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Without Concealment—Without Compromise.

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PRO-SLAVERY RETREAT.

From the Boston Morning Post.

Emancipation; by William E. Channing.

Without going back to the action that one must be conscious of sinning without being morally guilty, it is enough to say, we propose to remark that, with regard to *any thing* which is become evil by the progress of society alone, in the minds of many in the world, two duties of a very opposite kind, both of which may be, and are, held by people equally virtuous and equally wise, as far as human eyes can discover. The one is, that it may be justifiable to do, in our nation, it does not follow that it is really so *evil*, and any other nation, disagreeing with us, is as much to be set up as a model, or set up a standard of others. They not only may, but they do, set up this standard, and on the case stands. How, then, are we to prove that they are wrong in respect to the evil of slavery? Arguments from the Scriptures! Our opponents find arguments for themselves in holy writ, as well as we do, and they, as we, are equally confident that right and wrong! Though many doubt, and feel that argument, yet the great masses are insensible to any force of argument, and are ready to decide upon the question only to the District of Columbia, while the clanking of chains, forgot for human limbs, would be heard daily in our streets.

Mr. B. further urged, that to repeal this law now, would be contrary to our best interests; because, that before the people of the State could have the power of representation to replace the law upon the statute book, Kentucky would be overrun by with the vilest of the black population of the southern States."

Tuesday, January 5th, Mr. C. M. Clay spoke for an hour and a half with great force and clearness. He dwelt at some length on the general question of slavery. His manner, it is said, is deliberate and self-possessed; his style perspicuous, chaste and polished.

"The question (said Mr. Clay,) is to repeal the law of 1833, a law that has been in force seven years. Its action has been found to be beneficial. Its friends have never become dissatisfied with it. Gentlemen say that this is a question which should not be agitated—which ought not to be discussed. They would, however, carry out their measures—they would beg the question. They would persuade us that slavery is a blessing. I will not attempt to enter into the consideration of civil society. The friends of the law of 1833 do not seek to agitate the question of slavery; they merely wish to maintain the settled policy of the State on this subject.

The gentleman on the other side of the question having cited the examples of history to prove slavery a blessing, C. said he was ready to retrace history on the subject as far as my gentleman. He then alluded very happily to the consequences of slavery in the Roman Empire, and to the empire of Assyria. If slavery had existed in some of the most flourishing nations of the earth, slavery, said Mr. C., was not the *cause* of their prosperity.

If slavery be a blessing, said Mr. C., and necessary to the continuance of our Union, it follows that the slaves of the United States and of other civilized nations against the African slave trade, making it piracy, ought to be repealed. Some have gone so far as to say that the rights of a gentleman stood alone and in opposition to the opinions of civilized nations generally.

Mr. Clay is in error. It is not a new doctrine. Messrs. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and other distinguished statesmen politicians have again and again maintained that slavery was a blessing; and so, too, have distinguished literary men, and distinguished divines of the South.

"Having allowed the law of 1833 to be constitutional, Mr. C. then discussed the question of the expediency of its repeal, as contemplated by the bill before the House. Slave labor will not do, said he, cannot exist; the introduction of slave labor invariably drives out white labor; while the former is much less productive than the latter. Its introduction also depresses the mechanical trades, for which employments slaves are not fitted."

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SELECTIONS

From the Philadelphia.

Denates in the Kentucky Legislature.

The following extracts are from the speeches published in the Louisville Journal, and the Louisville Advertiser, of proceedings in the Kentucky legislature, on the question of the repeal of the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves. It was under discussion nearly a week, and excited profound interest. In the course of the debate, the whole subject of slavery, in its moral and political operation, came under notice, and unlimited freedom of remark in regard to it, was indulged in by the various speakers. Even the Bible arguments, which are of late so much opposed to have been presented. The speeches are generally said to have been very eloquent and masterly. We could wish they might be fully reported.

In addition to what was given of Mr. Bullock's speech in the last number of our paper, we insert a sketch of the concluding part of it, as furnished in the Journal.

"Mr. B. showed clearly that the effect of the repeal of the law of 1833 would be to inundate the State with the refuse population of the southern States, which is largely indebted to us, would pour forth her emigrants by the thousands and tens of thousands upon our soil. The value of the produce of Kentucky would depend much to us in negroes, there being no money in the lower country to pay chase it; while at least one million of dollars, due to Louisville and other Kentucky cities, would be lost. Under the present collect, would be brought into Kentucky in cast-off and worthless slaves. Louisville, the commercial metropolis of the State, would be deserted by her commercial men, only to the District of Columbia, while the clanking of chains, forgot for human limbs, would be heard daily in our streets.

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Of course there are no circumstances in which a man can be placed, which can justify him in committing a wrong. He may be unable to do right, but he cannot commit a wrong—to hold him absolute property, it is wrong always, under all possible circumstances. But, were this not so, Mr. C. ought to have pointed to any thing as the origin of things in Kentucky, which would warrant the enslavement of 166,000 human beings. Slavery has not been inflicted on Kentucky by a foreign power, as it was in 1790 there were but about 12,000 slaves in the State. Why were not laws passed then to prevent an increase of the evil? Why? Simply because the people of Kentucky wanted slaves to break up the new soil. The evil has grown upon them, and "cannot abandon it."

And it exists now by their will, and not by force of any necessity. Comparatively "intelligent and virtuous," the slaves would do themselves or any body else, no harm, if emancipated. It is the mere prospect of a free white population, they could do no harm, were they mischievously inclined. Emancipation would be a great pecuniary loss—they would lose nothing in them which it now possesses. Their value consists simply in the labor they are able to perform. If emancipated, this labor would not be lost. Increased. For freedom awakens new energies, augmentes the ability, and stimulates the disposition to work hard.

This is not all. While their labor would be secured, and secured, too, under happier auspices to the State, the bar to the influx of free labor from abroad would be removed. In this great Kentucky would show as many white as colored working men; and energies now lying dormant for want of an adequate supply of labor, called into life by the new system, would make the State, in a few years, at least, a thousand times more valuable than it now is, and would be the most prosperous of the free States.

The following paragraph is particularly worthy of notice:

"As it cannot be expected that the whole of Mr. C's remarks can be noticed in the limits prescribed in this letter, I shall only state in substance one or two more of the principal positions he maintained. One was, that southern slaveholders were not responsible for slavery as they found it; they are only favorable to it under circumstances. Another, that if Kentucky, as a border State, in the event of nullification, or any other cause, should make a separate union with the North or the South, she could not hesitate which to prefer when she looked around and contrasted the condition of the free States with that of the slave States, and he was sure she would never be unprotected—the sympathies of the North are with her."

Mr. Crenshaw's speech is spoken of as being one of great ability.

January 8th Mr. Davidson spoke on the question.

"He would come at once to the real question at issue—the facts of the case as to what was the condition of things before the law of 1833 existed, what was the state of the country since the law was passed, and what would be the condition of the State resulting from the law. He alluded more particularly to the moral atmosphere of the State at these two periods, with reference to the effect of slavery. Mr. D. drew a vivid picture of former scenes, and contrasted them with those which now surrounded and supplied the prevailing, where slaves are treated more as members of a family than as objects of traffic. He contended that it was unfortunate for the country that the agitation of the subject of slave labor invariably drives out white labor; while the former is much less productive than the latter. Its introduction also depresses the mechanical trades, for which employments slaves are not fitted."

Anti-Slavery Reporter.

From the New-York Evangelist.

The Virginia and Georgia Case.

We have succeeded, not in getting at the official record of the resolutions passed the last night of the session of the N. H. Legislature, but in procuring a copy from the reporter's hand. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the compact between the United States was established by the people of the States respectively, the people of each State acting in their sovereign capacity and in giving to the compact.

Resolved, That each State is sovereign within its own territory, and that so far as sovereignty may be abridged by the delegation of the powers specified in the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the federal government is limited in its jurisdiction; but within its appropriate sphere is paramount to the authority of the States.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government to provide for the faithful observance of the stipulations contained in the federal government.

Resolved, That the obligation of one State to surrender a person charged with the commission of a crime within another State, and who shall flee from justice, is in open disregard of the spirit of the Constitution, subversive of the peace and harmony of the Union, and destructive of the ends for which the federal government was established.

Resolved, That the Executive of this State be requested to transmit to the Executive of the several States, to be laid before their respective legislatures, and to our senators and representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body, a copy of the above report and these resolutions.

From the same.

The Homage Resolutions.

The resolutions of the Virginia and Georgia case have called forth the spirit of Executive despotism. New-Hampshire is humbled in the dust before the footstool of southern despotism. Let Baker and his reckless compeers bring out their chains. Now is the time to put them on. A people who can submit to such legislation are ready for fetters, and liberty will never have a value in their eyes until they have themselves crucified under the tyranny of slavery, and learned by experience the bitterness of the bondman's lot.

We referring to the fifth resolution in the series it will be seen how low we have fallen. That resolution goes infinitely beyond the mere constitutional construction of the Constitution. The Constitution requires that the person claimed as a fugitive from justice, shall be charged, 'in' the State from which he demand comes. There must be some information or indictment against him, actually *made, in the State* that claims him. It has always therefore been considered necessary to prove that the person demanded was charged with crime in due form, before the courts of the State. The resolution in question does not propose to guard the freedom of the people of New-Hampshire against. He must not be charged with the commission of crime in the State, but he need not be *charged in the State*, with the commission of crime. The fact of crime is left to the governor's demand; and that demand, without an inquiry;—whether the act charged is a *crime*—whether it was done in the State from which the demand comes—whether there is any indictment in that State of the person claimed, and indeed without seeking to know any thing, except what some slaveholding officer chooses to tell him—whether there is any citizen must be given up to slave law, or mob law, as the case may be.

That resolution places every citizen of New-Hampshire at the mercy of the malicious and justice-hating governors of the slave States. Let Baker and his serfs, the champions of equal rights (!) love to have it so.

From the New-York Evangelist.

Ecclesiastical Action—Presbytery.

1. Resolved, That the system of American slavery is utterly inconsistent with the second great command, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'

2. Resolved, That Presbytery do consider the spirit and letter of slavery, as repugnant to the vital interests of our country, and therefore will use our influence for its immediate abolition.

3. Resolved, That the system and practice of American slavery, is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of our national constitution, and a *foul dishonor* upon our national character.

Passed in Presbytery of Delaware, New-York, at their session, in Franklin, December, 1839.

A true extract from the minutes.

P. HARRINGTON. Stated Clerk.

December Session of said Presbytery unanimously

Resolved, That the resolutions passed in Presbytery, December, 1839, on the subject of slavery, be publicly read in each congregation, within the bounds of this Presbytery; and that the congregation be advised to feel and exercise a deep sympathy for the millions of our fellow-men that are *in bonds as bound with them*."

A true extract of the minutes.

P. HARRINGTON, Stated Clerk.

Franklin, Dec. 1840.

From the Maine Advocate of Freedom.

Maine and Georgia.

The question between these States does not appear to be settled. Georgia has brought up her Indian subjects, and Georgia has brought up the difficulty again in his annual message with chivalrous freshness, and recommended ACTION on the part of Congress. The Indians have been repeatedly in the same southern spirit, and have proposed a law (some say it has passed both houses,) requiring that all vessels belonging to Georgia, should be seized and sold at the State of Maine, shall be quarantined a length of time, and on clearing from any port in Georgia shall be subject to search before their departure.

