that portion of the country which is thought to be or for worse, together with the heading which punishment, and the other only of detestation and insalubrious, and perform their trading in parts | introduces them in the report of proceedings. more healthful. If they should adhere to this, their boats would be desirable means of conveysending missionaries to the interior of the coun- whereas, it confers no authority on congress to the interior of the country. It seems to me that it would be highly de- make one portion of the people the property of down, and the case we have stated, may be apsurgeon. Two white men, at least, ought to be human beings, who, by the constitution, are just cise of mob law.—We equally deny the inference engaged for this work, and they could procure by as much free men, and entitled to liberty, as those and the honesty of those who draw it. We disin case of sickness.

Meetings-Schools-Printing.

respecting the state and prospects of the station

at Cape Palmas.

The surrounding tribe is numerous, and may justly be considered as an interesting and promising people; and there is reason to believe, I think, more resolution, which fortunately has no preamthat considerable has already been done towards enlightening their minds and preparing their hearts for the reception of the gospel. The attendance at church is generally from fifty to one hundred, chiefly men. Of late we have succeeded in securing the regular attendance of a few families. Besides one service on the Sabbath in the church, have a meeting in a village half a mile distant, in which all the instruction communicated is done in a colloquial and familiar style. The people are ses. I still employ an interpreter, but we have remarks, said,we hope will exert their share of influence.

ing the period of harvesting of rice, and the men making this great noise? 'Tis the southern laws must be applied to their prevention, or our their own education. We hope in the course of cries, till we have learned not to heed them. If be constantly disturbed by a repetition of assaults overspread with the beautiful and holy sweets of ready been in operation, and to commence a new | solution of the Union, let them have it. We have | scenes of a worse and more sanguinary character. one thirty miles in the interior, at Bolobo. This nothing to fear from the dissolution of the Union. We regard such proceedings as demoralizing in one will be taught by Waser Baker. He has been | We have great encouragement to proceed in our | their tendency and character, upon our sons and | ty, and leave Satan to rejoice over the ruin of all there frequently; the people are partial to him, efforts. Hitherto the Lord has helped us. Bur | daughters, as many other sights and practices, this work of faith and labour of love.' with Mr. White, and who has been in our school | would be in as great safety as they now are. for some time, qualifying himself for this busi-

The foregoing statement respecting the schools was written more than four months previously to the paragragh inserted at p. 188 of the last number, giving the painful intelligence that want of funds had compelled him to discontinue most of

his schools. August 31. Most of our boys have returned, and others will be added as soon as the house is finished which they are to occupy. The number of females will amount to twelve or fifteen. We have now resolved to receive into our school such as may have been sold or betrothed to their future husbands. The only one we have yet received bearing this relation is one who belongs or is betrothed to the king of Cavally. In procuring this class of female children we shall have much less difficulty than in procuring those who are free from all incumbrances; and it may be an effectual means of elevating all classes of families. Mrs. Wilson has lately commenced a weekly religious meeting exclusively for married females; enough to give decided proofs of its effects, the expect beneficial results.

small collection of Greybo hymns.

Abolition Items.

Under this head the readers of the journal, may | the abolition ranks. look for such choice articles as may fall in our way, some of which will doubtless repay the labour of reading. The present state of excite- thrown aside by the meeting. ment among the abolitionists can excite no other feeling than that of pity for those who are its dupes.

(From the New York Mercury.)

Columbia and Florida .- The New England Anti- | public sentiment and popular indignation, as to | Slavery convention, lately assembled at Boston, require the military and civil police to be armed composed of males and females, black and white, and called out in their protection and defence, have abolished slavery in the District of Columbia | when in the exercise of lawful acts, must hold to and Florida!!!

The following is the act of emancipation:

'Resolved, That every person now held in slavery in the District of Columbia and territory of Florida, is and of right ought to be FREE; that all laws subjecting them to such a condition, are unconstitutional, null and void; and that all persons retaining them as slaves, are guilty of the most high-handed theft and robbery.'

