph, is about addressing a letter to O'Connell, the 'Liberator,' enclosing a draft for one hundred pounds, collected in this city. But what thinks the Enquirer of an immaculate American democrat, corresponding with that vile, Irish abolitionist, Daniel O'Connell, than whom no one has uttered more dreadful denunciations against 'our southern brethern?' We call wpon 'southern brethern's to note this fact; democrats of Cincinnati, ready almost to go to the devil for the sake of putting down abolitionism, writing letters, and sending donations to a man who stands the world-chief of abolitionists! come which it will not the stands the world-chief of abolitionists! good to read.

A Happy Escape. A man, his wife, and two children, were arrested several weeks since, as furitives from labor. It seems they belonged to E. B. Reeder, of Cincinnati, the same individual we spoke of some time ago, as hunting his slaves in the negro pen, during the riots. Mr. Reeder is a citizen of Cincinnati, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Were public sentiment what it ought to be, our laws would disfranchise every citizen of this State holding slaves in another State, as guilty of an infamous crime.

The fugitives were taken before Judge Long, of Elyris, and, after a hearing of the case, set at liberty, on the ground that the Black Law requires that the claim shall be made by the owner-of the slaves, or his agent, and that the man who made the affidavit did not state in it, or offer any proof that he was the slaveholder's agent. Good! The colored peeple went to Canada, and nobody, we are sure, will pity E. B. Reeder.

THE EFFECTS OF THE MOB. Our friends tell us that the most salutary effects throughout the State have followed the late mob in this place. Some of our bitterest opposers have been conciliated, public attention has been aroused, and slumbering abolitionists have been electrified. Thus may it ever be.

CRUELTY. The following is from the N. O. Bee

of Oct 7;

Cruel Treatment of an infant Slave. Josephine Bonne, f. w.c. was brought yesterday before Recorder Bertus, charged with having cruelly treated her slave Mary. His honor went into a minute investigation of the circumstances attending this complaint, and, assisted by Dr. Valetti, made a personal examination of the child. Her body was most shamefully abused, being covered with severe stripes and hoils of clotted blood from head to foot, evidently showing a most outrageous mal-treatment on the part of her mistress. The case being thus clearly proved, his Honor remanded the prisoner for trial before the criminal court, and fixed the amount of bail at \$500.

Will she be punished? We doubt it when we

Will she be punished? We doubt it, when we see in the respectable papers of New-Orleans, such advertisements as the following:

From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 30.

\$5 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Thursday last, the 14th inst. the colored boy George, aged about 26 years; had on when he left a pair of blue cotionade partialoons, and white shirt; very dark complexion, a yoke around his neck, selfa no horns, and a sear on his forehead. Any person that will lodge him in any of the city jails, or deliver him at my residence, at the corner of Prytanen and Urania-streets, will receive the above reward. Captains of vessels and stemboats are cautioned against harboring said slave, under the severest penalty of the law.

BRIDGE PHILLIPS,

Corner Prytanea and Urania-streets.

From the N. O. Cummetrial Bulletin, Sept. 30.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, Sept. 30.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, Sept. 30.

§10 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscribers, on the 15th of Jast month, the negro man Charles, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; red complexion, has had the upper lid of his right yes torn, and a sear on his forehead; speaks English only, and statters when spoken to; had on when he left, as from collar, the proage of which he broke off before absconding. The above reward will be paid for the arrest of said slave.

W. E. & R. MIRPHY. W. E. & R. MURPHY, 132 Old Raisin.

From the N. O. Bee, Oct. 5.

Ran away from the residence of Messrs. F. Duncom & Co., the negro Francois, aged from 25 to 30 years, about 5 feet 1 inch in height; the upper front teeth are missing; he had chains on both of his legs, dressed with a kind of blouss made of sackdoth. A proportionate reward will be given to whoever will bring him back to the bakery, No. 74, Bourbon-street.

Raja of Satara, ie India.

Sir, I cannot permit the amendment before the Chair to be put without offering a few remarka, (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the Sate of the learned gentleman's motion, I am thankful me discussion has taken place. I feel convinces that wherever the proceedings of the last five days shall be read, the conviction will be produced that the Raja is an innocent man. (cheers.) The motion before the Chair calls upon you to declare it inexpedient to interfore in this matter. Doubleast the honorable Proprietors who have voted down the original motion think it so. But, when the votes just given shall be analyzed, I think it will be thought somewhat to lessen the value of the decision that more than half who voted, were judges, witnesses, and juross in their own case. (Hear, hear.) Sir, there is one feature in the debate now closing which I regard with peculiar satisfaction. It is, the manly, inthan hall who voted, were judges, witnesses, and juross in their own case. (Hear, hear.) Sir, there is one feature in the debate now closing which I regard with peculiar satisfaction. It is, the manly, independent, magnanimous coninet of your own servants on this occasion. (Very great applause.) It has been a truly noble sight to see them, one after another, stepping forward to vindicate the honor you have assailed, and demand the justice you have denied. (cheers.) Why, Sir, the testimony of these gentlemen will annihilate forever every atom of the rotten evidence and every fragment of the wretched sophistries by which it has been sought to justify or palliate the act of dethroning the Raja. (cheers.) Sir, among your trusty and invaluable servants (and you have many) let these noble men stand first. Woold that the affairs of India might ever be administered by such men, and the natives ever have such advocates! First on the list of those who have given their nosolicited testimony, is the learned and venerable Director who followed me in this debate. I must acknowledge, Sir, that from the moment I heard that gentleman deliver his option until now. I have not had the shadow of a doob! on my mind respecting the course we were bound to pursue. He argued that, as your own case against the Raja had heard that gentleman deliver his opinion until now, I have not had the shadow of a doeb; on my mind respecting the course we were bound to pursue. He argued that, as your own case against the Raja had broken down, it was altogrether a work of supererogation to proceed to a stall—that we were not called upon to prove a negative—that the case was already disposed of, and it only remained to inquire into the best means of repairing the wrongs you had done. From that moment on mind has been nade up (cheers.) Sir, I put it to the conscience of every gentleman here, if the Raja were now upon his throne, dare you move a finger to depose him upon such evidence as has been sifted in this Court? [Great cheering.] Nay, more, if the question was, whether you would go to trial with such a case, you would not at once say, no, and hasten to bury out of sight the mass of corruption through which we have been wading. [Renewed cheering.] Well, then, if the Raja ought never to have been deposed, and could not now, upon what is called the evidence before you, [evidence of nothing but the blood-guiltiness, and perjury of the Raja's enemies.] be dethroned, or even he put on his trial, why should he not be placed again apon the throne? [Cheers.] Had you justice and nobleness of mind enough to do this, it would be one of the best, as it would prove to be one of the wisest acts you ever performed, [cheers.] An Hon. Director was so perplexed to get rid of the over. Whelming testizioney of the various political Residents at the Raja's Court, that he could find no other mode of escenairs from the difficulty, find no other mode of escenairs from the difficulty, find no other mode of escenairs from the difficulty, find no other mode of escenairs from the difficulty, find no other mode of escenairs from the difficulty, find no other mode of escenairs from the difficulty. political Residents at the Raja's Court, that he could find no other mode of escaping from the difficulty, than by declaring that they had all been taken in by the Raja. Though he had just before complimented one gentleman upon his great political sagacity and clear insight, into the Raja's character, he nevertheless presently put all their heads together, and declared that they had every one of them been most egregiously cajoled. [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. WARREN said that the Residents themselves Mr. WARREN said that the Nesday were ca had furnished the evidence that they were ca Mr. Thourson proceeded—If any thing redeem the conduct of the Court of Directors rodeem the conduct of the Court of Directors from disgrace and infamy, it was the speech delivered from within the bar, during these discussions, by the Hon, and Gallant Director, Major-General Robertson. [Great cheering.]

Sir J. L. LUSHINGTON said he could not sit there to hear any way.

Sir J. L. LUSHINGTON said he could not sit there to hear any man accuse the Court, of which he had he honour to be a member, of diagrace and infamy. [Cheers, and very general interruption.]

Mr. FIELDER was quite certain that the Hon. Proprietor, Mr. Thompson, would not hesitate to retract the language which had been so very properly complained of. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Thompsor had said nothing disrespectful, nothing irregular, nothing that he felt himself called upon to retract. In using the world sigrace and infamy, he referred to the verdict, which he honestly believed an called-

Mr. Thompson resumed. He granted the language he had used was strong, but the act fully justified his prediction, and he would much rather be found among those, few though they were, who were build enough to arraign the conduct of men, so well able to defend themselves as Honorable Directors, than among those who had cast the foulest alignmas upon an innocent and helpless man, and given him no opportunity whatever of clearing his character. [Loud cheers.] He was adverting, when called to order, to the inestimable speech of General Robertson; a speech which had seen out of the black arch of perpured evidence before him the very key-stone, and brought the whole vile fabric tumbling to their feet. That gallant Director had declared that upon such testimony he could not hang a dog. [Loud cheers.] General Lodwick had declared, when his brother Commissioners when the very key-stone, and brought the whole the putting the evidence they had taken into the edicial box, that it was vile rubbish, and on that floor he had asserted, his solome oriciton that the Raja was abadutely innocent. [Loud cheers.] The upright Director, Mr. Sheplernt, whose dissent he had before enlogised and would again, in stronger terms, if time allowed, had gone into a masterly analysis of the ovidence, and sat down by proclaiming his belief in the perfect innocence of the Raja. [Cheera.] General Briggs had heard and read all that could be known of the Raja's case, and had proclaimed his conviction of the total worthlessness of the evidence, and of the entire guiltessness of the Prince. Renewed cheers.] Mr. Norris had raneacked the forty volumes of manuscript papers, and had gone twice through every page of the printed volumes, and arrived at the conclusion that the Raja' was an innocent man. [Cheera.] Colenel Sykes, his most able speech at the commencement of that day's proceedings, had sifted all that remvined for the winder of the most solemn manner, the vertice.— Not gain, in the most solemn manner, the vertice.— Nor had become his unbought rep

shelp, it does not meet the demands of justices and acked, termal justices. If lees than justice is the bid once, or no not at all, would throw the responsibility of the property of the prop

*However reluctant the different British collectors may be to admit the assertion, I can nevertheless state with confidence, that I have met with very few indeed who were not strongly influenced in their public conduct by the native head-men that were immediately under their command, and nearest to their persons. Collectors, and even Governors of the most distinguished talents, have been under that influence. Governor Yender Grauff, who was represented by all actions about a superior character among these who

minister was found in Abesinga's desk, and the presents in his chest.'

(Cheers and laughter.) Sir, the Dutchman was outwitted, and so are you. The plot against the Raja will do to bind up with the story of Abesinga.—

(Laughter.) And now, Sir, in imitation of the example of the Hon. Proprietor opposite, I shall read my amendment as part of my speech, and shall think I have said emough in support of it, and be therefore silent, when it is submitted. It is all I sak at this stage of the business, and I can consent to nothing less. I think I must have the vote of every Hon. Proprietor who has said 'Not Guilty'-on the evidence brought before us. I am not permitted to hope that it will be carried. It will share the fate of my learned friend's motion, but I satisfy my consistency by placing it before you. At this tribunal we shall obtain, I fear, no justice for our injured client, but there is another.

annual increase of 3 per cent making an aggregate of 75,000.

The number born in a year, must of course be equal to these two numbers combined; showing an aggregate of 153,333 free born children, under our republican government, annually plundered of all those rights which were conferred upon them by their Creator, and reduced to the most abject slavery,—equal to 433 every 24 hours. And this heavendaring wickedness is daily enacted in our land, by, and with the consent of the sovereigs people. When will the American people obey the command of Jehovah, Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free? —Protectionist.

upon, 't. however, to indicate the horrid business in which he was engaged—a business which, it seems almost incredible 'n suppose, any man could follow who had not 'rocked conscience usleep,' and arrived at a state where,

'At last, extinct each social feeting, fell And joyless Inhumanity pervades And petrifies the heart.'