What say senators and citizens of Maine? Will this do? Here again the Constitution is trampled under foot for the peculiar institution of the South. Will the senate and assembly of Maine would be a little troublesome this kept in a long quarantine? The searchers, too? might have the whole time of their passage to Georgia, to wait for further developments.

Reading the above, we perceive that the bill was passed, establishing a quarantine of 100 days, and the penalty for violation of the law—confinement in the penitentiary not less than one year and not more than five years. Maine will laid out. Seamen are likely to get as good pay for their general opposition to abolitionists, as the democratic party will—if it continues to do so. Let the democratic party and the people and legislature of Maine will view this case calmly, and act like freemen who understand, and dare maintain their rights.

Short and Easy Lessons.

Question. What is the unpardonable sin?

Ans. To be a faithful reprover of the clergy.

Q. Should we not try them by the Bible standard?

A. By no means. They are themselves the standard.

Q. What is the unpardonable sin?

A. To oppose and expose the errors and sins of its professors and teachers.

Q. Is not the pulpit of the church of infinitely more importance than its purity?

A. Yes. Hence what a world of mischief reformers have made in every age.

Q. Is innovation always wrong?

A. Yes. Hence the introduction of the Gospel was a sore evil.

Q. What is the tree dost so of consistency?

A. To convert the church into a place of safety, and to retard the amelioration of the condition of man.

Q. What is the object of the ministry?

A. To please the people, and get their pay.

Q. What are the best means of overthrowing popular vices?

A. Letting them all alone.

Q. Who are the true friends of the Gospel?

A. Those who take care not to extend its principles and blessings impartially to all men.

Q. God's a respecter of persons?

A. Yes; he loves the white man, and the rich man, and the honorable man, far above the black man, and the poor man, and the obscure man—and so ought we.

Q. Is truth mighty, and will it prevail?

A. Yes; in respect to every thing but slavery; statistics will overthrow it.—*Christian Witness.*

A Rebuke to the Remonstrance from the Congregational Union of Scotland.

The address of the Congregational Union of Scotland to their fellow-Christians in America, dated, April 16, 1840, thanking them for the 3d Congregational Church of Philadelphia, upon the Sabbath at a subsequent meeting held for the purpose, on the 9th of December, 1840, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with the highest pleasure and the most devoted gratitude to God, we have listened to the faithful address of our fellow-Christians in Scotland, touching the crime of American slavery, and participation of the American churches in the same. While it is painful to contemplate the reality here, it is grateful to know that rebuke is administered to the Christian, in the most appropriate means of producing repentance and reformation, are thus faithfully administered.

Resolved, That the same sentiments, with equal clearness, are uttered in the same spirit, and with equal boldness, by the great body of professing Christians in this country, has very properly claimed and shared the sympathy and prayers of the Christian world. It is regarded by them as most offensive to God—pouring contempt on his work, and quarrelling with the allotments of his providence—as cruel to the Christian, as to the colored man, and the main support of the slave system.

Resolved, That remonstrances, such as we have received from our brethren in Scotland, are among the most efficient means for the overthrow of slavery—strengthening the hands and encouraging the hearts of those in this country, who feel as they do, and warning others to a sense of their duty.

The admonitory voice of Christians abroad is often listened to and respectfully considered, while equally faithful reproofs from brethren here, are unread and unregarded.

When the churches in different parts of the world, as with one voice, shall express their abhorrence of American slavery, and faithfully reprove and rebuke, whatever division of the common motherhood shall dare to countenance or shelter it, then may we confidently expect to see the enormous system of iniquity rapidly wasting to its termination, and the day of jubilee will dawn, when 'liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.'

Resolved, That this address is entitled to the candid and prayerful consideration of all in this country who bear the Christian name, or love the cause of Christ.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Rev. D. Wardlaw, to be presented by him to the Congregational Union of Scotland.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed on behalf of the church, and published in the New-York Evangelist, and the American and Fo

From the New-York Tribune.

Renwick's Life of John Jay.

It will not, it is hoped, be thought obtrusive in the old and forgotten of John Jay, thus publicly to express the gross injustice done to his memory, in the account of his life recently published in the 12th volume of Harpers' Historical School History. It is important to make the youth of our country acquainted with his acts and opinions, it is equally important that those acts and opinions be truly and not falsely represented, and more especially is this true in a subject intimately connected with the rights of humanity and the destinies of the Republic.

To those who are observant of passing events, it is well known that one of the modes adopted by the people of the South for securing the permanency of slavery, is by appealing to the prejudices of northern politicians, to convince the American press from giving correct to any description of literature in the least degree adverse to human bondage—Various means have been taken to this effect; one of which the following are sufficient to explain the very peculiar character of Mr. Renwick's book.

In 1835, Harper & Brothers published the narrative of two English clergymen who had visited us on a deputation to a portion of the American church. These intelligent travellers were treated rudely, and with disapprobation, but in guarded and tenderly tactical language, "the peculiar institution" of our country. The publication of such a book in New-York, was deemed an insult to the South, and a Columbia journal took occasion to lecture the publishers upon their temerity in thus, as it were, the sanctuary of slavery, of parading in its columns the following from the "Brothers."

"*To the editor of the Columbia Telescope:*

"Sir:—We noticed in your paper of the 15th instant (December, 1835,) a short notice of a book recently put out by us, (Reed and Matheson's Narrative,) in which you give us a word of caution respecting the publication of books containing offensive sentiments and statements on the subject of slavery."

They then go on to declare that they had previously ascertained from Messrs. Reed and Matheson "were highly esteemed as gentlemen and Christians," and *therefore* they had not examined their work, and, over, "We had no suspicion of its character. You then, no doubt, heard of Mr. Abdy's book which was represented to us as *silly trivial*, and *dull*, but not objectionable, but we were also told that Mr. Abdy was an abolitionist, and we thought *nothing* of the work from him."

The character of the journal to which this humble apology was offered, may be gathered from the following extract from its columns:—

"Let us declare, through the public journals of our country, that the question of slavery is not, and shall not be open to discussion—that the system is deeply rooted among us, and must remain for ever! that the very moment any private individual attempts to secure for us the ends and immorality, and the necessity of putting means in operation to secure to ourselves and to them, in the same moment his tongue shall be cut out, and cast upon the dung-hill."

But this amiable gentleman was not the only confessor of our enterprising publishers. The very next year they reprinted an English novel, without leaving out in one of its chapters were some "offensive sentiments on the subject of slavery." Again they were rebuked, and again did they confess and herald their involuntary offence in a letter published in the Charleston Mercury.

"We were," say they, "entirely ignorant of the fact, that the 'Woods and Fields' contained any objectionable matter referred to in your letter of the 2d instant, until after the work was published. By the time it must be pretty generally conveyed to your section, we trust, it is known that we uniformly decline publishing works calculated to interfere, in any way, with southern rights and southern institutions. Our interests, not less than our principles, would dictate this course, if there were no other less selfish considerations. Since the receipt of your letter, we have printed an edition of Miss Sedgwick's 'Redwoods,' in which the offensive matter has been omitted."

But merely to omit offensive matter, would have been negative merit, in the eyes of Messrs. Harper, it was illegal. Messrs. Harpers, to publish a volume containing a formal vindication of slavery from the Scriptures, and abounding with panegyrics on slaveholders, and vulgar abuse of abolitionists.

These are the men who have established a vast manufactory of books for the special use of the common school children of the United States—books from which, as we have seen, they are pledged to exclude whatever may interfere in any way, not only with southern rights, but also with "southern institutions." In this manufactory Mr. James Renwick, Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, is one of the operatives, and he is employed in the task of lubricating a life of JOHN JAY, of course "suitable for the southern market."

Mr. Renwick having no materials for his work, except such as were furnished in the biography of my father, written and published in Madrid in 1833 by the Harpers, before the South had acquired the control of the Union, and the assault, which he admits in his preface was "liberally granted," Mr. Renwick has assumed, I fear, that I must recollect the use which would necessarily be made of it.

At page 140 of his memoir, Mr. R. thus expresses himself:

"We have adverted, on more than one occasion, to the exertions of Jay in the cause of abolition. Enough has, perhaps, been said to show the position he occupied in relation to this question. Yet, so much excitement has recently prevailed on this subject, that the course, perhaps, calls for a *full exposition*. Jay, it will be made out at the time, was favorable to, and instrumental in, *obtaining a law for gradual emancipation* in the State of New-York, it is obvious that he was not prepared to go the length of the ultra abolitionists. He did not deny the abstract right to holding slaves, or stigmatize those who did as offenders against the code of morals and religion; he made use of the services of slaves, both received by inheritance, and obtained by purchase. With a sound view of the provisions of the Constitution, and of the rights of the South, he saw that emancipation were limited to the State in which he lived; and he was very positive as an owner of slaves, and a slave to the principle of property, and therefore less more disinterested. He forbore to *apply* to the General Government for the exercise of authority which neither by grant nor by implication, does it possess. He carefully avoided any attempt at agitation in those States where the condition of society had prepared the public for the measure. His views in fine, were those of a sound statesman and enlightened politician, not those of *a fanatic and demagogue*."

Had JOHN JAY been represented as an "abolitionist," the Harpers of course would have had nothing to do with him"; but he can be made to pretty "the abstract right of holding slaves"—to declare that the Federal Government is restrained from exercising authority to relinquish to Slavery; and lastly, if he can be made to revoke his son as a "fanatic and demagogue" for being an abolitionist, the publishers, in the language of Mr. Renwick, "have acted a *good hit*, and the book will sell at the South. Mr. Renwick has a perfect right to set in judgment on my father's conduct and opinions, but he has no right to misrepresent them.

His "*full explanation*" of my father's course is avowedly given, in consequence of the recent abolition excitement, and obviously for the purpose of contrasting his conduct and opinions with those of "abolitionists generally." And here let it be observed, that it has not been deemed expedient to suffer Mr. Jay to explain for himself. Not one single word has been given by him on the subject of slavery, permitted to appear in the District School Library. That he "was not prepared to go the length of the modern abolitionists," is admitted, and it is admitted, that at the time he was in active life, it was the almost universal opinion, in which he concurred, that a compulsory immediate emancipation was not practicable, and dangerous to society; he therefore advocated a compulsory *gradual* emancipation.—Experience has since shown that slavery may be immediately abolished throughout a community, and that it has not greatly to the eventual benefit of both master and slave.—On the other points of the "full explanation," I will give my father full power to speak for himself. The "full explanation" for himself; and I will give only so much of his language as is contained in the very book which Mr. R. has abridged.

He tells us that "we are told, that Jay was a slave holding slaves." In a deed of manumission, drawn and signed by himself, he says: "Whereas the children of men are by equality free, and ought, without injustice, to be treated, reduced to, or *held in slavery*." During the Revolutionary war, he says: "Till America comes into this measure, (gradual emancipation,) her appeals to Heaven for liberty will be *impious*." He drafted and signed a petition to the Legislature of New-York, beginning "Your memorialists, deeply affected by the situation of those who, by the *fiat of God*, are held in slavery by the laws of this State."

But holding such opinions, how came he to "use the services of slaves, received by inheritance," as Mr. R. says he did? This assertion I regard as a mere inadvertence, I never had in his possession for one moment a slave received by inheritance. I am ignorant of the fact.

