"The very best that I can find," he replied; "as it is the proposed "melioration of the condition of society,"

"Do your sheep make any resistance when you take away the lambs?"

"Never," was the answer. "How differently am I treated," said the traveller, "when I come to visit my sheep-fold, I take, as I am well entitled to do, the best lamb to myself, and my ears are filled with the clamor of discontent by these ungrateful sheep, whom I have fed, watched, and protected." He looked up in amazement, but—the vision

From the Sunday School Journal.

PRIVATE HISTORY OF MR. OWEN.

Robert Owen is a native of Wales, and of very humble extraction. Early in life he made his way to Manchester, where he obtained employment in one of the cotton factories. Possessed of more than ordinary endowments of mind, he was not long in making himself master of the "craft and mystery" of cotton spinning, and being of a very enthusiastic turn, and noted for some speculative ingenuity, he succeeded ere long in ingratiating himself in the good opinion of his employers, whose processes he was enabled, in some instances, to simplify in a mechanical point of view, and otherwise diminish their expensiveness. At last, he succeeded so well in the contest of life as to obtain the charge of the factory.

About the commencement of the present century, the universally-respected and beloved David Dale, one of the best men that Scotland ever produced, and the founder of that New Lanark of which so much has been heard, having lost his only son, the evaded me untill dark, when I abandoned the pursuit solace of his age, and being blessed with an abundance of the gifts of Providence, disposed of his establishment of new Lanark to a company of En- | He had led me a chase of half a mile or more, when I glish merchants, who gladly availed themselves of left him busily grazing, and returned to my little solitary Mr, Owen's services, and sent him down to New Lanark to superintend their establishment. Owen | sleep. was here distinguished by the punctuality of his at tendance at the Independent chapel of which Mr. Dale was pastor, and in his entire demeanor, he was

religious, -- nay, even to all appearance, devout. David Dale had a daughter, distinguished, like her father, for religious zeal, charity, and, in short, every there was no need of my moving—that my faithful horse moral quality that can adorn either sex. It is quite plain, that no man, whose abstract opinions or conduct were at all at variance with religious convictions, could have the slightest chance of obtaining this lady's hand. Robert Owen was successful in his suit, and Miss Dale became his wife.

At the period to which we refer, the inhabitants of New Lanark were noted, even amongst the Scottish population, for their zeal in the cause of religion and morality. During the entire period of Mr. Dale's proprietorship, they had been taught to regard themselves as one great family; and mutual kindness and brotherly love was the lesson which he was never done inculcating. His instructions were not thrown away. The example which Mr. Dale individual set, he endeavoured to multiply by the care which turning around and around, and keeping out of my he employed in the selection of men, of tried moral worth and religious principles, for his overseers and managers. An excellent school was established under the superintendence of the late Mr. Lyon, the saddle on my back; trailing my gun in my hand, and that, even if slavery be abolished, old prejudice grove and other rank aquatic vegetation delight to principles and practices of religion, or to invoke the of a mile, I looked back, and saw him standing with law to protect its objects against injustice. blessing of the Almighty upon the commencement his head and tail very high, looking alternately at me of his daily labours." The children, under their and at the spot where I had been encamped, and left a respective teachers, were regularly taken to church every Sabbath. Family worship was performed in almost every house once, and on Sabbath, twice aday; and the most beautiful morality, order, peace, and harmony prevailed for many years at New Lan-

