PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, THE ARTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORSHILL

Oliver Johnson, General Agent: 17 To whom all remittances are to be made, and all letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

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T FERMS.—\$2.50 per annum, payable in advance; or \$3.00 at the expiration of six months.

I Letters and communications must be post paid to the paper.

A AVERTISENENTS making less than a square will be inserted three times for 75 cits; one square for \$1.00.

T POTE.—Mr. ISAAC KNAPP, the late publisher, having transferred his interest in the subscription-list to Mr. Garatsos, for two years from the first of Jinuary, 1840, the pecuniary concerns of the Liberrator are now under the direction and supervision of a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Francis Jackbox, Savuel Phillerick, Ellis Gray Lorson, Engles Quincy, William Bassett.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

Trouble--- Cause and Effect. We find the following in the Detroit Free Press of November 12:

The democrats of the North are not slavehold-

think there will be many others found to be of the same opinion.

We lear the determination of democrats to let the federalists of the South and the abolitionist fight their own battles, will be generally adopted in the North. How must a northern democrat feel when he hears the hurras of the slaveholders of the South over his defeat—and that too, when his vanquisher is a rank abolitionist?

On this very interesting subject a leading Illinois

On this very interesting subject, a leading Illinois

paper remarks: The democracy in the free States have ever

mide common cause with their southern brethren against the dangerous inroads of the abplitionists; but in the present contest they boldly met and fought a political combination of the abolitionists and feder-

A Suggestion. mend the following thoughts to the seri-

University of Alabama, Oct. 29, 1840. My Dear Futher Mercer,—The present aspect of a abolition question threatens to disturb the union

the abolition question threatens to disturb the union and co-operation of the Baptists in-this country. It is evident, from numerous indications that parties on this question will have to assume more definite and palpable relations, at the next meeting of the General Convention, than ever heretofore; and I cannot avoid looking to the result with the deepest concern. It is chiefly important to us, that in taking up our position, (which we must do at that time) we should select a ground on which all may unite, and from which we shall not need to remove on any account, whether for the sake of right, or expediency—of

whether for the sake of right, or expediency—of self-defence, or conscience, or of Christian union. I need not express to you the reasons why I think that such propositions, as have yet appeared at the South, for the adjustment of this delicate and serious question, do not properly meet the case. My opinions may be crude and faulty, and peculiar to ayaelf; but it is of unspeakable importance, in my view, that before the delegates to the next Triennial Convention shall have come.

Convention shall have come together, those who from the South should meet, and confer, and see their ground deliberately and in the fear of sk, by common consent.

isd, by common consent.

In conversation between bro. Dagg and myself, the other day, it was agreed to make the suggestion to several of our brethren, and get their views.

The suggestion, in form, would be this:
That all these delegates to the next Triennial Convention (to assemble in Baltimore, April 1841,) which may be from the slaveholding States, do meet add hold a separate preparatory Convention, in the

and hold a separate preparatory Convention, in the city of Richmond, Va., on the Wednesday next preceding the Triennial meeting, for the distinct and sole purpose of conferring together on the slavery question, and determining on the position property be be assumed by them, when meeting their brethman in the General Convention.

VOL. XI .--- NO. 1.

POLITICAL.

Political Organization.

The following are Dr. Channing's views of the Third Political Party movement, as expressed in his cent work on Emancipation:

of November 12:

The democrats of the North are not slaveholders, nor do they view the enslavement of any portion of the human family in any other light than a curse to any country where it exits. But inasmuch as they are clear of the sin themselves, and the right to hold slaves was not surrendered by the slaveholding States at the time of the formation of the Union and the adoption of the Constitution, they have ever abstained from any interference with southern slavery, and have steadily discountenanced all attempts of the northern federalists to excite the slaves of the South to insurrention. Although they have enertained the hope that the southern States would ere long emulate the example of the North, and rid themselves of the curse of slavery, they have steadily acknowledged their constitutional right to adhere to it, and have lost their according in several of the State governments, as well as much strength in Congress, by their defence of southern rights.

Now it seems that the southern States are about to requite this friendly course of the northern democrately of giving the right hand of fellowship to their enemies, and placing them in possession of the government. The proper course for northern democratic members of Congress to pursue, after this, as it appears to us, is not to interfere with the abolition moreants of the federalists in Congress and l, but to stand betch and let them fight their own buttles. We think there will be many others found to be of the sams opinion.

We fear the determination of democrats to let the

and the present contest up, volary near an object combination of the abolitionists and federalists compactly united. In this unequal contest the democratic party have been overcome in nearly all the northern and western States; and it is deeply mortifying to them to reflect that the south itself has abondoned them to its own vorst enemies.

Harrison will vote no bill which Congress may pass, and will not the Congress of 1841 have before it a hill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit the removal of slaves from State States? Will such a bill pass? This is the great question—for should it pass, Gen. Harrison dare not reto it. Let us look at the probable political complexion of the next Congress. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts, and a few other northern States, have already elected their members of Congress. At least fifty of these members were elected by the combined votes of the abolitionists and federalists. Fully one half of them are abolitionists, ed by the combined votes of the abolitionists and federalists. Fully one half of them are abolitionists, and the whole of them will probably vote in Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and other abolition measures. On all such measures the northern and western democratic members will hold the balance of power; and should they assume the position of neutrals, abolitionism would inevitably triumph, the South be sacrificed, and the Union itself rent asunder.

Individually we can feel no pecuniary interest in the movements of abolitionists. We own no slaves—serhaps never will own one—yet it is our duty to the movements of abolitionists. We own no slaves— perhaps never will own one—yet it is our duty to lay facts before our slaveholding readers—to warn them that their rights, at least, are in danger. The federal papers designedly suppress facts necessary to enable their readers to form a correct estimate as to the progress of abolitionism, and thus their read-ers are kept in the dark. Slaveholders may rely on it that this is the policy of the leaders of the federal party. ous consideration of our brethren generally, and to those elected to attend the Baltimore Convention ticularly. It will be seen that they come from a ree which entitles them to particular respect.—

> human soul, will take place of the customary hom-age paid to outward distinctions > and in which ou age paid to outward distinctions; and in which our present narrow seets will be swallowed up. I hought, that I saw in the principles with which the abolitionists started, a struggling of the human mind toward this Christian union. It is truly a disappointment to see so many of their number becoming a political party, an association almost always corrupting, and most justly suspected on account of the sacrifices of truth, and honor, and moral independence, which it extorts even from well-disposed men. Their proper work is to act on all parties, to support each as far as it shall be true to human rights, to Their proper work is to act on all parties, to support each as far as it shall be true to human rights, to gather laboress for the good cause from all bodies, civil and religious, and to hold forth this cause as a universal interest, and not as the property or step-ping stone of a narrow association.

rey questions and the state of the state of

day, when such laborers shall be gathered by an in-ward attraction into one church or brotherhood, whose badge, creed, spirit, shall be universal love. This will be the true kingdom of God on earth, and its might will infinitely transcend political power.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

FREEDOM SA

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

POLITICAL.

The following step Dr. Channing's views of his first of bridges processing as the processing of the individual, I proceed to learn the processing of the individual power against slavery in the States where his reduced to the braids had been programed in the reduced to the braids had been programed in the reduced to the braids had been processing to the state of the processing and there is no reduced to the braids had been been processed to the processing and the processin

Mrs. M. Watson was unanimously elected to preside over the meeting. After she was conducted to the chair, she returned her sincere thanks for the high honor that had been conferred on her, and said that she was a determined Repealer, and would se all her influence in promoting that great and

important question.

Mr. T. Duggan then said, he would introduce to their notice Mr. J. Teer, a tried friend to the cause

their, notice Mr. J. 1 eer, a tried rich was received of Repeal.

Mr. Teer having come forward, was received with great applause. After the cheering had subsided, he said—This is one of the proudest moments of my existence. I feel, said he, an ineffaments of my existence are many smiling faces around universal interest, and not as the property or stepping stone of a narrow association.

I know that it is said, that nothing but this political action can put down slavery. Then slavery must continue; and if we faithfully do our part as Christians, we are not responsible for its continuance. We are not to feel as if we were bound to put it down by any and every means. We do not speak as Christians, when we say that slavery must and shall fail. Who are we, to dictate thus to Oninipotence? It has pleased the mysterious providence of God, that terrible evils should be left to overshadow the earth for ages. 'How long, O Lord!' has been the secret cry extorted from good men by the crimes of the world, for six thousand years. On the philanthropist of this age, the same as aburden is laid, and it cannot be removed. We must not feel, that were slavery destroyed, paradise must not feel, that were slavery destroyed, paradise ow others perhaps as fearful, and its fall only summons us to new efforts for the redemption of the race. We would be restored. As in our own souls the conquest of one evil passion reveals to us new spiritual foes, so in society, one great evil hides in its shadow on the proposition of the receiption of the race. We know indeed, that good is to triumph over evil in this world; that 'Christ must reign, till he shall put all enemies beneath his feet,' or until his Spirit shall triumph over the spirit, oppressions, corruptions of the world. Let us then work against all wrong, but the all menues beneath his feet,' or until his Spirit shall triumph over the spirit, oppressions, corruptions of the world. Let us then work against all wrong, but the condition of the people of both countries that the calm, solemn earnestness, not with vehemence and tumult. Let us work with deep reversioned and flial trust toward God, and not in the proud impetucsity of our own wills. Happy the ble pleasure to see so many smiling faces around me. It is a demonstrative proof of the interest which the fair sex feel for the wrongs of ill-fated

of Repeal—to use every means in their duce their husbands to promote the introland, which, he said, could only be taring to her a domestic legislature,—

JANUARY 1, 1841.

Another Lady in the Field.

The wife of Gen. Gaines, of the U.S. Army, has been lecturing with her husband in the Western States, making her debut at the Mechanics' Institute in St. Louis. 'The General, on one occasion, being fatigued, yielded the floor to his wife, who continued the lecture ably and fluently to the surprise and gratification of the assembly. The subject chosen for her remarks seems rather unfeminine, and as many would say, out of woman's sphere, yet it was one in which her husband had been all his life engaged, and with which she fully sympayet it was one in which her husband had been all his life engaged, and with which she fully sympa-thized. The 'horrors of war' were graphically de-picted, her remarks being received with animated cheers. The introductory observations were taken down by a short-hand writer, and are copied by us, as follows, from the Cincinnati Gazette:

as follows, from the Cincinnati Gazette:

The fact of a lady addressing a large audience, in a highly respectable and enlightened community, is, it must be admitted, a novel and uncommon scene; and to those who know me, it is scarcely necessary to say, that I am quite unexperienced in the art of public speaking, and that my first attempt in that way, was made last week, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, of this city. To some, it may appear strange, that a lady should come forward in public, and address a mixed audience, and give her sentiments on a subject, in which, it cannot be supposed she has had any experience. Some, if not many of my own ear, may fancy that I, am, rather many of my own sex may fancy that I am rather ransgressing the boundaries of strict female reser-

many of my own as a. ... may fance that I am rather transgressing the boundaries of strict female reservedness, and that it is wrong in a lady to speak in a public assembly. Were I alone and unprotected, it would scarcely comport with that delicacy which a female ought always to cultivate and maintain; but when I do it in the presence of my liege lord, to whom I am accountable for all my actions—and when it is os war, a subject in which he has all his life been interested and concerned, (and what wife can be blamed in taking a deep interest in the affairs of her husband?) I should think that, a jury selected fron this highly respectable audience, and some of them composed of even the most fasticious of my own sex, to try me for the act in which I am now engaged, I am confident that the verdict would come in—sequited. (Cheers, cheers.)

I am notignorant of the truth, that a woman's province is the domestic circle; or in the words of the immorph Milton, 'She is to study household good, and good works in her husband to the immorph Milton, 'She is to study household good, and good works in her husband to promote. Hers are the calm pursuits and gentle enjoyments of life; man's that of enterprise and action. Man is to fill a wike and busy theatre, on a contentious world, while woman is destined by her Maker to move in a more peaceful sphere. But the circumstances in which I am placed, make my appearance before yos, this evening, unlike that in which most ladies are—I am united to one who has been, in the language of Homer—(the General standing by her side)—it as soldier in his youth, and fought in many hattles;' and has been devoted, in no ordinary degree, to the service of his country. These fact, then, are all I need state, and as my husband is rather indisposed, I considered it my duty to lend my aid on the local state, and as my husband is rather indisposed, I considered it my duty to lend my aid on the local state, and as my husband is rather indisposed, I considered it my duty to lend was deep to the constant o

I need not tell this audience that my husband has been engaged for many years in trying to convince he high functionaries of our Government of the hecessity of adopting a mode of national defence, promissory note, it continues: been engaged for many years in trying to convince the high functionaries of our Government of the necessity of adopting a mode of national defence,

oftentimes compelled to attend school without having placed a morsel of food within its lips, and to drag through the weary hours with no better prospect of appeasing its hunger when it returns to its cheerless home. The mother, with her children, sits shivering over her cold hearth-stone, without a spark of fire to glad her gaze, until she is forced to take shelter with her neighbor, a little less destitute, who herehance may have to reserve the state.

terests of Ireland, which, he said, could only be done by retaining to her a domestic legislature, (Cheers.)