But he made use of the services of slaves obtained by *purchase*." It did not suit the purpose of the Harpers to include in the "full explanation" Mr. Jay's own explanation of the fact, in his letter of 1833, "I purchase slaves, and manumit them at proper ages, when their labour ceases shall have afforded me a reasonable restitution." In other words, he purchased three females, and had their services advanced, the several terms of years, joyfully acquiesced in the whole course of his life, in the ownership of a slave. Yet with the knowledge that he manumitted every slave he purchased, Mr. R. affects to praise his disinterestedness in promoting abolition at the hazard of losing his property.

We are next taught, that "with sound views of the constitution and the rights of the States, the efforts of abolitionism were limited to the State of New-York; it of course his example coolheaded early abolitionist in the free States."

At the formation of the New-York Manumission Society, he was placed at its head, and retained the situation for five years. One of the first measures of the Society, was to print an edition of 2,000 copies of an Anti-Slavery Tract, dedicated "to the honorable members of the Continental Congress," and the Society voted that "*each member of Congress*, and of the Senate and Assembly of this State, be furnished with one of the pamphlets." This tract was prefaced the constitution of the Society, with Mr Jay's name as President, together with a certified copy of the vote ordering its distribution. The preamble of the constitution of the Society, "the benevolent" "star and fated of men, having given to them *all* an equal right to life, liberty, and property, *no sovereign power on earth can* and to deprive them of either, but in conformity to the limited government and laws, to which they have assented or tacitly consented." The contents of the tract, and its distribution to members of Congress, from a very sound conservative, and the Professor's—remarks, Mr. Jay limited his efforts at emancipation to the State in which he lived. The tract, combating the alleged necessity of slave labor, at the South, and the claim of humanity, "There is not the least evidence of this, but much to the contrary. Whites are healthy and do the labor in the Indies which blacks do, and they are the same climate. The truth is, most of the whites which are born in the Southern States, do not actually labor, but live on the part of them as idlemen and intemperate. The blacks are introduced to do the work, and it is thought a degrade and a white person to work, or living by labor in the same means, the whites in general are vicious, and all unhealthy and tyrannical spirit by holding so many slaves." A State, which has adopted the rights of the Union, in this "secondary publication" the Society presented to abolitionists even the clergy of their day. "Why should the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Societies be jealous against this great and public inquiry? Unless, they are conscious of left off their crimes, and show the people that such a society is unnecessary. Is not the New England have *purged themselves of this iniquity*, and determined not to tolerate Slavery. If all the Churches in these United States, would unite in one Society, and imitate the Friends called Quakers in this article, would they not act more like Christian Churches than they now do?"

So far from confining his efforts to the State in which he lived, Mr. Jay entered into correspondence with an Anti-Slavery Society in England, and another in France, and remarked in his letter to the former, "We will cheerfully co-operate with your Society, and endeavor to procure advocates for the same cause *in other countries*."

Before taking leave of the New-York Society, it may be entertaining to offer the following sentences of the *fanaticism* of our forefathers. In 1786, the Society offered a gold medal "to the person who shall deliver the best oration at the next annual commencement of Kings College (the New York (Professor Renwick's College), exposing in the best manner the injustice and cruelty of the Slave Trade, and the oppression and injustice of holding negroes in Slavery." The next year a competitor for the prize appeared, and on motion of the Mayor of the city, a committee was appointed to wait on the abolition student for a copy of his oration. The committee consisted of the Mayor, Alexander Hamilton, and Methodist Smith. A committee was also appointed (Mr. Jay being still president) to wait on the printers of newspapers to persuade them "to refrain from publishing advertisements for the sale of slaves, or for *running slaves*."

To return to Mr. Renwick. He assures us Mr. Jay "refused to apply to the General Government for the exercise of authority, which neither by grant nor by implication does it possess." Small praise this, that Mr. Jay, who, it seems, was deemed competent for the office of Chief Justice of the United States, forebore to ask Congress to do what he *must have known* it had no right to do! And is this intended for eulogy? By no means. It is only a sort of half concealed, irresponsible charge, that the son of John Jay, and those who act with him, are doing what his father forbore to do. There is as little truth in there as manliness in the insinuation.

If Mr. R. only wishes to be understood, that Congress has no power to emancipate in the States, the following extract from an Address by the officers of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1835, will show him, that "modern Abolitionists" agree with the Professor, and quote it from the Chemistry Professor in Columbia College. "We hold that Congress has no more right to abolish Slavery in the Southern States, than it has to abolish Slavery in Spain. Of course we denote no national legislation on the subject."

It is true the Abolitionists have applied to the General Government to exercise its power in three objects, viz:

1. The Abolition of Slavery in the National Territories;
2. The suppression of the Slave Trade between the States.
3. The exclusion, in future, from the Union of any *new* Slave State.

Does Mr. R. mean to imply that neither by grant nor by implication, has Congress authority to effect these objects? If so, he differs from the Professor, who, in his work, says, "it, at least of equal authority with the *professor*.—JOHN JAY, also, in a letter which Mr. R. *has read*, says that Slavery can only be abolished by any one State, and that the authority of Congress to prohibit the migration and importation of slaves in *any of the States*, does not appear to him to be *clear*." (quoted from Dr. Dwight.) Dr. Dwight was a congressist these doctrines of JAY and WEBSTER! If not, what did he mean!

Mr. Jay's views were those of an "enlightened politician." Indeed! And does the Professor mean to condemn those politicians who measure out political rights to our citizens according to their complexion? Mr. Jay, in his "full explanation" he of course avoids the most distant intimation of Mr. Jay's views in relation to the rights of colored people. He simply remarks, "Abolitionists, which must be that any other has exposed them to community and violence, is that *black* men have naturally, and ought by law to enjoy, the same *rights* as white men." Mr. R. *knew* but concealed the fact, that on this point Mr. Jay went the whole length of the Abolitionists of the present day. "I wish," said he, "to see all men, without unnecessary discriminations, everywhere abolished, and that the time may soon come when all mankind, of a complexion, shall be considered and treated as free and equal partakers of our political liberty." In the preamble of the Constitution of the Society over which he presided, it was declared to be the duty of members of the society to endeavor to enable the slaves "to *share equally* with us in our civil and religious liberty to which they are by nature as much entitled as ourselves." Such were the views and sentiments of the original Constitution of New York, drafted by Jay, with his individual rights on account of complexion to Mr. R. and his friends, "sound politicians." Perhaps will Mr. R. find another holding the same views, unless in the ranks of "modern Abolitionists"

I certainly regret that the Professor, for the Professor, after analyzing my Father's character, and submitting it to the various tests in his laboratory, greatly to announce to the world, as the result of his labors, that he carefully avoided any attempt at agitation in those States where the condition of society had prepared the public for the measure. His views in fine, were those of a sound statesman and enlightened politician, not those of *a fanatic and demagogue*."

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He tells us that "we are told, that Jay was a slave holding slaves." In a deed of manumission, drawn and signed by himself, he says: "Whereas the children of men are by equality free, and ought, without injustice, to be treated, reduced to, or *held in slavery*." During the Revolutionary war, he says: "Till America comes into this measure, (gradual emancipation,) her appeals to Heaven for liberty will be *impious*." He drafted and signed a petition to the Legislature of New-York, beginning "Your memorialists, deeply affected by the situation of those who, by the *fiat of God*, are held in slavery by the laws of this State."

But holding such opinions, how came he to "use the services of slaves, received by inheritance," as Mr. R. says he did? This assertion I regard as a mere inadvertence, I never had in his possession for one moment a slave received by inheritance. I am ignorant of the fact.

But he made use of the services of slaves obtained by *purchase*." It did not suit the purpose of the Harpers to include in the "full explanation" Mr. Jay's own explanation of the fact, in his letter of 1833, "I purchase slaves, and manumit them at proper ages, when their labour ceases shall have afforded me a reasonable restitution." In other words, he purchased three females, and had their services advanced, the several terms of years, joyfully acquiesced in the whole course of his life, in the ownership of a slave. Yet with the knowledge that he manumitted every slave he purchased, Mr. R. affects to praise his disinterestedness in promoting abolition at the hazard of losing his property.

We are next taught, that "with sound views of the constitution and the rights of the States, the efforts of abolitionism were limited to the State of New-York; it of course his example coolheaded early abolitionist in the free States."

The year after, he was elected President of the Society

cannot be the order of the day. We cannot stand still. In the name of the bleeding captive then, sighing for deliverance; in the name of all the innocent blood which from our hills has been crying to Jehovah for vengeance on the guilty; in the name of our country bent with peril, darkened by the tempest-clouds of righteous retribution, and yet heavy and black above us, ready to burst in a hail-storm of wrath and death its glory to the dust; in the name of humanity outraged, and justice trampled down, and the law of God dishonored and violated; in the name of all that is endeared to the heart of the patriot, the Christian and the man, we call on you to come out and renewing your self-consecration to this noble enterprise, take leave with fresh vigor and unremitting courage and new-awakened zeal, your hopes and aspirations whose power shall not cease to be felt while a chain remains unbroken, or a badge of oppression uncommanded within our land.

The meeting will commence on the third of next March, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

GEORGE W. BENSON,
PHILIP PEARL.

Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to their constituents.

DEAR FRIENDS.—Since our appointment in May last, we have laboured assiduously in the discharge of the weighty solemn trust committed to our hands. In conformity with your instructions, we commenced the publication of a daily paper, the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, as soon as the last Annual Meeting, as the necessary arrangements could be made therefor; and we have continued its publication to the present time. Notwithstanding the difficulties to be met with in our way, by the abstraction of the Emancipation, and the consequent loss to us, of its subscription list, we have succeeded in obtaining about 1600 subscribers, and have the gratification of being able to state, that we receive daily additions to the list of subscribers. We are encouraged to hope that the injury suffered by the Society, in the loss of its official organ, will soon cease to be sensibly felt; and that, with the aid of our friends, we shall be enabled to maintain with you, however, to confirm this desirable object.

The slave is still clanking his chains on our soil; the captive is still sighing for freedom, as he toils the live-long day for naught; tyranny still rules, and fattens on human hopes and happiness, in our boasted republic; despotism still lords an olden rights, and barters the image of the Eternal for *gold*, and slaughters the soul of her strength, is aiming a deadly blow at our own manhood.

Let all who feel an interest in the prosperity of our country, and in the rights of *universal man*, come forward and strike a united blow for *free principles*.

In behalf of the "Western New-York Anti-Slavery Board."

J. C. HATHAWAY, Chairman.

Farmington, 1 mo. 11, 1841.

The Union Herald and other papers will please copy.

NOTICES.

LECTURE IN CLINTON HALL, BY JAMES McCUNE SMITH, M. D.

A Lecture on the Haytien Revolution, with a sketch of the life and character of Toussaint L'Ouverture, will be delivered by James McCune Smith, M. D., at Clinton Hall, on second day (Monday) evening, the 22d instant, at half past 7 o'clock.

The proceeds of the lecture will be appropriated to the Colored Orphan Asylum.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door, or at this office.

Feb. 11, 1841.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN.

The Executive Committee of the American Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, have designated *Tuesday, the 11th day of May next*, as the time for commencing the sitting of the Convention in the city of New-York.

The object of this Convention will be to consider the responsibilities of young men, in regard to the great evil of intemperance, and adopt measures which in their wisdom shall be deemed best calculated to meet these responsibilities.

It is hoped that every section of the United States, the Canadas, and many foreign associations will be represented in the Convention.

Let total abstinence societies be formed where there are none, and send in their delegates.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

HIRAM BARNES, Chairman.

