Oliver Johnson, General Agent:

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W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

0L. X.---NO. 32.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

press of the Executive Committee of the American Auti-Slavery Society to the Abolitionists of the United States.

Hains now said what we deem nocessary in retes to the lite Annual Meeting, to the' defection ye brethren, to the avowed causes thereof, to the said of the American and Foreign Anti-Slave-Science, and in reply to its manifests, we shall said what we believe to be the true causes of

and the light of Abolitionism first shone upon used drivenes of the land, beliefly through the secondarily of an obscure and self-educated instant, the clergy and the Church were startled at capacity which they had raised no warning earlier which they had raised no warning or a exceptions, compromising and striking at the warning the components of the responsibility which had accumulated use still increasing upon them. In such circumstees they felt the necessity of action. The retrievances they felt the necessity of action. The retrievance was all increasing upon them. In such circumstant was still increasing upon them. In such circumstant was all increasing upon them. In such circumstant, and cruelty of the Colonization classes had been unfolded too clearly and concludes the felt of the processing of the point of the colonization capacity to permit that. Society to be any longer a

In his state of things they determined upon a sereminizant. Repudating, as they did, expatricans a remedy for slavery, and an epitone of our times to two millions of innocent and tortured bettern, the matteral impulse of fair and unprejudent mills would have been to unite with the execut Aust-Slavery Society, and the properties of the matteral impulse of fair and unprejudent of the matter of the matter of the second and th

LER.

Were the service of the servic

riled the 'American' Union, for the relief of the people of color.' Some idea of the spirit and charser of this assemblage may be formed from the that the Rev. Dr. Channing was a tirst appointed a tipe president, but afterwards, in violation of hier own Constitution, the Society structs out liss ame and inserted another. And they were about a pocced in like manner with the other remaining Latarian, Professor Willard of Harvard University, when that gentleman's sudden appearance in the acting arrested the proceeding. This association so university regarded a miner iran Another examples of the summary of the summary

Atthit time the appeal, commonly known as the 'critical appeal,' audidonly made its appearance Tais document was subscribed by five orthodox min once. At the head of them was the Rev. Charle Fack, said to the said of them was the Rev. Charle Fack, and is so conscientions and magnanimous a muan as, that we would name him only with respect an Section. The appeal was strongly seconded by Section Theology of students at Andover Theolog of Seminary; and there is no doubt that the sent casts were approved by the faculty of that institutions were supposed by the faculty of that institutions are the sentences of the second of the sentences of the section of the sect

100 but do not the 'clerical appeal' was the bas trangement and measures of the existing societies the State of Massachusetts. The appellants combined that 'namy worthy men were prevented' by the things 'from appearing in favor' of the cause of the control of t

Very soon the Appellants had reason to know that was no mistake about the great body of abolibenus; approving of these things, for at a Conventee of abolitonists from all parts of the State, held it Worester, specially to consider and act on this when the convention of the contraction of the state of the state of the state of the by a vote of 400 to 1.

The Andover appeal was more frank and explicit that the original one. It declared that the solitant the original one. It declared that the solitant entered the subject of slavery had passed from the based to the heart of the nation. A spirit of state that the theory of the speak property of the speak removal of this great and crying nations isospity.

We have cherished a belief that the time was not distant when a platform would be erected on which New England Christians would be constrained to

We desire to second the appeal of men whon we respect and love, and with whose feelings we manufact; and to bear our humble testimony against some of the measures which are obstructing the progress, and defeating the triumph of correct



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR



COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

TON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1840.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AU

1. A strain of remark upon the gospel ministry fitted to impair its influence.

2. Statements prejudicial to the cause of foreign missions and to the character of the A. B. C. F. M. They declare under this head that a prominent reason of their opposition to slavery is, that it 'interposes fatal obstacles' 'to the faithful labors' of missionary societies, 'for the most enlarged and successful diffusion of Christianity'.

3. 'Speculations, tending to disorganization and anarehy, and surrounding the cause of emancipation with foreign and requisive associations, making it respensible for heresies with which it has no affinity.'

5. 'An unwarrantable interference' with the relation between the church and its members.

5. The public lectures of females in the then 're-cent instance of departure from propriety,' by the Mbses Grimke, They were 'desirous of allowing the individuals the full apology of their religious faith, yet they could not sufficiently regret that their influence was not confined to a sphere of labor which would advance, rather than prejudice the cause of emancianting.

We have stated these charges, not to comment on them, but as a part of the history of anti-slavery conflicts, to which it may be profitable to refer for comparison.

The appeal, like the Union, was a total failure, yet the spirit survived. By the overwhelming majority at Worcester it was overawed. The newspaper Now-England Spectator, which had been the organ of the appellants, expired. Murnurs of dissatisfaction and discontine, confined chiefly to the clerky, and convention. A public correspondence was soon after commenced between two elegymen of Massachusetts, Dr. Osgood, or Springfield, and Professor Enterson, of the Andorer Seaninary, in which grievous complaints were uttered by the latter against the measures and the men of the Apti-Slavery Association. The former exhorts his friend not to despair, but to unite in efforts to make both better, and thinks the time at land when this wil be accomplished. To this, no rational and sincer friend of the slave can object. But when amend ment means proscription and 'getting rid' of origin nat, tried and trusty friends, for the sake of propriating those who are neither, we think it is appearing the pride and purchasing the patronage of the pred and meaning more consistent with Cliristan charity brotherly love and humility otherwise they will be then selves for follow and reform, will not even have the privilege of follow and reform, will not even have the privilege of follow and reform, will not even have the privilege of follow and reform, will not even have the privilege of follow and reform, will not even have the privilege of follow and reform, will not even have the privilege of follow.

One of our Massachusetts friends, soon after the ormation of the American Union, illustrated this spirit by a comparison which we have always thought just, and strictly applicable to the subse-

"Suppose the Philistines, after their champion was bian and they had fleel a great way, had halted and aken counsel to this effect: We are routed and runed. Golinh is dead, and the dead bodies of our nost strew the way from Shocheh & Ekron. We have no more the stout warror, the mighty in battle, to whom the men of war may rally. We must preend to submit to this race of Egyptim slaves, until we can rise and avenge ourselves on them that vex is. Now, therefore, let us small them our earthy meawith the priests of Dagon to their vain theorems, and pay them tribute, on condition that they first hang that David, or if not, that they at least take way his sline;

We are now arrived at the period 1838, when opcrations were commenced for forming what has been technically called the New Organization; and establishing an apposition paper as its organ in Massachusetts. These operations were conducted in secret during much of that year, primarily by the Rev. A. A. Pholps, General Agent of the old Massachusetts Society, aided by Mr. Stanton and other agents appointed by the late Excentive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society. These gentlemen, and all the other leaders in this business were of the same religious denomination as the clerical appellants and the American Union. It would occupy too much space in this address to enter into an examination in detail of those operations. We recommend to those who are uninformed or unsatisfied on this subject, a small volume entitled 'Righ and Wrong in Massaclustetts' by Maria Webo.