Mr. Balley was then introduced, and eulogised the patriotism of the ladies who graced the meeting and the cause by their presence. As an Englishman, he felt a duree of indignation which no language of his coul describe, when he reflected upon the oppression to which Irishmen have been subjected. It was the interest that Ireland should be free and happy, because whatever may benefit Ireland will also benefit England. The speaker, after entering introducitis relative to the Union, and the exports and uports of Ireland, concluded by earnestly and any catellity calling upon all present to break as the interest of receive which had come under his own observation, and which made so deep an impression upon the minds of those present, that many were seen to shed tears in the meeting—that cause of Repeal, and said that their good and irituous example in the cause of Ireland was truly definited. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Luke Haley said he would just trespass upon the cause of Repeal, and said that their good and irituous example in the cause of Ireland was truly definited to see the crowded an eloquent speech by stating that, in a few exception, and was truly delighted to see the crowded an eloquent speech by stating that, in a few exception, and was truly delighted to see the crowded an eloquent speech by stating that, in a few exception, and was truly delighted to see the crowded an eloquent speech by stating that, in a few exception, and was truly delighted to see the crowded an eloquent speech by stating that, in a few exception, and was truly delighted to see the crowded and eloquent speech by stating that, in a few exception, and was truly delighted to see the crowded an eloquent speech by stating that, in a few exception, and was truly delighted to see the crowded and eloquent speech by stating that, in a few exception, and was truly delighted to see the crowded and eloquent speech by stating that, in a few exc

SELECTIONS.

From the Philanthropist-Dr. Brisbane and his Slaves

It will be recollected by our readers, that previous to the removal of Dr. Brisbane to this place, and his conversion to abolitionism, he disposed of his slaves, some twenty or more in number, to E. Peeples Esq., a brother-in-law in South Carolina. The moment he was convinced of the sinfulness of slavery, feeling it to be his duty to make reparation for the same he had done he wrette to his better in law. feeling it to be his duty to make reparation for the wrung he had done, he wrote to his brother-in-law, apprising him of the change that had taken place in his views, and proposing to return him the money for which he had sold the slaves, land, &c., on condition that he would give them up. The proposal was pressed upon him by every argoment, and the strongest appeals to his sense of justice and fraternal regard for Dr. Brisbane. The offer was a most liberal one, considering the great depreciation subsequent to the sale, in the value of land and negroes. Besides, several of the slaves had died, and the dwelling house and out houses on the plantation, worth more than the land itself, had been destroyed. Most unexpectedly, however, the offer was declined.

The Doctor again wrote to him immediately, pro-Most unexpectedly, nowever, the one.

The Doctor again wrote to him immediately, pro-

The Doctor again wrote to him immediately, proposing to render to him for the slaves, (and the land if he wished) whatever compensation might be deemed a proper one by the father-in-law of Mr. Peeples, and his three brothers-in-law. He was earnestly entreated to accede to this proposition, but peremptorily declined: and Dr. Rrishnen was at lost informed by his agent in Carolina, that all attempts to effect the liberation of the negroes would be vain, as Mr. Peeples would not give them up, except on the most unreasonable terms.

I need not tell this audience that my husband has been engaged for many years in trying to convince the high functionaries of our Government of the necessity of adopting a mode of national defence, in some degree commensurate with the state of steam power, as it at present exists; and therefore it is not to be wondered at, small as I am, (tremendous cheering) that I also should have turned my attention a little to the subject of war and of national defence, as closely connected, without wasting your time any longer with the introductory remarks, Leshall proceed with my few observations on the horrors of war.

From the Essex Register.

Remember the Poor.

A casual observer, as he passes through our quiet excets, and by the namy pleasant looking dwellings which line them, would hardly suspect that grin powerty and want, and suffering numbered any victimes among us. Many, even of our own citizens, we renture to say, who fare plenteously, if pot sumptously, every day, and enjoy the thousand luxiries of a cheerful and confortable home, little inagine that the sons and daughters of want are suffering at their very doors. Yet it is even so—for although poverty in rags does not stalk abroad here, and force itself upon the attention of every passer by, as in the great cities of Europe, it would not need a long search in any direction, to find many an unobtrusive sufferer either actually perishing, or in distress for want of the most common necessaries of life. It is a lamentable fact, and any one may test it by seeking out the most common necessaries of life. It is a lamentable fact, and any one may test it by seeking out the exercises of individuals. There are in stances, within our own knowledge, of famales with families dependent entirely on the mother of their standards, which our population, as any other place, and perhaps more; but these are generally devoted to the relief of particular classes, leaving many cases of suffering unprovided for, and which can only be ascertained through the exercises of individuals.

AGENTS.

AGENTS.

Maine.—Jas. Clorke, Wayns;—Edward.Southwie
Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Harpsines.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N.
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover.
Vernost—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rewland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massacrusterts.—Wm. E. Kimball, Toppfield;—
Mosee Emery, West Nordwry;—C. Whipple, Newburgport;—Isane Steatns; Mangled;—Luther Boutell,
Groton;—B. F. Newholl, Sangus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—I. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring-field;—W. &. S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond,
Dulley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josish V. Marshall, Dorchester and wieinity;—Richard C. French,
Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Wm. Caruthers, Amesbury Mille;—Isane Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Wagnuth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Waterlown;—A. Bearse, Cambewille;—Israel Perkins, Lynn:—Elijah Bird, Taunton;
—N. A. Borden, New-Boefford;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Saml, I. Rice, Northborough,—[IT] For a
continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 512.

loans by them made as aforesaid, and all rents by them collected during the term of five years next enauing the date of these presents, in case the same shall not sooner be required for the principal object of this trust, to the said First Baptist Church of Cincinnati, unless at any time within said five years, I shall in writing direct that said interest and rents, or part thereof shall be appropriated and paid to the Olio State Anti-Slavery Society, in which case such direction shall be observed; and forther, that my said trustees, or the survivors or survivors of them shall and will, in case the said trust estate shall not have been exhausted in effecting the objects of this trust at or before the expiration of five years, appropriate and apply the annual income thereof, during the next ensuing five years in furtherance of the general cause of negree amancipation, and, in case the principal object of this trust, to wit: the redemption and enfranchisement of the negroes sold to Edward H. Peaples, as aforesaid, cannot be effected within ten years from the date of these presents, then my said trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them shall apply the whole of the said trust estate remaining in their hands, to the liberation and enfranchisement of as many negro slaves as the said trust estate, or the then remaining residue thereof shall be sufficient to purchase.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman A New Measure.

The Emancipator, in commenting on the recent anti-slavery action of the Vermont Legislature, has the following paragraph, which strikes us as containing a strange doctrine for a friend of justice and human freedom to utter:

man freedom to atter:

'Nor is the work of legislation complete in Vermont, until the egis of the state sovereignty is effectively thrown over every colored citizen of the state who may, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, travel into any other state, so that his person shall be protected against the prowling kidnapper, and his rights brought for trial before the courts of his own state, or the first citizen of the aggressive state that is enught in Vermont, detained a hostage for his safety. That will be doing up the work.'

That will be doing up the work.'

Yes! and in a way in which we carnestly hope it never will be done up. We cannot discern the justice of this punishing the innocent for the crimes of the guilty. That would be a dark and disgraceful day for abolitionism, in which, through the influence of its friends, an unoffending individual should be detained from his home and deprived of his liberty, merely because he chanced to be a citizen of a State which was doing injustice to another individual, the citizen of another State. We are astonished to find a proposition, like this, gravely and approvingly announced in any paper advocating the rights of man. Brother Leavitt may say, if he will, that such a mode of reprisal would accord with the generally recognized doctrines of international law. Be it so: it matters not. Legal or illegal, it is a relic of barbarism—it is rank injustice, and no more worthy to be recommended by an abolitionist—or by any body else, for that matter,—than the fitting out of privateers to prey on Southern commerce, till the South will emancipate the slaves. Distant be the hour when such an outrage upon the rights of a human-being shall find countenance in the legislahe South will emancipate the staves he hour when such an outrage upon the rights of a heavytenance in the legislathe hour when such an outrage upon the rights of a human-being shall find countenance in the legislation of a free State of our Union or in the general voice of the anti-slavery press and the anti-slavery people! It is bad enough that Stater; legislates so iniquitously,—wrests freedom from men who are guilty of no crime! Let not Abelitionism counse; a retaliation in kind, or free State legislation attempt to prevent and repair injustice by committing, injustice.

> For the Herald of Freedom. Theological Seminaries.

The Faculty at Gilmanton will allow us to conjecture that their seminary will not long excite their solicitude on the score of patronage, one way or the other. It will ere long coporate. That stately brick edifice will remain unfinished, we predict, and stand there a blasted monument of baffled sectarian ambition. The people will learn that they do not need learned commentaries to aid them in reading that book, which God in kindness has made so being that the remove near read it and the way for need learned commentaries to aid them in reading that book, which God in kindness has made so plain, that the remner may read it, and the wayfaring fool car't mistake it. They will learn that a theology educated in heathen literature is not a teacher to show them the spirit-discerned mysteries of the word of God. The single eye, they will learn, is what they want, to enable them to read it unto eternal life. And the spirit of charity they must have to enable them to adorn the religious profession—a charity that can pity a neighbor, who is down and wallowing in slavery. And this the Bible will universally inculcate, when its living waters are left to flow to men, without running through those leaden pipes of a belles-lettres divinity.

These Seminaries, by the way, are the hot-beds of pride and pro-slavery. Anti-slavery can no more flourish in them than vegetation in the shade of the Upas. Apropos—the best school of preparation for the ministry is, unquestionably, the Anni-Slavery Aoency. Let the young candidate go out a winter campaigm with Pillsbury and Foster, among the New-Hampshire hills. It will give him more qualification for preaching—more character—more self-denial—more boldness and fidelity to speak the truth—more exemption from the 'fear of man which bringeth a snare'—more of the spirit—the life—the

truth—more exemption from the 'fear of man which bringeth a snare'—more of the spirit—the life—the talent and the heart of apostleship, than he could unlearn at the Gilmanton Seminary, or the Andover Institution, in three years. We prophesy a desertion of these theological academic bowers. They will be deserted of all vital godliness and Bible doctrine in the first place. Their literature will devour their orthodoxy, and they will be deserted by the very patronage they covet. We told friend Pillsbury, as we passed the ostentatious brick edifice of the Gilmanton 'school of the prophets,' and saw the window lights gleaming through its hollow unfinished interior, and its rough front entrance, that it would remain unfinished, unless it passed into some other service than the one it is designed for. The Seminary and its patrons are scorners of the antislavery cause—and God will give it over, we predict, to the meles and bats. re exemption fro slavery cause—and God wi dict, to the moles and bats.

From the Emancipator.

New-Hampshire.

The 'Atherton' party in this State is evidently neorrigible. Notwithstanding the rebuke which hey have sustained in the defeat of their chief at he North, for his pro-slavery servility, and his rection at the South for a man more to their purpose just now, they are determined to run themselves upon the rocks of pro-slavery fanaticism, with the most frantic and stricidal desperation. This is seen in the following account, which we take from the N. H. Abolition Standard, Dec. 11.

PRO-SLAVERY LEGISLATION

PRO-SLAVERY LEGISLATION

Dec. 19th, a bill was before the House to incorporate the Freewill Baptist printing establishment and book concern, at Dover, when Mr. Hoit, of Bridgewater, felt himself called upon, in humble obedience to southern dictation, to offer as an amendment to the bill, that if the trustees should print or publish any thing on the subject of abolition, they should forfeit the charter. Mr. Sawyer, of Nashua, rose for information, and wanted to know if it was the abolition of debt the gentleman was opposed to, or the abolition of crime—said he did not understand the ainendment. The mover explained, it was the abolition of debt the gentleman was opposed to, or the abolition of crime—said he did not
understand the almendment. The mover explained,
and it was slavery he had in his mind. Another
member said, the denomination asking for the charter, published a paper, the oldest abolition paper
in the State, and he wanted to put a stop to abolitionism—be hoped the amendment would pass.
Deluded man! Did he think he could amend abolitionismout of that denomination of Christians? As
well might he expect to annihilate their hopes of
Heaven. It is founded in the very religion they
profess, and is a part of that religion.

Another member gave a history of the funds of

Another member gave a history of the funds of

Federal Abolitionists.

Federal Abolitionists.

Federal abolition is rearing a bold front in Dauban county. The Arthur Tappanists, or real amalsmationists, have nominated Musser, a thorough Spain abolition liega—John A. Wier, for prothonotary, to advance the cause in that office—and a whole-hog abolition liega—John A. Wier, for prothonotary, to advance the cause in that office—and a whole-hog abolitionist and amalgamationist, nimed Flowers, for the office of register and recorder, to lecture, as he did nolling age, farmers of the country into the beautig of MARRYING their SONS AND DAUGITERS to WOOLLY-HEADED NEGROE, Farmers of Dauphin county, are you in favo opinting negroes on an equality with whites? Are yo in favor of making them officers, jurymen, judge, soms-in-law, daughters-in-law, and equals of yoursless and your posterity? If you are, then they have the abolition ticket, and show that you are the buds of the cause. If you are not favorable table things, vote against it. Remember that this fellow Flowers, was an officer or contractor, on the Wiccaco canal, where NEGROES were preferred to Wit TE DEMOCRATS. So much for the beautyf abolition!!—Harrisbarg Keystone.

Mr. Wilson, of Keene, denied that they had asked, or that the bill granted any exclusive privileges—they asked no more than was the right of every man in the State—a form of law to facilitate the transaction of the same business they are now trans-

transaction of the same husiness they are now transacting, and have a right to transact.

The question for the adoption of the amendment
at length was put, and decided in the affirmative,
and the vote being disputed, a short discussion ensued. One member said he was not an abolitionist,
and never was, and never meant to be, but his experience had taught him that opposition always helped to build up whatever it attempted to destroy;
and as he did not wish to help the abolitionists, he
hoped the amendment would fail. And the mover
finally withdrew it.