N. B.—Public journals friendly to the cause of temperance, are requested to notice the above call.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

The undersigned gratefully acknowledges from the friends of Liberty, as a pledge to sustain the Monthly Mirror of Liberty through the ensuing year, the sum of $250.

The above sum being one half of the amount required in the condition on which this journal is to be sustained, I yield to the advice of the friends of the enterprise, that our brethren, who have promised and will perform, shall have an opportunity to furnish the deficiency. The balance of the stock is $250.

What can you pledge towards sustaining the Monthly Mirror! Brethren, what you have, let us know quickly.

Yours, for reform,
DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. All communications must be post-paid, and addressed to the editor, at 62 Leonard street, New-York.

New-York, January 1st, 1841.

SECOND APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC ON BEHALF OF THE AFRICANS TAKEN IN THE AMISTAD.

The time has now arrived when new and heavy expenses are to be incurred for the protection and deliverance of the thirty-six surviving Africans who are in the custody of our government, awaiting the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Several hundreds of dollars are still due for the expenses of instructing them daily for upward of fifteen months, and eminent counsel will be engaged as soon as the instructions furnished, to conduct their defence, at Washington City, next January. If any one doubts the extremity of the peril in which these Africans are placed, let him read the Congressional documents containing the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister.

Shall these human beings, of Africa, for want of further aid, and able professional defenders, be surrendered to the Spanish Minister, who claims them "not as slaves but as assassins"? Will not the generous and humane who have already contributed to afford instruction and legal protection to these interesting strangers, again open their hands for their relief? Those who have already, and have contributed for these noble purposes, forward their donations, which are needed more than ever at this juncture! Donations can designate the object for which they are intended, whether they prefer for education or general purposes. Such sums as may be contributed for the former purpose will be handed to the venerable Prof. Josiah Gibbs, Rev. L. Bacon, Rev. H. G. Ludlow, and Amos Townsend, Jr. Esq., and other donations will be appropriated by the undersigned according to their best judgment. All donations will be acknowledged in the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, and a copy sent to each donor. The disbursements will also be published. Donations can be sent to Samuel D. Hastings, Esq., No. 20 Commerce street, Philadelphia; to Rev. A. A. Phelps, No 36 Pine street, New-York; Elizur Wright, Esq. Office of the Emancipator, Rev. I. Bacon, 131 Nassau street, New-York.

S. S. JOCELYN,
JONAS LEAVITT, } *Committee.*
LEWIS TAPPAN.

SINGING SCHOOLS.

MR. WM. C. WEBSTER respectfully announces, that he will open a Class for the study and practice of SACRED MUSIC, in the Hall corner of Broadway and Houston st., (entrance to which is No 222 Broadway,) on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at 7 o'clock.

A Juvenile Singing School, for children of both sexes, from 6 to 15 years of age, will be commenced on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 21st inst, at half past three o'clock, at the same place. The Pestalozzian system is made the basis of instruction in these schools.

Terms for the above schools—the adult, for gentlemen, $3, for ladies, $2 per course of 18 lessons. The Juvenile School, $2 per scholar for 24 lessons.

Tickets of admission to the above schools may be obtained at the Book stores of Gould, Newman & Saxton, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, John P. Haven, Broadway, and of Mr. W. at his Hall, on the evenings and afternoons of school.

Refer to Rev. J. O. CHOULES, 502 Broome st.
Rev. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Editor of
Zion's Herald.

L. EAMES, Esq., 88 Hicks st. Brooklyn, N. Y
N SOUTHARD, Editor Youth's Cabinet.
G. H. ANDREWS, Counsr & Esq. Office.

Jan. 1, 1841.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Three Slaves Executed.—The Opelousas (La.) Gazette gives the following account of the execution of three slaves, for murder:

On Monday last, three slaves belonging to Mrs. Preston of this place, were executed for the murder of John P. Moore. The circumstances of the murder are these: Mr. Moore, being the owner of Mrs. Preston, was staying some weeks in the cabins of the slaves, and threatened to punish them for the neglect of their duties. It seems, however, that three or four of the negroes had previously resolved upon the death of Moore, and in order to avoid the threatened punishment, had agreed with each other to execute in concealment their hellish designs. Three of them, Zachariah, Jeffrey and William, (Mrs. P.'s carriage driver,) and a confederate, proceeded to the house of Mr. Moore; Jeffrey went in and began to beg off from the promised punishment, while Zachariah pretended to be making a fire, (it being very cold,) in the fire place, facing stood at the door. Moore having refused to forgive them their offences, Jeffrey leaped upon him and began choking him, calling to the others to assist, both of them at once holding him while Jeffrey held him by the throat. After long struggle, they succeeded, strangled their victim, they took him out of the house, when he again struggled violently, and Zachariah struck him with a billet of wood, fracturing his skull, causing instant death. After the murder they saddled Moore's horse, and throwing him across the saddle, carried him about a mile into the woods, and left him on the road, with his face off and one foot in the stirrup, in order to induce the belief that his horse had thrown him, and had caused his death by dragging his girth being broken, and the loss of his stirrup, from his master. All the above facts were elicited on the trial, and were confirmed by the circumstances of the case correctly. Another negro belonging to the same lady, was put upon his trial for the same offence, and was acquitted, but it has transpired since, that he was participated in the crime—his name is Morris—and we regret that he cannot be again tried and hanged.

In the correspondence from Algiers, the *Toulouzain* the following singular story is related:

During the Marechal's last expedition, one of our chasseurs found, near the tents of a tribe we were ravaging, a sack of considerable weight. Without knowing what it was contained—he fastened it on to the crupper of his horse. Ere long, to his utter astonishment, he heard a human voice issue from the sack, and immediately cut the fastenings. On opening the sack he, discovered a beautiful female between 16 and 17 years of age, and a native continuing about 10 years of age, who had been concealed by their mother, the wife of an Arab, who had thus packed her up with his money as his two greatest valuables, but in his terror had shamefully left behind the mother, and the little boy, the fruit of the amiable marriage, and divided the money with his comrades."

The River.—The Mississippi at this point is now within four or five feet of the highest mark of the year. It has risen with uncommon rapidity for the last few days. We are assured by a gentleman of Carrollton that in five successive days it rose over six feet. Mark Twain, it is continue to rise much longer in the same ratio, much damage might be apprehended.—*N. O. Bulletin*, 20th.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOGNITION.—A most singular and extraordinary incident took place in the city last week.—Two brothers have been living for 20 years within a hundred yards of each other in neighboring streets, and the consequently have not been and a sweet meeting took place a few days ago developed the story. The particulars are of too remarkable a nature to escape publicity, although the names we must withhold. The brothers are both in Paris, and were orphans at so early an age as to have no recollection of their parents. While yet children, an accidental explosion of gunpowder in a house, were playing, marked an indelible scar upon the cheek of one, and severed one of his fingers at the joint. The boys were separated while still infants, and taken care of by strangers—one afterwards followed the sea as a cabin-boy for many years, the other remained as apprentice in Paris. The cabin boy, when fifteen years old, found himself in this city, and obtaining employment more to his fancy than roving on the waves, he was enabled to send for his brother to join another pursuit. Even at this time his brother was reading in the neighborhood, and they become acquainted and have conversed over the incidents of their early life. Both were industrious, and have gradually improved their condition in life, until now they are surrounded by the comfortable results of their industry. Such recollections as those which occurred during childhood, and knew that he had then a brother, but this was all.

The cabin-boy, on one of the brothers collected a circle of friends to witness the christening of his first grandchild, and his old familiar neighbor attended with his family and friends. Accidents brought the mutilated finger into notice, and the history of it was of course told, when the tights and the scar upon the cheek of the grandfather of the old neighbor abruptly giving the history of the scar on his cheek and his long lost brother. Each had retained the original family name, and had been so long parted that neither ever detected the similarity. There was quite a dramatic denouement, when the old friends mutually introduced their children as "your brothers," and rushed into each other's arms as brothers.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

From the Sandwich Islands.—We have received a number of "The Polynesian," published at Oahu, Sandwich Islands, Sept. 1840.

The all-engrossing topic discussed in its columns, is the French treaty, which has placed the Sandwich Island government, by which the latter agreed to admit Poppy free of duty, and Brandy at a duty not exceeding 5 per centum ad valorem.

The burden of complaint is, that the subjects of his Hawaiian majesty are guaranteed no rights or privileges in France as the French subjects will those enjoyed by the subjects at the Sandwich Islands, and that such *exclusive* benefits so generous or magnanimous nation would require. Our writer endeavors to vindicate the treaty, while others warmly oppose it.

Immorality at Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the New Haven Palladium, thus writes:—"I am becoming more and more satisfied that this city, the metropolis in many respects the most corrupt city in our land; licentiousness, profaneness and intemperance stalk abroad in broad day. I fear that God will visit a house in guilty of conduct which in our New England communities would stamp them as unworthy to mingle in decent society. The people here do not feel the need of religious institutions that impregnate the fountain here, from which streams are issuing to wither and corrupt wherever they flow. May the Supreme Ruler of all, cause a fountain to be opened here to purify the fountain at its source, and by this means save our beloved country from falling into ruin through its rottenness at the heart."

There have been two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws in Baltimore within the last four years, making an average of 672 per year.

Not in Time.—The Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist of the second instant, which has just came to hand, announces the resumption of specie payments by the banks of that city on the first. The Savannah banks have also resumed.

Baltimore letters say that the banks in that city have suspended, and the universal belief is, that the suspension will continue through the South, where any resumption had recently taken place.

Orful Conflagration.—The Harrisburgh Reporter says, "The distillery of Mr. Geo. Hom, of Susquehanna township, was discovered on Saturday morning last, with its contents, fixtures, &c., was entirely consumed on Saturday night last. Loss estimated at about $1000."

The Crisis.—Only a week ago our citizens were felicitating themselves on the unprecedented prosperity of business, in spite of difficulties, and the even course which lay before them. Now there appears to be an utter prostration of energies, and a general paralysis of business. The future, if the former confidence seems to have been unfounded, the present despondency, we confidently believe, will prove to be groundless. Meanwhile, let us, in the spirit of serious difficulties. The course of business has thrown against us the balance of trade, and the mismanagement of our financial affairs, has rendered it impossible to meet the difficulties by which we are met.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1841

The news of the general suspension of the banks reached us on the 1st instant, and caused, as you may easily suppose, great uneasiness. There was extreme solicitude on every countenance, but no indication on the part of the Legislature or any branch of the legislature of a tendency to precipitate matters, or to do any thing unadvisedly.—*U. S. Gaz. of Monday.*

Caughtsinging Indians.—Those Indians who describes themselves as "the Seven Nations of Canada," and who recover from the state a small annuity, have petitioned the legislature for the payment of the principal of the annuity, amounting to $1,000 per annum. The fund upon which this annuity has been granted them, was made in the city, in 1796, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, when the Indians were induced by their agent to relinquish to the State certain lands, on condition of receiving a specified sum of money, and a small annuity thereafter. The fund is now held by the Commissioners appointed them at Fort Covington, in Franklin County. The Comptroller, in his report to the Legislature, of the 4th instant, recommends the payment of the fund to the Indians. These Indians are, in a measure, mingled with the St. Regis tribes, and reside in the northern part of the State and in Lower Canada.