The projectors of this movement did not perhap ain directly at a new organization, but rather to prosessis not the old Massachusetts, (originally the New-England and the pioneer) Society; and to establish the new paper with its sanction and at it expense. They professed to be warmly attached to that society; and their agents for obtaining subscriptions to the proposed paper were instructed to say that it was not intended to injure the circulation of the Liberator, but on the contrary, to extend it being enabled by smallness and cheapeness to gwhere the Liberator at present could not, anarysis of the contrary to the

At the Annul Meeting of the Massachusetts Society January, 1820, the struggle took place. The lissificated were defeated by a majority about as detrive as at the Woreester meeting. A new pant was however commenced, called the Massachusetts Abolitionist. At the New England Convention in May following, the disaffected finally seceeded. The occasion which they selected was the admission of abolitionists to seats in the Convention, without distinction of sex. This society was the admission mumber of persons in a private apartment, without any public and general notice of the time, place, or purpose. It has always been supposed that the founders were apprehensive, that if a meeting of aballionists were called with a view to form a new or ganization, they would the first thing vote by an immense majority that no new organization was needed.

The allowing of women to have the rights of members in societies and conventions, though they

Only an decomine inclinates.

2. The refusal of the old society to pass resolutions that it was the bounden duty of every about ionist to vote at the polls, if he would not prove that neither love to God nor man held any place it his heart. The Rev. George Trask, an orthodos minister, having returned to the Convention after the separation had taken place, and obtained leave to speak in justification of it, delivered himself in substance as follows:

The dot not hold to the motions would do good. There were me things which the old society could do, and some things which the new could do, all do, and some things which the new could do, all do, which could be done by neither. Sir, said he with increasing warmth, Sir, we want the men of influence in our ranks. It is in vain that you attempt to carry suy cause in this country without them. We want the Honorables, the D. Ds, the Eabhies of the land. Now you have the property of the state of the said of the

We must say, however, that if a harder thing we ever said of the clergy by any abolitionist than we attered on this occasion, by their brother Trask, we are yet to learn what it was.

A society founded or acting on the principles avow dab yft. Trask, might do well enough if nothing was to be done but to be printed, to hold anniversaries and to make perty addresses to please everyhody and benefit nobody. But a real Anti-Slavery Society as work, of which anniversary parades an speeches are the smallest, and a very insignificant part. An Anti-Slavery Society, on the principle avowed by this new organizationist, (and the speech was evidently intended to be peculiarly eaniled and hearty,) would be a slave itself, as much worse of than other slaves, as voluntary slavery is worse that compulsory. It would be imbecile for every goo and manly purpose, from its birth, and its speed death could be the only atonement for its worthless life. This country has one example of such a society, and it must forget much before it will counter succe another.

To these facts we may add the general testimon of a clerguam of Massachusetts of the same denomination with those who have originated and manage all these movements, but a hearty abolitomist an an upright man, that the real cause of these successive attempts to obtain the control and to chang the manner and course of anti-slavery action, is if tree and bold discussion, in anti-slavery meeting and anti-slavery periodicals, of the relation of the curch and elegy to slavery and the slave tradition of the control and clergy to slavery and the slave tradition of the control of the control

The late Executive Committee of the America Anti-Slavery Society refrained from any expression of opinion, upon the merits of these important strugles in the great cause which they were appoint to superintend and to promote. To some, this shence itself seemed very expressive. One of the associates in business accuses a second of having elected the duties and departed from the line the partnership; of betraying its interests at reacherously applying its resources to a foreign of ject; the third, knowing all the facts, listens to the and utters not a word. Is not this staing sides What inference does such behavior admit of, expetit the control of the strugger and the coduct of his accused partner wholly indefensible. In knew it to be otherwise, it was his duty to say a and if he thought the accusations mericed, he one to say that too, and to endeavor, by diagraft, put an end to the control backwork to the product of the control backwork of the control ba

public one upon totally different principles.

The organ of the new organization was established by Mr. Stanton, one of the salaried Secretaries of the Executive Committee at New-York, and conducted by him principally to the time that anothe Secretary. E. Wright, Jr., resigned his office a New-York, and took charge of the journal in Mas-

Cotemporary with these proceedings the Executive Committee demanded of the Massachussetts Society payment of the second instalment of the Statpledge of Ten Thousand Dollars to the Americar
Society, made at its annual meeting in May previ
ous. The first instalment of \$2000, had been paid
and the delay in meeting the second was conse
quent on the extraordinary expense and attention
bestowed on the Middlesex election of a Representative to Congress, an occasion deemed more important in relation to political action, by abolition
ists throughout the country, than any other which
has occurred since the origin of the anti-slavery or
ganization. The express condition on which the
pledge was made, was, that the Massachusetts Society should have the entire control of the cause is
the State. The Executive Committee at New-Yor
were rigrous in their call for the second instalmen
and notwithstanding the protest of the Massachus
setts Board, they openly disregarded the conditio
on which the pledge was made, and deputed agent
to collect it.

to contect it.

This circumstance was one of the chief causes of
those wide-spread dissensions that have been so rifin our ranks for sometime past, and which have destroyed the confidence which was the bond of ou

onion. The Executive Committee put forth a circular an abalcassed it to aboltionists throughout the acountry, containing partial, exaggerated, and is some respects, erroneous statements of the case This circular excited great surprise, and some swell den indignation against the Massachusetts Boar for an apparent want of good faith, or for crimin negligence of the cause of the slave. It declare

We have said this circular was addressed to about the other were some to whom it was not addressed; these were the men bers of the Massachusetts Board. To them it was never communicated by the Executive Committee either before or after its publication, and a commit tee of that Board, who had proceeded to New-York for the purpose of composing this difference by a personal and friendly explanation, failed in their jett, the Committee being resolved to pursue their

course at all hazards. These facts need little commentary. It was evident that an unfraternal feeling, and milgin influences existed in the Executive Committee, and the supposed financial delinquency of the Massachest Board, with the coloring imparted to it treachery 'to the pennyless slave,' to printers an enchanica employed in New York, who were represented as kept out of their hard earnings by the eigence or paraismony of the Massachusetts Societ was seized upon and made the vehicle of a nurse and accumulated displeasare. The circular was signed by Leeis Toppen, S. E. Cornish, Josh Cambit, and Henry B. Stonton. Mr. Stanton well aware of the causes of the delay in the Massachusett Societ was expected in the Massachusetts and the country of the

It is proper to observe, that Messra. Stanton and helps had the whole control of that field. The at in nomination the Rev. James Woodbury as the holition candidate, and circulated printed votes i

his behalf. This step, we think, was in itself wrong-The abolitionists of the district generally, and the Massachusetts Board in particular, at whose expense these operations were carried on, had a right to be consulted, both whether a separate nonination should be made, and if so, who should be the individual selected, it was miscipiovous in its consequences, because the people of that district became so exasperated at this attempt, that the county of Middlesex, from one of the best and most hopeful, became and continues to be one of the hardest and most discouraging fields of anti-slavery labor in the free States. Mr. Woodbury had been a distinguished aympathizer with the electical appellance was a friend of the national administration, and in this respect harmonized with Mr. Stanton as he did with both Stanton and Phelps in his securion attachments. Mr. Woodbury had also been applay to the remonstrances of the Massachusetts D and, The same fact is true is regard to other gentlemen

concerned in that coup o'd-dal.

The Executive Committee persevered in retaining those agents, until the new organization, when the seeping those agents in service. The Executive working those agents in service. The Executive working the service agents in compiling the service agents in the service agent in compliance with the wishes of the Massarbusetts Board, but in reality, because they knew cluster the organization and the same individuals would be forthwith re-ap-incented by the new formed Abolition Society of a wonted by the new formed Abolition Society of a service and the service of the serv

that State.