At the death of Mr. Dale, Mr. Owen came into possession of his wife's fortune, amounting to nearly 30,0001; and then it was, that he avowed amongst his friends his direct hostility to the institutions, both social and religious, of this every-day world. At first, he prudently shrouded his hatred of revealed religion, and applied himself solely, in appearance, to the melioration of the social condition of mankind. He speedily, however, manifested a desire to work out his real principles, by endeavouring to coerce the schoolmaster appointed by his deceased benefactor to discontinue the teaching of the Scriptures : and because he would not consent, this poor man

felt obliged to resign his situation. The eyes of his dotting wife were at length opened, and she remonstrated, but without the slightest effect, except in throwing over her husband's projects, for a time, a thin veil of hypocrisy. Prudential considerations rendered this desirable. Had he broached, at that period, the infamies of his "New Moral of white men against negres and other coloured peo- was locked up. A deposite of between 1100 World," the bubble would have burst at the outset; and the co-operative, self-sustaining system, with its 170 pp. accompayning infidelity, kept in the back-groud imposed for a time, upon Mr. Wilberforce and other philanthropists. Upon a closer examination of Owen's doctrines, however, Mr. Wilberforce detected and repudiated their irreligious and scandalously immoral tendences, as appears by a passage in the fifth

volume of this interesting diary. For a very long period Mr. Owen kept the pseudo-philanthropic portion of his scheme merely before tion, are confined to the white race. the eyes of the public, and it was not until he was fortified by the deep root which his system struck in the soil of the United States of America, and its more extravagant features were adopted, and publicly professed, by the Saint Simonians in France, that he laid aside the last shred of the mask which he had hitherto worn. Ever since that period his system has be en undergoing modification after modification, until at last it came forth as "The Universal Community Association of Rational Religion sts." Hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and other writings have been disseminated under Mr. Owen's immediate inspection, in which the notion of a Deity and the inspired word of God are alike scoffed at and reviled; the marriage tie has been described as a Satanic invention; lecturers have been appointed to make plausible statements in all the principle cities and towns throughout England; brazen-fronted females number. have had the audacity to assail the Gospels of God and the Divine institution of marriage, in the metropolis, as well as in the provinces; professed lecturers upon physiology have been the convert and well-paid advocates of Socialism; and, to faciliate

to entertain my friends; and I hope you will share of numerous works have been disseminated, some of unblushing obscenity, and all of the most demoral izing tendency.

If David Dale could but see to what uses his wealth has been applied, he would curse the day upon which his misled bounty conceded the means of setting the world in a flame, to minister to his depraved appetite for distinction!

From the National Anti-slavery Standard. ANECDOTE OF CATLIN AND HIS HORSE, CHARLEY.

"On his journey, while he and I were twenty-five days alone, we had much time, and the best of circumstances, under which to learn what we had as yet overlooked in each other's characters, as well as to draw great pleasure and real benefit from what we already had learned of each other in our former travels.

"I generally halted on the bank of some little stream, at half an hour of sunset, where feed was good for Charley, and where I could get wood to kindle my fire, and 'Charley,' and drive down his picket, to which he was fastened, to graze over a circle that he could inscribe at the end of his lasso. In this wise he busily fed himself until nightfall; and after my coffee was made and drank, uniformly moved him up, with his picket by my head so that I could lay my hand upon his lasso in an instant in case of any alarm that was liable to drive him from me. On one of these evenings, when he was grazing as usual, he slipped the lasso over his head, and delike erately took his supper at his pleasure, wherever he chose to prefer it, as he was strolling around. When night approached, I took the lasso in hand and endea. voured to catch him, but I soon saw that he was determined to enjoy a little freedom; and he continually making up my mind that I should inevitable lose him. and be obliged to perform the rest of my journey on foot bivouac, and laid myself on my bear-skin and went to

laying on my back, and on half opening my eyes, I was instantly shocked to the soul, by the huge figure (as I thought) of an Indian standing over me, and in the very instant of taking my scalp! The chill of horror that paralyzed me for the momet, held me still, till I saw 'Charley' had 'played shy' till he had 'filled his belly,' and had then moved up, from feelings of pure affections or from instinctive fear, or possibly from a due share of both, and taken his position, with his fore-feet at the edge of my bed, with his head hanging directly over me while he was standing fast asleep!