The convention who thus took it upon themselves to legislate over the heads of congress, consisted in part of women, and in part of negroes. It's no hoax, reader, but a bona-fide resolution passed by the New England Anti-Slavery Con-

to have copied the resolution of the N. E. Anti- his conscience condemns and soul despises, must raged in the one case as the other. Ours is not Slavery convention, declaring the slaves in the and ought to expect to have his nose pulled, if not | the people to be told that the sooty sons of Africa District of Columbia and territory of Florida free, his face marred with blows; although both know are to be tolerated in this bold exhibition of Who executes Book and Job Printing with neatness without copying also the preamble. Our own I the act to be an assault and battery by the one, I impudence in our city thoroughfares.'

KIDNAPPING AND PIRACY.

ance to missionaries; and I am authorized by Whereas, the constitution of this nation was | would say that the provocation was such as in Doct. O. to say that the company would cheer- ordained to establish justice, and secure the bless- nine cases out of ten, would produce the same fully aid the efforts of any missionary society in | ings of liberty to the inhabitants thereof;' and | result.

'Resolved, That every person now held in slavery in the District of Columbia and territory of Florida, is and of right ought to be FREE; that all On the 18th of August, Mr. Wilson thus writes laws subjecting them to such a condition, are unconstitutional, null and void; and that all persons retaining them as slaves, are guilty of the most high-handed theft and robbery.'

Now we have got our hand in, we will copy one ble. It is stated, in the proceedings to have been adopted nem. con.

'Resolved, That any person who aids in restoring | abuse, and frequent loss of life. a fugitive slave to his master, whether acting as a public officer or otherwise, is, in the sight of God, guilty of the crime of kidnapping, and should be so regarded by men.'

drawn out to make remarks and inquiries, and in | in the annexed paragraph, from a speech of Rev. | mobs, as accessaries before the fact, the peace of this way I am enabled to get hold of their views | Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, Mass. at the fifth New | society requires that such laws should be enacted, and feelings, and can, in consequence, suit my | England Anti-Slavery convention, held recently | whether they operate upon the cold-blooded slandiscourse better to their wants. How far their in Boston, is a very common sentiment among derers, or fanatical and incendiary abolitionists.

and have desired him to locate himself among | WHAT IS THE UNION WORTH TO THE ABOLIthem as a teacher. The school at Rock Town | TIONISTS? They cannot travel in the southern | state. will be resumed by a coloured man who came out | states, and if the Union were dissolved, they

Rights of Women .- The New England Anti-Slavery convention, at their recent meeting in this city, among other important topics, took cognizance of the rights of women. The debate took place on Friday, in consequence of a motion to reconsider a vote passed the evening previous, by which one woman and two men were appointed on a committee, to report an address to the ecclesiastical bodies of the country. Rev. Mr. Colman, Mr. Garrison, the lady who was appointed on the committee, (Miss Kelley, of Lynn,) and several other speakers, contended for the fair sex, and the Rev. Mr. Terrey, of Salem, Rev. Mr. Martyn, of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Trask, spoke in opposition. Mr. Colman was pathetic, Mr. Garrison was ferocious, and Miss Kelley was very decided. The lady observed, that the Creator had as much right to put a soul into a female frame as into a male frame, and that the abolitionists should take the voke off the heads of the females, before they broke the chain from the negro's heel. Rev. Mr. Pierpont defended and although it has not been in operation long | the clerical order from some aspersions that were cast upon them in the debate, and Mr. Garrison beginning has been promising and we cannot but | replied. The vote was finally taken, after a stormy debate, and stood thus,-56 for reconside-On the 8th of September Mr. Wilson writes | ration-86 against it; so the rights of women were recognized by the convention, and after Mr. James has it in expectation to open a having, by a previous vote, invited the ladies to school for adults on Monday next, with a view of sit and take part in the convention, we could not teaching them to read their own language. Since | see how the meeting could have done otherwise. his return from Monrovia he has finished printing | Of the 56 who voted for reconsideration, only one the vocabulary he had on hand previously. He | was a female; of the 86 who voted in the negahas also about finished printing a small Scripture | tive, a large proportion were women, coloured tract, and next week will commence printing a and white. The clergy, in this discussion, were treated rather cavalierly, and they made themselves scarce afterwards.