The bill is indefinitely postponed.

From the Nantucket Islander.

From the Nantucket Islander.

Reform.

Some two or three weeks since, a Convention of the friends of social and religious reform was held at Boston in the Chardon street Chapel. It has pleased, sundry of our contemporaries, as well those on the democratic side, as those who have bellowed themselves hearse in the cause of 'Harrison and Reform,'—meaning thereby the turning out of one set of office-biders to put in another,—to expend a vast amount of 'toothless satire, in speaking of the proceeding of the Chardon street reformers. Papers so unlike each other as the Boston Daily Advertiser and the New York Post, have alike made them the subject of ridicule. The former has cracked one or two of those ponderous, elephantine jokes, of which it is occasionally delivered, though the work of parturition ever alarms its friends as much as it excites the laughter of all others. The Evening Post, in a letter from a Boston correspondent, has some satirical remarks, very much like those which have passed upon the works of all other reformers, and the stars of lesser light have done their part in making darkness visible. We cannot believe that we stand alone in the opinion which we hold, but if we do, we are not ashamed of it; and our opinion is this, namely, that the Convention held in Boston, so soon after the late political contest was known, was the first manifestation of that reforming spirit which has taken a great hold of the public mind,—and which is rapidly taking a form and semblance that will make the present great ones of our country tremble, destroying as it must their ambitious hopes, and prostrating as it will their chances of political elevation. Such men as Brownson, Garrison, Graham, Quincy, and a hest of others,—brilliant in point of intellect, well-educated, and of undoubted honesty,—have not been laboring in vain for years. Nor have the gentlemen whom we have named,—and their co-laborers of both sexes,—alone been the means of developing the spirit of reform, which is dealined, we verify believe, to build n with the few, and that for the laborers the Goshen. Chardon-street, we predict, is destined to no mean fame, from the fact that it is the spot on the Meio-Reformers has no mean fame, from the fact that it is the spot on which the first meeting of the New Reformers has been held; for the cloud, which now, in the eyes of the enemies of all the second that a man's hand,—ay, and the delicate hand of an aristocrat too,—will eventually increase in magnitude, until the whole political sky shall be covered with it; and this will take place, too, ere many years have been devoured by the steely teeth of time.

To say nothing of its being in bad taste, it betrays an unpardonable degree of ignorance; this sneering at the first movements and the earlier laborers in the cause of reform. There never yet was a reform undertaken, whatever its nature, or whatever the object against which it was directed, but that it was sneered at, made the subject of sarcasm and raillery, and finally, after all, adopted, to the confusion of those by whom it was scouted, as idle and visionary, the offspring of a 'devout imagination,' &c. The sneer of that princely epicurean, Loo X., against 'Brother Martin,' was no doubt considered a capital hit by the literati and dilletanti of the Papal Court; but it turned out an ill jest, in the opinion of most men, when the same 'Brother Martin' defied the Pope, and was backed up by men and nations. The schoolmen who sneered at the 'Now-Philosophy' of Bacon, were no doubt very clever follows; but the next age, to which the author of the 'Nowm Organum' commended the care of his fame, believed that they were not so clever as they thought themselves, or at least that Bacon was the wiser, and wiser than their favorite Aristotle. The man who was bored at a dinner party by the 'prattle' of Fulton on the power of steam, and on its applicability to the purposes or mavigation, no doubt thought himself a deep critic on men and things—very deep; but facts have proved that Fulton was right, or rather, that he was right to the extent of his understanding; for his fault, if any be had on the subject, was, that he did not sufficiently appreciate the power of steam, These, and many other facts of similar nature, ought to teach people the folly of hasty judgments me. To say nothing of its being in bad taste, it be-

on men and things—very deep; but facts have proved that Fulton was right, or rather, that he was right to the extent of his understanding; for his fault, if any he had on the subject, was, that he did not sufficiently appreciate the power of steam. These, and many other facts of similar nature, ought to teach people the folly of hasty judgments when others, who are either quicker or better than themselves, engage in works of reformation, whether of a social, a political, or a physical nature. A little time will throw light enough on the subjects discussed to enable all to form correct judgments.

Democratic papers, of all others, should be careful not to offend those men who are now gradually forgetting 'minor differences,' and uniting for the purpose of meliorating the condition of the masses. Our cause can succeed only by rallying to its banner the men who are sick at beholding the unequal operation of human laws. These men will be sure to unite with that party which carries onward the work of reform. There is about to be a vast upheaving of the political and social elements, and if the democratic party does not perform its duty, it will meet with a sure and speedy destruction. It must take the initiative. It must war against abuses of all kinds. The tendency of the age is to Reform, and if in our party shall' be found the fullest developement of the spiril of the age, we shall certainly triumph, and that too at no distant day. At all events, nothing but adopting the reforming spirit in its most comprehensive sense, can save our party from utter annihilation. There is no middle course which we can pursue. Without the aid of the reformers who are not now with us, but who will be if we are faithful to our mission, the Democratic Principle must succumb, and fall into an oblivious sleep. Ranke, who has swritten the history of the greatest of revolutions, wisely says:—It is an eccessary condition of every great and important tendency of human opinion, that it should be strong enough to establish its authority and

the Book Company—that it commenced some tent years ago, in individual enterprise, and by legacies and individual contributions of its friends, it has now accumulated to eight or ten thousand dollars, and all they asked was an act of incorporation to facilitate their business transactions.

Mr. Baker, of Hillsborough, wished the amendment might pass—said they had asked for exclusive privileges, and the legislature might impose sive privileges, and the legislature might impose sive privileges, and the legislature might impose sive privileges, and who is he that had any right to complain?

God's child his proper place is the scale of created beings,—for man was born to waik erect, and look beings,—for man was born to waik erect, and look in farther than I expected when I sat down to write, but the half is not yet told.

The following are the introductory paragraphs of a caustic letter published in a late number of the Friend of Man, from Alvan Stewart. The whole letter is an of Man, from Alvan Stewart. The whole letter is an of Man, from Alvan Stewart. The whole letter is an of Man, from Alvan Stewart. The whole letter is an of Man, from Alvan Stewart with the caustic letter published in a late number of the Friend of Man, from Alvan Stewart. The whole letter is an of Man, from Alvan Stewart to Gov. Polk.

Though Morris.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Our National Presidents.

We have in Brown's Pocket Almanaca chronology of the births inaugurations and retirements.

still entitled to no more than if he had worked but ten, or one year, or even one day. The slaveholders of the South hold the slaves entitled to nothing but a perpetuation of their existence. The master has the slave's earnings, and the privilege of kicking, cuffing, and in some cases of killing his body, and in all cases of scilling his body; and thus the slaveholders live on unpaid, unrequired toil. This does not look much like your postage exactness. You, or some man for you, eatch a man who has a dark colored seal on his countenance, which I understand is a sort of frank, by which there is no postage to be paid; that is, you are to work him for life, yes, and his children after him, free from wages. Those threatening, union-splitting gentlemen of the South, get their own existence franked, and the expense of it, I am told, is entirely borne by the colored people. I presume you are one of the gentlemen franked through life, whe has a free ticket, but in reality at the expense of some colored men and women, to whom you deny the privilege of leaffning to read, and write, lest they should examine by what law, human or divine, you altempt to frank yourself through the world at their expense.

But to return. You seem to consider the document of the World's Convention incrediary. The crime of franking yourself through life, at the expense of your fellow passengers on the journey of existence, is exciting the indignation of the civilized and christianized world. And if you regard the noble protest of the World's Convention against your franking yourself and family through the remainder of your life, as incendiary, your situation must be very exposed, for the press of civilized Europe groans daily with cries of infinite abhorrence against your existence-franking system; and the incendiary elements are fast accumulating which will consume from the face of the earth all of the curious contrivances, gags, clubs, manacles, fetters, statute franks, and bloodhounds, by which you have putloined your passage down the stream the sum would be found equal to they water of the centire South, and those gentlemen and their families who have been franked from generation to generation, might consider themselves fortunate if they were safely franked to Texas, with wives and children, where the old rule of franking may prevail a few years longer than it will in the United States.

From the Philanthropist.

From the Philanthropist.

Communication from Mr. Morris.

Dr. Bailey—I learn from a number of respectable papers, that the proposition I submitted to the public, through the Philanthropist, on the subject of an anti-slavery committee to attend at Washington during the sessions of Congress, has obtained some favorable notice. It is gratifying to know that the spirit of inquiry is alive and awake on this important subject. The expense of such an undertaking, I was aware, would prove an objection, but it is hoped and believed that gentlemen competent to the task could be obtained by the payment of their personal expenses, which need not exceed three lumtask could be obtained by the payment of their personal expenses, which need not exceed three hundred dollars. I would suggest the raising that sum by donations of not more than twenty-five cents from one individual. Cannot twelve hundred persons in Ohio be found who, will instantly give that sum? Surely the nine hundred and three upright and honest anti-slavely men, who, at the late election, refused to cast their votes for a slaveholder, or a person pledged to sustain and uphold the slave system in our country, would, at once each give his twenty-five cents. Thus work we commence the work on a sure foundation; and it is presumed that hundreds would give the like sum to obtain the information such committee would be able to afford. But it need not be understood that such donations would be the only means; ladies and gentlemen would be the only means; ladies and gentlemen could contribute what each in their judgment should think proper. Permit me further to suggest, that it is in contemplation to hold an Anti-Slavery Convention at Columbus, and as the Anti-Slavery Convention of Clemont county has recommended an early day for that purpose, which, if not generally acceded to, I hope that another day, as early as convenient, will be fixed upon, and I trust that every county in the State will send delegates. Would it not be well for such delegates to bring with them whatever sum may be contributed for the purpose herein mentioned, and if a sufficient amount be obtained, then the Convention to appoint a delegate to proceed immediately to Washingon, on receiving information that the anti-slavery men in any two of the other States have appointed a like delegate.

I am one of those who believe that action suitable to the attainment of an object must always be had,

I am one of those who believe that action suitable to the attainment of an object must always be had, before the object be obtained. I have no confidence in failt without works. To free our country from the oppression and curse of slavery, much must be done; to do that work aright, competent knowledge of the subject must be had. Slavery is all around and among us. It exists not only in those States whose constitutions and laws sustain it, but it exists to an alarming extent by connivance and fraud upon the ignorant slave, even in the free States; and I am satisfied, from recent facts which have come to my knowledge, it exists in our own city; you know my knowledge, it exists in our own city; you knowledge, it exists in our own city; you knowledge to which I allude, and I have no doubt w my knowledge, it exists in our own city; you know the facts to which I allude, and I have no doubt will concur with me in opinion. There is another extraordinary fact, a part of this pyramid of human abominations; it is wealthy persons in the free States owning slaves in the slaveholding States, and some large plantations of them. Our own Constitution prohibits the existence of slavery amongst us, except as a punishment for crime; it views slavery as a great political evil, and a violent personal wrong, and only justifiable as a punishment for crime. Can het then be considered friendly to our Constitution who is the owner of slavers, though he keep them in another State? Is not such act, morally speaking at least, treason against the Constitution and sovereignty of Onio, and is it not worthy of consideration that it should be made penal by our laws, and the person convicted thereof be deprived of all his political rights? Let it not be said that we have no power over offences in another state; this is admitted; but in the case above mentioned, the offence is here; where the slaves are, the holding of them is lawful; here it is a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution. And as the sear of power is here, the offence of holding such men slaves is here also, and not in the State where the laws of slavery exist, because the slave laws themselves would be a doad letter, if not brought into life by

Thop. Also sevent. The whole fetter is an efcellent specimen of the argumentum ad homizon.

Our National Anti-Slavary Standard.

Our Hautonal Anti-Slavary Stan

From the same paper. Letter from John G. Whittier. AMESBURY, 18th 12th mo. 1840.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Some one has been kind enough to forward a number of the Standard, containing the commencement of a review of a letter of mine, in which I am officially informed that I am no longer an abolitionist—and in which I am unceremoniously turned over to those wicked 'new organizationists,' who, according to the editor of the Standard, are less susceptible of anti-slavery impressions, than such pro-slavery mobs as hunted for the life of George Thompson/murdered Lovejoy, and burned Pennsylvania Hall! I am likened to a star shooting madly from its sphere,—launching like Carazan of the Eastern story, into the abyse of infinitude— To the Editor of the Standard :

Out into atter darkness borne.

And a mock lamentation is act up over me, which would be pathetic, did it not partake so largely, under all the circumstances of the case, of the ludi-

der an the circumstances of the case, of the ludirous.

Now if the editor of the Standard means by all
this, simply that he and myself disagree on some
points in reference to anti-slavery morements, and
if believing, as a matter of course, that his views are
correct and mine wrong, he chooses to express in
this way, his dissent from my conclusions, and to
expose their folly and fallacy, I have nothing to say.
Let him argue down or laugh down my heresies, if
he can. He may rest assured that I can do justice
to a sound argument, even if it overthrows a favorite doctrine; and relish good natured wit and humor,
even when exercised at my expense, copsoling myself, like Falstaff, with the reflection, that if I have
not wit myself, I am 'the cause of wit in others.'
Even if brother Rogers should so farshut up the
bowels of his compassion, as to quote my own poetry against me, and, as in the case of poor Cinna,
the poet in Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, 'condemn
me for my bad verses,' however I might writhe under the infliction, I don't know as I should complain,
But, if Nathaniel P. Rogers means (what his language somewhat strongly implies,) to impeach my
character as an hônest man—to assail my moral integrity—to brand me with the foul suspicion of
treachery and hypocrisy; as one wilfully recreant
to the cause of emancipation—I have ely to say,
that his recent voyage 'in'search of a W. dd's Convention,' has wrought in his head and heart 'a sea
change' which would have astonished the tenants
of Prospero's island—transforming the generous and
high-minded Christian gentleman into a false 'necuser of his brethren,'—a Titus Oates swearing
away more than the life of his friend.