At the time when the Executive Committee was prosecuting its demand for the instalment due on the pledge of the Massachusetts Board, Mr. Phelps, the General Agent of that Board, was busy in address; and stating, as an inducement to this course that they would then know what became of their money; instead, that they could not be sure of that so long as it went to the Massachusetts Board. The intention probably was to instinuate that money sent to the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for an instalment of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Board. The intention probably was to instinuate that money sent to the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for an instalment of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for an at the same time sounding some of the leading abolitionists on the subject of a change of officers of the Massachusetts Society. He suggested as a saitable President, the Hon. William Jackson of Newton brether of the then and present President.

In seems impossible to assign any reason, unless the a sectarian one, for this proposal. Francis Jackson has always been an open, active, and efficient friend of the cause; as a man, flo is not less respected than his worthy brother. He particularly entitled hinself to the seem and gratulude of abolitonists by offering hes dwelling house for the meetings of the Boyton Femile Anti-Slavery Society, when they were mobbed, by 'gentlemen of

The agents appointed by the Executive Committee were, from the beginning, nearly all of one religions denomination—as was the committee itself. The inpression of abolitomast who observed that fact, was that their brethern of the committee sincreply believed that no agents of other denominations could do so much good to the cause, and not a murnur was heard. Ultimately a request came from Massachusetts to appoint the Rev. St. July of Scituste, a local agent simply. To this the Excentive Committee denurred for some time, but after an unaccountable lapse of time made the desired

The Rev. Mr. Phelps, in reading from his pulpit a few monitis since, a notice of a union concert of prayer for the slave, to be held in one of the apartments of the building in which his church wording took occasion to remark that he had communicated the notice because as he felt oblige to do so, but heli tibis daty to observe, that when he becameGeneral Agent of the Massachusetts Society, he established a monthly conceit of prayer for the slave, but it had died out;* when he became pastor of that church, he established one for his own church and thus they had a meeting of their own to attent on the evening of the notice.

The one specified in the notice was, an opposition prayer meeting, at which Universalists, Unitarians, and women, and all sorts of people, would probably take part, and there would be the singular spectately of two sets of people meeting on the same dock. When the same roof, to pray for the same oblect. But the same roof, to pray for the same oblect. But the same roof, to pray for the same oblect. But the same roof, to pray for the same of the probability of the same roof, to pray for the same of the same roof, to pray for the same roof, to be same the same probability of the same roof, to pray for the same roof, the probability of the same roof, to pray the same roof, the same probability of the same roof, to pray the same roof, the same roof, the same roof the same roof, the same roof, the same roof the same roof the same roof, the same roof the same roof the same roof, the same roof the same ro

any, maker the same roof, to pray for the same onject. Mr. Phelips blamed the proprietors of the
huilding for letting a room for the Union Concert of
Prayer for the slave. Mr. Lewis Tappan and A. A.
Phelips have been beyond comparing the measure of
and conspicuous founders of Lewis Tappan and A. A.
Phelips have been beyond comparing the measure of
often Society, and of the two crient and Foreign
Anti-Slavery Society. In fact, they are the soul of
new organization, wherever it is. Mr. Tappan advised a division of the Massachusetts Society, and
Mr. Phelips execution of the Massachusetts Society, and
Mr. Phelips control of the Massachusetts Society, and
her Society in New York, the former presided and
the Hatter penned, and we we have reason to believe, the
principal part of the regulations and sentiments
adopted. Mr. Phelips and his conditions in Massadomestic hardware with the Unitarians, Yet Mr.
Phelips lonew that only a small minority of the Massachusetts Board were at any time Unitarians, and
that a number of ortholox members constantly acted with them, and were conspicious for the unhesitating, and we might say indignant decision, with
which ther disnavored and anonard his meccal-

Since the formation of the American and Foreign Scoiety, leading members who took part in that transaction, have been heard, in a monthly concert of prayer for the slave, to allege as one justification of the new organization, that Garrison was bringing into the old Society indicks and Univariant pairs is taken to bring in them more than there is to bring in the more than there is to bring in the most of the most one what ever taken to keep out either. Such charges have been made by the Agents of the Massachasetts Abolition Society, but they have been abandoned whenever issue has been taken upon them. The door is wide open to every friend of humanity and when it shall be jealously held sign to be shut in the face of any such, be they of this or that sect exc, country or color, we may date the decline and fall of the noblest, most partifying, most exalting of all the moral enterprises of modern times.

's balaform' which the Andover 'seconders of the a peal of men whom they respect and love,' foreas on which New-England Christians would be constrained to meet? Referring, we must coucled to the time when the 'unjustifiable' and 'unwarrat table measures,' and the men whom they do not respect and love, shall be 'got rid of,' and there sha re ania no longer this poor excuse for real aversion in lifterence to the cause. Such a society as would the exist would be lively and potent indeed! In a lanumber of the Massachusetts Abolitionist, June 3 of which Mr. Phelps is said to be the editor, wind appended to a notice of an abolition meeting which resolutions were passed censuring the are organization and the clergy, the day of the consideration of the clergy, the consideration of the clergy, the consideration of the clergy that the word 'Christians' is understood by APhelps in a restricted sense, a sense excluding a except what are called orthodox denominations, it appeal become extremely significant. In fact, sue means have been for a long time, and are now costantly resorted to to excite sectarian hostilia against the majority of the aboliticipists in the courty. Yet those who do those things are the peasons who accuse their brethren of pursuing the theories and practices at all events, even if it great moral enterprise in which they and we cirgilly embarked shall retorgrade and become just enterprise and the content of the content of the practice and all creams, even if it great moral enterprise in which they and we cirgilly embarked shall retorgrade and become just enterprise and content of the content

years when Mr. Phelps took the aguncy.

offensive to those who might otherwise join the antislavery ranks, and help on the cause of emancipation to a glorious consummation. Here we have
the identical girevance of the American Union, the
clerical appellants, the Andever seconders, and
from active exertion for the district of the
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ican Anti-Slavery Society. This was done at an expense of three section dollars per annum, over and above the subscriptions. The entire amount is a society of the subscription of the entire amount is to greater circulation, is not much short of 20,000 dollars. This paper, thus sustained and cherished, has, for the last two years, opposed the wishes of a majority of this Society, and has been an efficient promoter of dissension in our ranks. The editor, like the Rew Mr. Trask, could see no harm in a 'house divided against itself,' and thought that both societies might do good; but he did not inform the readers of the Emancipator that the new Society, in the very act of coming into being accused the old of offences which, if true, ought to be fatat to its influence and even its existence. It has been the same with the replies of the Massachusetts Board, to documents of the Executive Committee which had appeared in that paper. Thus the protest of the Massachusetts Board against the summary proceedings of the Executive Committee, respecting the payment of the pledge, never found its way into the Emancipator. One would have thought that the common justice of the

Committee which had appeared in that paper. Thus the protest of the Massachusets Board against the summary proceedings of the Executive Committee, respecting the payment of the pledge, never found its way into the Emancipator. One mould have thought that the common justice of the press, even if the Emancipator had been inder no peculiar obligations to all the abolitionists in the country, would have secured to that documen applace in its columns, it being a reply many the paper of the paper, as well as a paper of the pa