"My nerves, which had been most violently shocked, were soon quieted, and I tell asleep, and so continued until sunrise in the morning; when I waked, and beheld my faithful servant at some considerable distance, busily at work picking up his breakfast amongst the canebrake, along the bank of the creek. I went as busily to work, preparing my own, which was caten; and af ter it, I had another half-hour of fruitless endeavors to catch Charley, whilst he seemed mindful of success or the evening before, and continually tantalizing me by reach. I recollected the conclusive evidence, of his at tachment and dependence, which he had voluntarily given in the night, and I thought I would try them in another way; so I packed up my things, and slung the they are also good in themselves. He wisely adds, little fire burning. In this condition he stood and surveyed the prairies around for a while, as I continued on. He at length walked with a hurried step to the spot, and seeing every thing gone, began to neigh very violently; and at last started off at the fullest speed, and overtook me, passing within a few paces of me, and wheeling about at a few rods distance in front of me. trembling like an aspen leaf.

"I called him by his familiar name, and walked up to him with the bridle in my hand, which I put over his head, as he held it down for me; and the saddle on his back, as he actually stooped to receive it. I was soon arranged, and on his back, when he started of upon his coure, as if he was well contented and pleased, like his rider, with the manœuvre which had brought us together again, and afforded us mutual relief from our awkward position. Though this alarming freak of Charley's passed off and terminated so satisfactorily, yet I thought such rather dangerous ones to play; and I took good care after that night to keep him under my strict authority; resolving to avoid further tricks and experiments, till we got to the land of cultivated fields and steady habits."

From The Anti-slavery Reporter.

A Prize Essay on the abolition of the prejudices By S. L'Instant (of Hayti). Paris, 1842 .-

in 1840, M. L'Instant, an advocate of Hayti, gained by this essay, against five competitors. One of the other essays has reached a second edition; but the superior merit of this production of a coloured man, is an apt reply to those who, against accumulated evidence to the contrary, persist in asserting that the gift of intellect, and the germs of high civiliza-

We can only glance at the extremely important contents of M. L'Instant's work, and furnish an index to its topics. A copy ought to be in the hands of every one really concerned to understand the whole question which it opens; and by the extensive sale of this pamphlet, which indeed only opens many of the topics, the author ought to be urged to per- idea of its contents, as is supposed. A few days Giddings was treated holds this language: severe in his studies, so that he may hereafter extend an excellent essay into the great work wanted to do the subject and himself justice. Perhaps, in preparing such a work, M. L'Instant may find reason to modify some of his opinions, or at least to supply omissions occasioned by the necessary brevity of this essay;

The preface offers a satisfactory explanation of what is often called the slow progress of Hayti since its independence, which we shall insert in a future

This special vindication of the honour of his countrymen, forms a fit introduction to the larger

Hence he infers, that the condition was not among the ancients, exclusively the lot of negros, as it is now. He then traces the course of the negro slave-trade in Europe to its extinction before the fourteenth century. During the time of its prevajudice against them was then unknown.

The revival of negro-slavery M. L'Instant fixes at 1442. Its extension to its present state is then followed out in a variety of interesting speculations. The origin of the modern prejudice of colour is marked with great precision; and we think that few more conclusive arguments are to be met with - Village Record in the records of the anti-slavery cause, than this of M. L'Instant on this point, founded on the laws of the French West Indian colonies. It would be difficult to abridge this capital part of the essay, if we had space for even the abridgment; and we can water for my coffee. The first thing was to undress only point it out as especially worth perusal in the

Against the opinions of those who hold that the negro race is essentially inferior to the whites, M. L'Instant relies upon powerful general reasoning, and upon some individual cases which will be new to most English readers. Uannibal, a general in the Russian service under Peter the Great, was a pure negro. He married a Russian lady, and his son was distinguished Russian officer, and his grandson a more distinguished writer. Amo, a German lien Raymond, L'Islet Geoffroy, G. Lethierre, and the two Dumas, all admitted by the academy and institute of France among her most illustrious philosophers, soldiers, artists, and men of letters, are list of negro famous men (p. 77).