And yet I am told that Mr. Slatter is much natural amubility, in the ordinary is of life, that no one would suspect him of gaged in an occupation which sunders of life, that no one would suspect him of being en-gaged in an occupation which sunders the ho ics ties of our nature, and tramples all inalicenable rights in the dast! How such apparent contradic-tions are to be recopciled, is more than I amount with which man, when he has once entered

with which man, when he has once

The eye of reason—prisons, tortures, binds,
And makes her thus, by violence and force,
Give wicked evidence against herself—
I am half inclined to take back the assertion,

created as stern and impartial ove, before which we must all stand—the har of public opinion. The lease will be tried at that bar, and to that tribular and the strength of the benigh and to that tribular and the save are not defeated. Their zeal will gather strength from this temporary disappointment of their hopes. They will go forth to ask for justice elsewhere, and they will go forth to ask for justice elsewhere, and they assured, that these who had undertaken their not have been published at your bar, will seek it confidently at the hands of the benighant Queen of your Indian on-pire, and the assembled representatives of the British people. (Vehement cheering.) The following is the amendment which, at the proper time, I shall be an endament white an endament which are the charges be a shall be an endament which, at the proper time

and with the consent of the sovereign-people. When will the American people obey the command of Jehovah, 'Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free?'—Protectionist.

The Wrong Car.—You are in the wrong car, was said to us by that high and efficient officer, the ticket receiver on the Newark and Jersey city train, when he ordered us to walk through to the other car. We attempted to comply with his mandate, when a genileman of the first respectability, an eminent merchantic in Pearl, near Wall street, said to him, there is sufficient room, and down he sat beside us. We take the gontleman above alluded to to be a christian,—he roves and foars his God, and will not find fall the cause He has caused one part of the luman family to be clothed with a sable skin,—N. Y. Jeurnel.

sur of re'l you himself, he had as much respect for christian ty, as any other man, he would be d—d if he hadn': 'Slavery,' said he, 'is according to christianty, and justified by the ablest divines in this country, at the North as well as the South. I treat my niggers in the kindest manner. When they arrive at the South, I give them pleasant homes; and every one is firmished with a growthed, and a net to keep off the musquetoes! Why, d—a it, there is not a inspire set of laborers on God's earth than the niggers of the South,' &c. &c.

I retired with a firmer resolution than ever to wage a war of extermination against the nefarious and bloody system, and with a mind filled with abhorrence on account of such wickedness. If I had needed any thing to impress indelibly upon my mind, a sense of the injustice of slavery, and to make the principles of abolition a part of my nature, the scenes I witnessed in this slave-prison would have been sofficient.

The Amistad Captives,

At the Marlooro' Chapel, Boston, on Saturday down men, strangers to each other, have had the presence of mind, the courage, the skill, to free them from their shackles, rise upon his oppressors, and them, chain a part, and compel the others to submit them, chain a part, and compel the others to submit them, chain a part, and compel the others to submit them, chain a part, and compel the others to submit them, chain a part, and compel the others to submit them, chain a part, and compel the other work and the consummate skill and cool judgmeint, and management of this African, in governing his own men and his former masters, in the sudden emergency and change of circumstances, which took place. The whole transaction, in all its aspects, has no parallel in history. When captured a second time, on our own shores, what feats of activity and skill; what fortitude in meeting the supposed termination of his earthly hopes and fears; what calm submission to his fate; what an affectionate parting interview with his unhappy countrymen, he manifested, when the intimated to them by signs, that his life would be taken.

A pretty good number of recale was the submission to the content of en, strangers to each other, have had the

with his unhappy countrymen, he manifested, when he intimated to them by signs, that his life would be taken.

A pretty good number of people were assembled, but not half so many as ought to have come together; not so many as the house would have held, and not so many probably, as will assemble on Wednesday next, in the afternoon or evening, when it is understood there will be another and last meeting, when the friends of this interesting and much injured group of strangers, may see them for the last time on earth. Mr. Lewis Tappan came with them from New-York and introduced them with an appropraite speech. But to return—a pretty good collection or contribution, judging from the general jingle of silver, and the number of bills we saw deposited, must have been taken up. Tienty-friee dollars we were told, was deposited by an elderly lady from Cambridge (who refused to leave the Chapel until the boxes came round) whose name was familiar to us, a long—long time ago, in the days of our boyhood, as a seller of pies, custards, &c., near the colleges, and whom professor Hedge, in familiar conversation, humorously denominated 'a pious woman.' She was so indeed, in the best-sense of the term, and has been distinguished as such, from the commencement of her humble but honorable career, when she carried all her store of goods in a handkerchief from Boston to Cambridge on foot, up to her present height of worldly prosperity, when a feet housands could be spared with less sensible loss from her funds, than one dollar would have been at that time. She is now "we wife of a gentleman of wealth and neight of worldly prosperity, when a fee thousands could be spared with less sensible loss from her finnds, than one dollar would have been at that time. She is now the wife of a gentleman of wealth and honouble distinct. She has adorned her profession of Christianity throughout, by her feeling heart, gentleman of the profession of Christianity throughout, by her feeling heart, gentleman deeds, and truly deroid and exemplary life. Her name ought to be publication of the profession of the publication of

boston to Cambridge on foot, up to her present, beight of worldly prosperity, when a few thousands could be spared with less, sensible loss from her finds, than one dollar would have been at that time finds, than one dollar would have been at that time height of world properly and the profession of the spared with less, sensible loss from her finds, than one dollar would have been at that time height to be rubble of situette. The spared with less adorned her profession of the state of the spared with less and truly dera'd and exemplary life. He name ought to be rubble a market as a life of the name ought to be rubble and exemplary life. He name ought to be rubble a market as a life of the name ought to be rubble and exemplary life. He name ought to be rubble a market as a life of the name ought to be rubble and exemplary of their captivity and escape, in both language, and of obtaining a knowledge of sountry, has been poor. Until they were liberated and less care manifested for their welfare. The constant stream of contributions from the daily visit of the profession of the stream of contributions from the daily visit of the profession of the most interesting personal appearance of any boy we gone to the n, and which must have amounted to may hundreds, if not thousands of dollars, went, it is said, into the pockts of the jailor, while the porphism of impending death.

There was among them a little boy about 14 years old, of remarkable intelligence, and of the world and the story of his captivity and escape in his sambly in a few words with great modesty and propriety. Cinque is a graceful and powerful orton. He told the story of his captivity and escape in his native language, with great fuency; and addressed the assembly in a few words with great modesty and propriety. Cinque is a graceful and powerful orton. He told the story of his captivity and escape in his native language, with great force, though the words were not understood by the audience. His gestion the substitution, as he related his illevent the l

priety. Cinque is a graceful and powerful orator.
He told the story of his captivity and escape in his native language, with great force, though the words were not understood by the audience. His gesticulation was abundant, graceful, and impressive. His whole soul was most powerfully wrought up. His eye flushed with indignation, as he related his ill-treatment and sufferings. The words rolled rapidly from his menth, and every now an then his fellows present would utter a loud and hearty response, as much as to say, that's true. The snaner of his removing the chains from himself and his fellows, and the crew, was all acted out in the most interesting and intelligent manner.

The singing of their songs in their original language was really melodious, and perhaps the best part of the performance. They were all singers, their voices differing as much as those of our own countrymen. While they were singing the American hymn,

When I examend he words and escape in his attemp have not field from the speedy death that awais them.

I have'read with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the slave trade, and with disgust the horrors of the space under the Hill Coolies from the East Indies; but I have can deep planeth est field with elight that chest fall short, painfu

When I can read my title clear, To mansions in the skies, I'll bid farewell to every fear, And wipe my weeping eyes,

And wipe my weeping eyes, we noticed one particularly, who kept his eyes steadfastly raised to mansions in the skies, while the tears flowed freely down his face. All their performances were free from affectation or display of any kind; and were carried through with great propriety. But we must close the subject with the recommendation to every body to attend the next and last meeting at Boston. They are expected to sail from New York on Monday next, in company with Mr. Raymond, their beloved teacher, who goes out in the capacity of Missionary to Africa.

We intend that the Abolitionist shall have at the close of the year 2000 subscribers, and we want some from Massachusetts, not to the detriment of the gallant flag whose folds first flapped 'mid Freedom's breezes, and which, we trust, will continue unfurled, till slavery and oppression are dead—the Liebergaron: but because we have a great many friends in the State, and want to talk to some of them from week to week about Lieberg.

Although our name is somewhat local in its signification, rest assured, we shall grapple as mightily as possible with slavery elsewhere; and he who subscribes for the Abolitionist, shall be fed from week to week with food the very best we are able to furnish. There are hundreds of our personal friends who can subscribe in Massachusetts, if they will.—

N. Y. Madison Co. Abolitionist.

Mr. Clay. We heard it stated, yesterday, by one fortunate man who was lately murdered and found in the river near Grand Gulf, was a citizen of that town, and had resided there a number of years. He and the others, who were badly beaten, were only suspected of entertaining abolition principles. See the persons have been arrested and committed to jail under the charge of having participated in the marder.

Mr. Clay. We heard it stated, yesterday, by one work were probably enough to pay the whole debt of the Board,—\$25,000! Yet, these subscribers are from the Board,—\$25,000! Yet, these

From the Madison County Abelitionist. Ireland! Dear, Sweet Ireland.

Yet that tree with its branches long withered and dead Once more is leading out green, So my hopes fail one not, I shall get rest my head Within its broad shadow, I ween.

O Ireland! in thy soil lie pillowed the dead, Who fought for sweet liberty. Of thee shall it nears, nears be said "Thy children, thy shildren are free?"

Thy children, thy children are free? And there you behold him the patriot, with a heart full of his country's wrongs, urging his countrymen up to the redress of those wrongs by atrong and powerful appeals to them, of their past grea traess and glory, of the day, when the 'Lieb belonged to herself,' and no stranger coveted or owned her.

The Irish, at home, are as full of kindness and democracy as they are of wit; and he who kno wa any thing of the Irish character, knows that it is as bright as the streams that gush down its hill-sides. It is seldom that a foolish Irishman is found. Drunk you may often find them; ranged, sauge bec used dunk, but oppressed with 'stultiloquence,' ne ver. Moreover, it takes, a residence in this country, to spoil the spirit of an Irishman. Free as the air of the land he loves, in his feelings, he runs away from his own country to this, that he may twine our rose and his shamrock together, and bind them as a blushing evergreen about his brow; but clast! he finds our rose, as he presses his wreath to his ternples, full of thorns.

Few Irishmen emigrate to this country who are herefitted. In some thins the remoderation are

Few Irishmen emigrate to this country enefitted. In some things the Few Irishmen emigrate to this country who are benefitted. In some things, they undoubtedly are: but, few are there, who do not imbibe a contracted ness of spirit, upon settling in the United State s. Their hatred of colored men is all artificial. It is the venom of American republicanism that circulate a through their veins, turning their islood to water; and withering and blighting the free and generour soul that the great God made: for we aver that all travellers are falsifiers, or that an Irishman, in his mansion at Dublin, or in his hovel on the begs of Limerick, cannot be out-sized in soul. For greatness of soul, he can compare with a world, without fear of being out-measured. We always look with great interest upon the son of Erin, who lands in our midst. Ignorant of our qustoms, joyial, generous to a fault, his apprenticeship soon commences. He soon finds himself among a people who rank 'miggen's as brute beasts, and himself next to niggers; who will prey upon him like harpies, and give him to understand that they think God made him a 'clodhopper,' and them to use him as such. Why should he not hate the colored man? Is he not placed the lowest on the scale of graduation—down among cattle; and does not the Instance of the lowest on the scale of graduation—down among cattle; and does not the Instance of the lowest on the scale of graduation—down among cattle; and does not the Instance of the lowest on the scale of graduation—down among cattle; and does not he to the scale of graduation—down among cattle; and does not he to the scale of graduation—down among cattle; and does not he to the scale of graduation—down among cattle; and does not he to the scale of graduation—down among cattle; and does not he to the scale of graduation—down among cattle; and does not he to the scale of graduation—down among cattle graduation. inoper, and Mem to use him as such. Why should he not hate the colored man? Is he not placed the lowest on the scale of graduation—down among cattle; and does not the Irishman see himself: measured by him, in the esteem of the wise, the politic, the virtuous, democratic, religious public? Does he not feel, that upon him there is resting a prejudice, that in his case flows forth to his ruin, not for his color's sake, but for his condition. He fled from the fange of the British lion to the engle's eyrie for protection, and has made but an exchange of DEVOURERS. The eagle's talons are as sharp as the lion's teeth. Are there not the meanest elements in our republicanism, of any political philosophy in the world? Pared despotism is queenly in its characteristics, by its side. She throws her anaconda coils about a man, and breaks the bones of his spirit without any cheating or deceit. She wears her insignia of office—her gold boots and spura, and fastens them of a woman's heel, to prove her 'God-given right' to crush God'a spirit in a man; and he who submits to have the Juggernaut of power roll at the 'word of command,' over his prostrate body, does it with his eyes open.

izing a competency, if not a fortune, and the moment they arrive, they find that they have been decoyed to rain and to death.