The unfairness of the Emancipator has not beer confined to matters in dispute betwitt the two Boards. While its editor and correspondents were continually addressing the abolitionists in favor or independent nominations, as they are called, for political office, and a third political party, those who disapproved that policy have been unable to obtain

The heense of the Emancipator, appointed and maintained as the organ of this Society, for which, in every respect, this Society was responsible, contrasts strikingly with the attempt to transmel up the Liberator, a paper which its editor always refused make the officer when the solid paper and the maintain it in entire independence, or not to maintain it in entire independence, or not to maintain it at all; a paper which never received a farthing from the anti-slavery funds poured into the treasury of the national Society. But for this spirit of independence the Liberator would have become the organ of the national Society immediately after, its formation. Yet because its editor has used that the formation. Yet because its editor has used that the try which he has struggled so hard to maintain, and which no tempfation of ease or affluence could induce him to surrender, attempts have continually been made, and by none more than the Emancips. Or, to control him, and failing the paper, and had no right so to do, responsible for what it published thence the state charge against the Massachusetts Society, of *encumbering the cause with foreign subjects.'

subjects." We look upon this charge as inapplicable even to the editor of the Liberator himself. Was it for nothing that he had toiled on without aid from the general funds, and with a scanty and precarries and the state of the directed or overruled by others, should not as severilance which the Emancipator, with all its obligations, resolutely spurned?

What is the character of the attempt to dictate to the editor of the Liberator what he should discuss and what he should forbear te discuss or to mention, as being foreign subjects, and encumbering the cause with a load which would retard its progress and give a new blow to 'the poor bleeding slave?' We will endeavor to expose it.

No man can express an opinion on any subject without having its reception by the world influenced more or less by the public confidence and respect which he has previously, and in any way or on any subject, acquired. The editor of the Libertach, then, in order to satisfy these uneasy and unreasonable brethren, must be condemned to absolute silence on every subject which they did not, or would not precive to be immediately and obviously connected with the cause. He could not unter a thought on any subject without carry tan in set the great of the weight and difficult of the country of

we should advert for a moment, to an article which appeared in its last number previous to the amfail meeting a year ago, signed by James G. Birney. This was a formal attack on certain abolitionists, in relation to subjects, from which the editor had affected to keep entirely aloof, such was his delicacy about encumbering the cause with them, though in reality, he was carrying on, in regard to them, a war, in disguise. On this occasion, the battery was permitted to be unmasked. The hope of influencing, decisively, the action of the approaching meeting was too tempting. No scruple was felt to present this exparts statement, at a period so late that the Society must go far such the Emempions of the subjects of it, bedwing the could be heart, and the object. Putting down and illenting was the or they of the order to the day. Thanks to smirt the object of the order of the day. Thanks to smirt the object of the could be the order of the day. Thanks on smirt the object of the countries of the countries of the order of the day. Thanks to smirt the object of the countries of the order of the day. Thanks to smirt the object of the countries of the count

rden, New-Bedford ;—Alvan Ward, As, Saml. I. Rice, Northborough:—[17] For of this list, see the last page, last column

WHOLE NO. 501.

vriter failed. The old brotherly love and righteous oleration of these men could not be broken up. The Society, notwithstanding the weight of Mr. Sirney's character, respected and beloved as he was, decided that women were 'persons,' and herefore (having paid their money) members, they were members, and therefore entitled to sit and ake part in its meetings. They likewise passed an acceptance when the second were the second with the second wi

calcion a disposition, too grateful to the hearts of the control o

The apprehension seems to have been that unless our Aboltion sisters were excluded by the form of he call, they could not be excluded at all. This scrays a consciousness in the minds of those who determined that form, that they were going contrary to the genius and disposition of the aboltion host. They evidently knew that they were desired it upon the merchant that the strength of the aboltion both. They evidently knew that they were they felt their side to be unsafe in the lands of the aboltion body, however or wherever assembled. The mera form of the call could not held that they are restrained that could not held the aboltion body, however or wherever assembled. The mera form of the call could not held in the constitution of the superior in its action, to transgress the tension of the call; a principle vastly convenient for tession of the call; a principle vastly convenient for tession of the call; a principle vastly convenient for the tension of the call; a principle vastly convenient for the merits of the confidential on, but they threw them aside, and framed an entirely new formed the constitution of the United States was called merely three whem aside, and framed an entirely new formed the content of principles of the members, is a novelty. The dogma, however presentle, is a novelty. The dogma, however presentle, and though not on the merits of the convention for the aboltionists of the convention for the aboltion of slavery. This decision, though not on the merits of the case, but a matter of form, and though to made by the American Society, was immediately blazoned as a reversal of the vote of that Society at its prece

Birney as of equal authority with that vote. In view of the operations of the Executive Committee during the year, we are constrained to believe that they retained their places for the very purpose of conducting the affairs of the Society on contested point directly in oppositionable with the society of t

they regret, will not, as they trust, be repeated. These things effectually speak the confidence of abolitionists in the frankness and fidelity of their Executive Committee; their contributions fell off, an nearly all the lecturing agents of the national Society were dismissed. Application was made to Stat Societies to come to their aid. Pending this application, a bill for a small amount drawn by an agent Arnold Buffum in Ohio, was presented at the National Anti-Slavery Treasury in New-York and dishonared. It was protested before a notary, and the protest copied by the political and commercial pres as an act of bankruptcy on the part of this Society The Emancipator, with much display of grief, cardidly acknowledged the fact that we zere bankrupt Newtrheless there was at that moment a balance of money and effects belonging to the Society, of mother than 10,000 dollars over and above their debts. The motive for permitting the Society's credit and feith to its agent to be thus impaired and accorded

It is this way. Society, conclude this eventual, the property is tory, the property is tory. The property is tory, the property is tory. The property is tory, the property is to the property is to the property is to the property is to the property is the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property in the property is the property in the property in the property in the property is the property in the propert

subject of this alienation of our property were trought forward at the annual meeting, Mr. Leavit Recording Secretary, who seemed about to leave the Rose, was specially notified by the chairman of the Business Commutee that the resolutions concerns tim, and that, he gave him this notice, thinking height wish to remain. He did remain long enough to hear them read, and to hear one of the most dispassionate and judicious men in the community of the compared to hear them read, and to hear one of the most dispassionate and judicious men in the community and compare it to the Executive selling the saip and compare it to the Executive selling the saip and then, without offering any defence, the Executive Committee of the City Society, with instruction to the compared to the City Society, with instruction to powered to indemnify against all loss. They dinot succeed in this object, though it was plainly and derstood all round, that the paper would be restore on condition that Mr. Leavitt went with it as its editor!