M. L'Instant passes to the means by which he proposes to destroy the prejudice of colour. They "In the middle of the night I waked; whilst I was are expressed in the following enumeration:-1 Education, religious and civil; religion taught by deeply learned and highly enlightened ministers, and civil instruction extended to all ranks, and people of colour. 3. The election of the deputies sent from the colonies to Paris by the general voice. 4. The appointment of a sufficient number of blacks to civil posts. 5. Marriage to be encouraged by all not married being refused employment. 6. The equal admission of people of colour to all the ranks of the national guard. 7 Mixed juries. 8. The admission of colored people on the bench as judges. 9. Appointing protectors of slaves. 10

The abolition of the whip and other corporal punishments. 11. The appropriation of the slave's personal property to his own use. 12. Savings' banks. 13. The emigration of white labourers of superior sort. 14. Moderation of tasks. 15. Amusements, such as music. 16. The encouragement of the marriage of slaves (p. 107-149).

M. L'Instant distinguishes the prejudice of colour from slavery; and, without suspending his zeal against the latter, he maintains that, whilst all his measures would prepare the way for its abolition, will long survive, requiring especial provisions of

M. L'Instant concludes his essay with an observation that deserves to be well weighed by those who meddle with these subjects. Each measure, says he, proposed above for the extinction of prejudices against coloured people, may unquestionably be adopted separately with advantage: but, to produce the good anticipated from them, they must be executed as a whole. It is a complete system that is wanted, and it is the government that must take the lead in executing it.

These words should be engraven on the minds of our Anti-slavery committee-men-our Aborigines Protection Society committee-men-our African Civilization Society committee-men-and, above all, the ministers of the crown and the members of the legislature, should adopt these opinions as their rule, in whatever is attempted for the improvement of the coloured race connected with us.

More Hoarding of Specie.-We made mention in the last Record, of a large sum of ary share of friendly Epistles and papers, and for them specie found in possession of an old German of this county, at his decease, which occurred lately, and stated that it went to prove that no inconsiderable portion of the specie of the country and 1200 dollars of gold, all in eagles and half eagles, was made at the Bank of Chester county THE good Abbe Gregoire founded a prize, which, last week, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Marshall, widow of the late John Marshall, of Pennsbury Township. This gold was found after a long search in an old desk, which had in it sevbeen secreted by John Marshall, sometime prior | slavery in the district of Columbia. to his death, twenty-eight years ago! The desk bequeathed by the old man to his wife, and at all concerned in that disgraceful bill. her death, she left it to her friend and relative Mrs. Way, as a family relic, and without any speaking of the uncerimonious manner in which Mr. since, but many months after the death of Mrs. Marshall, the desk was carefully examined in search of treasure, as it was an old belief in the neighborhood, that the old gentleman, Mr M., had a "tin-cup full" of gold; but after his death no one knew what had become of it. The desk was ransacked; a small crevice in the bottom attracted attention—on inserting the blade of a NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE. knife it flew open, and several hundred dollars of silver were found! This magnificent discov- Loom has been invented by an American Yankee of ery stimulated curiosity; and farther search was course, which it is said turns off a thousand pairs of defence of the negro race, which constitutes the made. The pigeon holes were tried-they drew stockings or gloves a day, and so simple and easy in its substance of M. L'Instant's essay. That essay is out!-and behind them was a series of secret operations as to be kept in motion by a dog. If the inven-

He sets out with a clear statement of the antiquity | talked of gold was brought to light.. The El of slavery—of white as well as of black slavery. Dorado, after the lapse of more than a quater of a century, was discovered, and a great mystery

In connection with the above, it is worthy of note, that among the effects willed by Mr. lence the most esteemed of the two races were the M., were from three to four thousand dollars of blacks, being the fewest in number; and the pre- personal property, in bank notes. They had been in her possession during the late suspension, and on the appraisement it was found, that notwithstanding the depreciation of currency and the crashing of banks, they are all on institutions that now redeem their notes in gold and silver.