Before this system of legalized murder was formed, it expected that the cup of cedonial iniquity had been full; but it appears that tyranny needed this last infusion to make her happiness complete; and, in the death-struck curses of agonizing Europeans, she now revels with delight. And for this we as a people are taxed! Nay; not for this, but to salary a set of needy nien, who are too lazy to work, but not too proud to beg.

To sppeal to the conscience of such men, would be to cast pearls before swine. By this emigration act, I consider that the House of Assembly has been, and is still, guilly of deliberate and wholesale murder, and murder, too, in its most aggravated form. Every body here knows that it is merely a money getting scheme, a desperate game played by men wrecked in fortune, who have too long fattened on oppression to be aroused to a sense of guilt by the groans of their dying victims. If what I advance can be contradicted, let it be. Let the deluded victims speak, let a court of inquiry be held, let the public know who is right, and, whether it be true or false that emigration is another word for slavery, attended by all the additional horrors that must ever be felt in proportion as the victims have been formerly happy.

I feel confident that the result of such an investigation would disclose a scene unequalled in the modern annals of crime, and I do hope that his Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe will institute it. If he possesses those feelings which are so freely given to him by the press, he will. He is surrounded by the wretched victims of despair; they are Britons; he has, unwillingly, I believe, assisted in producing this misery, and justice demands, and mercy implores, that his arm be put forth, ere the whole of the present imported Europeans sink into a premature grave.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

a premature grave.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM KNIBBS.

For the Libers Letter from John Hough .-- Per

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON: Having experienced some of the affliche friends of the slave have frequently h Having experienced some of the at the friends of the slave have frequent ed to, and thinking some information ficial to the cause of truth and suffer have felt it my duty to furnish you a ing particulars, shewing, in some de thou and feelings of the church with connected. It you believe it will be the cause of truth and rightcomsness, erty to publish it in the Liberator.

Three years last spring. I came Lowell, with my family; and soon yife and eldest daughter, united by sit Congregational church—Rev. At pastor. Several months after, this

Ist Congregational churchs. Rev. Amos R
pastor. Several months after, this check
And church being foil formed a their
said by the brethren of the 1st church after
bren had volunteered and gone to the thin
that the flower of the church had gone,
of the brethren informed me that they le
count of the suppression of speech on the
que.tion; and several others left afternasame reason. I was invited, several time
Blanchard, to go to the 3d church, that I
disturb (!) his church with the tor, and deacon John Alken, Agent of the Co., were very much opposed to introducin ect into the church; and the brethren icet into the church; and the brethren wing to say any thing in the meetings wit consent. Believing it to be the duty of all our Lord and Saviour, to plead the cause willings in America I added fering millions in America, their consent. I conversed wi but they excused themselves t

mentioned the same, and wished to know man was that influenced the pastor. In is said you are the man. He rather de-first; but, after a little reflection, he su-change his views upon the subject a fee-

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the last conversation he should have with as the subject.

At this time, two of the deacons, and a man of the batter of the short.

At this time, two of the deacons, and a man of the batter of the brethren, were in favor of introducing the seed to sympthic a me; but, perceiving the agent so much opposed, the pastor coming down upon me from the pastor coming and if my truet had been in man, had have left the slave to his fate; but there seems ea voice saying to me, "Go on--lo! I as to on, even unto the end." I continued to plate ause of the slave in the evening meetings it is apportunity; but the pastor appeared, and the apportunity; but the pastor appeared, and the proportunity; but the pastor appeared, and the proportunity; but the pastor appeared, and the proportunity is the proportunity of the pastor appeared to the proportunity of the pastor appeared to the pastor appear should not submit to it. I held to the liker speech, and was accountable to God, not to make the first of the liker speech, and was accountable to God, not to make the first of the first

portant that we should raise money and set is conaries there to abolish, slavery in the text fee aid they would now take up the contribution of the main fee aid they would now take up the contribution of the main fee aid they would now take up the contribution of the main fee aid to be the meeting. Seeing the seant to prevent my making any remarks, lumper year time, while they were taking the contribution of the main fee aid to do away slavery, I would set man at I thought it would be better to abolish sheet America first; then we could seed not at an and so other nations, and God would be i America first; then we could seed me va can hands to other nations, and God word his ir labors. I tried to convince the church that is the ir duty to have some action on the size, and the individual of the world have some action on the size in less; they did, they would lay a stambling-had the way of sinners. These remarks so many if add the pastor, that he took me in hard the is opportunity. He disputed my right to speak is it caning meetings, without being requested. Is it is not in the seed of the mean that the right. He wised so now if I thought I had the right. He wised so now if I thought a Universalist or a Deviat had in the come in to our meetings, and speak at reak the mup. I replied, it would depend see the in the interval of the mup. I replied, it would depend see the interval of the interv

'e was in danger, and I had a weapon in my had, I was a "raid I should use it.

He ca me to the prayer meeting that evening all ok for his text, 'PERVERTED CONSCIENCE.' He id he had had conversation that day with any he he thought was under the influence of a persented conscience, and related our conversation he had before this, in private, told the bridant of considered me a monomaniac. Supposing a 'niversalist or a Deisst should be going by, while a were holding meeting in the vestry below, and be tould see fire on the roof, or there should be metry, or any trouble in the street, would he not have the right to come in, and speak to us? Suppose a were man, and I should be walking in the street is he evening, and they should be mistaken in their and, and fall upou me. According to the laws and ustoms of America, I should have the right to deund myself. Where is the perversion in all this?

Soon after this, I requested the brethern to wait a two minutes after the meeting. I then told then tat the pastor and I could not agree as a my ights in the meetings, and desired them to consider he subject, as I might wish to have their yiews opnit at some future time.

[To be concluded next week.]

CARD. It is the opinion of the Female Anti-Six very Society of this town, that the highly magnatimous conduct of Mr. Thomas West, President of the Boston and Portland rail-road, in giving a large number of the Amistad Captives a seat in the car as fit as Wilmington, free of expense, is highly worthy of our notice, and should be duly appreciated by all friends of lumanity. And we sincorely hope that person occupying a similar situation who recently had it in his power to do a similar set, but did not, will here receive a gentle hint, to 'go' for the fature, 'and do likewise.'

Per order of the Society,
PHEBE HALE, Sc.

Unpaid Subscriptions.—The most striking illustra-tion that we ever met with, of the frequency and the tendencies of neglect, on the part of subscribers to pay for the periodicals, is the statement made at Philadelphia respecting the Missionary Herald, name-ly,—that the arrearages due from subscribers for that work were probably enough to pay the whole debt of the Board,—\$50,000! Yet, these subscribers are from the safest classes of the community.

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THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON:

BIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1841.

Cost of Sin. solitical economist, to our knowledge, has ye d to estimate how much the world is a los aid to estimate how much the world is a loser, an and enjoyment, by iniquity. There is no the people that presses so heavily as sin tax, he serve of laxation, the origin of oppression, anten of wretchedness. Mankind are seen to the earth by burdens of their own t and their cries for relief are heard in ever fthe globe. That relief can be obtained are at me good obedient to the law of love, which a saster name for the law of their being. While cition and fanaticism, they cannot escar ading taxation, from abject poverty, from misery. If they will sow the wind, the ne as it is, (especially in the old world,) or eight, is comparison with the cost of their vices.

Def 'plate sin with gold,' and the gold is obtained the carage of their sweat and blood into glittering

repeated that term. The politics of this world a folishness with God. Wisdom and rightcoursness fainness with Gos. The same registrons new man registrons and registrons new man was derrate none, they improve the none. Every most political economy that is not based upon the of God is, at best, but a cunning falsehood or a the artifice. To attempt, therefore, to seem peaks attace. To attempt, therefore, to secure entity to a nation in any other manner than by what the intellectual and moral improvement of teepig.—in one word, by christianizing them,— southing worse than a blunder. It is to suspend smelling worse man a blumber. It is to suspend have of the material world, and expect that grapes are pathered from thorns, and figs from thistles. and a granted the moral government of the universe of species that a great improvement can be made natile original plan
The bankhment of sin will be the restoration of

esty, the establishment of peace, the reign of terms, the fruition of hope. Christianity, in its when the burden of taxation, the yoke of the sacrifice of facility sacrifications are sacrificed to the sacrification of the s

a, has just been published by our philanthroconfutor, CHARLES SIMMONS, which, though hum pristince, but on various occasions. We would tree this little pamphlet for all the speeches that aization of the Federal Government to the d; but it will generally be considered a very fine dist sis is a reproach and a curse to any people.

His truth that neither Henry Clay nor Daniel

his fait been able to comprehend, though they but it is the law of the courts, which is sor t per different from the law of God. They mentry than a congress of politicians. John

in man, I should in man, I should there seemed a solution of the seemed a solution of the seemed to plead the meetings as I have and told as must allow his authority. (!)—

the lars and cents, the American people are and, truly, he has arrived at some very hear. They who are groaning about hard times ad. By a careful and moderate estimate, the ad less to the nation, directly and indirectly, is

illous: ilrobolic beverage, \$175,000,000 150,000,00 latery, raf and fighting. 30,000,000 odgality in dress, furniture, &c. 62,000,000

872,000,000 en an amount wasted sufficient to fill the land , and to make the wilderness bud and a the rose. In answer to the inquiry, Who toms?" Mr Simmons answers- Those sale labor hard, live economically, and pay us. The most vicious and deceitful part of the am contrive to live upon alms, or upon credit; ous pay their bills.' And he forcible

the raping the bitter fruit of our national as ways, of which few are aware. Our at mot is saking, and that of some of our pranted. Our national currency has for a paramed. Our national currency has for the sakes deranged. Sad changes have over-the plant of many, deranged their business made their energies and enterprise. Many the same of the control of the same o Sixes of the people have well night in, and the nation is pining under its

for this lamentable state of things i is found in any political charge, but solely in generation of the people. It is truth that ad he truth must be proclaimed, or the fate its certain that this is not a time to prophe at hing, or to cry peace, peace. *There i be wicked.' That, then, is the prospect We quote, in reply, one more passage

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seal prospects are dark and impendingseal prospects are formatory spirit, and
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fax tests part, and are characteristics grapsea of our national vices. This is full of
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verks of national salvation, and supinely
a testing of hope go out in darkness? God

take other selections from this treatise ber. In the mean time, we commence ends of our common country, and to all sted in any of the reforms of the day, position of the moral, political and pecu a of the people, and an excellent anticompanies of the times. Copies are for the copies a by the dozen. The whole edition twenty-four bours.

Third Party Consistency.

and party expect to maintain principle as is recorded against them from a correspondent? The corrupt

Gaoros, Nor. 12, 1841. drey if at lown meeting, on Monday: iste. Third party gave 10. The electroscatives was prevented at the first constant of the second trial, it is besecond trial, it is beof the third party men reted for tig or the democratic candidate; and, democratic candidate gained his thing exactly the number of votes necessa-

SONNET .- WORSHIP

They who, as worshippers, some mountain climb, Or to some temple made with hands repair, As though the godhead specially dwelt there, And absence, in Heaven's eye would be a crime, Have yet to comprehend this truth sublime:

The freeman of the Lord me chain can bear—His soul is feel to morning ages, when

Nor limited to may place or tie No worldly sinctuary now may claim Mau's roverence, as a confectated pile; Mosque, synagogue, cathedral, are the same, Differing in nought burrarchitectural style: Avaunt, then, Superstition! in God's name, Nor longer thy blind devotees beguile! Was Labor Game

Stirring Meetings in Rhode Island.