I am told, in unqualified terms, that I shall never
be able to do anything more for that cause to which
I have devoted the morning of my life—on whose
altar I have laid all that I possessed. Indeed, it
may be so. He who, in His 'dealings with the Now if the editor of the Standard means by all

I have devoted the morning of my life—on whose altar I have laid all that I possessed. Indeed, it may be so. He who, in His 'doalings with the children of men,' has seen fit to visit me with lin-

altar I have laid all that I possessed. Indeed, it may be so. He who, in His 'dealings with the children of men,' has seen fit to visit me with lingering pain and illness, knows whether more labor will be required at my hands in that cause, and, if so, will give me strength to perform it. I will not believe that the editor of the Standard intended to reproach me with an inability, which no one can deplore so deeply as myself.

I have neither health nor disposition to enter into personal controversy with abolitionists. Whatever others may do, I cannot forget the days that have passed—our common struggles against prejudice and persecution—I cannot forget the disinterested devotion and the sacrifices of those with whom I have been associated—and widely as I may differ with there on some points—greatly as I may believe some of them to err in judgment—I shall be slow to relinquish my faith in their moral integrity; and shall still conceive it to be possible that they may be as honest in what I believe to be their error, as I am in what I conscientiously believe to be the right. To one sentiment in the editor's comments I fully respond, viz: that the South cares very little for about the strength of t

respond, viz: that the South cares very name is a strad resolutions. A wholesomer truth could not well be uttered. It has been the burthen of my testimony for a long time. It has led me to question the practicability of abolishing the slave laws by mere resolutions—and to believe that a discussion, which ends only in discussion, will prove to the poor slave like another feast of the Barmacides—an invitation that saving to feed upon air. It has led me to will design the services of the parmetides—an invitation to the starving to feed upon air. It has led me to some out the potency of 'moral suasion' against slavery when coupled with its practical support at the very when coupled with its practical support at the case a noing, and the support at the coupled with the practical support at the subject of the support at the subject of the support at the subject of the subject o

JOHN G. WHITTIER

Recognition of Texas.

At a meeting of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held at 27 New Broad-stroet, London, on Wednesday the 2d day of December, 240: Jacob Post, Eaq. in the chair. It was unspinously resolved—

1. That, linasmuch as the system of slavery forms an intergal part of the Constitutional law of the new Refulblic of Texas, this Committee have heard, with feelings of the deepest sorrow and he miliation, that her Majesty's Government have been induced to enter into a commercial treaty with its representative, by which act that Republic has been introduced to the high distinction of a place among the great family of civilized autions, and that the great family of civilized autions, and the there is the moral dignity and national honor of this great country have been outraged—the dearest interests of multitudes of human beings—and freedom; immensirably retarded.

2. That in the view of the great fact, that the Iggislature of this country, estimulated by the Christian seal of its people, has abolished for ever the guilty traffic in human beings, and treminated the atrocious system of bondage which formerly, existed in the British colonies, and that the Government has perseveringly, if not hitherto successfully, sought is the entire suppression of the foreign alave trade, in the British colonies, and that the Government has perseveringly, if not hitherto successfully, sought is the entire suppression of the foreign alave trade, at an control of the successfully was to ingrad on their constitution the system of safery, to create a slave trade between the United at the control of the sold and thus to violate every principle of his offered in the successfully and the safery in the constitution the system of the sold and thus to violate every principle of his mannifered to the sold and thus to violate every principle of the sold and thus to violate every principle of the sold and thus to violate every principle of the sold and thus to violate every principle of the sold and thus t

which, as part of the empire, had been previously devoted to freedom.

3. That therefore this. Committee, as the organ of anti-slavery principles and feelings of the country, feel bound to enter their solemn protest against the recognition of the independence of Texas as a most immoral and impolitic act, alike uncalled for by the justice or the exigency of the case, as fraught with the most injurious consequences to mankind, and as consequently deserving the unqualified reprobation of all good men.

(Signed) JACOB POST, Chairman.

From Zion's Watchman. Exquisite Sensibility.

Exquisite Sensibility.

Our readers will remember that we referred, a few weeks since, to a Sabbath Convention, which Bishop Morris, and some others connected with the Methodist E. Church, were co cerned in getting up, in Cincinnati. One of the first objects, in calling that Convention, was to promote the better observance of the holy Sabbath.

Well, the Convention met, at the time appointed, and, in the course of the discussions, (as we learn from a report of its proceedings in the Cincinnati Observer), the following incidents took place:

Rev. Dyer Burgess, West Union, O.—Thought that Society needed a thorough reformation on the subject of the Sabbath, and it should begin with clergymen. He thought that the men with black casts ought by church discipline to be compelled to keep the Sabbath; and that the men with black sixins ought to be permitted to keep it.

Armstrong, Esq. of Ky.—Hoped they were not to be taunted with the negroes in that Convention. Did any one suppose there was a Christian in all the land who compelled his black people to labor on the Sabbath?

Rev. Mr. Sehon, M. E. Churgh, Cincinnati.—Concurred in the sentiments last expressed. He, for one could not consent to be considered a member of a Convention where such subjects were to be lugged in.

What consistency! The Convention was called

What consistency! The Convention was called What consistency: The Convention was called for the avoiced purpose of considering the obligations resting upon all to keep the Sabbath. And when a slight allusion is made to the condition of three millions among us, who are not permitted to keep it, a minister of the M. E. Church declares that HE. cannot consent to be considered a member of a Convention where such a subject is 'lugged in'!!!

COMMUNICATIONS.

· Explanatory Letter. Boston, Dec. 28, 1840. BRO. GARRISON:

Bro. Garrison:

In your brief remarks last week upon my letter in the Lynn Record, are a few points to which I wisk to direct your attention.

1. You say my article is the 'veriest piece of mischief-making [you] have seen for a long time.'

This is your individual opinion. You know that there are others who entertain the opposite opinion; and you know too, that I profess at least to have written the article for the purpose of promoting the good of the Society, and not 'mischief.' Why, then, did you not, as a friend to free inquiry and free opinion, publish it, that your readers might have the opportunity of judging of its 'mischief' for themselves?

opinion, you opportunity of judging of its 'mischief' for them-selves?

2. You say that it :casts some reflections upon the Board of Managers of the State Anti-Slavery

the Board of hanagers.
Society.'
Thus, I think, is not so; certainly not unless some of the facts stated in it are supposed to 'reflect.'
Whether they do, is a question upon which the reader should judge for himself. But if they do reflect is the fault mine? or is it the fault of those who

This is a mistake. The request for information to be laid before the friends of the Society oversonsiderable ground; but not all the ground that you state. Other questions about the 'doings and operations of the Society' might be multiplied to an objection, provided it be demanded by the Society.

4. To make this exposition, the Board have no objection, provided it be demanded by the Society.

I shall not controvert this statement; and I am glad the statement is made. Time will show whether or not any influences are put in motion (as I hope none will be) to induce the Society not to call for the information asked in my communication. But now a may an individual inquire into the affairs of the range of the people, and, preparing the my any intigitual inquire into the affairs of the range of the people, and, preparing the way for its final triumph. I shall not controvert this statement; and I am glad the statement is made. Time will show whether to not any influences are put in motion (as I hope none will be) to induce the Society not to call for the information asked in my communication. But how far may an individual inquire into the affairs of the Society, without subjecting himself to the charge of mischief-making. And is there nothing but the regular 'demand' of the Society, made in meeting assembled, which will ever induce the Board to give information, such as is requested in my letter? Again, will the Board prepare definite answers to the questions previous to the approaching annual meeting, and permit any friends of the Society who may be present at that gathering, to examine both the answers and the books from which they were taken? Or, if not, will the Board prepare the answers, and let the Society decide whether individuals may examine them and the books of accounts? This Board, I am sure, will confer a favor upon many friends, by doing according to either of the two last propositions. And if so much as this should be intimated, it would put this matter very happily to rest until the annual meeting.

happily to rest until the annual meeting.

5. You say I have taken the course I have 'because
the Board have refused to allow themselves to be
dragged before the public at [my] individual re-

what is printed, I should not so much wonder at your statement; but as it is, I do greatly wonder.

7. You give what one who had not seen the Lynn Record, would understand to be the action of the Board upon my letter in the Record.

The truth is, it was the action of the Board upon a written communication, and was copied by me into the public letter itself. My remarks upon that action the reader, will see if you will be so good as, to comply with the request which I here present you, to comply with the request which I here present you.

Mr. Editors:

Last evening, the Rev. Dr. Booth, of the Methodist denomination, delivered the best and most faithful ecture on Temperance, which has ever been delivered in this city. It was decidedly ultra, as our respectable wine and brandy drinkers would say; and he placed the responsibility of intemperance, for once, where it belongs—on the shoulders of the wealthy, the influential, and the assumed and conceded respectables of our city, State and nation.

But your readers, or you, may say, after reading so far, what has this to do, with the heading of your communication? I will tell you. At the same hour, and at the hall of one of our rum taverns in this city, a certain play-actor was delivering a lecture on elocution; and four professed ministers certainly, (if not more) of our good city, were listening to this play-actor, among other things, to learn then how to read the Bible. Shame, shame! when a professed minister of Jesus Clirist thinks it necessary to be instructed by a play-actor, instead of attending a temperance meeting, where many of the foundation principles of their religion they knew would be promulyated. But so it is, in too many congregations. This world, and its fading interests, are not only uppermost in the hearts of the elergy.

Sir, I do not wish to bring the elergy into disrepute, nor the cause of pure religion; but I do wish they would set better examples than this, and I do very much doubt the sincerity of their professions when I hear them preach; for, in my view, they are decidedly under the influence of the worldly minded men who compose their congregations, and who contribute most to their support. A pert little miss, belonging to one of the churches, who with her minister was present, said, that she supposed some of the old women of the church would try to make a noise about their minister being there. I hope they will, at least sufficient to deter him in future.

The other elergymen were of the liberal order, but there will, I apprehend, be no old woman to make a noise in their c

The other clergymen were of the liberal order, but there will, I apprehend, be no old woman to make a noise in their churches.

This is but a sample of the course of many of our professed ministers of the meek and lowly Jesus, at the present day. They are almost any thing but what their Divine Master would have them to be; meek, humble, self-denying, and self-sacrifcing. A member of an orthodox church said to me the other day, that it was too true, (as I had said,) that the worldly-minded of their purishioners pretty much decided what should come from the pulpit as the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. Many of the ministers are, said he, decidedly under the influence of this class of hearers.

General Riley, of New-York, lectured on Temperance this evening, at Dr. Tucker's church, and gave general satisfaction to the friends of the cause. One of his main topics was, that it was the duty of the church to be foremost in this noble and godlike enterprise; and he as well as Dr. Booth, placed the responsibility of the evils of intemperance on the right class. But I looked round in vain for the clergymen of this city. There were, it is true, some four or five of them present, men who may generally be seen on such occasions. The clergy, many of them, talk much about reformations among their hearers; but they may rest assured that, unless they reform themselves, their ranks will continue to be thinned of the self-denying and self-sacrificing disciples of Jesus; but they may be filled with the worldly-minded and the contemners of morality and religion. Slaveholders and the abettors of slavery, moderate drinkers of alcohol, and persons fond of theatrical and other anuscements, will be their main supporters ere long, unless they pursue a different course. Already has a considerable number withdrawn from one of our orthodox churches, and established a new church, solely on account of a want of interest in the old church on the moral es, and established a new church, solely on account of a want of interest in the old church on the more

of a want of interest in the old children on the indication questions in the community, the clergyman going with the liberal party.

When, O when, will religious teachers be like their Divine Master, whom they profess to serve? When will they declare all the counsel of God to their hearers, whether men hear or forbear?

ANTI-RACCHUS:

ANTI-BACCHUS. Providence, R. I. Dec. 22, 1840.

WEST WRENTHAM, Dec. 5, 1840. At the quarterly meeting of the West Wrentham Anti-Slavery Society, holden Nov. 30, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted; after which, t was voted that they be sent for publication in the Liberator.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the respect shown by our mother country to Mr. Remond, a colored delegate from the American Anti-Slavery Society, and other persons of color; and that it ought put to the blush those Americans who feel above riding in a stage, car, or steamboat, with a colored person, or sitting by their side in a house of public worship.

MILI.BURY, Dec. 19, 1840.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Sin—At a regular meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Society in Sept. last, the following resolution was passed unanimously in behalf of our beloved and much-abused friend, ARBY KELLEY. Will you please give it an insertion in your paper? It may hav weight with the sensible portion of community, wh her real character, which has eve are ignorant of een unimpeachable.

een unimpeachanie.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our eemed friend and coadjutor, ARRY KELLEY, in th
manifold trials she has to endure for the slave's sake
would recommer naming trias sale has been successful to the sale has been sale has been

In behalf of the Society,
ORILLA KENDRICK, Pres.

A B. HUMPHREY, Sec.

dragged before the public at [my] individual request.

Is Mr. Bosson, whd joined in the request, nothing?
And is it nothing that we made the request in behalf of others as well as orrselves? But my reasons I very frankly stated, so far as I thought it necessary, in my lefter in the Record. What is the evidence that L stated them falsely, and that I have acted from the reason you assign? I thank you, however, for assigning this, as it exonerates me from being moved by the still baser motives which some individuals, from whose standing in Society and the cause we should expect better things, have seen it expedient to charge upon me. And what is finy fault? Why, I have differed from some of you in opinion.