Subsequently Mr. Leavitt came in and complaid that the Society had gone to the City Society of a challenge and an agriceral tone, that now he had rexplanations, and had not invited him to give an adding, in an aggreeral tone, that now he had rexplanation to give. The chairman of the Basines Committee reminded him of the special notice which had given him in open meeting. Mr. Leavith had be until the subsequent session, in order to give a persons concerned an opportunity to be present, an offer any romarks which they might deem proper and the Secretary pro tem, Mr. Bassett, was ordere to notify Ioshua Leavitt and the Executive Committee of this vots. They were notified according hut none of them appeared. In fact the sale as transfer, under such circumstanes, of the newspatch is the solid properties of a benevolent Society, by their Executive Committee, is a measure obviously indefensible and high haded; and, based as the transaction was upon false representation of pecuniary inability to such the publication, can only be regarded as a signal such as the properties of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the such as a signal such as the publication, can only be regarded as a signal such as the contraction of the contraction of

Another proceeding of the late Executive Committee, though not so clearly objectionable as the sale of the Emancipator, does yet betray an unressonable and causeless distruct of the integrity and honor of the American A. S. Society. The books, etereotype plates, and in general all the stock, first the control of the con

Society were found to have been assigned by Executive Committee to Lewis Tappan and S. Benedict, to pay debta Society, and to infly them against liabilities on account of a libel and of the Amistad case. Under this assign-a portion of the books had been sold at half the price, itself greatly below the rettail price, (at this Society would have sold them all,) to money to pay the arrears of Mr. Stanton's saland for other purposes. Thus we are at last the womeney can be raised on anti-slavery

Anti-slavery office had also been broken upAnti-slavery office had also been broken upthe Society's late property removed to the
slavery Depository, now the affice of the
scan and Foreign Anti-slavery Society. We
erefore without such means for immediately
stating the anti-slavery energerise. We look
this transaction as havy and unreasonable,
the question heen submitted to the Society then
to assemble, can there be a doubt that they
have paid double the amount due to creditors,
than have suffered their entire stock to be
iced? Can there be a doubt even, that they
have bonnobly discharged every just debt,
or no stock? Have litey ever done any thing
alldate this presumption? It is true that at
stance of one member, a provision was insertthe assignment that any surplus, after paying
and indemnities, should be returned to the so-

but an indemnities, should be returned to the sotry. To suppose that the Executive Committee really
able and would be willing to meet every just
im in an honorable manner, would be scarcely
such and would be willing to meet every just
im in an honorable manner, would be scarcely
such an luderous. They might not do it with merntile punctuality, but they knew that it would ulnately be done; no benevolent society ever met
payments with strict legal exactness. It is imsable in the nature of the case; because their preurces depend on so many contributors; but/s it
a most obvious remark, and applicable to the
se of the Massachusetts pledge, that the sards bevolent disposition which induces the origins) inurring of the obligation will induce its fulfilments,
fulfilment be possible? Have we not seen the
B. C. F. M. shortening its remittances to all its
tions? But was it neeligence, or bad faith in
em? By no means!

We now dismiss the matters connected with the
word of the effect of this event upon the anti-slary cause.

We have been pained by it, but we are not dis-

word of the effect of this event upon the anti-sla-ry cause. We have been pained by it, but we are not dis-ourged in the slightest degree. On the contrary, re feel that our moral force is augmented by our unerical loss. The alternative presented to us as to retain the disaffected, or to retain the distinct-reprinciples of an Anti Slavery Society. That the ody of abolitionists had virtue and firmness enough a shhere to principles rather than to men, however-eretofore prized, is itself the best of dhens for our ause. A severer trial is scarcely to be expected. It the result we feel strengthened, animated, dis-mbarrassed.

the result we feel strengthened, animated, dis-harrassed.

We-have made the foregoing exposition, not for e purpose of reply to those who, professing to ope for peace and to hate crimination, attempt to ve a mortal wound in, nearly every sentence they are put forth on the subjects of this anidress. 'And we put forth on the subjects of this anidress. 'And the subject of this anidress. 'And the subject of the subjects of the subject of the property of the subjects of this anidress. 'And the first of the sward in Johnson tooks heed to the sward in Johnson tooks on the note him in the fifth the We have made this de-elopement by order of the Society, to the end, that called the true causes of the alienation which has een consummated by the act of forming a new or-anization at New-York. We have made it princi-ally to answer that command of the true-hearted st, 'Watchman, what of the night?' We re-side to respond in cheerful town. The morning much.'

JAMES S. GIBBONS, Chairman. J. C. Jackson, Secretary.

SELECTIONS.

Aborigines Protection Society.

Mr. O'Connell, who, on rising to address the meeting was loudly cheered, proposed the next resolution which was to the effect that every possible means should be taken to encourage the education of the aborigines in our colonies, and especially that young satives should be brought over and educated in this country. The Hon, and learned gentleman then said, that if he required any apology for addressing himself to the meeting, he might perhaps find it in the simple fact that he appeared among them an Aborigine himself—(Hear, kear, and a laugh)—and he therefore felt a personal sympathy for the native inhabitants of every other country—(Hear, hear.) A was cettent of misers and a laugh)—and he therefore felt a personal sympathy for the native inhabitants of every other country—(Hear, hear.) A was cettent of misers and a laugh)—and he therefore felt appeared among them and the said unfortunately been the extensive occupation of countries heretofore unsivilized; and he did not exaggerate when he said hat among the greatest crimes of mankind should be reckoned first and foremost the destruction of aboriginal inhabitants in lands visited by the steps of ivilized man. He was not at all exaggerating when he said that on other human event led to evils or multitudinous—(Hear.) Let them cast their eyes for a moment on the map of the globe, and they would find the history of those countries which Euopeans had colonised in latter centuries, was marked by the traces of their guilt and oppression. Hear.). They need not go as an exemplification of his to the fall of the countries was marked by the traces of their guilt and oppression. Hear.). They need not go as an exemplification of his to the fall of the countries was marked by the traces of their guilt and oppression. Hear.). They need not go as an exemplification of his to the fall of the countries was marked by the traces of their guilt and oppression of the spannards were on the countries was marked by the traces of their guilt and oppressio

carth.—Hear, hear.) There was a particular State which he wished to refer to. It was the State of Toxas, composed of maranders, who, on finding that the Spanish Government had abolished slavery, had been instituted by the United States to form a kind of banditit, who not only sanctioned the perputation of negro slavery, but established as one of the principles of their confederacy, the extermination of the native inhabitants, the Red Indians. He had thus drawn hastily a general outline of the history of their country, which had been stained by the guilt of slavery. He had stated that mass of human miscry for the purpose of showing that the time had come for arousing British sympathy and British humanity, and in order to waken from its slumbers that British benevolence in favor of those people who had no other hope of relief if England did not throw over them the shield of its protection.—(Cheers). Perhaps, even that could not save them, but it was the only resource to which they could turn. The very eloquent gentleman who had preceded him had told them of particular individuals who had extred themselves in the cause in various countries.

But what could isolated individuals do? They

countries.

But what could isolated individuals do? They might distinguish themselves as many honorable gentlemen then around him had done in Germany. Prussis, or Prause; but in order to effect any extension of matomal beau might movement of the national mind—there must be a might movement of the national mind—there must be as in England and the country to country the mass of misery which he had detailed, and which, from its magnitude, almost coased to make an impression, and to point out cases of individual suffering. When they talked of the destruction of thousands, the calamity was so wast that it could not be properly felt; but let he case of a single family—the thiny the fruits of their mestors, enjoying at least all the advantages which savage life could be stow. Let them, then, suppose the spoiler came among them, taking away one parent and then another, let the infants be joined in the seene of devastation, and he was sure there was not one among them who would not contemplate with pity such a scene. (Hear, hear.) But the scene he had described was repeated beyond calculation, and continued to be repeated up to this preach, the third was it which against the contemplate with pity such a scene. (Hear, hear.) But the scene he had described was repeated beyond calculation, and continued to be repeated up to this preach, the contemplate with pity such a scene. (Hear, hear.) But the scene he had described was repeated beyond calculation, and continued to be repeated up to this preach, the contemplate with pity such a scene. (Hear, hear.) But the scene he had described was repeated beyond calculation, and continued to be repeated up to this preach, the contemplate with pity such a scene. (Hear, hear.) But the scene he had described was repeated beyond calculation, and continued to be repeated up to this preach, the contemplate with pity such a scene. (Hear, hear.) But the waste of the fate of the God and continued to the contemplate of the fate of the God and continued to the contemplate of the fate of the Go

AMESBURY, 7th mo. 6th, 1840.