The annual meeting of the Rhode-Island A. S. Sc ciety was held in Providence on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week; and we can truly say that it equalled, if not exceeded, in interest, any that that it equalied, if not exceeded, in interest, any that we have attended for several years past. The number of delegates was large, and the spirit of primitive abolition seemed to pervade every bosom. There was no pruning of the branches of the Upas of slaver, Hampshire-N P. Rogers, Parker Pillsbury, and S. S. Foster. J. A. Collins, Frederic Douglass, and Alaby Kelly, were also present, and did great execution.— Fight meetings were held consecutively, and from the opening to the close, they were characterized by a strong spirit of devotion, enthusiastic yet well-regula-ted zeal, and that plainness of speech which the exited zeal, and that planness of speech which the exi-gency of the times requires. The FREE SUFFRACE QUESTION was debated with great spirit and at much length; and nearly one thousand dollars were obtain-ed in money and pledges to blot out the proscriptive word 'white' from the new State Constitution which the free suffrage party are soon to present to the peo are about to go into some particulars, we are called away to attend the annual of the Middlesex County A. S. Society, at Stoneham and can only promise to give a full account of the proceedings at Providence in our next number.

It appears, from the result of the election in Nar House of Representatives of this State, though all the whig candidates in that place were chosen by a a very contemptible manœuvre, to say the least and make afraid. The interests of the whole country wi slavery in every part of the land, and a matter of regret to the great body of abolitionists. Mr. Bradburn has distinguished himself, during several consecutive sessions of the Legislature, for his zoalous espousal of the abolition enterprise, and succeeded in triumphantly carrying through that body, various enactments and resolves appertaining to the rights of the colored population of this Commonwealth, to the abo-lition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to the gag laws of Congress, to the annexation of Texas, &c. &c. An able debater, and conscious of the rectitude of his cause, he was a terror to ' northern doughfaces, and never rose to speak on the subject of all very, in the Legislature, without producing a sense tion, and achieving a victory over pro-slavery pride and profligacy. Though he was a zealous whig, ye connexion with the House, he never con promised his anti-slavery principles to accommodat his party, but acted in a perfectly fearless and inde pendent manner We v ere relying upon his re elec pendent manner. We were relying upon his re elec-tion as a matter of cortain'y, when we received intel-ligence of his defeat. How that defeat was househ about, we hope soon to obtain accurrate information. It is discreditable to Nantucket, and will ever be: blemish upon the page of her history .

Charles L. Remond.

We have copied in our present number, from Dublin paper, a speech recently delivered at an antislavery meeting in that city, (the celebrated Dr. Madden in the chair,) by our colored countryman Rz-monn, which is a very elequent production, and wor thy of careful perusal and high commendation. those who are ever disposed to doing the posses of genius, talent and eloquence by the colored man, read that speech, and acknowledge their meanness and injustice. By a letter received from Mr. Remone by our friend Wenderl Phillips, we learn that it is his intention to take the steamer of December 4th, at Liverpool for Boston, where on his arrival he will be most cordially welcomed to his native land by faithful and admiring friends, and the true-hearted advocates of impartial liberty. Read his s peech !

The African Slave Trade.

It is estimated that, since 1808, (the period who t was supposed a mortal blow had been given to this hellish traffic, buth by Great Britain and the United States,) to 1840, there have been kidnapped and carried away from Africa to the Brazils, 2,420,000; to Cuba and Puerto Rico, 1,020,000; to the French Colonies, Mexico, and the United States, 300,000. Cap-tured and liberated, and died after capture, about 140,000. Total, 3,860,000!!!

Upon the most moderate computation, the slave trade dooms to the horrors of slavery, ex-Christian (powers, 120,000; Mohammedan powers, 50,000; total, 170,000. Destroyed annually procuring this number, 280,600; making a total of 450,000 -or more than twelve hundred a day! What keeps this terrible trade alive, under such penalties as are declared against it? What but the system of slavery, which furnishes the market to tempt unprincipled men to risk every thing in hope of a rich recompense? Hence, to be opposed to the immediate abolition of slavery is to be in favor of the

The awful waste of life in that trade may be realizel whon it is stated that, of every thousand who are kidnapped, one-half perish in the seizure, march, and detention on the coast ; one-fourth of those embarked, perish during the middle passage; and one-fifth of those who are landed, perish in the seasoning during the first year, and the remaining three hundred, with their descendants, are doomed to hopeless bondage nd a premature grave!

The universal abolition of negro slavery would immediately destroy the foreign slave trude, and deliver ill-fated Africa from her fiendish invaders. While human beings can be sold with a profit, they will be stolen for sale. The market being destroyed, the trade dies of necessity.

presented to obtain an education on equal terms, withut regard to complexional caste. The Freewill Baptist Seminary, at Clinton, N. Y., which is now in a very flourishing condition, has thrown its doors open tist Seminary, at Clinton, N. Y., which is now in a very flourishing condition, has thrown its doors open to all the youth of our country, without distinction of lished every Walnesday morning, at one dollar persecutions. It already numbers more than eighty annum, payable in advance. The first number indistinction of the control of th students, although it has not been in operation half a cates talent, zeal, good sense, and an uncompromising year. John J. Butler, A. M. is Principal, and D. S. spirit. Success to the cause of testotalism, and s Heffron the assistant Teacher. The Female Department is conducted by Miss Bean and Miss Everett.

We regret to learn that the attempt of our a complished young friend, Thomas Paul, to establish a school for colored youth of this city, must be abandoned for want of encouragement. May be find patronage in some other form.

speeches at the late meeting of the Plymouth Co. A.

Society, as given in the Hingham Patriot, by its accomplished editor, in our present number, and also the spirited ode which was sung on the occasion, but must defer them till next week.

mitting to us a farthing, will not doem us importu-nate or unreasonable, it we remind them of their de-linquency, and request them as far as practicable, to make immediate payment. Our yearly receipts fall short of our expenditures, even when our subscribers are the most prompt. At the present time we are considerably in arrears, and need what is owing us to relieve us from embergence. considerably in arrears, and need what is owing us to relieve us from embarrassment. We think no sub-scriber can reasonably say, that he has not had the worth of his monny,—whether the quantity or the quality of the matter which we furnish weekly for perusal, he taken into the account. Postmasters will readily enclose any money, without charge, in pay

nave done nothing, and some, thus far, worse that nothing, forsustain the Liberator. Such as are owing is, or are able to make any collections, will do us a special favor if they will remit what is in their hand without delay.

To those who have promptly settled their accounts.

our paper, we offer our hearty thanks. We shall be of their co-operation until that happy day,ve may live to see it, -when there will be any need of an anti-slavery periodical, and when liberty shall be proclaimed unto all the inhabitants of

The New-York Journal of Commerce asks-- Whot shall we Quarrel about? About specie payments? No, not any where North of Pennsylvania. About the abolition of slavery? No, that storm has blown the abolition of slavery? ver.' Blown over, is it? Just as certainly as tha slavery is a 'patriarchal institution,' or that the wa-ters of Niagara have ceused to move. Ask the terrorstricken South on this point. What are the politica and religious signs of the times? Do they indicate that the anti slavery party is diminishing in numbers, or becoming quiescent in spirit? What movement in the land is attracting so much attention, exciting so much speculation, or embodying so much moral pow-er, as the abolition movement? When were the abo-litionists more zealous, more determined, more sanguine of success, than at present? . That storm shall have blown down the Bastile of slavery, which tacket, that Mr. Bradburn has lost his election to the is now tottering to its foundation. It will then be is now tottering to its foundation. It will then be pertinent to inquire—'What shall we Quarrel about?' For the peaceful abolition of slavery will bring such repose to the land, such to all the people, such manifold blessings to be train, that all discordant sounds will be lost in flashouts and song of the Greet National Jubilee! There will be none to molest or increase of the whole country will very bad policy in the present crippled state of the be identical. The North and the South, the East and the West, will mingle into one; all sectional barriers will be thrown down; and peace and good-will b coextensive with our broad national domains. Such a 'storm.' will be a glorious windfall!

'It's coming yet, for a' that, When man to man, the world all o'er, Shall brothers be, for a' that!'

Christian Slaveholding (

The following table of the Slave Population under nominally Christian Governments we find in the Appendix to the Second Annual Report of the British and Foreign A. S. Society :

NORTH AMERICA.	3,74100 1501.00
United States,	2,483,536
Texas,	75,000
South America.	75,000
Colombia,	152,000
Brazil,	2,500,000
Peru,	
Surinam,	284,773
Cayenne	55,000
	,16,140
Spanish Colonies, WEST INDIES.	600,000
French ditto,	170,603
Danish ditto.	38,000
Dutch ditto.	
Swedish ditto.	17,000
	5,248
연구의 일(대통령은 어디스 100년 등 대급을 하다니 (전) (대표)	-

The number of slaves in British India is estimate at 1,124,077—nearly four hundred thousand more than were ever held in bondage in the British West

Is it too soon to seek the abolition of slavery in or own land and world? How much longer would it be prudent or innocent to wait before lifting up a note of monstrance?

What a mighty task has Philanthropy before her

For the Liberator. Liberty and Temperance Ticket.

FOR MAYOR, FRANCIS JACKSON.

FOR ALDERMEN, ERT, WENDELL PHILLIPS Amos B. MERRILL, DEXTER S. KING, DANIEL MANN, PEREZ GILL. NATHANIEL ROGERS.

At a meeting of the Liberty Party at their Head Quarters, Monday eve. Nov. 15th, it was voted to publish the nominations in the Liberator and Free American.

Anos B. MERRILL, Chairman. T CHARLES T. TORREY, Sec. pro tem.

The Washington Banner

William H. Burleigh has withdrawn as associate editor of the Genius of Liberty at Pittsburgh, Pa. and established at Allegheny a temperance journal, bearing the title, 'The Washington Banner.' It is a large, nandsomely printed, and well furnished sheet -to be published weekly, at \$2,00 per annum. Mr. Burleigh is already extensively known as one of the best American poets, and for his labors in the anti-slavery enterprise. In this new field of philanthropy, we wish him great success. We copy the following stirring poetical appeal from his pen :

ring poetical appeal from his pen:

"Ho! bring the Banner!—let its folds be flung
In wildest freedom to the wind's cares—
While strong hearts engerly around it press,
And blessings on it flow from many a tongue
Which once gave utterance to the wassail-ang,
Or fruned the drunkard south, or jest obscene
Up with the Banner, brothers! Lo, its sheen
Up with the Banner, brothers! Lo, its sheen
Sheds hope and faith the Temperance hosts amo
And leror on the foc! We hail the sign—
A pledge of triumph for our cause divine,
And leap exultant to the glorious strife!
What heart can faiter, summoned to oppose
Shames, Terrors, Crimes, a troop of demon for
The victory sure—the guerdon, love and life!

ANTI-ABOLITION. We are indebted to the auth for a copy of 'A Review of an Anti-Abolition Ser mon, preached at Pleasant Valley, N. Y. by Rev ANOTHER FEER SEMINARY. So, generally are the by John H. Wiggins, formerly of Oneida Institute, further of policing in this country, closed against phlet form, in 1830, occupies sixty large octave pages, and is a very superior performance. We shall give some extracts hereafter.

Asornen !- The Samaritan, and Tota Abstinen

We intended to copy the excellent report of the speeches at the late meeting of the Plymouth Co. A. S. Society, as given in the Hingham Patriot, by its accomplished editor, in our present number, and also must defer them till next week.

New-Benrone, 11th mo. 11th, 1841.