What will be the result we know not, but it is probable that another division will take place in

Mr. H. C. Wright offered a resolution, purporting that the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall was produced by the Colonization Society, but it was

(From the Key Stone.) The True Authors of Mobs.

Any party or set of men, in this free and Great news for the slaves in the District of enlightened country, which are so obnoxious to principles which are radically wrong; or, in the carrying out and wrong application of principles, outrage the well settled notions of propriety and

which is just as wrong. made to feel that popular indignation which they | much right to talk about his offence as a 'matter | Union must be preserved. have provoked. The man who, however good of taste,' as the scarlet hypocrite, calling herself naturedly, loads his neighbour with opprobious white, who parades the streets hanging on the Abolition .- An abolitionist thinks we ought not | epithets to his face, charging him with acts which | arm of a negro. Public decency is as much out-

company hereafter, in ascending the river, to have opinion is, that the preamble is quite as silly as and a mere breach of good manners and the courtheir steamboat pass as rapidly as possible through the resolution. But here they both are, for better tesies of life by the other; the one the subject of personal violence. Few men, friendly to good order, would justify the course of the man who used personal violence, though every man of sense

sirable that the committee should send as soon as another portion, in any district or territory under plied to the late riot in Philadelphia, so far as possible some missionaries to examine the coun- its jurisdiction; and whereas, without any consti- relates to the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall, try with reference to commencing a mission sta- | tutional authority, and by a most fearful and dar- | and we shall so apply them, notwithstanding by tion on the Niger. They would be able to get | ing usurpation of power, ruinous to the victims, some, any disapprobation, even the slightest, of passage in the steamboats that will ascend the dangerous to the liberties of every American citi- the incendiary and disreputable course of the aboriver, at least twice every year; and they would | zen, and perilous to this Union, congress has pro- | litionists, at a time of excitement, is endeavoured likewise be sure of the medical aid of an English | ceeded to enslave more than twenty-five thousand | to be constrained into a justification of the exertouching at either of the colones, American ne- | who imposed, and now by force and arms, con- | approve of mobs and riots, and assaults and batgroes to accompany them as attendants and nurses | tinue upon them the chains of slavery: therefore, | teries, and also of the acts which are directly calculated to produce them.

> We do not place them on a par, or say they are equally to be disapproved; for although the one is an open and direct violation of all the well established decencies and proprieties of social life, and directly and almost necessarily leading in their consequence to the deluging our country with blood, and a dismemberment of the Union, which seems to be courted; yet their immediate effects upon society, are not so bad as the burning of houses, the destruction of printing presses, in connection with which there must occur personal

We think that every violation of the laws, every person concerned either as principal or accessary in those riots, should be made to suffer the penalty of the law; while we think that if there be no law to punish such as by their course of conduct Abolition Patriotism .- The sentiment contained | directly incite to assaults and batteries, riots and

hearts have been affected I am not able to judge; abolitionists, and they begin to avow it openly. If the censure, frowns, and known opinions of but they are generally orderly in their behaviour If they can't get slavery abolished, let the Union | at least nine-tenths of the white population of this and attentive to what is said; and I have the | be dissolved! And what then? By abolishing | Union, will not prevent the public teaching and satisfaction to know that in many cases they the Union, have they abolished slavery? O no, propagating of such treasonable and sacrilegious understand what they hear, and in some, are after- but on the other hand, they have lost the social sentiments as are daily put forth by the infidel wards able to relate it. Indeed some few phrases | and political influence which they had over the | Garrison and his disciples, and the re-enactment that have been made prominent in preaching, south, or might have had, if they had not shame- of scenes similar to those lately exhibited in Philahave become bye-words in the mouths of all clas- | fully abused it. Dr. Osgood, in the course of his | delphia, and other places, where white dandies and black wenches, and black dandies and white substituted of late a few Greybo hymns, and these A great hue and cry has indeed been raised. It wenches, showed themselves off, and promenaded is said, we shall dissolve the Union. We hear | the most public streets, lovingly walking arm and The day schools have all been suspended dur- much about southern chivalry. But who are the arm and mingling promiscuously in the churches, teachers are here to acquire more proficiency in | politicians. They have filled the air with their | peaceful and orderly commonwealth will hereafter two months to resume the three which have al- | they are determined to have slavery, or the dis- | and batteries, mobs, riots, and burning, if not which are prohibited in every borough in our