G. You say I seem disposed to do as much mischief as possible; meaning, I suppose, injury to the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

Of this you are mistaken; the truth is directly the reverse. If you knew nothing of this matter except what is printed, I should not so much wonder at your statement; but as it is, I do greatly wonder.

The Quincy Railway Company have contracted to finish the portice of the new 'Winter Street Church' in this client, and it is it is claim; to criminate columns, 30 seet in height! Thus modern Christians imitate the humility of their professed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse garments, and preached in unfinished 'upper clamp' fessed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse forms, and preached in unfinished 'upper clamp' fessed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse forms, and preached in unfinished 'upper clamp' fessed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse forms, and preached in unfinished 'upper clamp' fessed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse forms, and preached in unfinished 'upper clamp' fessed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse forms, and preached in unfinished 'upper clamp' fessed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse forms, and preached in unfinished 'upper clamp' fessed Master, who went about, it is said, in coarse forms

The rebuke of the Investigator is certainly well merited; but if the paper sees so clearly that such estentiation is not in accordance with the spirit of the Saviour, why does it throw its sarcasm upon Christianity, and from the folly or extravagance of religious professors attempt to derive an argument in fa

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

A New Volume. We commence, this day, the eleventh volume of the

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1841.

Liberator. Ten years, therefore, have transpired, since we unfurled our standard to the breeze. Would to heaven that there were no longer any occasion for it!—that liberty had been proclaimed to all the inhab. itants of the country!—that an end had been put to slavery and the slave trade forever! But, slas! more than halfa million of victims have been added to the slave population during this brief period, and have gone down to the grave and to nearly as many have gone down to the grave and to the bar of God, as swift witnesses against the white in-habitants of the land! The solemn question should now be honestly propounded to every soul-Upon whose garments rest the stains of blood? Who has participated in these awful robberies and murders, or participated in these awful robberies and murders, or connived at their perpetration? Let the question go round with the same anxiety and sincerity that were displayed by the disciples when Jesus gave the assurance that one of them should betray him—Lord, is it I?' Yet not in vain have we lifted up the banner of emancipation. Hundreds of thousands have rallied under it, determined to 'do or die ' for the ab-olition of slavery, and a mighty work of preparation olition of slavery, and a mignty work of preparation for an approaching jubilee has been accomplished. In less than ten years, we hope to record the final emancipation of every slave now groaning on our soil. We are at least ten years nearer that glorious result than when we commenced our labors. From the post that we fill, occupying the whole field of op-erations both on the part of our enemy and those who are leagued for his destruction, we testify that, notwithstanding the unhappy divisions that have taken place among those who ought to act together in con-cert, and the various drawbacks our cause has had to encounter, the friends of equal rights have great reason to rejoice and take courage. There is no cause for despondency.

The commencement of a new volume is a favorable period to extend the subscription list of the Liberator; and we hope our friends will make some special efforts to accomplish this desirable object. Let then remember that our enemies are active and powerful, remember that our enemies are active and powerfol, who spare no opportunity to cripple the circulation of our paper; and that correspondent efforts are necessary, on their part, to prevent its extermination. It is needless to add, that the number of subscribers is not sufficient to meet its expenses; for this is probably the case with every anti-slavery journal in the country. Those who are disposed to make donations for its support can do so with the certainty that their gifts will be faithfully applied, as a more honorable or trust worthy committee cannot be found in the land, than is entrusted with the pecuniary concerns of our establishment. The names of such men as Francis Jack-son, Ellis Gray Loring, Samuel Philbrick, Edmund Quincy, and William Bassett, are a sufficient guaran-Quincy, and William Bassett, are a someter guara-ity that the paper is under the very best supervision. We offer our grateful thanks to the committee for their generous co-operation during the past year. They are not the men to need from us a multiplicity of words.

Whatever else may be said of the Liberator, its claims to editorial impartiality, independence and magnanimity have not been invalidated. Its course towards opponents has been liberal beyond that of any other journal in the country. Whatever the enemies of the anti-slavery cause have written to relard its progress, we have been careful to publish. On the subject of non-resistance, we are constantly on the watch to collect all that we can find in our numerous exchange papers against the doctrine, to lay it before our readers, and almost always without note or comment. This is also the course we have pursued in regard to the recent Sabbath Convention, and to whatregard to the recent Gaussin Convention, and to was-ever unpopular opinious we hold and avow. Is not these peculiarity which appertains to no other period-ical so fully as to the Liberator in the whole world?

The following extract is from a letter received from a venerable and highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends residing in Philadelphia : I hope the Liberator may be supported by the

friends of freedom, long after every fetter has falles Iriends of Ireedom, long allor every fetter has falles from every slave in our land of professed light, libert and law; for I know of very few if any editors, et-cept that of the Liberator, who stand upon independ-ent ground, prepared to speak out at all times, in high places and low places, without fear, favor of affection. I am very solicitous that it may be supported by subscription, and many more of a similar charac-ter added to it; for if there is not righteousness mough in the United States to support one free and independent press, then, truly, the advocates for freedom and equal rights will have to mourn, as recon mended by one of the Lord's prophets, in ancient time, between the porch and the altar, saying, 'Spare thy people, oir Lord, and give not thine heritage to repreach.' So much of the paper as has been taken up with the peace question has been truly satisfactory to me, fully believing as I do that the principles set forth and practised by Jesus Christ are essential to salve tion, and that all must come to be governed by the same principle and spirit that were in Jesus, before we can have any substantial claim to happiness her in time, or a well-grounded hope of eternal test, when the wicked cease from troubling, and the weight soul will forever be at rest. I hope I shall be able to mended by one of the Lord's prophets, in ancient time soul will forever be at rest. I hope I shall be able to send a few more subscribers before long. Although the popular sentiment of this neighborhood is pro-slavery, yet I think it is changing in favor of the poor oppressed, down-trodden slave. The Greenfield Gazette and Mercury, of this v

contains the following panegyric-for such we regard it, coming from that quarter:

II, coming from that quarter:

Garrison and the Liberator.—Mr. Grew, of Philadelphia, has withdrawn his subscription from the Liberator, on account of the unchristian sentents advocated in it. The withdrawal is accompanied by an able article, giving his reasons for the significant of the sentent of the se it, Garrison will eventually find to his cost, we le lieve, is no go among the intelligent citizens of Ma Sachusetts. They will not act with him.

Far different is the estimate of our labors made our bro. Myrick in the following article, from the

The last, number of this pioneer anti-slavery per odical contains a long article from the pen of its we thy aditor, in which, he says that the Liberater is almost completed its tents volume. In the article from the pen of its we then almost completed its tents volume. In the article from the pen of the same of the pen of the service of the service of the service of the service of the most potent difficulties he is been compelled to encounter, and at the head of its front rank he places the opposition which he last crived from professed friends. Strange, that is every great and good reform in this ill-fated world, the those who are chosen of God as his agents to leave the way, and break up the fallow-ground, solid, after the entryrise becomes successful and dains as merous adherents, receive the greatest Apposite from those who have been aroused, convicted and coverted through their instrumentality. But, thus has been from Paul down to the present pelod; and thus we have reason to expect it will betill us universally, become perfected in Christ, Jess by fis spirit of holiness.

Br. Garrison is charged with being tinched will infidel principales. It is true that he differ in same

spirit of holiness.

Br. Garrison is charged with being tinered a infidel principles. It is true that he differ in so of his religious views from those of us water nominated orthodox. But if he is an infidelise a most singular method of giving a practicular stration of his infidelity. I doubt whether Sat the highly gratified with such an exhibition all the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope fact (blerafor, will outlive all its opposition, a factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope fact (blerafor, will outlive all its opposition, a factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope fact (blerafor, will outlive all its opposition, a factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle, I sincerely hope factor of the storms and bustle,

And minister to him as he hath need, Are ye not children of a common Pather? Then to His will implicitly give heed: So crime and poverty shall disappear,
And perfect bliss shall crown each new-born year! THE HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Oh! who has not felt, when a new year is born,
A glow of delight running over his frame? laved ones are waiting its earliest dawn, When loved ones are wanting its carriest dawn,
To wish him a happy new year with the same?
Oh say, are there those in this land on whose car sounded the greeting, - a happy new year? Methinks of a people who sigh when the light Metanks or a people who sign when the light Has ushered to being another long year; A year on whose bosom no moment is bright, Whose nightly returnings bring sorrow and fear.

Then think ye it strange that they hold it not dear, Nor we nome with gladness our happy new year? Methinks of the millions, who measure with pain Each wearisome round of the annual sun; Whose pleasure is bondage, whose profit a chain, hopes the dark grave when their journey

Then think ye it strange that they mark with a tear The birth of their sad, but our happy new year? New-England! far over thy valleys and hills The spirit of Freedom is winging her way;
With peace, health, and plenty, thy measure she fills
And knowledge and virtue rejoice in her sway. Then pity the bondman—his sorrowing hear; And wish him a chainless and happy new year. HANOVER, Dec. 25, 1840.

Tenth District.

The election for a Representative to Congress, in the Tenth District, will take place on the 10th instant. regular candidates are Nathaniel B. Borden the regular (whig.) and Henry Williams, (democratic.) The third party candidate is George W. Johnson, a new organizationist, we suppose—for we have never heard of him as an abolitionist, until recently. The 'Abolitionist' is making strenuous efforts once more to pre-vent achoice; and to effect this object, new organiration has mustered as many clerical politicians a possible to harangue the people of the District, in opposition to the claims of Mr. Borden—to wit—'Rev. Mr. Phelps, 'Rev. Mr. Torrey,' Rev. Mr. Lee, 'Rev Joshua Leavitt,' and we know not how many more of the same cloth. To carry out the farce to the height of the ridiculous, a 'prize banner' is to be given, by some of the secoders from the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, to the town which shall give the highest number of yotes for Johnson!! We of believe that any clear-sighted, reflecting, sagacious friend of the anti-slavery cause will be caught by any such trick or device. The opposition to the election of Mr. Borden assumes the guise of uncompromising abolitionism; but, in our opinion, it mainly grows out of the fact, that Mr. B. is a Vice President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and also President of the Fall River Society—and, of course, has no sympathy with that sectarian faction which is seeking to excite an Ishmaelitish spirit in the antislavery ranks. When the plotters against the unity of our enterprise—the men who have resorted to every kind of misrepresentation to accomplish their disorganizing purpose—the Vandal enemies of the broad platform of human rights—the seceders from old constional abolitionism—when such men pretend to be jealous of the integrity, and anxious for the success of the anti-slavery cause, to the sacrifice of all other considerations, he must be shallow indeed who can be duped by their political artifices.

Though we regret that Mr. Borden voted in favor

of the election of Harrison and Tyler, and, with our views of duty, think that in so doing he departed from the true anti-slavery standard, yet we are not disposed to abandon him any more than we are such men as George Bradburn of Nantucket, and John Rankin o , both of whom committed the same error, the their reasoning was different from our own, but whose intentional fidelity to our cause is unquestionable We therefore hope Mr. Borden will be elected.

The Liberty Bell.

We advise all our anti-slavery friends in this quar er, who wish to make a beautiful and acceptable New Year's gift to any of their acquaintance, to purchase of the LIBERTY BELL, for 1841. It has been got up with elegance and taste; and its contents are much above mediocrity. The first article in it is on England and America, from the pen of the Rev amin Godwin of England, a name that stands high on the anti-slavery lists on both sides of the At lantic. Its spirit is excellent, its style uncommonly pure, its award to both countries impartial, and its ersuasive and eloquent. The other contribu tors are Pierpont, Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Child, Marin W. Chapman, Harriet Martineau, Eliza Lee Follen, Harriet Winslow, Anne W. Weston, Henrietta Sar gent, Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, W. L. Gar-tisen, &c. The essay on the London Convention is from the pen of Lady Byron. There is a stirring poetical effusion without signature, entitled 'The Trump of Jubilee,' the author of which is understood to be younger brother of C. C. Burleigh, a poet of uncommon promise. For some poeticus selections from this useful danual, see our last column. Other extracts will be given hereafter.

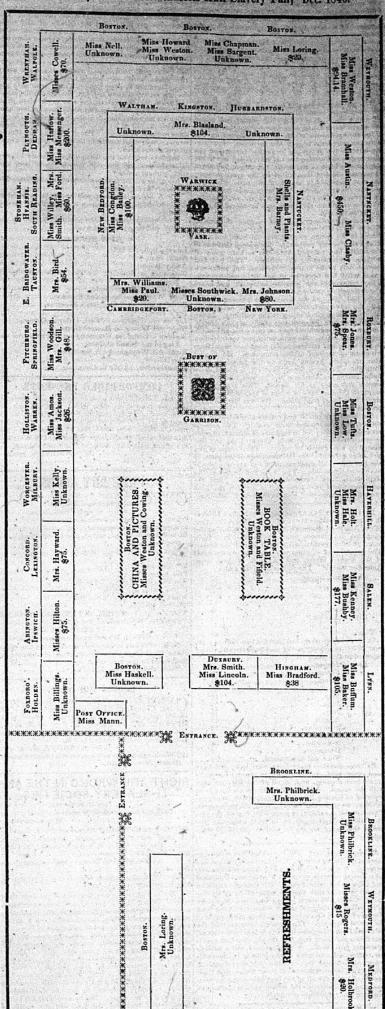
The Pair and Soirce.