DEAR PRIEED GARRISON;
Although suffering considerably from bodily pain, in consequence of being thrown from a flight of abarp stone steps apon a stone platform, a distance of eight or ten feet, upon my back, (it appeared to have been intentionally done by some maddened ruffian at the close of our election last avoning,) yet I cannot resist the inclination I feel to communicate to thee, the jay the feel for the victory obtained over the pro-clavery parties of this town. Our friends abroad being always ready to sweep with thuse that weep, we know they parties of this town. Our friends abroad being always ready to weep with those that weep, we know they will also 'rejoice with those that rejoice.' The note of preparation has been sounded in our ears for week past. The meeting at the White Head Quarrans, and the loans. to chail. Suffice it to say, that 'lbrice have we men the enemy, and thrice have they been beaten.' Nine-teen hundred men, comprising all the 'gentlemen of property and standing,' and 'all the decemey' of New-Bedford, defeated by about sixty poor dispised abolitionists, is a circumstance too mortifying on their part to be endured. It is not only 'glory enough for tilly of clures, so liberally bestowed on such occasions, have been showered upon our devoted heads. Threats and bribery were resorted to. One of the most promthen and issuing whigs, a 'gentieman of property and standing,' remarked to some of the colored people, that he had been a good friend to them—that he had employed two or three in his house, and as many out and about it—but, for the future unless they voted abusing the privileges they enjoyed, and if they were

After the vote was declared, and it was ascer ained for the third time, that there was no choice, the abo litionists and the 'third party' both repaired to the third Christian church, where the utmost harmony and good facing prevailed, and several good specches were made. Among other good things said on the occasion, our colored brother, Wm. Berry, said, our position at this election reminded him of the days of his baylond. When coite a lad, he and another boy. his boyhood. When quite a lad, he and another boy about the same oge as himself, went out-to have a reg ular fight; and while hotly engaged, a man came along, and seeing them fighting, took up a switch, and attempted to part them. Berry said to himself, and attempted to part them. Berry said to himself, now we shall both get a whipping; and the only alternative for us is, to seize him by the legs. He accordingly did so. His opponent now became his colleague, and they threw the man upon his back. They then ran. The man recovered himself, and pursued them. them. They 'legged' him again, and again ran. The them. They legged him again, and again ran. I me man pursued them the third time, and the third time they 'legged' him, and, while down, his colleague man a blow in the face, which brought blo-They then became frightened, and stood still. The got up, and, instead of attacking them again, said. Well, boys, I declare you are smart fellows! 'Now, said Berry, I think the two parties, after the legging we have given them, will think us pretty smart fel-

The liberty party stood their ground nobly. Not a man deserted their cause during the memorable three days. During the same time, the abolitionists not only held their own, but added soveral to their number

We can have but one more trial, and what the re-sult will be, if it should be attempted, it is difficult to tell; but the probability is, the whigs will succeed having that powerful lever, money. In haste thy friend,

Auti-Slavery Victory in Kingston.

Mn. Editor:

The result of the late election in this place, has shown what may be effected by abolitionists in the shown what may be effected by abolitionists in the shown when their efforts are proposed. shown what may be effected by abolitionists in the way of political action, when their efforts are properly directed. It has been proved that the most rabid political partizans can, are may instances, be brought and action of positical partizans can, are may be a positive and are manually, if professed abolitionists will firmly and consistently

adhere to their principles.

As neither of the individuals put in nomination by the leading political parties for Representatives to General Court was thought to be sufficiently imbued with the anti-slavery spirit, it was determined to sus-tain to the last, regardless of consequences—the most radical and thorough abolitionist in the place. This course had the effect to prevent a choice at the first trial, and subsequently induced the self-styled demoeratic party to unite with the abolitionists in electing a democrat, every way worthy of the name, and one who will do all in his power to aid in the furtherance of equal and exact justice to all,' without regard to complexion. And it is believed that a course of this kind pursued by abolitionists in local elections, would tend greatly to make themselves and their cause respected, in these times of po-

the Liberty Party, so called, as exhibited on this occasion, was admirable to behold. It was acknow ledged by them, that the individual finally elected was a thorough abolitionist; yet, because he would not pledge himself to sustain their party nominations; they persisted in using all their influence to prevent his election; not excepting a resort to that indispensable perefugisite to party success, prevarication and falsehood. But their arduous labors were crowned with little success. At the final election of representative, they were able to obtain but four votes, out of nearly three hundred! And it will probably prove to be the dying struggle of the third party in this to be the dying struggle of the third party in this

This election will, perhaps, be claimed as a partizan victory; but such is not the fact. It is emphatically an anti-slavery triumph-a triumph of principle over a selfish policy and hypocritical professions. And it will serve as a beacon to warn the time-serving par-

Persecution of the Colored Race.

SIPICAN, Nov. 1841. WM. L. GARRISON .

DEAR SIR-On the side of the oppressors, there is ower. What man can read the statements made by Mr. Collins, of the inhuman conduct towards passen gers who unfortunately get on board the cars running on the Eastern rail-road, and not feel his bosom bu with indignation at such brutal conduct? They are with indignation at such brough conduct: They are probably copylats of the gallant Phinney, of the mammouth steam-boat that plies between the Main and Siasconset; or the redoubtable Justice Crapo, the Siasconset; or the renountation and aristocracy, cringing tool of an incorporated, monied aristocracy, of the Glentworth order, that knows nothing (religiously) beyond dollars and cents.

When will the wickedness of the wicked come to an end? When will the despot cease to whip his living out of the bodies of men and women, created in e image of Him who created them?

You will recollect that the statue of Washington (in murble) has recently been delivered at the city of whips and chains, (Washington,) from a vessel called Sea, from a port in Italy. That same ship has gone, or is about to go, to New-Orleans, with a cargo of human beings in irons, being a portion of the product and revenue of the States of Maryland and Virginia there to undergo a servitude excessively cruel and horrible, over which (if possible) the Saviour of the world and the angels of God would weep.

Look at the picture ! A statue of the champion of liberty-a cargo of slaves, chattely personal, subjects Yours, for him that hath no helper,

P. S. In the S. E. part of Bristol county, there is

about to be established what is called a Sesumar's home, being, however, part and parsel of the bowing down to slavery. The colored sailor is excluded from its hospitalities! Yes, a class of men much sought after, forty years age, to men their ships, and who have done much to lay the foundation of the present have done much to lay the foundation of the present wealth of the town. But—they must be excluded from the home of the sailor—why? They are not schite. Whomende them to differ in color? Was it not Him who created them? Yes. Do they then, despise the man? No—they despise God.

Lynch Law in Texas.

Lynch Law in Texas.

The terrible practice of lynch law, instead of decreasing in the South, is evidently spreading far and wide. Men are now lynched by dazens instead of singly; and their murderers appear to progress in the very refinement of cruelty. And the pestilent influence of the tecent hortible marders on the Arkansas and other United States rivers, has caused the practice of lynching to break forth with renewed fary in Texas, where, it has apparently slept far the previous year. And we find recorded in the Texas papers nearly a dezen of these murders, that have occurred, and undoubtedly there have been more than as many more. In Shelby county, two citizens have been shot down, and several houses burned by a party of outlews. In Red river, two men have been hanged as horse-thieves, without judge or jury. In Weshington county, one man has been shot down, under the proteince that he was a marderer. In Austin county we men were killed, and two hostile parties were in arms for several days, taking the law in their own hands. In Jefferson county, two men have been killed, and the house of one of them hornt to the ground by a party, self-styled, regulators. And all this in the space of a year. If the press would do its duty fearlessly, the officers of the law would be compelled to punish the perpetrators of these outrages, and then—but not all them—would have

A New-Orleans correspondent of the Advertiser gives a summary statement

guishing those occasioned b	kness come	nenced, di
	Total. Ye	llow Feve
Ist week,	57	5
	80	4.6
	102	23
4th do.	146	72
5th do.	174	105
6th do.	245	164
7th do.	292	220
8th do.	327	259
9th do.	259	150
10th do.	188	115
11th do.	151	93
12th do.	149	. 96
13th do.	78	37
		100000
Buried at Lafayette, from	2249	1372
N. Orleans, estimated	} 450	350
	0000	
Showing an and	2699 -	1722

Showing an average weekly majority of 211, o

ITEMS.

THEMS.

The maie of the Schooner Cursader, (an account of the wreck of which vessed on Squam Bar, we published in our last paper,) sustained in his arms, in the rigging, his wife, until she perished—a period of eight or ten hours. She frequently urged her husband to let ther drop into the ocean, as, she said he was satisfied both could not survive, situated as they were, and it were better for him not to risk his own life in an endeavor to preserve hers. Devoted and self-sacrificing woman—who will not weep for rhy fast, or render an honorable tribute to him who to the last sustained and encouraged you?

A life boat has been stationed at Squam about one year—in that time six lives have been saved, which,

year—in that time six lives have been saved, which but for her, must have been inevitably lost.—Glouc. Tel.

Another Accident on the Western Rail-Road .- The Another Accident on the Western Rail-Road.—The locomotive, tender and baggage cars of the evening train of cars from Hudon to Pittefield, were run off the track on an embankment about 14 feet, two miles out of Pittsfield, last Saturday evening. There were four baggage cars attached and one passenger car with several passengers; none of the passengers were injured. The brakeman was considerably hort. The engineer and fireman were thrown under the wreck, but miraculously escaped unhort. We understand this accident occurred by some villain moving the switch, for which no pains or expense should be spared to ferret him out. The damage is estimated at

spared to ferret him out. The damage is estimated at Railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg.—A joint company in England has obtained the Emperor's permission to make an iron railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and will begin its operation perhaps this autumn, but certainly in the spring. Five years are allowed to complete the whole line, which will be 33 miles longer than the common road between Moscow and St. Petersburg, because it is to pass through to Bybinsk, in the government of Yareslaw, on the right bank of the Volga, because that town carries on the most extensive corn trade with St. Petersburg. All the vessels laden with the produce of the South which comes up to the North, must stop here.—Hamburg paper.

burg paper.

Real Sham Fight.—A disturbance occurred on Monday afternoon, in Philadelphia, between a company of German soldiers, who were returning from the scene of a sham fight, and the crowd of citizens who followed them, and some rather serious work was the result. A horse, which a citizen very improperly rade into the ranks, was stabbed with a boyonet by one of the infantry and killed, a boy was seized and severely hurt by one of the soldiers; one man was wounded in the wrist, another in the nose, and so on. One young man was severely injured about the head with a sword. The estizens pelted the soldiers with brickbats. The difficulty originated with the citizens, but the soldiers were also to blame.

As Old Sult. Saturday last completed fifty-eight

many years longer.—nosion Franscript.

At Steubenville, Ohio, the cashier of a menagorie, having given out in change some stage tickets, refused to receive them again. Upon this a mob rallied and assailed the establishment with brickbats and stones, and cutting their tents into stripes. A sortie and a battle cusued, in which several were wounded. A constable present, who endeavored to set up the majesty of the law, was instantly silenced.—Cin. Gaz.

it will serve as a beacon to warn the time-serving parties of the day, in all their future operations, first to consult the wishes of the abolitionists, and govern themselves accordingly.

CORA.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1841.

Persecution of the Colored Race.

Capt. S. M. Thompson, formerly of the Mexican navy, was killed in a porter house, at Tobasco, a few weeks since. Two Maxican officers, who were with Thompson at the time, run the Mexican who killed next day, tried, and condamned to be shot. Thompson was a desperate character.

The late William Bartlett, Eq., of Newburyport, left to the Andover Institution the sum of \$50,000 to his grandchildren, 21 in number, \$20,000 each. His whole estate amounted to the enormous sum of \$505,000, most of which he had accumulated by his close attention to business. He retained his faculties in a surprising degree to the last, and died at the advanced age of 93.

Another Murder.—A letter received in this city this morning, from Norwich, Vt. states that a man by the name of Sweeny, an Irishman, killed his wife last Saturday night, in cold blood. She was found dead in the garden on Sunday morning, with her head and ribs broken in. The homicide has fled, but will probably be taken.

The raw ore from which are manufactured the east iron organization of Berlin, does not cost more shan 1s 9d per cwt. but wrought into ear-rings, the value becomes £2743 2s 6d per cwt; and made into shirt buttons, about £3000 per cwt. It would not be easy to point out any other metal in which art can increase the value of the raw material 40,000 fold.