> That we have not misrepresented the sentiments and conduct of the abolitionists, we refer to diate abolition, this excellent philanthropist will the columns of the Liberator, the leading abolition organ in the United States. We refer to the speech of Garrison, the Mogul of abolitionism, in 1833, in which the sacred compact made by our fathers, and venerated by Washington, (whom it is said he lately called a THIEF and LIAR,) and to which we owe, under the blessing of Heaven, the continuance of the liberties and immunities purchased by their blood, characterized as 'the most bloody and Heaven-daring arrangement ever made by man,' and deserving 'to be held in everlasting infamy'!! To his oration on the 4th of July, 1836, in which he exultingly proclaimed 'the fate of the Union' bound together by this 'infamous compact,' as sealed. To his pamphlet, in which is inculcated the doctrine that abolitionism is the the 'holy principle' which is 'to dash in pieces, as a potter's vessel, all the sects-churches of the living God, in Christendom,'-which are its 'irreconcilable rivals.' To the last Liberator, in which some of the benevolent societies of our country are said to be fostered and cherished by 'concentrated malignity.' Such men as Gurley, Fisk, Cresson, and a large portion of the one hundred clergymen of the Presbyterian church now in session in Philadelphia, are called 'men-stealers, women-robbers, kidnappers, man-stealing-ministers, preaching robbers, reverend kidnappers, &c. &c. The promiscuous intercourse of the whites and blacks is also acknowledged, although we have never heard it denied. He says that the great crime of the abolitionists is, 'that they have walked with their coloured friends—that they eat with them, sit with them, and associated with them, as with others.' What these 'associations as with others' mean, can be gathered from what he says of our southern brethren, referring to the 'reverend kidnappers.' 'They are welcomed to our cities and towns, and to repay us, they kidnap our citizens—our wives, brothers, and sisters, and children;' thus already supposing themselves to have carried out their principle of amalgamation.

the community, and so much to be lamented by which of all things is most to be feared. all good citizens, must be mentioned merely as a | The north and the south must stand or fall very gross act of popular barbarism, without a | together, and as the rights they possess have been word of censure upon those who fairly forced the | guaranteed to them by the constitution, no politicitizens of Philadelphia into violence, or we shall | cal party has a right to wage war against slavery hear the same old outcry of 'mob justification.' as it exists in the southern states. It must at a We care not a straw for it however. The violence glance, strike with force and effect the mind of cannot be too emphatically condemned, and it is every thinking man, that this question, if suffered at the same time impossible to speak too harshly to extend, and the doctrines of abolitionism to be of the fire-the-faggots who brought it about. perpetuated through the country; political aboli-The white skinned damsels who promenaded the | tion candidates to arise and demand the suffrages streets of Philadelphia, arm and arm with their of the people-what must be the effect upon the which, in the abstract, may be correct, they must lamp-black paramours, and the pale visaged slaves of the south? It will inflame, excite, and bigots who squired the ebon wenches on that raise them to a pitch of phrenzy, that may lead to

good order of a large majority of the community, occasion, are the real authors of this mischief. There is no use in attempting to soften the It is a subject that demands the serious conside-

Hymn.

BY REV. G. W. BETHUNE.

Home for the exiled nation! Rest for the weary slave! For Africa's salvation! Hope points across the wave, Where Afric's golden river, Meets with the pearly seas, And graceful palm trees quiver, To morn and evening breeze.