ARESBUN, 7th mo. 6th, 1840.

DEAR CHARLES—By the *Freeman* of the 24d inst.
Less that our friend. Henry C. Wright, who seems to
the names of his anti-davery acquaintance, has need
the names of his anti-davery acquaintance, has need
fitto arrigin me before the readers of the Non-Resistant. 'on the charge of hereay and *New Organization —or to use plan language, of being a member of
the lately formed American and Foreign Anti-Slavery
Society. This was andoubledly intended as serious
charge—involving a great degree of moral obliquity,
and a most lamentable want of that 'electrose of vistion which 'discerts spirits, and 'electromical'
seer of the Orkneys, who in his 'second sight,' saw

——airy rowers dip

er of the Orkneys, who in his 'second sight
——iry rowers dip
Their oars beneath the sun,
And the phantons of many a Danish ship,
While ship there still was none.

at least, my excellent and talented friend;
appears to have regarded it: and with the
compitude of a frendship which I warmly re
te, he has undertaken to sifted me 'the be
te doubt' whether I am, or am not a member
we Society.

zard, have

—— Prowled the country fir and near,
Bewitched the children of the peasants,
Dried up the cows, and lamed the deer,
And sucked the eggs, and killed the pleasants.

But my sheet is full. With the most earrhest direct that wisdom which is profitable to direct, and with sincerest feelings of good will and affectionate r
gard, I remain thy friend,
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

gard, I remain thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

1. This sentence, taken in connexion with the preceding, implies, and we suppose was intended to imply, that the 'prominent officers' of the American A. S. Society & Inina: the abolines of a bolishing slavery. An inina: the abolines of a bolishing slavery. An inina: the abolines of a bolishing slavery. An initial the abolishing slavery. An initial the abolishing slavery in the slaver and the slaver as simple officer or mindle above, was little short of unmingled across mistake, or we have utterly misapprehended our own opinions and those of our associates. As one to whom the Society has seen fit to give the official prominence of one of its Corresponding Secretaries, we can say, that the East and West are not wider apart than facts and the above estimation so far as it includes us. And for the rest, we never heard in public of in private, from officers or members of the Society, one syllable showing the existence of the opinion alluded to. Our associates must speak for themselves if we mistake their view, but till they do, we shall feel very condient that they do not differ from friend Whittier on this point. Who are 'the proment officers' referred to 2 Lindley.

struction accords with the sentiments of our fellow-members generally, if not universally. Does not friend Whittier believe that the Government of the United States, in its present position, it he enemy of impartial freedom, and that every state govern-ment in the Union is to a greater or less degree un-der the same condemnation? Suppose he should say so, would it justify the inference that he means to 'wage an exterminating war with' the national and state Governments? Such an inference would be as correct as his in the sentence above.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

How does it Happen 1

We will thank brother Goodell just to keep his we side of the hedge, and not log in the name of the Freeman in such an unwarrantable donnection, his controversy with the Liberator. Had he been ontent to let us alone, we should have offered no indrance to his fruitless efforts at reuniting the tisue of his sophistry, clipped in pieces so effectually by trother Johnson. We should not even have given a puff of breath to reatter the lint to which it as been reduced.

the last Liberator:

And how happens it that the 'Herald of Freedom,' the organ' of the New Hampshire State A. S. Society, and the 'Pennsylvania Freeman, the 'organ' of the Pennsylvania Freeman, the 'organ' of the Pennsylvania State A. S. Society, and the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard,' the 'organ of the American A. S. Society,' can all of them raise light he standard of mon-resistant principles and measures

untrue to abolition) if those same measures are 'foreign to the anti-slavery enterprise?'

'How happens it' that our good brother has lost
at once his own clear and sound logic, and his acterms a sentence in the Freeman, which goes to sustain his implied allegation. To use his own words,
in another part of his letter, we 'would charitably
hope that' he 'does not fully perceive the drift of
his own' question, 'or the nature and scope of his
own' nissinuation. The Freeman has never raised,
high or low, 'the standard of non-resistant principles and measures;' and if there could be a less
than nothing, we might add, still less has it proscribed any body for dissenting from it. What it
on the standard way we have no inclinated, in this
by experiment; for unlike brother Goodel, in this
statter, we choose to keep in 'our appropriate
sphere,' as an official editor.'

A CREATIVE MEMORY.

Since writing the above notice of brother Goodell's hit at us in his Liberator letter, we have met the annexed sentence in the Friend of Man.

the annexed sentence in the Friend of Man.

We remembered too that the Herald of Freedom, the National Anti-Slavery Standard, and the Pennsylvania Freeman, (under its new editor.) were all official organs of anti-slavery societies, and alt took of the ground of non-resistants, on-the contested questions of the day, and propagated those sentiments.

The memory of most men has to wait till after an event has happened before it can retain it. We congratulate, our good brother on the vastly superior quickness and power of his, which outrum not only the fact but the intention.

congratulate, our good brother on the vastly superior quickness and power of his, which outrons not only the fact but the intention.

From the A. S. Almanack for 1241.

Was God the founder of the 'Negro Seat?' Are those elders, deacons, estrymen, stewards and church-sextons, which the sextons that the negro seat; and the negro seat, deacons, estrymen, stewards and church-sextons, which the sextons to set in the negro seat, and if they take any other seat turn them outside the seat of the sexton the negro seat of the sexton the sexton the negro seat of the sexton the upon it, provide accommodations for it, and sanctify in by declaring in their practice, that it is in harmony with the law of love, and is well pleasing to Him who is 'no respective of persons.' Such ministers prostitute their office, Jibel their Maker, and tread into the dust their equal brethren and sisters. That state of heart, in professedly Christian churches, which originated and perpetuates the 'negro seat,' makes Christ the minister of sin, and practically abjures him, by perverting his truth, repudisting his spirit, and deriding those unspeakably tender sympathies of his holy nature, by which he draws to his heart, and indissolubly links and identifies with himself the most despised of his little ones—sympathies out-poured as an occan-tide in those works of immortal pathos, aublumited the words of immortal pathos, aublumited with himself the most despised of his little ones—sympathies out-poured as an occan-tide in those works of immortal pathos, aublumited in the second of quick and dead arraigns and conform the lips of the Son of God. 'Inasmuch as ye have scorned to sit with the least of these, ye have scorned to sit with the least of these, ye have scorned to sit with the least of these, ye have scorned to sit with the least of these, ye have scorned to sit with the least of these, ye have scorned to sit with the least of these, ye have scorned to sit with a submitted scale of the second of the

and go on your way, rejoicing that you are counted worthy to suffer shame for his name.