In Chesterville, Mc. Mr. Samuel Park, aged 74.— His death was caused by the sting of bees on his neck and face while in the act of hiving them, which de-prived him of his senses in a few minutes, and caused his death in eight bours!

bis death in eight hours!

Education of Indians.—The Dunkirk Beacon mentions the arrival at that place by steambost, of six half-breeds—four males and two females—of one of the N. W. tribes of Indians, from 500 miles above Sault Ste. Marie. They were taken to Fradonia to receive an English education at the excellent Academy in that village.

Great first in Barrs.—Thirteen hundred gallons of spirituous liquors were lately burnt on the green in Barre. The liquors constituted the stock of several retailers who promised to give up the burness of selling on condition that the temperance people would in a pay for what they had on hand.—Mass. 5py.

The ship Akbar arrived at Liverpool from New-York on the 11th of October, having taken a pilot off Holyhead in fourteen days and three hours after leaving Sandy Hook.

NOTICES.

PARTICULAR REQUEST.

D'The ladies who intend to furnish tables of a cles and to represent their respective towns at TI MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. he cause,) to CAROLINE WESTON, 25 Cornhill,

NOTICES. Just printed, and for sale at No. 25, Cornhill, LARGE NOTICES of Anti-Slavery Meetings, adapted for use in any town. They furnish the best medium of communicating information respecting such meetings, rendering it comparatively noimportant whether notice is given or omitted in the churches. Every town should be furnished with them. Price 1 cent each.

town should be furnished with them. Price 1 cent each. Also, for sale as above, the Eighth Annual Report of the Heston Femule Anti-Slavery Society, from the pen of its Secretary, Maria W. Chapman. Price 6 1-4 cepts.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

A quarterly meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Fall River, on Tues-day, Nov. 23d, commencing at 10 o'clock. This will be an important meeting, and it is hoped there will be a general attendance of abolitionists from all parts of the county. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Col-lins, Frederick Douglas, and other advocates of the anti-slavery cause, are expected to be present on the occasion.

WM. C. COFFIN, Secretary.

The Board of Managers of the Essex County.

The Board of Managers of the Essex County
Anti-Slavery Society are hereby untified to meet at
the house of Jonathan Kenny, No. 32 South street,
Salem, on Monday next, (22d inst.) at 2 o'clock, P.
M.
J. D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.
Danvers, Nov. 16th, 1841.

LIBERTY HEAD QUARTERS AND READING

ROOM.

The Boston Liberty Association has leased the rooms 32 Washington Street, 3d story, and fitted up a large Reading Room, and place for anti-slavery meetings, capable of holding 200—where all the anti-slavery pepers published, most of the religious papers, and the most important weekly and daily papers, will be found. Entrance free to all.

By order of the Boston Liberty Association.
Boston, Nov.14th, 1841. 6m.

NOTICE! VOTERS ATTENTION!

A grand Liberty and Temperance Caucus, to com-plete the arrangements for the City Election, will be held at Head. Quarters, in the new Reading Room, Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Lovers of liber-ty and temperance are invited to attend. Boston Nov. 14th, 1841. By order.

BITS OF SILK WANTED FOR THE FAIR BITS OF SILK WANTED FOR THE FAIR.

Any lady, who has by her small pieces of silk, is informed that they would be an acceptable donation to the Fair: or, if she wishes to have them printed with anti-slavery devices and mottoes, to be wrought up for the Fair by herself, is requested to select such mottoes as she chooses, and send them with the silk to 25, Cornbill, where her directions will be carefully executed.

Boston, Oct. 29, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED,

Respecting a wooden box, about two and a half feet square, containing picture-frames, which was sen from the rail-road depot, in Boston, a year since, distrated deactive by Main-Yers Reproded to make ween left in some depot on the road.

Please to address H. W. Williams, 25, Cornhill.

NOTICE

NOTICE.

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

6 Chauncy Place, Boston.

THE FAIR. IJ The time of the Fair is at Christmas week, and the receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Massa-chusette Aufi-Slavery Society.

TO THE BENEVOLENT

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Mrs. Nancy Prince, being about to establish a manual labor school for orphans and outcasts at Kingston, Jamaica, requests the aid of the benevolent and the liberal. Any donations in money, children's books, or clothing, may be left at No. 25 Belknap st.—25 Cornbill, before the last week of this month, where they will be thankfully rabelived, and where may be found a pamphlet on the present state of Jamaica, written by Mrs. Prince. Price 25 cents. It may also be obtained at No. 25, Cornbill.

Boston, Nov. 3, 1841.

LECTURES BY MRS. GOVE.

Mrs. S. Gove will give a course of 18 lessons, in the principles of Mr. James Brown's Guammar, with which instruction in Vocal Philosophy will be com-bined. Price for the course \$5. Commencing the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Marlboro' Chapel. Boston, Nov. 6, 1841.

Died in this city, 16th inst. Garrison, son of John and Ann M. Wright, aged nine months.

ESTATE OF EDWARD LAWSON.

ESTATE OF EDWARD LAWSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Edward Lawson, late of Boston, in the County of Suffick, laborer, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to.

ELIZABETH LAWSON, Administratrix, Boston, October 25th, 1841.

3iis.

Boston, October 25th, 1841. PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING Graham's Bibical Lectures

TO philanthropists of every denomination, sect and society. I am now prepared to publish the PINAT PART of my work on the PILLOSOPHY OF SACRED HISTORY, with reference to the suthority of the Bible for PLESH-RATING, WISE-DRINKING, SLAYENY, CAPITAL PURISHNERT, &c. &c. &nd, for the sake of the facilities afforded by the public mail, I am induced to publish this work as A PERIODICAL, with the title of GRAHAM'S QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF PHY. SIGLOGICAL, PSYCOLOGICAL, AND THEOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Each number will contain about one hundred oce.

Each number will contain about one hundred oc-tave pages, and four numbers will complete the vo-lume.

As this work will be entirely under my own con-trol, it is my intention to get it out in the best man-ner possible, consistent with the price of it. It shall be printed on paper worth at least four dollars ream, and in a large and fair type; and done up in a nest cover.

and in a large and fair type; and done up in a neat cover.

I have consulted an extensive publisher who has no interest in the matter; and he tells me that I must put the work at fifty cents a number, as the lowest price at which it can be sifforeded, in the style in which I propose to issue it. And it must be remembered that this work has cost me an incalculable amount of labor. It is now nearly twenty years since I commenced it; and, during that whole time, it has been almost constantly propressing in my hands; and I can in truth say that I have studied the Bible more than all other books together.

I propose to issue the first number as soon as it can be printed, and continue the publication once in three months—completing my work on the philosophy of sacred history in one year, and sooner, if possible.

THE MOTHER WHO HATH A CHILD AT SEA.

There's an eye that looks on the swelling clou There's an eye that looks on the strong strong strong folding the moon in a funeral shroud,
That watches the stars dying one by one,
Till the whole of heaven's cain light hath gone
There's an ear that lists to the hissing surge, As the mourner turns to the anthem dirge; That eye! that ear! ob, whose can they be But a mother's who hath a child at sea? There's a cheek that is getting ashy white, As the tokens of storm come on with night; There's a form that's fixed at the lattice pane, To mark how the gloom gathers over the While the yeasty billows lash the shore, With loftier sweep and hoarser roar.
That cheek! that form! Oh, whose can they be,
But a mother's who hath a child at sea? The rushing whistle chills her blood As the north wind hurries to accurace the flood,
And the icy shiver spreads to her heart
As the first red lines of lightning start.
The ocean boils! All mute she stands,
With parted lips and tight-clasp'd hands:
Oh, marvel not m has force for the Oh, marvel not at her fear, for she Is a mother who hath a child at sea.

She conjures up the fearful scene Of yawning waves, where the ship between. With striking keel and splinter'd mast, Is plunging hard and foundering fast. sees her boy, with lank drench'd hair Clinging on to the wreck with a cry of dispair. Oh, the vision is madd ning! No grief can be Like a mother's who hath a child at sea.

She presses her brow-she sinks and kneels, Whilst the blast howls on and the thunder peals She breathes not a word, for her passionate prayer Is too fervent and deep for the lips to bear; Is too fervent and deep for the fips to deal,
It is pour'd in the long convolvives sigh,
In the straining glance of an upturn'd eye,
And a holier offering cannot be,
Than the mother's prayer for her child at sea.

Oh! I love the winds when they spurn control, For they suit my own bond-hating soul ; I like to hear them sweeping past, Like the eagle's pinions, free and fast. But a pang will rise, with sad alloy, To soften my spirit and sink my joy, When I think how dismal their voices To a mother who hath a child at sea !

From the Scottish Temperance Journal. PARODY ON THE 'ANGELS' WHISPER. A baby was sleeping,

Its mother was weeping,

For her husband was that night away on the spree,
And her boson was swelling,
As she looked round her dwelling,
And cried, Oh that thy father but temp'ra

Sad hours while she numbered, The baby still slumber'd, But sigh'd in her car as it lay on her knee, Oh, sure 'tis a warning Of thy father's returning, That makes thee, my baby, mourn for me; For while I am keeping Dull watch o'er thy sleeping, In the ale-house thy father now revels in glee,

Perhaps he is singing Sweet home, —how unmeaning! While he sits there, regardless of thee and of The dawn of the morning

Saw Donald returning,
And the wife wept aloud her child's father to see, While he, vacant, staring, Fell a cursing and swearing, Next day, in the horrors,

He had brought on himself and his family, And humply confessing His sin, asked a blessing,
And vowed that henceforward he'd tee-total be.

The pledge he has taken,

He ne,er thinks of breaking; For he feels that from bondage he has been made from There's peace in his dwelling,

A joy above telling,

And his wife is as happy as happy can be...

From the Herald of Freedom. JUHN Q. ADAMS.
On reading his Argument in case of the Amistad Captives. " SIC ITUR AD ASTRA."

ing-The forest most splendid in Autumn's deca The sun seems the greater with disk plmost lying Repose'd in the shroud of the rich parting day.

Thou, too, revered patriot, statesman, and sage— Thy liquid eye brightening the scholar's de-With the arder of youth and the wisdom of age

Thy youth itself manhood—thy manhood mature.

Would seem to have left little room to secure In life's last decline, a still more deathless name. But for this thy defence of the poor and oppress'd-This labor of love for the perishing slav The noblest of efforts that wrong be redress'd

And fraud the most foul find its reprobate grave:

For this, and, still more, for thy name freely given, In aid of a cause by earth's great ones despised, Ascrieptions of praise will ascend unto Heaven, And thy efforts, blest richly, most richly be prize f the captives shall blind with the sighing From Afric's palm groves, and each sweet sunn

Nor the praise for deliverance cease but in dying With the prayer for earth's freedom from valley

For the Portland Tribune. NEW-ENGLAND. I love thee, New-England, I love thee-No clime under heaven above thee, So bright and so dear is to me : 'Tis here where proud freedom's broad pinio With the sunlight of glory is crowned; And where, through thy spacious dominion, No despot or tyrant is found.

What the from thy bleak, heary mountains Thy valleys look barren and drear-nd frosts stop the flow of thy fountains, Till the warm rays of summar appear; I love thee, New-England, I love thee, Thou land of my fathers, my home; And never, till death shall remove r From thy rock-bounded shore will I roam

A man of kindness to his beast is kind— But brutal actions show a brutal mind. Remember-He who made thee, made the brute He can't complain ; but God's omniscient eve He has designed thy servent and thy drudge; But know that his Creator is thy Judge.

NON-RESISTANCE. THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

New-England Non-Resistance

The meeting having been organized, and the usual committees appointed, Mr. Garrison was called on for the Annual Report. The reading commanded profound attention; after which, Ann. Ballou spoke as follows:

become consistent with our principles.