The minute and graphic account of the Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Fair and Soirce, held in this city last week, from the pen of Mrs. Chapman, which we have placed in another column, renders it wholly needless for us to go over the same ground. Nothing is gained, but much lost, by attempting to gild refined gold or paint the lily. Suffice it to say, that the mos sanguine expectations have been greatly surpassed for notwithstanding our anti-slavery divisions, and the holding of a rival Fair in this city a short time since, under false colors, the total amount received, i will be perceived by the acknowledgement of the Treasurer of the State Society, was upwards of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS—a larger sum by five hunred dollars than was ever received on a similar occa-ion. Truly, in zeal, in labor, in self sacrifice, in cless activity, the anti-slavery women of the Com They deserve more encomiums than it would be easy

The Soirce was, in fact, the first World's Conver on' that the world has ever seen. It was a com plete realization of the unti-slavery Idea of Humani y-sil distinctions of complexion, caste, party, de-nomination, and sex, were forgotten; and a more delightful spectacle, or pleasurable occasion, it has never been our happiness to witness. All present seemed to have been drawn into one spirit, and their joy was complete. The crowded assembly was addre lost animated and pleasing manner by Ellis Gray oring, George Bradburn, Cyrus Pierce, Samuel J May, J. V. Himes, Thomas Jinnings, C. M. Burleigh. W. Chapman, and others; and so deeply interest ed were all present, that the assembly did not break till one o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Chapmar look notes of the several speeches; but, in conse quence of her absence from the country, we regret to say that we shall not be able to furnish our readers

MARLBORO' HALL,

On the Days of the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Fair, Dec. 1840.



goods contributed, the amount of the sales, the numthe crowds who came to purchase, the heart-fult affective swept off instantly. Maple sugar candy was sent in tion for each other, and in the ardent devotedness and from an unknown hand.

strengthening, the most brilliant and successful of all.

in sending liberal donations of articles, and from most that they only were responsible, and that no one win of them came in person, devoted friends of the cause; disapproved need purchase, and holding themselves men and women who have felt that to spend and be ready to hear every argument in favor of Grahamism spent in the service of Freedom is gain unspeakable, and against superfluity, which their more strict and A plan of the Hall has been uffixed to give at a glance to the absent friends, an idea of the arrangements on the occasion. At the head of the hoststood Nantucket; unrivalled, whether in the profusion, beauty and and of their friends in the anti-slavery pause. variety of her offering. Coral and shells, spermaceti Physiological lectures, or sumptoary rebukes, we castings, all manner of rich quilted and comfortable given and received with equal good feeling. T work, Sandwich Island manufactures and curiosities, strong union of heart upon the principles of Free all arranged and managed with a taste and exaction overcame all sectarian prejudice, and all narrow tude that charmed every beholder. \$450 was the minded intolerance, and the overwhelming feeling fair valuation of her donation to the cause. Average was one of substance of the came Roxbury and Salem, Haverhill and Lynn, and ever our heads may differ, our hearts are one, it would be difficult to say which presented the most. Here were no invidious distinctions. There flow attractive features of usefulness and beauty to the the mingled crosses of England and Scotland, and every variety of shoe and morocco work, executed eral tea and breakfast services, and every variety highly finished work-baskets of Salem, the sparkling posed of. There also were place bury, added much to the beauty and receipts of the Europe for the Fair, by Wendell and An Fair. There, was Hingham, with its wooden ware, by Isaac Winslow and Abby Southwick. and finely wrought muslin; there was Duxbury, with its unrivalled needle-work; Foxborough and Wren-

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair of 1840.

This seventh annual effort for the extension of the principles of freedom has been, in the quantity of cles from Worcester and the neighboring towns, were likewise displayed here. A box of butter from bers engaged in it from various parts of the country, Child, and of beet sugar candy from Mrs. Child, were

opinion, sex and color, united in this labor, and par The Mariborough Hall presented a cheering sight the pleasure. Here, for instance, was the eyes of those who love our cause. More than forty towns were active on the occasion Those who bought them felt free to do so, knowin

nation to the cause. Next was one of union for the extinction of slavery.

purchaser. The three different models of cottages, yonder the insignia of New York at the Massachu of beautiful architectural proportion and perfect finish, setts. Anti-Slavery Fair. Under the English banned on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot, were a is arranged the valuable and valued present of Eliza great attraction toward the Lynn table, where, after both Pease, to the Boston and Lynn Women's Soci having admired the ornamental, the purchaser found eties. Abundant as was the supply, comprising se with a neatness which secured constant custom. The single article, it was engerly sought and speedily dis bead work of Haverbill, the fur and silk work of Rox-styles of foreign articles, selected in various parts Wondell and Ann Phillips,

The Book table was a great attraction, and the thanks of the friends are due to Amelia Opic, Dr tham, with their straw manufacture; Weymouth, with their straw manufacture; Weymouth, with quilted silk bonnets and muff bags; and Abington, with its supplies for the wardrobe. Concord and Lexington came with light hands and heavy purses. of anti-slavery publications for the first time, to the Their market had been made before they came, and their funds were applied by their request to the Liberty Bell. Plymouth came in strength. \$104 was accomplished. The Liberty Bell, the the valuation of its donation, and yet it had but just devoted \$50 to the promulgation of anti-slavery principles at the control of the c Their market had been made before they came, and attention of great numbers, makes it a most valuab

know the line Roman hand. 'Is it not by Ludy Byron?' we are asked by all who know of her interest
in education, and her school of a hundred children at
her own expense, one of whom is made more welcome than the rest, because she would prove she 'mislikes him not for his complexion, the shadowed livery of the Burnished ann.' We cannot deny it to be
from her, though we hold her request to publish it
without her name as sacred, there being no time to request her to ravoke it.

The Utilitarian must have been satisfied with the
Fair, and so must the lover of the beautiful in art.

The Ultitatian must have been satisfied with the Fair, and so must the lover of the beautiful in art. Soap and candles with bust and picture—artist-like skotches in pencil, and children's sleds and chairs—Flower seeds and potatoes, beautiful plants and turnips, warm bed clothing, and expensively wrought linen, combined together for the promotion of the neen, combined together for the promotion of the same. The jewelry of the friends who have re-conneed it for their own wearing, for the sake of the cause, was here presented for sale, and purchased by renunciation. But anti-slavery principles exert a powerful influence! They make a pleasure of what works to the world a sacrifice. Like the old earl of Peterborough, after having done all that occurs to them, the true abolitionist says, 'Is there nothing

else? I loss renouncing.'
What a training are the Fairs, to the younger men bers of the cause! How are the co-operative faculties educated and improved! It is one of the great est attainments of human beings to be able to hel each other effectually; and in no place is the art to be learned as it is in the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery

Among the curious articles which attracted muadmiration, were a miniature sloop of war, presented by Mr. Grover, a jewel case and work box from Nan-tucket, valued at \$25 each, Christmas bage and boxes

and musical work-boxes.

The medal of the American Anti-Slavery Society offered in Boston, for the first time at the Fair, is mo beautiful. The face is the emblematical vignette design of the Standard, liberty supported by religion, being the banner of the Society, - without compromise without concealment. On the tablet, borne by religion are the words, "the truth shall make you free." Round the figures is the inscription-

· Immediate emancipation.' 'There are more than 2,500,000 slaves in the Unit ed States.

'American Anti-Slavery Society instituted Dec 1833."

The reverse is a quotation from the doten by Mr. Garrison, and adopted by the founders of the American Society, as follows:

Our measures shall be such only as the opposition

of moral purity to moral corruption; the destruction the potency of truth; the overthrow of prejudice by the power of love; and the abolition of slavery by the spirit of repentance .- Vide Declaration

Around this runs the inscription-Our object is the peaceful, speedy and total aboli-

tion of slavery. Our trust for victory is solely in God.' The Hall was tastefully decorated with evergreen In the centre, surrounded by Boston, Cambridgeport New Bedford, Nantucket and Kingston, was placed beautiful model of the Warwick vase, in moss, standing on what seemed a white marble slab, and relieved against the upper end of the Hall. The representalives of each town were grouped together under the old armorial bearings of its name, an arrangement which was of signal use in preventing mistake and confusion. Anti-slavery mottoes and scriptural injunctions spoke from the walls and tables. junctions spoke from the wans and laces.

proceedings were in the spirit of the day, the memorable 22d of Dec. the 220th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Work-bags were executed in memorial of the occasion, bearing a copper plate en-graving of the snowy reach of hills, which met the eyes of our progenitors as they landed. In the dis lance is seen the May flower, and in the front are gathered the fathers, under a temporary shelter, which

Massasoit is seen approaching. The Spenserian stan-za beneath is from John Pierpont. [See, our lost page.] Clevenger's fine bust of Garrison occupied the low-er centre of the hall. Against the first pillar stood the St. Catherine of Tippolo. The graceful and sweet, though penaive experssion of the countenance is in the highest style of art, and with the broad, strong shadow, and the depth of the back ground, are the conception and execution of a master.

sattendance of visitors was numerous and constant. Boston seemed pleased with the Fair, and showed it was so by the amount of its purchases. The hall was opened four days, and the receipts averaged \$500 per day—in all TWO THOUSAND AND ONE DOLLARS. It would be difficult to describe the satisfaction of the friends in making this gift o the season to the cause of freedom. It has been suffering for funds, and is so still. But it is a joyful thing to be able to pay the just dues of some of those who went into the field more than a year since, when the cause was attacked by sectarism in the cloak of a dun, and appropriated every cent of the collections to the payment of the pledge to the American Society. thereby compelling those of its treacherous members who sought to make it the mere appendage of a proslavery church, to appear in their to

The whole movement, of which that Society is the central point, is less an organization than the symbol of righteousness and truth on the subject of Freedom. Long may the movement deserve to exist in this visible shape. Its newspapers may be tricked out of its hands, its dissolution be desperately at-tempted, its pecuniary resources cut off; but while its free spirit lives, that spirit will burst forth bright and clear on every emergency, and supply, by more and more strenuous exertion, the means for carrying on every measure in the cause.

THE SOURCE

The social gathering of the friends, at the invited of the Managers, on Christmes evening, form happy termination of the business and Jestivi the week. Two hundred and fifty laurier thee were seldom met. There was no experience incurred to diminish the receipts of the Pair. The simple and elegant entertainment, with all its arrangements was the free gift and effected by the cheerful exertions of the friends of the cause in and around the city. There was no hired service. The friends of the cau tion of color; and beautiful it was to see the white man forget his narrow and miserable prejudices, and the colored man his wrongs, while their long silenced voices gathered round the same festive board in socia and spiritual communion. Not since the introduction and spiritual communion. Not since the introduction of slave labor in our country have the race of pale, proud Caucasus so repented itself in the sight of the world of its wrongs to Africa. The hour of the Blave's freedom is nigh, when human sensibilities

shom he springs are men and brethren. Samuel J. May, having directed the thoughts the company to the Giver of Freedom and every other good, by an expression of gratitude and praise for the delightful circumstances under which it was gath ored together, Mr. Garrison, at the request of the Managers, took the President's chair at the supper table. Conversation went on with animation, till an hour having elapsed, Mr. Garrison addressed the

are awakened to the fact that the injured race from

He was followed by Messrs. May, Loring, Bradburn Jinnings, Evans, Himes, Pierce, Burleigh and Meilen. We trust an ample report of their remarks may be

After singing the following hymn, written for and ther occasion, the assembly retired : No beastful chorus now shall rise
To thee, Almighty God;
Our song shall be the captive's cries
Beneath the oppressor's rod.
Oh hear them, Thou that hearest prayer,
Oh, hear them, God above;

And oh, the oppressor's heart prepare To obey the law of love.

'They touch our shores, their shackles fall; '— Old England's glorious strain:— What answer from this land of thrall?— The clankings of the chain.

Oh, hear, &c. And must these claukings rend the skies, Where we have full control? Must still the captive's plaints arise In our sun Capital?

Oh, hear &c.

May the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, which will occur during the Christmas week of 1841, be on prosperous in all its results, and contribute as effectually for the promotion of the Anti-Slavery cause, as that which has just closed.

that which has just closed.

To the large number of individuals who assisted
the Fair by donations of money and articles, or in
any other way, the Managers would return their most
sincere thanks, trusting that a more particular acknowledgment will be excused. Multitudes of articles were presented after the commencement of the Fair when it was exceedingly difficult to preserve an accu

> MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, For the Committe

How to celebrate the New Year.

Our anti-slavery friends in Middlesex ought to rally strongly this day at Concord, to attend the eting of their County Society. Let them begin the new year by a special consecration of the day to the cause of God and bleeding humanity. Let them remember that their previous quarterly meeting at Groton almost proved a total failure, in consequence of the high political excitement raging a that period. That excitement has now passed away and they have no excuse for remaining at home. We shall be at the meeting with other friends from Boston and we want to see a gathering of true-hearted me and women larger than we have ever yet witnesse in that county. Who will say-'I pray thee hav ne excused?

Henry G. Chapman and Lady

These widely known and much respected friends mbarked for Hayti on Monday morning last,—the health of Mr. Chapman being in a somewhat precari ous state. He has been advised by his physician t seek a warmer climate during this inclement seasor and they have wisely chosen Hayti in which to mak a temporary sojourn. The good wishes and ferven rayers of thousands will go with them. of Mrs. Chapman will be severely felt in this Com monwealth. Where, indeed, in this nation, will is not be felt? We could better spare a bundred pick ed men from the anti-slavery ranks

Mr. Bishop's Letter.