From the same.

WHLL SLAYES, IF EMANCHATED, CUT THEIR MASTERS' THROATS' Read the following from the Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette:—
Upon a recent visit to the tomb of Washinutos, I was much gratified by the alterations and improvements around it. Eleven colored men were industriously employed in levelling the earth and turfing around the sepulcher. There was an earnest expression of feeling about them, that induced me to enquire if they belonged to the respected lady of the mansion. They stated they were a few of the many alwas freed by George Washington, and they had offered their services upon this list melancholy occasion, as the only return in their power to make to the remains of the man who had been more than a father to them; and they should continue their labors as long as any thing should be pointed out for them to do. I was so interested in this conflact that I inquired their several manes, and the following were given me.

Joseph Smith, Sambo Anderson, William Anderson his son, Berkley Clark, George Lear, Dick Jasper, Morria Jusper, Levi Richardson, Jose Richardson, Win Moss, Win- Hays, and Naney Squander, cooking for the men.

Futfur County, Fa. Nov. 14, 1835.

COMMUNICATIONS

Reply to H. C. Howells.
PITTSBURGH, July 18, 1840.

To the communication of H. C. Liberator of the 3d inst., I wish t ply, and as I am sware that your can take little interest in the mal between us, I promise you that heavy draught upon their patientums.

ton of the philanthropy of that country to which I owe my ancestry, can for a moment believe me capable of reproaching any man for having first breathed the breath of life on British ground. Nonever could I condescend to the use of such weapons, even with suck an antagonist. I form my estimate of men by their conduct—not by their country; and judged by this rule, I am sorty to say that Mr Howells reflects small honor, either on the land of his birth or that of his doption.

The original matter in controvery to say that Mr Howells reflects small honor, either on the land of his birth or that of his doption.

The original matter in controvery between us seems to be unrowed down to a question of nafed venerity, he stoutly denying the larve denied. Here I might safely after that the safe of the land of the larve denied. Here I might safely after that the safe who know his best would unite in a verification to the larve denied. Here I might safely after the safe who have the sext would unite in a verification to his work of the safe who have the

'No rogue e'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law.'

No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law.

I can only say, that I uttered no sentiments at the meeting alluded to, that I am not prepared to reaffern an actional properties of the present and the corresponding to the present and confident in their perfect harmony with natural and revealed religion.

Mr. Howells evidently congratulates himself upon the fact that I attribute his mendacity to his intellectual rather than to his moral defects. And well he may, for in so doing I have not only differed from the great body of his acquaintances here, but have manifested a charity which in their estimation borders upon weakness. I readily acknowledge that I am clearly in the minority in this view of his conduct, but having been accustomed to regard my own convictions of right rather than the voice of unjorities. I have no desire to protract a controversy with H. C. Howells, whose power to make mischief decreases just in proportion as he becomes known. Had his original misrepresentations of materia here been published in this vicinity, no reply would for community does not be abolitionists of this vicinity that some notice should be taken of his conduct. In the discharge of my duty, I neither court nor deprecate personal controversy; and as I cherish nothing of lifeling towards your correspondent, (whose moral insensity renders him an object of pity, rather than of his tergieversations any further than the interests of truth demand. If, having foolishly thrown himself across her track, he is wounded, let him balme himself for his folly, and learn from the experience of the past to conduct himself with greater propriety for the future.

W. H. BURLEIGH.

Since writing the above communicion, I have had an interview with the gentleman upon whom Mr. Howells reflects or now that the "membrature along" the past had been communicion, I have had an interview with the gentleman upon whom Mr.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

rears, and to such we hav 1. We need the money fess to believe that 'the hire,' it is only necessar

ew their subscriptions.

5. There may be insta

energy and the contraction of th

Slavery princip ance, v Admit theory sion. this co

conscio foundat govern of the to its re The princip the ' W

From lieve the which is we wish the segment of Port I Boston Pax B

hammedan law or slavery, founded and Mahommedan gality of those divi-tice, by which Ea account of the ad-

side of the wa

of humanity, that, for the station, he will condescen-e tool of slaveholders and

Union Convention at Groton.
What we have learned, we are induced to best this Convention will be one of the largest ty question of reform has ever brought togeths country. Many will be disappointed, howen they are informed that Geriri Smith will away by ill health. We cannot refrain from ging all, who feel any interest in the great obtained to the present.

nation of our friends at the South and state, that they can reach Groton from nesday morning, by going to Lowell re they will find a stage ready to con-e place of meeting. The cars leave one

Temperance Address.

delivered before seceral Temperance
on Man's Likeness to God, or the s
his powers. By J. H. PURKITT. Box
Blair. 1840.

THE MOSTHIA VICENIES to the Collectors and Contributors of the Weekly Contribution Plan. Vol. 1. No. 1. By John A. Colliss. pp. 16.
This is a very neat little work, which we take pleasure in eximmenting to the notice of our friends in all parts of the State. It fills a place in anti-strey literature which is occupied by no other periodical. The following extract from the will expect it.

which followed in its using a peak to arms, nearly or quite as soon, perhaps even sooner, and, at all years, and incalculably less cost of blood and treasure, of personal suffering and domestic misery, with far less injurious effects on the intellectual, moral and religious condition and character of the nation, than was their price when purchased by a bloody and protracted war. It seems that the people of Philadelphia are willing to avail themselves of the services of a good speaker, notwithstanding he is an abilitionist. Here is quaccount which our friend has furnished of a speech delivered by him at the late anniversary of the discov-

ev. Mr. Lord, and J. B. Rich

States.

are more and more convinced, a which are taking place among anization, so called, originated ave, but in a spirit of sectarian nee, which is deadly hostile to lie at the foundation of the arei.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be lished in the Liberator and Anti-Slavery Standar JOSEPH CONGDON, Pr JOHN C. COFFIN, See'ry.

TREASURER'S ACC.

Money received into the Treasury of the setts A. S. Society, during the month of July. Inneres—Weekly Contribution, forwarded by Jensph Cagood, P. M. Soc. L. R. Beal, Tr. Korth Attlebora—Weekly Con. Mer. H. Allen 700; Miss Angelian Daggett 8 60; S. S. Guild 125; Mrs. R. W. Henshard 4 00 Kingstom—Weekly Con. Sath Drew 17. Appointst Village—do. He-W. Blanchard Hajpate—Weekly do. J. R. Engley

Forwarded by Res. Seminer Listeds., 100; Mr. Ainsworth 1 0

100; Mr. Ainsworth 1 0

Fortenented by Res. Semmer Lincoln.

Merroe.—Dr. Carpenter 1 00; Mr. Ainsworth 1 00; a foothwidth of the Serre—Das Bassert 1 00; Mr. Ainsworth 1 00; a few friends 2 12.

Lancausere.

Res. A. Mond 5 00; Rev. J. Clark 2 00; Rev. J. Clark 2 00; Rev. J. Clark 1 00; L. B. Hobbs 1 00; L.