Fire at Williamsport, Md.—I hasten to inform you of the fire which that city raged in our village last night, and the progress of which is still not arrested. The latest portion of our town is land in ashes, and many of its inhabitants left destitute of a home. The fire broke out in a cabinet maker's shop belonging to Jeremiah Mead, Esq., opposite the Post Office. The heavy wooden buildings on the square are all gone, and some soon enveloped in flames, among which was the Potomac Hotel, owned by Mr. Jacob T. Towson. Hundreds of citizens from Hagerstown are here aiding in suppressing the flames.

The President Elect arrived at Baltimore on Saturday afternoon. The Baltimore Patriot, of Monday, says:—

Through all the streets he passed, he was cheered by the citizens who filled the side walks, and the ladies who crowded the windows, waved their handkerchiefs. On coming into Calvert street, the crowd became so dense that it was with difficulty that the carriages which followed in the train could pass through. All the large area from Fayette to Market street was crowded, and the throng extended down Fayette and Monument Square and up Fayette st.

When the President-elect was passing through the hall way to the front of the Hotel, and quiet was restored, Gen. Harrison appeared on a stand erected at the corner of the Hotel and was received with great cheering. He then made a short speech to the people, expressing his regret that fatigue and the weather, had rendered it impossible, as he intended address, but said that on Monday he would take occasion to enter more fully into the questions which now agitate the public mind. He said he was sorry that he was called to act, in a high official character. He then took his leave and again the people sent up three cheers for him.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Webster, though much fatigued, is in the enjoyment of excellent health—and that a few days rest will restore him to all his wonted vigor.

He will this day resume the duties of his fellow-citizens, and take his departure to-morrow for Washington.

An Injunction on the Newburyport Bank.—We learn that the Directors of this Bank have petitioned the Judges of the Supreme Court, against the Newburyport Bank, at Newburyport. It is said that within a few months past, part of the stock of the Newburyport Bank, to the amount of $100,000, passed into the hands of persons in the State of New-York; and that loans have been made by those persons and the bills of the Bank, have been presented for the redemption of such an extent as in the opinion of the Commissioners to render the further progress of the Bank hazardous to the public.

The Bank has been cited to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual, and receivers appointed.—*Boston Transcript.*

Dictate of Conscience.—The Hon. George Evans, Member of Congress from Maine, in a letter to the editor of the Boston Atlas, acknowledges the receipt, on the 8th instant, of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, enclosing a *bank note one hundred and eighty dollars*, due to the U. States for "duties and tonnage" on the ship Maine, a request it he would pay it into the Treasury. Mr. Evans paid over the money as requested, and enclosed in his letter the receipt of the Secretary.

Arrival of Missionaries.—The bark Flora, Capt. Spring, arrived here last evening from the Sandwich Islands, bringing as passengers the Rev. Mr. Bingham, lady and three children, Rev. Mr. Cooke and five children; Mr. Rogers, lady and child; Capt. J. C. Hall, of Boston; and Mr. F. A. Olmsted, of New Haven. Messrs. Bingham and Thurston were among the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands.

Complimentary.—The New Orleans Advertiser of the 23d ult., breaks forth into the following rhapsody:—

"How our heart swells within us, when we read of the prosperity and success of our native first. The New-York, once the land of the Dutchman, now the seat of Empire in America, with her population increased two and a half millions of souls—with her almost endless lines of canals and rail-roads—with her half a million of children, on whose heads the Sabbath-school teachers annually lay their hands out—with her great and glorious city of a hundred spires, the London of the New World! Who would not be proud of such a State—of such a State, the Empire State?

Mexine Timber Lands.—During the year embraced in the last annual report of the agent, the whole amount of sales of the undivided timber lands, was 63,294 acres, inclusive of reservations for public use, for the sum of $72,685 50. Of this sum Maine has received for her proportion, $7,489 35 in cash, and $29,353 40 in notes.

Of the land thus appropriated, $9,689 acres have been sold, for $12,259 83, nearly three-fourths of which is payable in labor on the roads.

The lands have been surveyed, at the joint expense of Maine and Massachusetts, 13 townships of the undivided lands — None of the divided timber lands of the State have been sold during the year, because the year has not been favorable for the best prices for them. The Report in illustration of the increasing value of the timber lands, states that the Commissioners have received from the State report, 1 million of the timber on from five to ten of the best timbered townships.

The agent thinks that the Penobscot Farm Farinfield has been the means of saving from $10 to $20 hundred thousand dollars worth of timber from being stripped from the public lands by dependators.

Slavery in Kentucky.—On this subject, the Editor of the Louisville Journal, in a recent paper, remarks:

"We are much gratified at the general tone of approbation which the late riots in the Kentucky House of Representatives have called forth from the public mind. We hope There can be no question that the people of Kentucky are resolutely opposed to the increase of slavery within their borders. There is not a man among them, who is worth a Not man can abhor with a more utter abhorrence than we do, the secondary movements of the Northern abolitionists: yet we must confess, that the riots in the House, and efforts of Henry Clay and others (at a period when our slaves were low,) to secure the adoption of measures for making Kentucky a slaveholding manufacturing State, and thereby increase our slaves would have been worth millions and tens of millions to the Commonwealth, and that Kentucky would have been at the present time, a great population and riches, the second or third State in the Union."

The contributions of the emancipated negroes in the West Indies, connected with the London Missionary Society, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1840, 30. These are the men who could not take care of themselves! We see here how soon the breath of freedom kindles up the fire of benevolence in the warm heart of the noble, and generous spirited African.

A meeting was held at Buffalo a few days since, relative to the Sciotes treaty. Several Indians spoke *pro* and *con* on the subject—Cornelius Cornelius, a native chief, through an interpreter. Resolutions were passed, by a large majority, affirming the fraudulent nature of the treaty.

Wesleyan University.—The Rev. Dr. Bangs, of this city, has been elected President of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Olin, resigned.

Florida.—The St. Augustine News of the 26th ult. announces the death of Lieut. O'Brien, of the 8th infantry, at Tampa Bay. A letter in the Savannah Republican says:

Col. Riley, with a detachment of 200 men, left here again speak, has just returned from a scout, to the head waters of the Ochlawaha. While out, he struck an Indian trail, and pursued it for 20 miles, when he came to a large tame waist deep in water, he advanced scouts discovered the Indians in large numbers. The column was instantly formed, and pushed forward to the right and left, and making upon the camp on all sides, completely surprised and captured the whole party, numbering over one hundred. They proved to be the band of Tiger Tallahassee, who, it is said, were collected for the purpose of surrendering themselves to Gen. Armistead, at Tampa Bay, and enlisting a force from the Seminoles, to aid the Government in achieving by far the greatest victory during the war, to after them to go about their business, and let the Indians be. Many condemn the course of the General in bitter terms, but as he is certainly accomplishing more with the Indians than any other, he has hitherto been done with coercive measures, I think him deserving of all praise. It will cost 200,000,000 to drive them out, it is can be done at less cost, and I suppose the term put on that sum would by them all.

Temperance Movement on New-York.—Another powerful auxiliary to the glorious cause of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, has been put in operation in the city of New-York, at West Troy. Rev. Mr. Quan, the pious and zealous pastor of the Catholic congregation in that place, has established a temperance society among his people, which does honor not only to the head and heart of the speaker, but to the great man himself in our fatherland, where brilliant talents and high station pass to the front rank and promoting the welfare of his fellow man. Immediately after service upwards of four hundred approached the altar, and no hesitation seemed to be the prevailing feeling from all that can intoxicate. We sincerely hope to see the great Tropne soon follow the bright example. The Catholic church has been the mother of temperance societies, and in her children, particularly in Ireland, but all to no purpose, until the wise, the great and good Father Mathew, was put forward by Heaven to rescue the native land from the misery and degradation to which intemperance had sunk her. Therefore let those who are the spiritual guardians of souls, they mistake the truthful, honest Irish emigrant from his purpose. He loves his country to enthusiasm, and when uniting to promote the temperance cause, he knows no party involved, he wants no "licensed drinking pledge"—no "two glasses per day pledge"—no "moderation pledge"—no other than the pledge of Father Matthew,—*total abstinence.*—*Alb. Argus.*

M'Leod.—We learn by the western papers that a great excitement occurred at Lockport recently, in consequence of an attempt to bail M'Leod. The sum required was promptly assembled in the court-house during the progress of the affair, with no settled determination to prevent his release, and considerable apprehension of a rescue was felt. The bail-bond had been executed and accepted, but the excitement was such that no order was issued for the release of M'Leod, and the sum of the bond was mean bail to make an apology for having signed the instrument, and the Judge who accepted the bail was severely reproached by the citizens for permitting the prisoner to act unduly toward his trial. Such things are not creditable to our republic. Massachusetts makes a great bandle of them against us in England, under their mercenary Governor, they have a score of such commotions to our one; but as they never think of the beams in their eye, we ought not to give them the opportunity of discovering a mote in ours. Could M'Leod have made his escape, it might have been a happy thing for us. There would be no little reason for alarm, if he should be found guilty. Should he be executed, it might end in war, and cost the lives of thousands. Let every one who has any of the war spirit banish it instantly, if he would not be a curse to his country.—*N. Y. Baptist Register.*

Hert Sugar.—Several years ago a company was formed and incorporated in this State, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from the beet. The company was composed of individuals in the county of Alton, consisting of B. Hoyt, W. S. Gilman, Dr. F. Cleveland, George Knoblauch, and others, and was in existence when Mr. Lovejoy published the Alton Observer. David L. Child was sent to France under the direction of this company, for the purpose of acquiring from the extensive manufactories of that country, the knowledge of the business so would enable them to go into successful operation in this country.

How far this company proceeded in their undertaking, or what has been its fate, we are not at present, but presume it has abandoned all its plans. Mr. Child, after spending a year or two in Europe, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, returned to this country, and is now in the service of a company formed at Northampton, Mass. prosecuting the same business, which, under Mr. Child's superintendence, has realized their expectations in a course of successful experiments.

We have adverted to this subject for the purpose of calling public attention to the subject, which is made an important business in this part of the country. The unconquerable prejudice against the raising of tobacco, seems to other things—but we believe nothing presents a fairer prospect in this light than the cultivation of the sugar beet.

Some one has remarked, and we believe that it is a correct opinion, that the manufacture of sugar from farmer should pay money for any article which he can make or raise himself. If the beet sugar business should fail then, in furnishing an article for immediate consumption, if a sufficient home consumption it would save the farmers and the state large sums of money which yearly go into the Southern States for this foreign article. We know of no reason why the raising of beets for sugar, which the farmer can manufacture himself, or employ neighbor to do it upon shares, from the material that he produces on his own farm, should not succeed, but we will supply this want.

We have yet another consideration in view of this subject, which is of the most importance, as it involves a principle which is destined to strike a deadly blow at the existence of slavery. Few of us, while enjoying this luxury at our social boards,

"Think how many backs have smarted,
For the *sweets* the cane affords."

If the beet sugar manufacture be entered into generally, it will eventually supply half the Northern States with the article—it wants, instead of depending on slave labor for what they will find almost impossible to dispense with.