We alluded, last week, to a letter published by Mr Bishop in the Lynn Record, respecting the operation of the Massachusetts A. S. Society; and we spoke of it, as we still regard it, as a piece of gratuitous ' mis chief-making,' without any reference to the motive of the writer. Mr. Bishop has requested us to publish a letter of explanation, which may be found in the preceding page; but we are compelled to postpon our remarks upon the whole subject until a futur umber.

ITEMS.

Another murder has been committed in this State. It is stated that the body of Mr. R. Rutherford, formerly a merchant at Johnsonburgh, was found near Jugtown, (Warren county.) deposited under a coffin where another person had been buried previously. The appearance of the grave created suspicions of its having been disturbed, and its commination led to the discovery. They were induced first to believe that some resurrectionist had violated it, and on attempting to ascertain the fact, they found the body of the murdered man. Mr. R. is said to have been a man of wealth, engaged in buying and selling cattle, and at the time of his leaving home he had a large amount of money on his poreon.—Necesk Daily Ads.

The trial of Mrs. Kinney, at Boston, on the charge of poisoning her husband, which had occupied the Supreme Court from Monday morning, closed on Friday night. The Chief Justice Shaw occupied a little over two hours in summing up the testimony and charging the Jury, and fifteen minutes past ten o clock, submitted the case. The Jury, after an absence of only three minutes, returned into Court will sence of only three minutes, returned

Singular and Fatal Accident.—Last week, Mr. Ayer, employed in the Boston Iron Foundry, on the Mill Dam, was severely injured while ringing the bell, which is attached to a beam extending from the building, the tongue of the bell falling out, and striking him on the head. When found, he was lying sense. less on the ground; he was carried home and lingered until Saturday, when he expired. He was a worthy man, and has left a family to mourn his loss.

Sad and Fatal Accident. The Cattaraugus Repub Sad and Fatal Accident. The Cattaraygus Repub-liean of the 9th instant asys:—We learn that during the gale of wind on Monday the 30th ult. Franklin Reed, a lad about 9 years of age, son of Mr. Sanauel Reed of Otto, was instantly killed, together with the horse he was riding, by the falling of a large tree across the read. The boy was returning from an er-rand, and was within a short distance of his father's house when the tree fell, the body of the tree striking the horse on the head, and a limb, the boy on the head His head was horribly crushed, and, of course, he died almost instantly.

A colored girl has been barbarously murdered, by a series of cruelties, by her mistress, the wife of Ignatius Adams, a colored man, in Washington City. Her corpse had been placed in the coffin, when the report went out, and an inquest resulted in its confirmation. The woman is in prison.—Neverk Daily Ads.

Murder. On Saturday morning last, a man named Johnson, about 62 years old, was found murdered in an out building, adjoining a dwelling house in Filth street, in the district of the Northern Liberties, Phila-delphia. A man named Heffron, who occupied a part of the same house with Johnson, is strongly suspected of being the mulderer. It is supposed that Johnson had a large sum of money in his possession at the

Mr. James Iliff, one of the Harrison electors of the Sir. James Illi, one of the Harrison electors of the State of New Jersey, died suddenly at his residence in the township of Newton, Suesex Co., on Thursday last. He was writing at his desk, when the morta pang assailed him, and, calling for assistance, he was conveyed to a bed, where, in about thirty minutes, he expired, without attering a word.

Death by Freezing. On Saturday last, just before night, the daughter of George Tooker, of Hog Neck sged eight years, ran out to slide on the ice, which covered a mud hole, not far from the house, when the ice gave way and she sank in the mud, her head an hands only being above the ice, where she was found they next morning.—Sag Harbor Corrector.

Sudden Death. We learn from the Frederick Her-ald, that William Carleton, Esq. Register of the Cor-poration of that city, while running with an engine company, on an alarm of fire, on Tuesday last, fell-and expired almost immediately—as was supposed from the rupture of a blood vessel.

The Slave Trade. We copy the following from the Liberia Herald of September 30:

Escape. Captain Munroe, of the American schooner Kathleen, informs us that the brig Viper made a successful escape from New Cess, about ten days ago, with six hundred and eighty slaves. This vessel was formerly called the 'Volladore,' and about 8 years ago brought a load of emigrants to this place.

The bill to protect the slave property of Georgia

by compelling vessels owned or commanded by citizens, or coming from the ports of the State of Maine to perform quarantine, and to provide for a search thereof on their departure, has passed the House o Representatives of Georgia by a vote of 89 to 72, and ordered to the Senate.

Census of Rhode Island. The entire population of the State is 108,837, being a gain of 11,641 since 1830. The persons over 20 years of age who are mable to read and write, number 1600, and are mostly foreign-ers. Three persons are over one hundred years of age, two white and one colored, all females. The whole has been carefully made up from the original documents, by John S. Harris, Esq. Deputy Marshall. The value of agricultural crops and stocks is esti-mated at \$3,275,750.—Providence Journal.

Accident. A lady by the name of Wallack was knocked down, on Thursday afternoon, in Washing-ton street, by a carriage, and had one of her legs bro-ken below the knee.—Boston Times.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT received into the Treasury of the Massachu-S. Society, from December 1st, to December

26, 1840. Mantucket do. do. r. Kingston do. do. r. Vocate do. do cket-Weekly Con. Eliza Barney, ion-do. do. F. Drew, \$6 21; Month-9 00 2 00 Rehobeth—Eliza Bitss,
Dorchester—A. S. Society, pledge at Worcester
by R. Clapp,
Plymouth—Weekly Con., Wm. P. Ripley,
20:
Tocassend—do. do. Lucy Gates,
1 A donation from Sydney Southworth,
Nuntucket—Weekly Con., Eliza Barney,
Concord—do. do. Mrs. Heyward,
Kingston—do. do. Sarah W. Thumas,
Ahington—do. do. Eliza Niles,
Wrentham—do. do. Abnor Belcher,
West Wrentham—do. do. do.
Taunton—do. do. Loring W. Reed,
Milton—do. do. Loring W. Reed,
Warren—do. do. Nelson Carpenter,
Foxboro and Manafield—do. Warren Billings,
Foxboro and Manafield—do. Hest Wrentham—u. do. Wm. Co Milton—do. do. Lorin, Warren—do. do. Relsot Foxboro and Mansfield—do. Wm. Scituate—Wackly Con. Anson Rol Relsotolh—do. do. Amand Danvers New Mills—do. J. D., Wewnauth—do. do. Elias Ri-

Dancers New Mills—do. J. D. Black, 1 00
Weymouth—do. de. Elias Richards, 5 32
Saleys—do. do. L. Denn, 17 00
Milton—do. do. H. Miller, 5 00
Holden—Charles and Sybill II. White pledge
at Worcester Convention, Oct. 1840, 5 00
Managers of Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, 2,001 21
Cambridgeport—Weekly Con. Miss Farwell, 2 25
Collection at Kingston, after an address by
Mr. Garrison, 14 61 J. D. Black, Elias Richards,

14 61 \$2,217 46

HENRY G. CHAPMAN,

BENRY G. CHAPMAN

Treas. Moss. A. S. Society Boston, Dec. 26, 1840. Philbrick, who will act as Treasurer in my absence

NOTICES.

Ninth Annual Meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society.

The ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in the city of Boston, on WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1841, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue through that and the subsequent day. It is hoped that it will be the largest and most important anti-slavery gathering ever hold in the Commonwealth. Auxiliary societies are requested to take early action in reference to it, and to appoint strong delegations. Come, as the waves come!

FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres. WM. LLOTD GARRISON, Sec'ry.

PEditors friendly to the cause of equal and impartial liberty are respectfully requested to copy the above Notice into their columns.

NON-RESISTANT MEETING

NON-RESISTANT MEETING.

The friends of Christ's kingdom are requested (by a vote of friends of non-resistance, present after the close of the Temperance and Anti-Slavery Conventiums, Sept. 10, in this town,) to meet in convention at Concord, N. H. on Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1930, and Friday, January 1st, 1841, (longer if necessary) to discuss the holy principles of non-resistance, or Christ'e law for overcoming enemies,—and to form a New-Hampshire Non-Resistant Society, auxiliary to the New-England Non-Resistant Society, if thought best.

Among the questions that will come before the Convention for discussion, will be the following

Is human life at the disposal of man or may combination of men?

Is human government a christian institution? Can a Christian hold an office, or vote for any man to hold an office in any human government that re-cognizes the right of man to take the life of his broth-

er man?

All men, women and children, who feel or desire to feel an interest in the promises of God to his only son Jesus, contained in the 2d Psalm, and other places in the holy Bible or clear to man's liberties, responsibility and destiny, are invited to come to, and take a part in this Convention, to be held in Concord, N. H., on Thursday, 31st of Dec. 1840, at the Town Hall, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN B. CHANDLER.

Concord, December 10, 1840.

From the Cazenovia Herald. A CALL.

To all who are really desirous of coming at the truth as it is in Jesus, upon the following subject, to wit: The true Christian Subbath, Christian Church, and Christian Ministry.

Church, and Christian Ministry.

The undersigned, deeming a proper understanding of these subjects to be vitally essential in accelerating or retarding the kingdom of God on earth; and believing that, as a people, we are too little inclined to investigate for ourselves, but are in the extremely dangerous habit of taking for granted what custom and tradition have handed down to us; take this mode, of inviting all lovers of truth, irrespective of party, sect or sex, to meet at Port Byron, Cayuga Co., at precisely 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, the 20th of January next, for the purpose of discussing, in the spirit of christian love, christian candor, and christian forbearance, the topics above named. We therefore invite all who feel interested in these vital topics, to 'search the scriptures diligently,' and if possible ascertain hose these institutions were regarded by Christ and his apostles, then come up to our assembly and put forth the words given them.

[Signed by Thomas M Clintock, of Waterloo, Sen-

[Signed by Thomas M Clintock, of Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.; Henry Brewster, Le Roy, Genesee Co., and sixteen others, male and female, of other counties.]

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORFOLK COUN-TY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Co. Anti-Slave-ry Society, for choice of officers and other business, will be, held at Dedham in the Town House, on Wednesday, the 20th of Jan. 1841, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Town societies are requested to send full delegations. Friends everywhere are cordially invited to be with us. Mr. Garrison and other friends are expected to lea present.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A Quarterly meeting of the above Society will be held at the Middlesex Hotel, in Concord, on Friday, January 1st, 1841, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It is hoped that every town in the county will be represented at this meeting. Friends of the slave, of freedom, of equal rights, and all who claim to be have. recoon, of equal rights, and all who claim to od man, will you not come and join your counsel in devising the best means to rid our country of the curse of slavery? To one, and all, we say, come. Able advocates of the cause may be expected to be present.

HARRIS COWDRY, Sec. Acton, Dec. 8th, 1840.

SOCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

A series of anti-slavery meetings will be holden in different sections of the city during the winter months, at private houses, which those desiring information on the subject are cordially invited to attend. The first will be at H. B. Loruge's, 2, Madison-street, Monday Evening, 4th instant.

W. M. C. Evening, 4th instant. Boston, January 1, 1841.

ADELPHIC UNION.

The lecture on Tuesday evening, January 5th, a see Smith School-Room, will be delivered by Mr

the Smith School-Room, will be delivered by as William M. Chack.
Subject—Phrenology not Falalism.
To commence at 7 o clock.
JOEL W. LEWIS, President.
WILLIAM C. NELL, Sec. pro. tem.

MARRIED—On the 17th ult, by Rev. J. C. Baman, Mr. John Winston, of Boston, to Miss Mary H. Swan, of Newburyport.

DIED,

DIED,

An Andover, on Monday last, Mrs. Dolly Abbott, wife of Isaac Abbott, aged 32 years. In the death of Mrs. A. religion has lost one of its brightest ornaments—the anti-slavery cause, a firm and ardent friend—the neighborhood where she resided, a useful member—and society generally, one whose feet were always ready to run on errands of merry, and contribute to its elevation. Mrs. Abbott was a member of the Andover Female Anti-Slavery Society, and has attended several meetings of the Essx County Women's Anti-Slavery Conference. She lived beloved, and died lamested by all who knew her. *The righteous hath hope in his death.'

F.

WILLIAM BASSETT.

PROCEEDINGS of the Society of Friends, in the case of William Bassett. Just published, and for sale at 25, Cornhill, and by J. N. BUFFUM, Lynn. Jan. 1.

be kirk of minipappens to be the control of the con

From the Liberty Bell. PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Escaped from all the perils of the sea-Storms, shoals, the angry and engulfing waves— Here stand we, on a savage shore,—all free— Thy freemen, Lord! and not of man the slaves! Here will we toil and serve thee, till our graves On these bleak hills shall open. When the ble Thou pourest now, so warm, along our veins
Shall westward flow, till Mississippi's flood
Gives to our children's children his broad plains. Nu'er let them near, O God, or forge a bondman

December 5th, 1840.

From the same. TO THE AMERICAN ABOLITIONISTS.

BY JOHN BOWRING. We pleaded in the negro's cause, Fought for his liberties and laws, While million voices sung applause, The many 'gainst the few : Yours is a harder task, to lead Few against many; but the meed Of nobler strife and bolder deed Shall honor you.

Oun fathers and your fathers bore The spirit-stirring strife of yore, Our shores flung on your welcoming shore, The patriot-pilgrims' sail :-nd ye are worthy of the name, And the bright ancestry ye claim; The same the sires—the sous the same-Hail! brothers! hail! Westminster, (England,) June16, 1840.

> From the same. SONNET.

BY MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. A little child! and yet he spake as one Having authority of God to pour The living words of liberty before The wise and prudent, till his life was done. Oh, in that hour a mobler day begun! And all who would the broken heart restore, Or open wide the bondman's prison door, Are brethren of that well-beloved Son. His spirit is upon them when they preach Liberty to the captive, and unbi By the free utterance of the word they teach The spirits of long manacled mankind. They thank thee, Father! that thou hast revealed Thy counsels unto babes, though aged eyes are sealed

> From the same. SONNET TO LIBERTY.