LIBERIA HIBRALD.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, AUGUST 31, 1842.

On the 21st the ship "Maripasa" arrived here with 242 immigrants from different sections of the old country. Eighty six of these immigrants were emancipated by a gentleman in Tennesee, and are said to be fitted by some years of preparatory training for the boon thus bestowed upon them. May they prove useful and enterprising citizens of their new home. It cannot be professor of much merit, was a pure negro. Ju- too deeply impressed upon the friends of the colony, and of Africa, that other than industrious persevering colonists will be a curse rather than a blessing. Send out good sturdy ahead-going men with a little means all recent names to be added to Abbe Gregoire's and the colony will resuscitate and advance in the wish. ed for course. These immigrants are to be located at Greenville Mississippi in Africa, alias Sinos. The remainder of the number will settle here. We are real. ly pleased to find that the Governor does not intend to send them to Caldwell. They are for the present locat. ed here. For notwithstanding our prejudices of resiover all science. 2. The extension of all rights to | dence, none we are sure, can be so blind, as not to know that the facilities of comfort, and accommodation are tenfold here to any place up the river. Caldwell from some inexplicabe cause (as some seem to think, though to us it is evident) has proved the grave of nearly all the residents of its lower sections. Higher up the river the people have partially escaped the deathful influence, and at Millsburg only 8 miles above the settlers are healthy and comparatively happy.

There can be but little doubt that the country would be more propitions the farther we advance into the interior. This we think is clearly proven from the instance just mentioned. It is also farther indicated by the production & face of the country. The water of the river is never salt, nor even brackish at Millsburg. The land gradually rises as you recede from the coast; the banks of the river are high, and steep, affording no revel. There can be only two objections against extending our settlements into the interior -difficulty of transportation, and exposure to the decredations of the natives. As an offset to this is the consideration that a line of settlements along the St. Paul's would soon reach the camwood country, and were we not afraid of exposing the lives of our friends whose ignorance of native habits might render them too easy a prev. would on the mere score of selfishness advocate the measure. The society might be induced to reach the happy place by such easy stages, although all past entreaty has failed to prevail on them to proceed by a rapid march.

Among the number of passengers we espy our old friends Jas. Brown and S Harriss. Up to the me of writing we have not yet spoken to them-we wish them out of pure friendship to recover a little from the fatigue of endless talk they must have had in America.

By this vessel we have received more than our ordin. we feel more than ordinary gratitude, seeing we have been so shamefully slighted of late. We have not time to make large extracts as our interesting sheet is already made up. For the benefit of our African friends we will hastily condense a-

SUMMARY.

We begin with the subject dear to the heart of every friend of his race-namely human liberty. Our readers will judge by this of the signs of the times.

A Petition has been handed in to Congress from the eral secret chambers, and is supposed to have northern part of Virginia praying for the abolition of

Gov. Seward has refused to regard any portion of the was curiously constucted, of great antiquity, and human family as goods, chattles, or things though earnit appears on raising the lid, presented a series of estly requested to do so by a part of the Legislature. pigeonholes. The desk and its contents were He has certainly set deeply the seal of reprobation on

A correspondent of one of the northern neutral papers

"I am not an abolitionist-perhaps I ought rather to say I have not been till to day-but I do assure you, as the result of long experience and observation here especially as well as elsewhere, that my deep and clear conviction is, that slavery must give way, or the country and its institutions will be prostrated. THERE IS NOW

A piece of mechanism called the rotory knitting replete with curious learning, & with elevated views. boxes. On examming these boxes, lo! the long- tor will only add an appendage to make the raw mate.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers B. Liberia Herald

February 1842(XI,4)--February 18,1857(n.s. VII,4)