The God of love has spoken, There shall the refuge be, The captive's chain is broken, The long oppressed are free. The ransomed one returneth, With gladness to her shore, And Æthiopia mourneth, Her ravished sons no more.

The white man's pride no longer, Shall scorn the sable brow, Nor weaker to the stronger, In hopeless bondage bow. Erect in conscious freedom, The negro lifts his head-And God's own hand shall lead him, In glory's path to tread.

The star of hope is lighted, On Mesurado's steep, And soon a land benighted, Shall wake from error's sleep-The sun of God arising, With beams of joy divine; Each wandering tribe surprising, Shall o'er her desert shine.

Gerrit Smith.

We cordially recommend to all the friends of African colonization, the following language of that early, zealous, and eloquent friend of the cause, Gerrit Smith, Esq. when once addressing those who are at present his chosen coadjutors :-

'If nothing short of the unconditional destruction of the Colonization Society, can appease your implacable malevolence toward it, know then that its friends are as determined as its foes. Our determination is fixed-fixed as the love of God, and the love of man in our hearts—that the Colonization Society, under the blessing of Him who never, even for a small moment, has forsaken it, shall continue to live—and to live too, until the children of Africa among us are redressed, until the slave trade has ceased, and the dark coasts which it has polluted and desolated for centuries, are civilization, and the christian religion. And as we fear the judgment of heaven on those who commit great sin, so we dare not desert the Socie-

These were noble words-nobly uttered-and we look anxiously forward to the time, when wearied with chasing the ignus fatuus of immereturn to the old path, and again advocate the holy claims of the colonization cause in thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.'-Commercial Adv.

(From the Pennsylvanian.) Abolitionism.

Among the many exciting subjects that have agitated the public mind, and produced a degree of fear and alarm through every section of the Union, the halls of legislation in the general, as well as state governments, and the independent public presses throughout the country, bear evidence that the rise of abolitionism has wafted an influence, that love of country, republican bravery and sound judgment can only extinguish. When first it assumed its character, it was looked upon as a bubble, that rises upon the agitated waters to swell and die; but such has not been the case; it has risen by an agitated influence—has spread its unhallowed canvass to the breeze-is wafted by every wind and storm farther and wider into the bosom of this Union. If there is any principle attached to the influence of abolitionists, it is one of political effect, which has been clearly demonstrated throughout our own state-if its progress be urged forth for political purposes, or if it be for acts of benevolence, it is clearly to be perceived, that its tendency will be to distract and divide the

A large portion of well-disposed and respectable persons are led astray, and are verged into the labyrinth of fanaticism, by letting their sympathies be over-ruled by what they suppose constitutes

American feeling and American patriotism. No where in America is there a wider field for reformation, than among the deluded, miserable, and almost savage state of the coloured population in the suburbs of the northern sea-coast cities. If charity seeks for advancement, there is ground for action in our own city of brotherly love. Let us not clothe philanthropy with murder, by throw-We add the following from the New York | ing a firebrand into the bosom of the families of the south, that must eventuate in bloodshed and 'This affair in our sister city, so disgraceful to insurrection, or in a dissolution of the Union,

crime and bloodshed.

In this country, where public opinion, consti- offence. They are at the bottom of all the ini- ration of every American citizen—it is a subject tutionally and legally expressed, is the law; and | quity. They twaddle about 'taste' and about the | that should call forth the strength of the public where the law, however penal or peremptory, if | right of every one to choose his company, and all | and press the popular opinion against its tendency. not sanctioned and sustained by public opinion, is | that sort of thing, is perfect absurdity, and an in- | it is a subject having a common interest with us a mere rope of sand; they, who by their conduct | sult to public feeling, and public sense of pro- all, and if persisted in, have we not reason to fear outrage what public opinion has settled as being | priety. The miscreant who parades Broadway | that its influence in time, may perpetuate evils among the decencies and courtesies of social life, in a state of semi-nudity—the scoundrel who inde- that will cause a division of sentiment and feeling cannot expect to pass without censure, and being | cently exposes his person in public places, has as | between the different sections of the Union. The

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and accuracy.