Mr. Child has published a book on this experiment, that his cost of the sugar manufactured by him in 1839, was 11 cts., a pound. Mr. Child, the proper apparatus he thinks it can be made for 4 cents; and a company of properly organized, it will not cost even that. The difficulty in introducing such a manufacture, is the cost of the necessary machinery of extracting the saccharine from the other portions of the root. But it would seem that some simple process might be sought out, if it has not been already found, whereby a family might make its own supply at least of coarse sugar. It is upon this point that we desire information, and we will find any person who has knowledge upon this subject to give us what light he can. We will, on our part, look into the subject as much as is in our power, and in our future numbers give the result of our examination.—*Ill. Genius of Liberty.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 8, 1840.
4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The excitement consequent upon the recent suspension of the banks has measurably subsided though there is still considerable anxiety visible in all our business walks. All transactions of business have been as wholly suspended as if our city had been visited by a pestilence, or some other calamity of a similar character. The great anxiety of the people is to get out of patience concerning them: England is flushed with the idea that the banks and armies in readiness; and knowing the unprepareness in which we have been so confidently rested, she may very possibly be disposed to settle all difficulties by an appeal to the sword. Under these considerations, however, to restrain her from this course, we cannot see other moral perhaps, others political or pecuniary,—and here we are grasping at straws, and the prospect is gloomy, so far as it depends upon her. Notwithstanding some equivocal and rather irritating acts, we do not believe that she wants war, or desired to provoke it. We have the most firmest conviction that nine-tenths of the American people,—all in fact except a few thousands or tens of thousands, along the frontier, desire and pray for peace, and that despairs as unnecessary war as about all things to be deplored. Here than is our ground of hope: neither nation wishes the friendly relations which have so long existed between them, to be exchanged for blood and carnage. But in spite of this honest feeling of the part of the two nations as such, and the great majority of the people, it is possible for the war faction in either country, to render the preservation of peace extremely difficult.—*Jour. Com.*

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Orders should be addressed, (post paid,) to the editor, No. 9, Spruce street, New-York, or 25 Cornhill, Boston.

Dec. 10, 1840. 6w

Channing's New Work on EMANCIPATION.

JUST PUBLISHED, by the American Anti-slavery Society, and for sale at the Office, No. 143 Nassau street, New-York, Channing's new work on Emancipation, a neat 18 mo. pamphlet of 72 pages. A cheaper publication was wanted than the anti-slavery press. It will be sold at 12 1-2 cents, a single copy, and at 10 dollars a hundred.

Those who wish to supply themselves with this valuable production, would do well to send their orders promptly.

Terms Cash only.

ELOCUTION, Readings and Recitations.

PROFESSOR BRONSON will give readings and recitations, and one or more courses of lectures, illustrated and interspersed with remarks on Oratory and Orators, Poetry and Poets and Music; explanatory of mental and moral Philosophy, and the best mode of cultivating and using, speaking and singing at the following times and places

Clinton Hall, Monday, January 25, 7 o'clock
Stuyvesant Institute, Tuesday, 26, "
Brooklyn Lyceum, Wednesday " 27, "
Dutcher's Institute, Friday, " 29, "

Single admission 50 cents—Triple admission $1.

Tickets, Programmes and Circulars may be had at the usual places for such publications.

N B.—As Mr. Bronson's stay in the city is limited, persons wishing for private instruction will make immediate application

NEW WORK.

A SCRIPTURE MANUAL, containing 430 questions on theological and moral subjects, alphabetically arranged designed to facilitate the looking of proof texts.—By CHARLES SIMMONS. Price 62½ cents single, 56 cents by the half dozen, and 50 cents each by the dozen. Just published and for sale at the following places in Nassau st.: Gould, Newman & Saxton, No. 91—Samuel F. Foster, No. 131—Leonard C. Hopper, No. 143, and Scofield & Voorhies, No. 146.

New-York, January, 1841.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In a few weeks will be published a new edition of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY of the English Language, in large Octavo, elegantly printed, with an addition to the vocabulary of the Quarto, of eight or ten thousand words; the whole number being at least eighty thousand. The number exceeds that in Todd's Johnson, by more than twenty thousand; that in Richardson's Quarto, by thirty four thousand! that in Walker's and Jameson's Octavo, and others of that size, by thirty-five thousand. The edition contains also about twenty thousand more than the Quarto which is acknowledged in England, as well as in this country to be the best English Dictionary extant.

I shall offer, in the Introduction, not a few, not perfect indeed, for no man can make a perfect dictionary of our copious language; but as one that approximates to a complete work of the kind. In this work are corrected errors which disfigure the best writings in the language, the construction of the scriptures, the language of some of our laws and that of our periodicals and newspapers—errors which are daily taught in our schools.

I shall present this work to you in full confidence that in the development of primary principles of language and of the manner in which languages have been formed; it is the only work yet published, which furnishes a theory which is substantially correct.

The abridgements of this work and all my other publications, (Grammar, History of the United States, Dictionary, Manual of Useful Studies, my Elementary Spelling Book, and the arrangement to it, or the Teacher, are, or will soon be made conformable in orthography to this last dictionary.

I have now finished what I am able to do for correcting and improving our language, and laying the foundation of its national character—a language destined to be read by one half of the inhabitants of the globe. Whatever remains to be done, fellow citizens depends upon you and your children.

If publishers of newspapers will aid in giving circulation to this notice, they will very much oblige me and probably some of their readers.

N. WEBSTER.

The General Post Office.—An agent of the United States Post Office, Mr. George Pitt, who has spent several years in the examination of the Post Office systems of the different nations of Europe, has made a report embodying the result of his observations. This report urges very nearly the same reforms in the Post Office department, that were proposed in the last annual report of the present able and efficient Post Master General. His recommendations may be embraced under the following heads: 1. That the franking privilege should be entirely abolished; 2. that all letters transmitted by the mail should be paid for according to their weight; 3. that there should be but two rates of postage for the whole Union, viz: for letters weighing not more than half an ounce, carried any distance under five hundred miles, five cents postage, and for any distance over five hundred miles, ten cents postage with an additional five cents for each additional half ounce; 4. that all newspaper postage should be paid in advance; 5. that newspapers and printed papers of every description, like letters should be charged according to weight and the postage should be then paid before hand; 6. that the department should employ for each state, special agents, whose duty it should be to exercise a general supervision over the post offices and post riders; and 7. that mail guards should be appointed to take the entire control of transmitting the mail in their routes. These changes, Mr. Pitt thinks will bring the whole of the present office system as near perfection as possible under its present arrangements.—*N. Y. Post.*

Our Relations with New England are becoming every day more complicated. The Maine Boundary question is not adjusted, and no body can tell when it will be. The arrest and imprisonment of M'Leod, on a charge of having been concerned in the destruction of the Caroline, has created a strong sensation in Canada, and has been earnestly remonstrated against by the British Minister at Washington. The recent demonstration at Lockport, on the occasion of an attempt to bail M'Leod, will increase the excitement. The general and continued stream of armed vessels on the coast of Africa—some of them, it would seem, without sufficient reason—has awakened a suspicion in some minds that England is not sincerely desirous of the slave trade, which, as such, we say thing else, occasioned the last war. The Oregon territory is another bone of contention, which may help to make up the sum of difficulties consequent to the quarrel.

We confess we cannot look upon these various causes of ill-feeling, without some concern. Part of them are of long standing, and have been kept up in the most unfriendly spirit out of patience concerning them: England is flushed with the idea that the banks and armies in readiness; and knowing the unpreparedness in which we have been so confidently rested, she may very possibly be disposed to settle all difficulties by an appeal to the sword. Under these considerations, however, to restrain her from this course, we cannot see other moral perhaps, others political or pecuniary,—and here we are grasping at straws, and the prospect is gloomy, so far as it depends upon her. Notwithstanding some equivocal and rather irritating acts, we do not believe that she wants war, or desired to provoke it. We have the most firmest conviction that nine-tenths of the American people,—all in fact except a few thousands or tens of thousands, along the frontier, desire and pray for peace, and that despairs as unnecessary war as about all things to be deplored. Here than is our ground of hope: neither nation wishes the friendly relations which have so long existed between them, to be exchanged for blood and carnage. But in spite of this honest feeling of the part of the two nations as such, and the great majority of the people, it is possible for the war faction in either country, to render the preservation of peace extremely difficult.—*Jour. Com.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

An Extract from the How and the Man.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

(CONCLUDED.)

THE EXCLUSIVES.

While the other gentlemen sat down, a young man remained standing, his eyes flashing, and his countenance heated, either by wine or by the thoughts with which he seemed ing

"My fellow-citizens," said M. Brelle, beginning on a very low pitch, "I apologize, as I do, in my hopes for this colony with M. Odelue, and like him, trusting in the protection and blessing of a just Providence, which will preserve our rights and chastise those who would infringe them; feeling this, and this trusting, there is a duty for me to perform. My friends we must not permit the righteous chastisements of Providence to pass by unheeded and be forgotten. The finger of Providence has been among us, to mark us out as the guilty disturbers of our peace. Do we not know that his groans have moved our enemies in the National Assembly? that his ashes have been stirred up there, to shed their poison over our names? It become us, in gratitude to a presiding Providence, in fidelity to that which is dearer to us than life—our fair fame; in regard to the welfare of our prosperity, it becomes us to mark our reprobation of treason and rebellion, and perpetuate in ignominy the name of the rebel and the traitor. Fill your glasses, then, gentlemen, and drink deep with me, Our curse on the memory of Vincent Ogé!"

Several members of the company eagerly filled their glasses; others looked doubtfully towards the chair. Before Dr Proteus could rise to have made up his mind what to do, M. Papalier had risen, saying, in a rather low and conversational tone.

"My young friend will allow me to suggest to him the expediency of withdrawing his toast, as one in which his fellow-citizens cannot all cordially join. We all unite, doubtless, in reprobating treason and rebellion in the person of Ogé; but I, for one, cannot think it good, either in taste or in policy, to the memory of the dead in the hearing of those who desire mercy for their fallen enemies (as some here present do), or of others who look upon Ogé as no criminal, but a martyr; which is, I fear, the case with too many outside." He pointed to the windows as he spoke, where it now appeared that the jalousies had been pushed a little open, so as to allow opportunity for some observation from without. M. Papalier lowered his tone, so as to be heard, during the rest of his speech, only by those who made every effort to catch his words. Not a syllable could be heard in the orchestra outside, or even by the waiters ranged against the wall; and the chairman and others at the extremities of the table were obliged to lean forward to catch the meaning of the speaker, who proceeded:

"No one more heartily admires the spirit and good-humor of our friend, M. Odeluc. than myself: no one more enjoys being animated by the hilarity of his temper, and carried away by the hopeful enthusiasm which makes him the dispenser of happiness that he is. But I cannot always sympathise in his bright anticipations. I own I cannot to-day. He may be right. God grant he be so! But I cannot take M. Odeluc's word for it, when words so different are spoken elsewhere. There are observers at a distance—impartial lookers-on, who predict (and I fear there are signs at home which indicate) that our position is far from secure, our prospects for other time serene. There are those who believe that we are in danger from other foes than the race of Ogé: and facts have risen—but enough. This is not the time and place for discussion of that point. Suffice it now that, as we shall know, observers at a distance can often see deeper and farther than those involved in affairs; and that Mirabeau has said—and what Mirabeau says is at least worth attention—Mirabeau has said of us, in connexion with the events of last October, 'They, are sleeping on the margin of Vesuvius; and the first jets of the volcano are not sufficient to awaken them. In compliment to Mirabeau," he concluded, smiling, and bowing to M. Brelle, "if not in sympathy with what he may think my needless caution, I hope my young friend will reserve his wine for the next toast."