I look forward to better days than the present—
to times when violence shall not be the first idea
that comes to men's minds on receiving an injury;
when selfishness shall not prompt to force in the acquisition, or fraud in the retention of the gifts of our
heavenly Father: when to do good and communicate
shall be our first thought, and when all the laws of
violence and selfishness shall be repealed. Only let us be sure not to injure our own cause, and we may rest assured that no others can injure it, with whatever spirit or temper or means they may make

ENOCH MACK. I would more than second the motion of my brother. I would urge warmly the adoption of this Report. It is too good to have its participation confined to a few; and I therefore hope that measures will be taken by this Society and its committee to give it a wide circulation.

H. C. WRIGHT. I would amend the motion be-fore the meeting by incorporating with it a direction from the Society to the Executive Committee, to publish and circulate this Report as widely as they may have means to do.

Whereupon, the motion was unanimously passed H. C. Waterr then moved the first resolution from the table, (where it had been laid upon reception from the Business Committee to make way for the Report,) and spoke as follows:

[For resolution, see last number of Non-Resist

ant.]

I do not believe that in comparing the progress of the various branches of moral reform during the last 100 years, we shall find one that has advanced so rapidly as that in which we are engaged as non-resistants. Its rapid progress, since the commencement of our associated action, will be found altogother unparalleled. I do not believe that you are aware, my friends, of the general interest excited by our course at this moment, in New-England. One grand proof of this is, the general stand now being taken in the church, of disciplining non-resistants. The clergy are every where taking it into consideration, whether or not non-resistants shall be entirely cut off from the church. Military courts and tribunals are looking at these principles as at something that they have got to meet. I believe the militia system of Massachusetts to be in fact abolished. In New-Hampshire it will be in five years, and in Vermont also, although it is the State of the great military champion, Ethan Allen. When I say abolished, I mean that these States will not oblige men to do military duty. In Massachusetts, none are now compelled to study the bloody science of slaughtering those whom God commands them to love. As the agent of this Society, I have had letters from the ends of the land, begging me to come and promulgate its principles. From Ohio and Illinois, the applications are pressing. In fact, a door is open in every part of the country. In Vermou, arrangements are already made for some twenty conventions, to commence week after next, and to close with a I do not believe that in comparing the progre ments are already made for some twenty conventions, to commence week after next, and to close with a small in the Report to the niceting in N. Hampshire. made in the Report to the niesting in N. Hampshire. It was my privilege to be present at that meeting, at which a New Hampshire-Non-Resistance Society was formed. A deeper, holier spirit of inquiry into duty I never witnessed than among those seventy-five persons. A horror seemed to pervade their minds at the idea of man's butchering his brother. That meeting has sent the discussion of non-resistance into every hamlet among the hills of New-Hampshire. In Connecticut, I have spent some time, and witnessed much inquiry there. In New Jersey also there is some, and a great deal in Pennsylvania. In western New York our cause finds friends. There and in Ohio, they are ready to apsylvania. In western New York our cause mass friends. There and in Ohio, they are ready to ap-point conventions for the discussion of their duy with respect to it. With all the military schools and efforts for the reorganization of the militia, the sys-tem is going down.

om is going down.

Notwithstanding this, there is one thing that non-Notwithstanding this, there is one thing that non-resistants ought to know—that in other quarters violence is increasing; and it will increase for a time in proportion to the efforts of non-resistants to carry forward their cause. It will be with us as non-resistants, as it was with us as abolitionists. On the vigorous action of abolitionists, the spirit of slavery always breaks out. Do not let non-resistants imagine that they can go forward without irritating, the spirit of violence. No, Mr. Chairman! Violeuge is sustained every where. In the pulpit—in the social circle—in the week-day school—in the sabbath-school, efforts are continually undet to instit violence into the hearts of human beings. Well! we have to meet it, relying on truth alone. But that is a sufficient reliance. Surely no cause but that of truth could in so short a time have so shaken the minds of to meet it, relying on truth atone. Such that is a surficient reliance. Surely no cause but that of truth could in so short a time have so shaken the minds of its adversaries. I recognize, by the spirit in which is peaceful there non-resistance is opposed, that the enterprise is distince. The spirit of the Divinity is in it, and no all is resoundin the structure are set it down. I am uterly amaged, that heard of much sneers can put it down. I am utterly amazed, that those who call themselves Christians should be found so ready to commit themselves against this doctrine. They stand claiming the right to kill a brother!
That is the position of our opponents, and it is not an enviable one; and when they find it hard to maintain their ground, they evince a malignity of spirit which is startling. In all their violence, I secognize only the legitimate effect of truth on the minds that legitimate effect of truth on the minds that is appointed to see their terms of the fuells haves of preaching as a enviable one; and when they had; hard to maintain their ground, they evince a malignity of spirit which is startling. In all their violence, I recognize only the legitumate effect of truth on the minds that cherish error, and look to see that very mind made a monument of the triumph of that very truth which it first hated and rejected.

Mr. Blanchard, of Dorchester. I am struck by my brother's remark, that violence is instilled into the minds of children in sabbath-schools. I know it to be the fact. I will relate something that occurred but a few miles from this place, about a year since. We have in our neighborhood a Juvenile Missionary Society, who bring in annually their contributions. When they came together last year, there were three ministers present. They were all of the order to which, for ten years past, I have been particularly attached, so that I am sure I am prompted by no sectarian feeling in what I now say. The children were to go to a grove in the neighborhood. We have there, too, a juvenile militie, called the Harrison Guards. They offered to cacort the little missionary society to the grove, with their cockades on their bats, and their swords by their sides; and their services were accepted. If this is not instilling the war principle into the minds of children, I know not what is. Only one person in that towa, to my knowledge, remonstrated. If they fancy that they are sustaining the gospel of peace there with one hand, they certainly are pulling it down with the other. MR. BLANCHARD, of Dorchester. I am struck by

other.

James N. Buffun. My friend Wright overlooked one of the greatest proofs of the progress of non-resistance—the new aspect it has given to the temperance cause. It is well known that the advocates of temperance formerly had recourse to the law, and hoped great things from political action. But lately they have abandoned these means, and all see how much it has been to the advantage of temperance. The principles of non-resistance are now being discussed through the medium of temperance societies. We hold temperance meetings once a week at Lynn and there the expediency of using the strong arm of the law has been a subject of consideration, which has opened men's minds to the whole subject of non-resistance. It excites more attention than any other. We see how temperance takes hold of the greatest sots, and reforms them merely by moral power; and it operates to convince us of the efficacy of non-resistance in all cases.

Mr. RETNOLDS, of Michigan. I rise, Mr. Chai Mr. Retnolds, of Michigan in the disposition of that part of the country where I reside to receive these principles. In no place there can they be agitted where they will not gain ground. The cause is succeeding; and no one in that region dares to controllet it. One remark I am desirous to make:—it is, that whatever principle we would have prosper, we should plant at the fireside. Though it is but eight years since the place from which I canne began to be settled, we have there now a school of between sixty and seventy scholars. It is now entirely manner to be settled, we have there now a school of between

eight years since the place from which I came began to he settled, we have there now a school of between sixts and seventy scholars. It is now entirely managed on the principle of non-resistance; and since it has been so, we all acknowledge that it is better managed than it ever was before. All this principle needs is to be demonstrated practically. Men then see its excellence, and adopt it at once. We do not five up good order and security when we adopt it; it is our best order and our chiefest security. When we renounce force, and adopt moral power, it is laying down the lesser power for the higher one. So we consider it.

Ms. Whitner, of Berlin. Mr. President, let me for a moment dwell further on the idea of our friend who spokd of the advantage our principles have been to the temperance cause. Mere knowledge of what is best is not enough to make men do right; they must get into the spirit of the thing. The heart must be right, as well as the logic. In past years, we have had the truth told us in the temperance cause, but not always in the true spirit. The chemist told us that the intoxicating principle was alcohol, and the physician told us that alcohol was injurious to the system. Yet it did not touch the heart; it did not lift the drunkard out of the dich. But when the reformed drunkard came, not with logic, but with a heart full of the subject, he did not full; and we must do the same with this subject which now calls us together. Let us go to the which now calls us together. Let us go to the power of anger, and passionate and revengeful feelings, and tell them that the power of love has conquered those feelings in us.

Ms. Alcorr. of Concord. I sympathise with

ings, and tell them that the power of love has conquered those feelings in us.

Ma. Alcorx, of Concord. I sympathise with this last thought very much. We must speak from experience alone, if we would do good. Only those who are peaceful and meek can overcome violence. We must first become non-resistants at heart. There is a logic and there is an argument to this subject; but there is also something deeper: there is a life. The life is higher than the argument. The argument is good—the logic is desirable—but the life is better. We have been told of much to encourage us; but look at the terms employed. The vocabulary is taken from the camp. We must desist from much of our logic and our argument, and begin to live. I would almost say, that he who abounds so much in logic, has not the truth. He is fumbling for it: but he who has it, affirms. He who had this truth so clearly, never reasoned. It is all affirmation with him. Argument and logic address the intellect. He is speaking to something deeper—profounder. When we argue, what follows? A counterargument debate. That is sear; not peace. The head is a sceptic; and just in proportion as the heart is refirm. Ill the head be an unbeliever. I know we cannot state our views without argument, we have so much the habit of conflicting, but there is a better method. He who would convince, must speak from experience. If we have good tempered enough to argue without giving up the fundamental principle of this Society! Most persons will give up their temper rather than their argument.

Mis. Forn. I feel confident that the cause is consent we than a proper of the rounder of the truth of the trut

MR. Fond. I feel confident that the cause is onward, yet I am no less convinced of the truth of brother Wright's remark, that its progress increases the opposition of its enemies. When brothers Wattles and Wright lectured in our neighborhood, there was no excitement at the time, and they got the house without difficulty. But since that time, violent opposition has arisen, and now they would not be admitted. As to the influences exerted on the minds of the people against our principles, I can speak from experience. I have been a teacher in our sobbath school, and a member of the church. the minds of the people against our principles, I can speak from experience. I have been a teacher in our sobhath school, and a member of the church. I have attempted to teach the people these holy principles of forgiveness; and last sabbath, the last scholar was removed from that school.—The only reason was, because I taught the children not to fight! I have repeatedly brought up the subject before the church, and find it occasions excitement and opposition in men's minds, but yet I can see that it makes progress. I see that tidelity to this principle may subject us to the same sufferings it did our Saviour and his apostles; but whatever befalls us in consequence, may God give us

ENGR MACK. I have seen enough to set my heart at rest respecting those of my brethren who differ from me on this subject. Whoever has an honest heart will not fail to adopt them at length—Though he now expresses his repugnance, sooner or later he will, if honest, be converted to their

Mn. Algort. It seems to me that if we would truly estimate our progress, we must take another survey: and while we are not to skip church or state, we must look principally at the family. We must look on man as connected with his fellow-beings in the simplest relations. He is not speaceful man—a non-resistant—who less his temper—who uses harsh words. I affirm that he is not. Let us look into private life, and see how there good non-resistants stand. Let us see how their acts corres-

his appointment of the foolishness of preaching as means of converting the world. Those who profes to be non-resistants will do well to count the cost of to be non-resistants will do well to count the cost of preaching these doctrines: to estimate the danger before they enter upon the conflict. I believe in "fighting the good fight of faith'; and I like the expression well. If we are only theoretically non-resistants, we shall never be prepared for this conflict. I expect many will be added to our ranks who are not true in heart. I believe all are not is rate who are of Israel, and that many will profess to love the cause, who will yet dishonor it in their walk and conversation;—and yet the duty of all men to be non-resistants is no way changed by that.

men to be non-resistants is no way changed by that.