1 00;

**Pathainster—George Miles,

**Finchendon—Rev D O Morton,

**John—Fennel A S Soc.

**John—Col. Elijah Stoddard,

**Tabebernden—Silas Rice,

**Ownge—Capt O Adems 1 00; C Whitney

33c. B Whitney 12 1-2c. a all 12 1-3c,

**John Sabbath's preaching last winter at West

**John Sabbath's preaching last winter at West

Boylston, Some Miss Betsey Badger 278; Mr., Sally H. Daniele 43; Netennish Carpenter and family 100. So Nees Bedford—Weekly 4. So of Jan Knap 77. 100 Nees Bedford—Weekly 4. So of Jane Knap 77. 100 Nees Control of the Nees American Son Jane Knap 77. 100 Nees England 3. S. Congration—proceeds after paying to 6 ranning.

payment of expenses, increased and the second of a family 28c. Rev Samuel May, his quar sub, 250 Janiel Hinckley, and the second of a family 28c. Rev Samuel May, his quar sub, 250 Janiel Hinckley, and the second of the second

do do Elizabeth Niles .—A few friends 2 70; Infant sol 50c. friend for Hiram Wilson's color--a friend for Hiram Wilson's color-in Canada, 10 00 in Mils-Weekly Con J D Black 1 00 ged in last week's paper, 500 00

HENRY G. CHAPMAN Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ADVENTISER OFFICE,

Wilmington, N. C., July 27, 74. M. }

Loss of the Steamer North Carollunout 1 o'clock on Saturday night last, the steam
Gov. Dudley and North Carolina unfortunate
in collision between 25 and 30 miles at the 15.

of Georgetown. The Dudley's bow runnin
the North Carolina's larboard quarter, 15 or
rom the stern. The Captains of both boats in
urned in. The North Carolina went down a

DEATES.

In this city, July 24th, Nancy Lewis, aged 15.
July 20th, Mary Eliza, daughter of Richard H. Saov, aged one year, eight mouths, and twenty days.
In this city, August 31, of dysentery, William R.
unier, only son of William and Susan Junier, aged

Abington, on the 26th ult., Charles Follen, of Franklin and Ann S. Poole, aged 10

NOTICES.

E. B. DEARBON, Chair Boston, April 22, 1840.

The friends of anti-slavery nominations in Bristol County, are invited to meet in Freetown, (Assonet.) Wednesday, August 12th.

1. A meeting for free discussion on the subject will be held at 9 octock A. M. st which all soting aboli tionists are urgently invited to attend.

2. At 110 -clock the convention to noministe Representatives in Congress, for District No. 10, will be organized

resentances in Congression of commissie State Sentence will be held immediately after.
Let all the tried friends of the slave be there, and bring warm hearts with them.
By order of the State Central Committee.
Fall River, Aug 1, 1840.

THE WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR
Willbe held in Worcester, some time in Septie
ber next, at the time of the meeting of the State Covention. Individuals and Societies are earnesdy r
quested to send in donations of articles and boney
Mrs. JOHN MILTON EARLE, Worcester, Mass.
July, 1840.

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Boston, July 23, 1840.

willard PHILLIPS, Judge Attest,
OLIVER W. B. PEABODY, Reg

ODE. BY M. W. CHAPMAN. celebration of the first church, Boston, 1840.

Street church, Boston, 1840.

Tune—America.

Wake with a song, my soul!
Free from all base control,
Wake with a song!
Glad let the people he—
Darkness and bondage flee!
Glory and praise to thee,
Oh! God, belong!

Rouse ye! true-hearted ones— Liberty's faithful sons! Let your glad shout, Mingling with theirs who sing Liberty's welcoming,

Vainly, oh! vainly ye
Ask song of Jubilee
Of our sad band;
Still must our voices fail—
Still must the tones of wail Still must our vo...
Still must be tones of wo...
O'er the gay feast prevailIn Slavery's land.

**Comparison of the comparison of the co

Still our free souls must weep While the land's tyrants keep Their wearing chain
Cold on our brother's heart,
Bidding his peace depart,
While, on the crowded mart,
They scorn his pain.

They scorn his pain.
Rise for your brothers, then,
Noble but trampled men!
And God, who gave
Rights to the human race,
Shall, from his holy place,
Grant us the might and grac
To free the Slave!

From the Star of Freedom.
THE LITTLE SLAVE'S COMPLAINT.
Who loves the little slave? Who cares
If well or ill I bo?
Is there a living soul that shares
A thought or wish for me?

I've had no parents since my birth,
Brothers and sisters—none;
O, what is all this world to me,
Where I am only one!

I wake, and see the sun arise, And all around me gay; But nothing I behold is mine, No-not the life of day!

No! not the very breath I draw-These limbs are not my own; A master calls me his by law, My griefs are mine alone.

Ah, these they could not make him for Would they themselves had felt. Who bound me to that man of steel, Whom mercy cannot melt.

Yet not for wealth or ease I sigh, All are not rich and great: Many may be as poor as I— But none so desolate.

For all I know have kin and kind, Some home, some hope, some joy But these I must not look to find— Who knows the colored boy?

The world has not a place of rest For outcasts so forlorn— 'Twas all bespoken, all possest— Long before I was born!

Affection, too, life's sweetest cup, Goes round from hand to hand; But I am never asked to sup— Out of the ring I stand!

Out of the ring I statu:

If kindness beats within my heart,
What heart will beat again?

I coax the dogs, - they snarl and ste
Brutes are as bad as men.

The beggar's child may rise above
The misery of his lot,
The gipsey may be loved and love
But I—but I—must not.

Hard fare, cold lodgings, cruel toil, Youth, health, and strength const

Should I outgrow this cripling work, How shall my bread be sought? Must I to other lads turn Turk, And teach what I am taught?

O! might I roam with flocks and he In fellowship along! O! were I one among the birds— All wing, all life, all song!

ree with the fishes may I dwell, Down in the quiet sea; The snail in his cobcastled shell— The snail's a king to me.

For out he goes in April shower Lies snug when storms prevai He feeds on fruits, he sleeps on I wish I was a snall.

No; never! do the worst they can, I may be happy still; For I was born to be a man— And with God's leave, I will.

From the Dial. Love scatters oil
On Life's dark sea,
Sweetens its toil,
Our helmsman he.

Around him hover
Odorous clouds,
Under this cover
His arrows he shrouds.

The cloud was around me,
I knew not why
Such sweetness crowned me,
While Time shot by.

No pain was within, But calm delight, Like a world without sin, Or a day without night.

The shafts of the god
Were tipped with down,
For they draw no blood,
And they knit no frown. I knew of them not Until Cupid laughed loud. And saying 'you're caught, Flew off in the cloud.

O then I awoke,
And I lived but to sigh,
Till a clear voice spoke,—
And my tears are dry.

And my tears are dry.

THE BIRD'S NEST.

It wins my admiration

It wins my admiration

to the structure of that little workmest. Mark it well, within, with

had he that wrought, no knife to

to fix, no boddin to insert,

to join; his little beak was all,

how neally finished. Fondit

to of excellence, whose noblest al

NON-RESISTANCE

For the Liberator. er from H. C. Wright to Amos A. Pheli [Concluded.]

they measures to the state of the they might come in and manage the out 'being born again'. Clerical abolinore pure and potent than party politics abomination. No abolition is quick an ibiding and abolishing, but that which rock of principle.

a) total churches have recorded their test always is a sin under all circumstance.

and ministry firm amid the ed Christianity with the Amer e called of Go-ne altar of you

to the application of in respect to what church and ministry

MISCELLANY

longer naps than any o nown to take. A late En was at the last accoun n he had been, without He

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June 10—243t

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