M. Brelle bowed rather sulkily. No one seemed ready at the moment to start a new subject. Some attacked M. Papalier in whispers, facts of the murder of a bailiff on an estate near his own, and of suspicious circumstances attending it, which made him and others apprehend that all was not right among the negroes. His facts and surmises were given. As, in the excitement of conversation, a few words were occasionally spoken aloud, some of the party glanced about to see if the waiters were within earshot. They were not. There was not a negro in the apartment. The hand had been out unnoticed—to refresh themselves, no doubt.

Odeluc took the brief opportunity to state his confidence that all doubts of the fidelity of the negroes were groundless. He agreed with M. Papalier that the present was not the time and place for entering at large into the subject. He would only just say that he was now an old man: that he had spent his life among the people alluded to; and knew them well, if any man did. They were revengeful, certainly, upon occasion, if harshly treated; but otherwise, and if not corrupted by ignorant demagogues and designing people, they were the most tractable and attached people on earth. He was confident that the masters in St. Domingo had nothing to fear.

He was proceeding; but he perceived hat the band was re-entering the orchestra, and he sat down abruptly.

The chairman now discovered that it had grown very dark, and called out for light. His orders were echoed by several of the party, who hoped that the lights would revive some of the spirit of the evening, which had become very flat.

While waiting for lights, the jalousies were once more opened to the cool breeze. The apartment was instantly pervaded by a dull, changeful red light, derived from the sky, which glowed above the trees of the Jesuit's Walk with the reflection of extensive fires. The guests were rather startled by perceiving that the piazza was crowded with heads; and that dusky faces, in countless number, were looking in upon them, and had probably been watching them for some time past. With the occasional puffs of wind, which brought the smell of burning cane a confused murmur, from a distance, as of voices, the tramp of many horses in the sand, and a multitude of feet in the streets. This was immediately lost in louder sounds. The band struck up, unbidden, with all its power, the Marseillaise hymn, and every voice in the piazza, and, by degrees, along the neighboring streets and square, seemed to join in singing the familiar words,

"Allons, enfans, de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrivé."

The consternation of the deputies and their guests was extreme. Every man showed his terror in his own way; but one act was universal. Each one produced arms of one sort or another. Even Odeluc, if appeared, had not come unarmed. While they were yet standing in groups about the table, the door burst open, and a negro, covered with dust and panting with haste, ran in and made for the head of the table, thrusting himself freely through the parties of gentlemen. The chairman, at sight of the man, turned pale, recoiled for a moment, and then, swearing a deep oath, drew the short sword he wore, and ran the negro through the body.

"Oh master!" cried the poor creature, as his life ebbed out in the blood which inundated the floor.

The act was not seen by those outside, as the act was seen of persons standing between the tables and the windows. To this accident it was probably owing that the party survived that hour, and that any order was preserved in the town.

"Shame, Proteau! shame!" said Odeluc, as he bent down, and saw that the negro was dying. Papalier, Bayou, and a few more cried "Shame," also, while others applauded.

"I will defend my deed," said Proteau, struggling with the hoarseness of his voice, and pouring out a glass of wine to clear his throat. His hand was none of the steadiest as he did so. "Hush that band! There is no hearing one's self speak. Hush! I say—stop!" and, swearing, he passionately shook his fist at the musicians, who were still making the air of the Marseillaise peal through the room. They instantly stopped and departed.

"There! you have seen them out to tell what you have done," observed a friend.

"I will defend my deed," Proteau repeated, when he had swallowed the wine. "I am confident the negroes have risen. I am confident the fellow came with bad intent."

"No fear but the negroes will rise anywhere in the world, where they have such as you for masters," said Odelue

"What do you mean, sir?" cried Proteau, laying his hand on the hilt of his dripping sword.

"I mean what I say. I will tell you, sir, too, what I do not mean. I do not mean to fight to-night with any white, and, least of all, with one who is standing in a pool of innocent blood, of his own shedding." And he pointed to Proteau's feet, which were, indeed, soaked with the blood of his slave.

"Hush! hush! gentlemen!" cried several voices. "Here is more news!"

"Hide the body!" said Bayou; and, as he spoke, he stooped, lifted it, and threw it a shorter work. He rolled it over with his foot, and kicked it under the table. It was out of sight before the master of the hotel entered, followed by several negroes from the plain, to say that the "force" had risen on several plantations, had burned the mills, burned the sugar-houses, set fire to the crops, murdered the overseers, and, he feared, in some cases, the proprietors.

"Where?" "Whose estates?" "What proprietors?" asked every voice present.

"Where did it begin?" was the question the landlord applied himself first to answer.

"It broke out on the Noé estate, sir. They murdered the refiner and his apprentice, and carried off the surgeon. They left another young man for dead, but he got away, and told the people on the next plantation; but it was too late then. They had reached M. Clement's by that time, and he raised his people. They say M. Clement is killed, and some of his family escaped. They are here in the town, I believe."

Some of the deputies now snatched their hats, and went out to learn where the fugitives were, and thus to get information if possible, at first hand.

"All is safe in our quarter at present, I trust," said Papalier to Bayou; "but shall we be gone? Your horse is here, I suppose. We can ride together."

"In a moment. Let us hear all we can first," replied Bayou.

"Do you stay for that purpose, then, and look to our horses. I will learn what the governor's orders are, and come here for you presently;" Papalier was gone.

When Bayou turned to listen again, Odeluc was saying.

"Impossible! incredible! Gallifet's force risen! Not they! They would be firm if the others were clubbed. Why, they love me as if I were their father!"

"Nevertheless, sir, you owe your safety to being my guest, said the landlord, with a bow as polite as on the most festive occasion. "I am bound to inform you of this."

"Who brought this report?" cried Odeluc. "Who can give news of Gallifet's negroes?" And he looked among the black faces which were clustered behind the landlord. No one spoke; but every head was drawn back as said "Gallifet's force has risen. The canes are all on fire."

"I will bring them to their senses," said Odeluc, with sudden quietness. "I have power over them. The governor will grve me a handful of men from the town-guard, and we shall set things straight before morning. The poor fellows have been carried away while I was not there to stand by them—but making speeches and drinking healths. I will bring them to their senses presently. Make way, friends, make way."

And Odeluc stepped out among the blacks on the piazza, that being the shortest way to the Government-house.

"I hope he is not too confident," whispered a town deputy to a friend from the south; "but this is bad news. Gallifet's plantation is the largest in the plain, and only eight miles off."

"Hush!" said the friend; "I was saying what you stood close by, stopped the deputy.

"Boirien! what is the matter?" cried the deputy, as Boirien hid his face with his arms upon the table, and a strong shudder shook his whole frame.

"Do not speak to him! I will tell you," said another. "Oh, this is horrible! They have murdered his brother-in-law on Flaville's estate, and carried off his sister and her three daughters into the woods. Something must be done directly."

"Boirien, my poor fellow," "I am going to the governor. Soldiers shall be sent to bring your sister into the town. We shall have her here before morning; and you must bring her and her family to my house."

"No one can endure to stay to hear more. Some went to learn elsewhere the fate of those in whom they were interested. Some went to offer their services to the governor; some to barricade their own houses in the town; some to see whether it was yet possible from the friendly plantations, to escape. Some declared their intention of conveying the ladies of their families to the convent; the place always hitherto esteemed safe amid all commotions. It soon appeared, however, that this was not the opinion of the sisterhood themselves on the present occasion, nor of the authorities of the town; for the muffled nuns were seen hurrying down to the quay, under the protection of soldiers, in order to take refuge on board the vessels in the bay. All night long there was no lying down. The hour, conveying women, children, plate and money on board the ships which happened to be in the roads.

The landlord whould have been glad of the help of any of his guests in clearing his house; but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to lend; and he was compelled to see his whites disappeared from the room, the blacks poured in. They allowed the landlord to sweep away his plate, but they laid hands on the wines: and many a smart speech, many a light laugh, resounded within those walls till morning, while consternation reigned without. When these thoughtless creatures sauntered to their several homes in the sunrise, they found that such of their fellow-servants as they had been accustomed to look up to, as abler and more trusted than themselves, had disappeared, and no one would tell whither they were gone—only that they were quite safe.

When M. Papalier returned to the hotel from his cruise for information, he found his neighbor Bayou impatiently waiting on horseback, while Henri, still in the white apron, was holding the other horse.

"Here, sir; mount and let's us be off," cried Bayou. "We owe it to my friend Henri, here, that we have our horses. The gentlemen from the country were unpleasant when he first came in hand to get home upon. They say Leroy is gone home on a dray-mule. I rather expect to meet Toussaint on the road. If he sees the fires, he will be coming to look after me."

"In camnot well help seeing the fires," replied Papalier. "They are climbing up the mountain-side, all the way along the Haut du Cap. We shall be shaged have two pokers if we do not ride like two devils; and then we shall be lucky if we do not meet two thousand devils by the way."

"Do you suppose the ruad is safe, Henri?" asked Bayun. "I know you will tell me the truth."

"Indeed, master, I know nothing," replied Henri. "You say you shall meet Toussaint. I will ride with you till you meet him, if you will. Our people all know him and me."

"Do so, Henri. Do not wait to look for another horse. I pump upon behalf of Mine is a strong beast, and will make no difficulty even of your weight. Never mind your apron. Keep it for a flag of truce as we meet the enemy."

They were off, and presently emerged from the crowded streets, and found the streets into the light of the fires. None of the three spoke, except to urge on the horses up the steep, sandy road, which first presented an ascent from the town, and then a descent to the plain, before it wound up the side of the mountain, skirting the foot of the opposite mountains, nearly fifty miles off. No one appeared on the road; and the horsemen had, therefore, leisure to cast glances behind them, as they were slowly carried up the ascent. The alarm-bell was now sending its sullen sounds of dismay far and wide, in the air, whose stillness was becoming more and more disturbed by the draughts of the spreading fires, as the canes caught, like torches, up the slopes to the plain. Far and wide, lights, spread over the cape and the harbor—lights which looked like glow-worm tapers amid the atmosphere—showed that every one was awake and stirring in the town and on board the ships; while in the plantations, the negroes lay in the smoky air from either the Barracks or Government-house, showed that it was the intention of the authorities to intimate to the inhabitants of the remoter districts of the plain that the opportune was on the alert, and providing for the public safety.

On surmounting the ridge, Henri stretched out his hand, and pulled the bridle of M. Bayou's horse to the left, so as to turn it into a narrow green road, which was parted from the road.

"What now, sir?" cried Papalier, in a tone of suspicion, checking his horse instead of following.

"You may, perhaps, meet two thousand devils if you keep the high road to the plain," answered Henri, quietly. To M. Bayou he explained that Toussaint would probably choose this road, through Madame Oge's plantation.

"Come un Papalier; do not lose time. All is right enough," said Bayou. "The grass tracks are the safest to night, depend upon it."

Papalier followed in discontented dence. In a few moments Henri again pulled the bridle—a decided check this time—stopping the horse.

"Voices," he whispered. Bayou could hear none. In a moment Henri continued.

"It is Toussaint. I thought we should meet him hereabout."

The next turn of the path brought them upon Toussaint, who was advancing with the led horse from Breda. Not a word was said about Madame Ogé's house, the door standing wide, and seen by the light within, a woman in the doorway. Toussaint pulled up. Henri leaped down, and ran to shake hands with his friend. Papalier took the opportunity to say in a low voice, to Bayou,

"You must send your fellow there on board ship. You must, there is no doubt of it The governor, and all the householders in Cap, are doing so with regard to their negroes; and, if there is a clever one in the colony, it is Toussaint."