The non-resistant is the only one that feels the right to be bold in the conflict that has commenced. We give to those who resist, all the armor and all the weapons of offence and defence, and yet they are terror-stricken and shricking out with dread. They maintain that we are insane, and that our position is most critical and dangerous, and that we ought to be discouraged in our combat with the world, because the combat is so unequal. But look at the position of Jesus of Nazarcth. Was his stronger? How few were those who thought and felt as he did! and there came a moment when those few forsook him and fled. Yet where stands he now in the world that scorned him than? Look at Luther. Why what a hopeless controversy that was! his single voice against Christendom. But where stands Luther now? I ask these men to look back to the commencement of the temperance cause. Then, a teenow? I ask these men to look back to the commencement of the temperance cause. Then, a tectutalier was scoffed at. Where are now the scoffers, and where stands that triumphant cause? Time has been when anti-slavery sought long for a single listening ear—now her principles are a guiding star to thousands and thousands. But God does not conquer by numbers. He is more than all numbers. Yet who can doubt that believes his promises for the fature, or reads his providence in the past, that we shall finally have numbers on our side? We shall not only number our thousands, but we shall modify the action of the thousands who never will become non-resistants. Let us remember that the philosophy of all reform is commotion—agitation. We shall find drawn up against us a great mass of profes-

MISCELLANY

Every man who has a common share of the good feelings of our nature, must feel indignant at the outrages committed by the British government upon the unoffending Chinese. The remarks below which we have copied from the Cultivator are not too severe. England has disgraced herself not only by her conduct towards China, but by the whole history of her wars and settlements in India. Wherever she has set her foot, she has never failed to attempt a regular course of plunder upon the people. At home, she plunders herown subjects, and abroad she sends her pre-sed soldiers to assist in plundering the subjects of other governments, and other nations look on with indifference, as if all was right!

OUTRAGEOUS ROBBERY OF 7 MILLIONS. Could proud and haughty England be made to consult her national honor for a moment, how would she stand a habshed before the dread tribunal of the civilized nations of the earth. Her immoralities and crinces, which she has committed on inoffensive India for attempting to arrest the progress of optium intemperance, wasting and destroying the India people like a pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday, forbid her the rank of a civilized or christian nation. Let her subjugation and wholesale robbery of India, point a lesson to her ministers of the gospel, and her philanthropists, while all civilization views with horror and denunciation the hypocrisy of her anti-slavery professions, and her predatory design on the Island of Cuba, and the rich provinces of Central America.

Of what avail is all her glory in her Chatham, Pitt, Burk, Wellington, Wilberforce, or Clarkson, the last star in her national diadem, is now extinguished. She has become the robber and enslaver of multitudes. Let the civilized nations of the earth, from the pulpit and the forum, hur forth their loud denunciations on her iniquitous example, till christianity shall be redeemed from its foul reproach, and not be made to bleed and blush in the moral degradation of the poor pagan government of India.

Homan. We find in Judge Kent's sentence of Peter Kane, for stabbing and killing a woman, the following remark: 'Prisoner, your life is safe, but in sending you to the State Prison, the Court will mark their sense of your dreadful conduct; and if not punished to the full extent the law allows, it is not punished to the full extent the law allows, it is by reason of the good character you had previously sustained. To your wife, also, you are indebted for a mitigation of your punishment. Her conduct on that occasion has excited the admiration of the Court—she seems to have been to you as a guardian angel pursuing you, whose conduct was more like that of a beast of prey than a human being, and striving by every means in her power to save you from sin and guilt. There are very few evils to which a man is subjected, that he might not avoid, if he would confer more with his wife, and follow her advice. Few gratifications are meted out to him, which he does not owe, in part, to woman; no pleasure, perhaps, which she does not heighten by her participation.—U. S. Gazette.

Extract from a letter of an Englishman travelling Extract from a letter of an Englishman travelling in this country to his friends:—I saw yesterday a scene of petty tyranny which made my English blood beli. A respectable American white citizen brutally abused and dragged out of the cars by the rail-road conductor, for no other crime than expressing his sympathy for a colored woman who was treated in the same brutal manner. I came near abariant the contract of the same late for the same offence. Had such an act been perpetrated in Great Britain, by servant or master, it would have made something of a stir, I think. At least, the fellows would not have had opportunity for such another offence. But it is said that the abused persons here have no redress. This is tyranny with a vengeance!

Texes. An outrage was committed by a party of Mexicans, on the 30th of September, in Refugio county, Erras. The Mexicans made a sudden descent in the town, robbed it of sever thing the town were the district clerk, the late sheriff, and a justice of the peace.

Henry Riol, one of the expitives, made a desperate resistance, killing one of the Mexicans and wounding two others, before he was overpowered. It is believed that he was afterwards killed.

The Centinel sups about \$500 in silver was taken from a window, and also \$200 on worth of dry goods, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Chief Justice Neill and two other men made their escape to a neighboring wood, and next morning returned to see the desolation of the town. It were a frightful appearance; women and children were in great distress, having lost every thing moveable; and their husbands and fathers abducted and carried away into foreign emptivity.

ished the operation of shaving, and in a short time was himself a corpse.

was himself a corpse.

Tremendous. The largest red oak tree in North America, says a correspondent of the Nachitoches Herald, can be seen on the plantation of W. Smith, Esq., eighteen miles from Nachitoches, on the road leading to Onpolousas. This majestic oak stands in the midst of a rich and heavy bottom, on the Bayou St Barb. Two feet from the ground it measures for ty-four feet in circumference; and at six feet, thirty-two feet. The trunk appears sound and healthy, and its height, to the branches, is from fifty to sixty feet.

Commodores Stewart, Biddle, and Reed, had a nar escape from being drowned on Thursday morn-They had just landed at the Fulton ferry, when ferry steamboat ran into the boat they had left.

row escape from being drowned on Thursday morning. They had just landed at the Fulton ferry, when
the ferry steamboat ran into the boat they had left,
and smashed her to pieces.

These officers compose the Court now sitting at
the navy yard, to enquire into the causes which induced the return of the frigate Brandywine from the
Mediteranean —Cour & Enq.

A Lofty Abode. The highest inhabited place upon the face of the globe is a farm house situated 13,500 feet above the level of the sca, or, about two miles and a half above that level. This lofty and elevated habitation is situated on the highest peak of the Andes, in South America, Chimborazo, which rises to 22,546 feet above the level of the sea. It may be truly said that the dwellers in this farm-house are accustomed to, and move in 'high life.'

A Poser for Phrenologists. A young man, mention ed by Foster, by lavish and reckless extravagance ed by Foster, by lavish and reckless extravagance, squandered a large, and valuable estate, and became a beggar. He began to work as a common potter, toiled night and day, saved carefully what he carned, recovered by avaries the estate he had lost by prodigality, and died an inveterate miser worth £50,000.

The Iric and his pound of flesh.—Some days ago, a gentleman from Mobile came to this city, and while here was arrested for debt, at the instance of a citizen of this place. Bail was found; but the inexorable creditor refused to let the stranger return to his family, though he pleaded hard for the immunity, fearing lest he might fall a prey to the pestilence.

In a day or two after, the unfortunate debtor was seized with the fever, and on Sunday evening was carried to his grave.—N. O. Advertiser.

Mount Vernan .- The Mount Vernon estate

Mount Vernon.—The Mount version estate consisted, soon after the French war, of 9,000 acress, and when Washington returned to cultvate it, be had 1200 persons upon it in his employment. Now, but five slaves live on the place, and 400 acres only are cultivated, chiefly used for raising wheat and Indian

From the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, we clip the

Led my Negger Poy Howell Base and Rebase Te.
Miles Squire from my House until Monty Morningnery Sonty until Monty until the Last Day of December 1821.

J. H.

Household Industry.—It is mentioned in the Eric Gazette, that two young girls of Harborereek, in that county, daughters of Capt. Porter Willard, spun five townity, daughters of Capt. Porter Willard, spun five hundred runs of woollen yarn, from the 15th of June to the 25th of September, unking a threat of near five hondred miles in length, and it must have caused over two thousand miles travel to spin it—Bufful Commercial.

Statistics of Junrican Trade.—During the yes 1840, the imports of foreign goods into the Unite States announted to \$107,141,519. The exports, \$132,055,946. The exports, therefore, exceeded to imports \$24,844,427. During the same year, the imports of specie and bullion amounted \$8,532,813. The exports were \$8,360,325.

The main window of the Baptist meeting house now building at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, N. Y., is 41 feet high and 22 feet wide, the wooden frame weighing 22 tons!

destroyed.

Extraogant Gloves. A pair of silk gloves were lately manufactured at the price of 15,000 francs. They were designed for the Queen of Belgium, bu were vary properly rejected by her Majesty, on the ground of the enormous expense.

At Bangor, Dr. Collyer recently magnetized a child, with a diseased eye, and the surgical process of removing the eye from the head was performed without awaking the child, or its manifestation of any symptoms of pain.

Wool. The annual clip of wool in the United States, is estimated at 90,000,000 pounds, worth nearly \$40,000,000, or two-thirds as much as the entire cotton crop of the country. There are 5,000,000 sheep in the State of N. Y.

The Robchilds.—According to the Merch Magazine, the wealth of the house is estimates tween twenty-five and forty millions of dollars, they are supposed to be able to command secontly millions more.

Bad.—By the late census return it appears that there are in the United States 549,693 white persons over 21 years of age, who cannot read or write.

Good.—Virginia is moving in favor of universal eccution. A large meeting has recently been held to

A London tradesman lately employed a professi continuan to recover a debt of thirteen shillings. succeeded, and the cost was seventy pounds. Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant, is an action at law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket of water, and daring each other to remain long est under water.

Cucumbers. The Shakers in Canterbury, lately sant to the editor of the New Hampshire Patriot cucumber measuring more than 17 inches in length and more than 13 in inches in circumference.

Those who without knowing us, think evil of us to harm; it is not us they attack, it is the phaseom of their own imagination. It has been lately stated, that in the State of Main

25,000 saw-mills are kept constantly at work to suppl the demand for white pine lumber. Gen. Scott has come out in a long letter, in whit lie says he will accept a nomination for the Preside cy, if it is tendered. He may therefore se considere as in the field.

as in the field.

At the recent agricultural fair, held in Henrico Co.
Va. the premium for the best lot of tobacco was awarded to **Lady!*

Bister First houndred thousand pounds of batter is on the way to New-York, via Eric Canal from Buffalo. The larger portion of this supply is from Ohio.

There is a pear tree in New-Haven, new in full health and bearing, which was planted in 1672.

THE FAIR.

to be given; and whole townships in the western part of the State. We call upon the women of the Commonwealth for help in carrying forward the cause we all hold so dear. It is their cause as well as ours. We welcome them once more to the fellowship of

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

NOTICE.

Will be furnished, to triends of the cause skilled in shell-work, quantities of the Terebellum, Vitrina, Diaphana, Lascia, and the various kinds suitable for work-boxes, card-racks, vases, flowers and hair-orna-ments. Address M. W. Chapman, care of Henry W. Williams, 25, Cornhill.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

A Society was formed in this city, four years since, of Colored Citizens, which has been entitled the ADELPHIC UNION LIBBARY ASSOCIATION, ADELPHIC UNION LIBBARY ASSOCIATION, the object of which is the improvement of its members in literature and general knowledge. It is exceedingly desirable to collect a Library for their use. Books which illustrate the Scriphres, or any upon ancient or nuclern history, will be very gratefully received. Any works which treat of the mechanic arts, or elementary books on science; any apparatus, electrical, astronomical, chemical or otherwise, calculated to ad their scientific pursuits, will prove highly acceptable.

acceptable.

Our Lyceum Hall, it affords us pleasure to state, fins thus far proved a centre of the happiest and most useful influences. We have been favored with fectures from several of the most distinguished individuals in the city and vicinity, the effect of which has been to excite a most ardent thirst for improvement.

Deen to excite a most ardeut thirst for improvement. It is thought you can hardly make a more useful appropriation of books than to this association.

Any books may be sent to THOMAS COLE, Librarian, Atkinson street, or to WM. C. NELL, Secretary, No. 25 Cornhill; or a line through the Post Office, stating where the books are, when they will be cheerfully sent for.

be cheerfully sent for.

Should you not have books in your Library, which you can convaniently spare for this object, any donation in money will be faithfully applied.

Boston, Oct 21st, 1841.

Combs, Fancy Goods, and Perfumen JU-T received, a large assortment of the goods, selected for the Fall Trade by the ber, and for sale at low prices, wholesale of Dealers from the country will do well to call.

A. S. JORDAN, 2, Milk-stree 2 doors from Washington-street.

Boston, Nuv. 5, 1841.

Nonantum Hill. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, 40

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