"I shall do no such thing," said Bayon. "I have trusted Toussaint for these thirty years, and I shall not distrust him now, when we most need those we can best confide in."

"That is exactly what M. Clement said of his position; and it was his position that struck him to the heart. You must send Toussaint on board ship; and I will tell you how—"

Papalier stopped, perceiving that the two negroes were not talking, but had their eyes fixed on him.

"What is that?" said Henri. "Is Toussaint to go on board ship?"

"No, no, nonsense," said Bayou; "I am not going to send anybody on board ship. All quiet at Breda, I suppose, Toussaint?"

"All quiet, sir, at present. M. Papalier, on board ship? I will tell you."

"As your master pleases. It is no concern of mine, Toussaint," said Papalier.

"So I think," replied Toussaint.

"You see your faithful hands, your very obedient friends, have not a word of their own already," whispered Papalier to Bayou, as they set their horses forward again; Henri turning homeward on the tired horse which had carried double, and Bayou mounting that which Toussaint had brought.

"Will you go round, or pass the house?"—Toussaint asked of his master. "Madame Ogé is standing in the doorway."

Bayou was about to turn his horse's head, but the person in the doorway came out into the darkness and called him by his name. He was obliged to go forward.

"Madame," said he, "I hope you have no trouble with your people. I hope your people are all steady."

"Come in and see my people," replied a tremulous voice. "What I want to know is what has happened at Cap. Who have risen? Whose are these fires?"

"The negroes have risen on a few plantations, that is all. We shall soon—"

"The negroes!" echoed the voice. "You are sure it is only the negroes?"

"Only the negroes, madame. Can I be of service to you? If you have any reason to fear that you need—"

"I have no reason to fear anything. I will not detain you. No doubt you are wanted at home, M. Bayou."

And she re-entered her house and closed the doors.

"How you have disappointed her!" said Papalier. "She hoped to hear that her race had risen, and were avenging her sons on us. I am thankful to-night" he continued, after a pause, "that my little girls are at Paris. How glad I should be if this poor woman have been if her sons had stayed there! Is not enough! Paris is called the very centre of disorder, and yet it seems the only place for our sons and daughters in these days."

"And strangely enough," said Bayou, "I am glad that I have neither wife, son, nor daughter. I felt that, even while Odeluc was babbling from about the age of security which we were now entering upon—I felt at the moment that there must be something wrong; that all could not be right when a man feels glad that he has only himself to take care of. Our negroes are better off than we, so far. Hey, Toussaint?"

"I think so, sir."

"Have your children, sir?"

"And how many wives in your time?"

Toussaint made no answer. Bayou said for him,

"He has such a good wife that he never wants more. He married her when he was five-and-twenty; did not you, Toussaint?"

Toussaint had dropped into the rear. His master observed that Toussaint was rather thinking, and did not like jesting on domestic affairs. He was more prudish about such matters than whites, fresh from the mother country. Whether he had got it out of his books, or whether it really was a romantic attachment to his wife, there was no knowing; but he was quite unlike his race generally in family matters.

"Does he take pride himself to be scandalized at us?" asked Papalier.

"I do not ask him. But if you like to consult him about your Thérèse, I do not doubt he will tell you his mind."

"Come, cannot we get on faster? This is a horrid road, to be sure; but poor Thérèse will think it is all over with me if she looks at the red sky towards Cap."

There were reasons enough for alarm about M. Papalier's relative, without looking over towards Cap. When the gentlemen arrived at Arabie, his plantation, they found the iron gates down and lying on the grass; young trees bent down, as if for bludgeons; the cattle crouched in the cane-fields, instead of in the luxury of the sweet tops and sprouts; the doors of the sugar-house and mansion removed, the windows standing wide, and no one to answer a call. The slave quarter was also evidently deserted.

Papalier dismounted to his horse, and rode round faster than his companions could follow him. At length Bayon intercepted his path at a sharp turn, caught his bridle, and said,

"My dear fellow, come with me. There is nothing to be done. Your people are all gone; and if they come back, they will only cut your throat. You must come with me; and, under the circumstances, I cannot stay longer. I ought to be at home."

"Let me go, sir. Do, and I will follow. I must find out whether they have carried off Thérèse. I must and I will."

Toussaint pricked his horse into the courtyard, and, after a searching look around, dragged out from behind the well a young negroe who had been crouching there, with an infant in her arms. She shrieked and struggled till she saw Papalier, when she rushed towards him.

"Poor Thérèse!" cried he, putting her shoulder. "Have you been frightened you? There is nobody here hut friends. At least, so it seems. Where are the people? And who did this mischief?"

The young creature trembled excessively; and her terror increased by the time a beauty which was celebrated all over the district—a beauty which was admired as fully by the whites as by people of her own race. Her features were now convulsed by fear, as she told what had happened: that a body of negroes had come, three hours since, and had summoned Papalier's people to meet at Latour's estate, where all the force of the plain was to unite before morning; that Papalier's people made no difficulty about going, only stopping to search the house for what arms and ammunition might be there, and to do the mischief which now appeared; that she believed the whites at the sugar-house must have escaped, as she had seen and heard nothing of bloodshed; and that this was all she knew, as she had hidden herself and her infant, first in one place, and then in another, as she fancied safest, hoping that nobody would remember her, which seemed to have been the case, as no one molested her till Toussaint saw her, and terrified her as they perceived. She had not looked in his face, but supposed that some of Latour's people had come back for her.

"Now you will come with me," said Bayou to Papalier, impatiently.

"I will, thank you. Toussaint, help her up behind me, and carry the child, will you? Hold Thérèse, and leave off trembling, as soon as you can."

Thérèse would let no one carry the infant but herself. She was persuaded to mount behind her master, though still trembling when she alighted at the stables at Breda.

Placide and Denis were on the watch at the stables.

"Denis, Denis!" said his brother. And Denis was off to tell his mother that Toussaint and M. Bayou were safe home.

"Anything happened, Placide?" asked Bayou.

"Yes, sir. The people were sent for to Latour's, and most of them are gone. Not all, sir. Sam would not go till he saw father; nor Casius, nor Antoine, nor——"

"Is there any mischief done? Anybody hurt?"

"No, sir. They went off very quietly.

"Quietly indeed! They take quietly enough all the kindness I have shown them these thirty years. They quietly take the opportunity of leaving me alone to-night, of all nights, when the devils from hell are abroad, scattering their fire as they go!"

"If you will enter, M. Bayou," said Toussaint, "my wife will get you supper; and the boys and I will collect the people that are left, and bring them up to the house. They have not taken our arms, sir. If you will have them ready for us——"

"Good, good! Papalier, we cannot do better. Come in. Toussaint, take home this young woman. Your girls will take care of her. Eh! what's the matter? Well, put her where you will, only let her be taken care of, that is all."

"I will speak to Jeanette, sir."

"Ay, do. Jeanette will let Thérèse come to no harm, Papalier. Come in, till Toussaint brings a report of how matters stand with us poor masters."

DRINKING RUM LIKE THE RULE OF THREE.—A laboring-man, who was in the habit of indulging occasionally too freely in the use of strong drink, applied not long since to one of our townsmen for employment, and wished the latter to employ him for several months, on condition that he would abstain from drinking ardent spirits entirely, during the time,—but should be yield to temptation, he was to forfeit his wages. The laborer professed his willingness to accept the proposal on the condition stated, when his employer expressed some fears that he would in an evil hour forget his resolution. The laborer replied that he was confident that he could keep to his engagement, adding, "he said he, "*drinking rum is like the rule of three*, MORE REQUIRES MORE AND LESS REQUIRES LESS."—*Watchtower.*

TRUE PIETY.—There is a devotion that resembles the blaze of straw; but that which is spiritual, is like the fire on the Jewish altar—kindled from above, and which never went out. It is a stream fed by a living fountain—not a sudden torrent, however wide and impetuous at any one time, produced by the melting of the snow or a sudden thunder storm. It is the water 'springing up into everlasting life.'

RELIANCE ON NAMES.—It is unsafe, to rely upon the influence of names, and to receive this or that, for sound doctrine, because such and such great and good men believe it. The greatest talents are not always on the side of truth.

Puritan.

OFFICE-SEEKING.—The poorest business we can think of, is that of *office-seeking*. Generally, if a man have any honest means of making a living a decent trade or profession, tell him by all means to keep to it, preferring the certain results of his own industry, to the uncertain favors or patronage and office. If office seek him, and compel him into it, let him suffer it as a necessity, rather than embrace it as a blessing.—*Amer Sent.*

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER.

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THE FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, &c., contains much interesting original and selected matter, well worth the attention of the members of the Society of Friends, as well as the public generally.

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It can hardly be necessary to inform any member of the Society of Friends of the merits of this work. It has gone through four editions, and is among the most interesting of Friends' journals.

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Right and Wrong in the Anti-Slavery Societies.

———by the soul
Only, the nation's shall be great and free!

THE Seventh Annual Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, presented October 14, 1840, is full of the anti-slavery office, 143 Nassau st. Price, 12½ cents single.

This work ought to be in the hands of every abolitionist.

The following selection from it is the purest gold, and beautifully wrought out:

"The anti-slavery societies have not yet done their work. When, in the heat of political excitement, some of the favorers of the cause, a few years hence, will be engaged, when, in the heat of a contest between southern party, yet *expedient—intermediate arrangements—politic—wise*, for the sake of freedom, of the opposition—then let the slave repose if the anti-slavery societies exist, to urge up to the mark, partially regenerated people, who, though *favorers* of the cause of freedom, will need to be called to their duty, for they will need constant and persevering rebuke, warning, warning, to prevent their making shipwreck of the cause, but by *any* Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts?"

Nov. 19, 1840.

Just Published,

"*The Envoy, From Five hearts to the Free*"

A COLLECTION of original pieces in poetry and prose, published by the Massachusetts Juvenile Emancipation Society, for the benefit of its funds.

This little volume is confidently recommended to the patronage of the friends of humanity, in the hope that it will be found to possess merit independent of the object which has called it forth. Many writers have contributed to the pages of the annual, presenting a variety of subjects, breathing a wife and sentiment; yet agreeing in these grand and fundamental points, the universal brotherhood of *man* and the abolition of all slavery.

For sale at 143 Nassau street—25 Cornhill, Boston—the Anti-Slavery Office, Providence, and at J. M'Intyre's, Pawtucket, R. I.

New York, November 19, 1840.

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4. It hardens the gums. When the gums are soft and spongy, they produce a bad breath and pain. Nearly one-half of the teeth which are lost, is owing to the disease of the soft and spongy gums, and collection of tartar.

For sale by Gould, Newman & Saxton, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1841

This Almanac is filled with a great deal of useful and interesting matter, from the pen of Theodore D. Weld. It is not only calculated to awaken a new and lively interest among Freedom's warmest friends, but admirably adapted to make new converts to the anti-slavery cause, as most of the popular objections to immediate and unconditional emancipation are considered in the author's clear, logical and caustic style. Let there be no delay in procuring a copy; and when it is purchased, don't throw it aside, to be used only to ascertain the time of one's rising and setting, but to peruse it thoroughly attentively. When you have done this, you will feel like co-operating with these friends to put a copy into every family in your respective towns.—*Liberator.*

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Information Wanted.—Of Edward Powell and Catharine Cruwell, his sister, formerly of Philadelphia, but lately resided in Boston and of this city. Any person knowing either of the above named persons, or their children, will confer a favor by leaving word at this office, or at 61 Cherry street, upon

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