They tell me, LIBERTY! that, in thy name, I may not plead for all the human race; That some are born to bondage and disgrace, Some to a heritage of woe and shame, And some to power supreme, and glorious fame: With my whole soul, I spurn the doctrine base, And, as an equal brotherhood, embrace All people, and for all fair freedom claim!

Know this, O man! whate'er thy earthly fate— GOD NEVER MADE A TYRANT, NOR A SLAVE : Woe, then, to those who dare to desecrate
His glorious image!—for to all Hz gave Eternal rights, which none may violate

Boston, Dec. 14, 1840.

And by a mighty hand th' oppressed HE yet shall

From the same. SONNETS. BY ARNE WARREN WESTON.

The chiming of the distant bell comes borne On the faint wings of the flower-laden air reaks the stillness of the Sabbath morn, And summons to the rites of praise and prayer; But I no more may in that worship share, No longer bend at that familiar shrine; The altar that my heart hath deemed so fair.
Is lit no longer by a light divine. No prayer goes upward from you temple high, For the deliverance of the trampled slave! His cruel wrongs, his bitter destiny, In you proud courts may no remembrance crave. From such a spot my heart in sorrow turns, And for a purer, holier worship burns.

What though my footsteps may not press the floor, By human hands made consecrate to Thee, And though I may not mid the crowd adore, Yet Father! wilt thou not your hafe to me The beauty of thy holiness to see,—
And on the glory of thy face to gaze
With heart alike from pride and passion free, As though the proudest dome that man could rail Were witness to the sacrifice I bring?

II.

Were mine own heart for Thee a templ The praises through the loftiest roofs that ring,
Would not be incense in thy sight more sweet, Than its unuttered worship. Father, hear, And in my inmost heart thine altar rear! Sunday morning, in the country, June, 1840.

> AN INVOCATION. BY HENGIETTA SARGENT

Oh, may we, like the Lily fair, a lowly lot adorn, Our virtues rise like Sharon's Rose above the crov Though seas of grief around us roll, O, let the pea

e there Let Faith and Truth about us shine above the Di mond's glare.

And let our song of praise ascend—O, letit rise above The lark's sweet warbling from the cloud, a strain o

praise and love,

And may we by the Spirit's power the galling chair

And free the wasting captive's frame, and free th Oh! be their blessed mission ours, who freedo

boon bestow,
Who lead the blind in lofty faith, where Siloa's for tains flow,
Who wake the dead in sin, to hear strange words

life and truth mount, my soul, like eagles mount, and thus new thy youth !

LIBERTY

There is a spirit working in the world, Yet, ever and anon, some monarch hurled The dungeon'd nations now once more respire The keen and stirring air of liberty.

The grant wakes, and finds, surprised, he's free. By Delphi's fountain cave, that ancient choir sume their song; the Greek astonish'd hears, And the old altar of his worship rears.
Sound on! fair sisters; sound your boldest lyre. Peal your old harmonies as far from spheres Unto atrange gods we long have bent the knee, The trembling mind, too long and patiently.

> AN EPITAPH. Would you know what religion he had, A dissenter from all that is bad,

A consenter to all that is good.

NON-RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator. WHITESBORO, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1840. 'Mental Reservations,' et cetera.

To HENRY C. WRIGHT:

*Mental Reservations,' et cetera.

To Henny C. Wright:

Dear Sir.—By the Liberator of December 4, I perceive that you still persist in charging me with holding the doctrine of 'mental reservations,' which I have so repeatedly disclaimed. Why you do this, I cannot tell, unless it be hacause you are intent on carrying a point in argument which cannot otherwise be sustained. What is the doctrine of 'mental reservations,' as taught by the Jesuits, and justly abborred by honest men? It is this—that, in making a promise, a man has a right, under certain circumstances, to make reservations in his own mind, which are not understood to be made by those to whom the promise is pledged, nor by the public, or the person or persons to whom the promise is made. I have advocated no such doctrine, either in respect to oaths to support the Constitution, or any thing else. What I wrote, on that subject, if fairly and fully quoted, shows the containt, I maintained that the public, common understanding of oaths of allegiance, &c., was, that they were qualified and conditional promises to obey the civil government just so far, and no farther, than is consistent with our duty to God. Nobody is deceived by such a promise, (br has any right to be deceived, because this is the public and well-understood condition of the promise, (br has any right to be deceived, because this is the public and well-understood condition of the promise, (br has any right to be deceived, because this is the public and well-understood condition of the promise, (br has any right to be deceived, because this is the public and well-understood. In the promise is not a promise to support a particular form of civil government, in its specific organization or constitution, is of a similar nature, and is expressed in a similar way. There may be no written promise, in either case, that the condition, on the part of the promises, that I does not not a similar way. There may be no written promise in either case, that the condition, on the part of the promises to suppor

You see, my dear sir, that the doctrine so obnoxious to you, and for which I contend, lies at the very foundation of civil and religious freedom. It might suit the purposes of your disquisitions, very well, to make it out that there never was and never can be any religious liberty under any civil government. But the fact that civil governments can and sometimes do consist with religious liberty, is proof positive that your representations of civil government are incorrect—or, at least, that the promise to obey civil government is commonly understood to be limited by our obligations to God; otherwise there could be no degree of religious freedom. And, consequently, your charge of 'mental reservation,' in the bad sense of that term, falls to the ground.

It does so, for another reason. If it proves any

bad sense of that term, falls to the ground.

It does so, for another reason. If it proves any thing to your purpose, it proves too much. It proves that, in the very nature of things, God never could and never did require any human-being to obey another, or to promise to obey him, (which is contrary to known fact.) You insist that a promise to obey human government must be an unlimited promise. When we speak of their being limited promises, you retort that we teach the 'hypocritical, blasphemous,' Jesuitical doctrine of 'mental reservations,' and you 'enter your solemn protest against the sophistry, Iesuitism, impiety and blasphemy' of the argument. Come, then! look at facts. God did require the Israelites to obey Moses, and Aaron, and Joshua and Iesuitism, impiety and blasphemy' of the argument. Come, then! look at facts. God did require the Israelites to obey Mcses, and Aaron, and Joshua and David, and Solomon. Of course, it was proper for them to promise to do this thing which God commanded them. Well, then—shall it be a limited promise, or unlimited? If you say the former, you have Henry C. Wright's 'solemn protest' entered against the 'sophistry, Jesuitism, impiety and blasphemy' of the sentiment. If you say the letter, then you say that God commanded unlimited obedience to human authority, in the case of the Jews, without any saving of their allegiance to him! But will Henry C. Wright say that? It will do no good to talk of the old and new dispensations, in this case. The three angles of a right angled triangle were equal to two right angles in the days of Moses, as well as now. Tell me, then, whether the obligation of the Hebrews to obey their rulers included the obligation to worship the golden calf, at the command of Aaron, or to disobey the command of God, in obedience to the command of Saul? And if not, tell me whether there was not a limited obedience required of them; and whether it would have been 'impiety and blasphemy' in them to have promised such a limited obedience.

Before quitting this subject of 'mental reserva-

Before quitting this subject of 'mental reserve Before quitting this subject of 'mental reservations,' let me ask you what sort of a reservation it
was that you made, if any, when you promised me
an answer to my question, whether you desired the
legislative abolition of slavery? I felt an assurance
that you would answer me that question. To your
own question to me, about the support of a President clothed with military power, I gave an open
and frank answer, expecting equal frankness in return, and little suspecting that my answer would be
tortured and twisted by non-resistants into an argument, by means of which they could persuade abolitionists to cast whig votes, under the supposed
sanction of my logic, and that they would then turn
round and taunt me with being the author of their
own mischief.!

"I may indeed be morally obliged to live under and obey (so far as I conscientiously can) the civil government under which God places me, whereas it is optional with me whether I will buy the goods. The promises are nevertheless similar in their nature.

I Memorial and Remonstrance on the Religious Rights of Man, written in 1784, at the request of the Baptists in Virginia. To the same effect we might quote the common law.—'The inferior law must give place to the superior—man's laws to God's laws.—'Noyes' Maxims.

But I ought not to wonder, perhaps, that I am made to sustain the practice of pro-slavery voting; which the Herald of Freedom and National Anti-Slavery Standard declare to be less mischievous than voting for Birney!)—I perceive, by the Liberator of December 11th, that I am made, likewise, to 'hold that women have right to hold civil office, and vote at the polls as well as men—thename right.' After this, none of your readers ought to be surprised if you should prove that Paul also was in favor of your views of women's rights. The same, rules of interpretation, which you apply to my language, would, no doubt, be equally successful with his. And your skill in ascertaining what 'William Goodell holds,' would qualify you to decipher, with equal correctness, what Paul and the other writers of that day held. In your logic, on this point, I see another exemplification of the same principle by which, (as in the interpretation of promises or oaths,) you stick to the dead letter—the syllables—the sounds and the ink of a paragraph, instead of its plain and commonly acknowledged meaning.

I have not time nor room to answer your letters as I could wish. I can only touch, briefly, on a few leading points—just to show you that your main positions are unsound. In the Liberator of Dec. 11th, you seem to assume, as heretofore, that, if the Government derives its powers from the people, it does not derive them from God. This is not true, unless it be true that the people are independent of God, ow wholly disconnected from him, or unless it be proved that he has not clothed them with powers to establish civil government. You assume, in all this, the very point to be proved.

You labor to show that the civil government of this nation is pot an ordinance of God, because, as you say, the framers of the Constitution have not, in that instrument, explicitly recognized him. But is this a correct course of reasoning? Suppose a parent should undertake to write down some of the rules by which his family should be governed. And suppose the

of government. You may call this a 'no-government theory with a vengeance,' but it is the theory of the common law.

It was on this well-known principle, that our fathers refused to continue their obedience to the British government, when it forfeited its right to command, by its assumptions of despotic power.

Were they guilty of 'perjury'? You will, perhaps, say so; but, in order to carry the moral convictions of men along with you, it will be necessary to exalt the letters, the parchment, or the articulate sounds of the promise above the spirit, the meaning, and the intent of them. A singular code of ethics for Henry C. Wright to insist upon! 'For your sake, and that of others, may heaven preserve you from it—

Which doctrine is it, I pray you, that is 'replete with hypocrisy and blasphemy—the one that teaches the moral duty of abiding by the mere words, the syllables, the mere letter of the promise, to the disregard and perversion of its true nature, its known meaning and intent? or the one which looks through the mere outward symbol, to the high spiritual and moral obligation signified, and commonly understood by it?

The historical fact to which I have alluded, is sufficient to prove the common understanding of proficient to prove the common understanding of profice the provent of the governed? I powers' to statute them. You will find them tracin

by it?

The historical fact to which I have alluded, is sufficient to prove the common understanding of promises to obey civil government. There were, indeed, those who called our finters traitors and religious to obey, (and I do not say they were indeed, those who called our finters traitors and religious to obey, (and I do not say they were right in resorting to arms,) but those who called them traitors and rebels merely for renouncing their allegiance to the British King, did so, on the ground that he had not perverted the ends of civil government, and therefore had not failed of fulfilling his part of the implied contract. The whole controversy proves that the understanding, on both sides, of oaths of allegiance, was such as I have described.

James Madison may be supposed to be a competent witness, on a question of this kind. Let us hear what he says:

'Before any, man can be considered as a member of civil society, who enters into any subordinate association, must always do it with a reservation of his duty to the general arthority, much more must every may how becomes a member of any particular civil society, do it with the saving of his allegiance to the Universal socretigm. We maintain, therefore, that in matters of religion, no man's right is abridged by the institution of civil society, and that religion is wholly exempt from its cognizance.

You see, my dear sir, that the doctrine so obnoxious to you, and for which I contend, lies at the very foundation of civil and religious freedom. It might

'Creator'—'Supreme Judge of the world' and 'Divine Providence.'

I am sorry to see you laboring so strenuously to dissever the social condition and relations of man from the law of his Creator, or (what amounts to nearly the same thing,) denying that governments can 'originate with the people,' and yet be 'ordained of God,' who commanded them to originate or establish them—'to execute justice.' Equally sorry I am to perceive that you should conceive of this power as being beyond the moral capabilities of man—which you evidently do, when you dread what you call 'discretionary power'! Pray leave it to anti-—which you evidently do, when you creat want you call 'discretionary power'! Pray leave it to antiabolitionists to pretend that the execution of justice is a work too intricate and complex for human beings to perform! 'There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty hath given him understanding.'

Yours truly,

WILLIAM GOODELL.

—nay, if they had not misrepresented its import—no whig or democrat would have ever thought of drawing an argument from it. They would have discovered no parallel in the case. Van Buren and Harriron are in favor of slavery. But there is no evidence that Birney is in favor of war. Nor did I ever insist, (as is alleged) that I had a right to 'clothe him with military power'—I denied that I did so.

From the Herald of Freedom Amos Wood Excommunicated

Our brother Wood has not only been imprisoned in Hopkinton jail, for being 'conscientiously scrupulous,' as a Christian, 'of bearing arms'—but he has been excommunicated by the Rev. Mr. Noyes' church, for being alike 'scrupulous,' as a Christian, of supporting a pro-slavery pulpit. He was a deacon of the South Church. Of his ardent and heavenly-minded plety—his devotedness to the cause of Christ—his exemplary life and conversation, it behoves not us to speak. They are known to all the people of this place, who, however they may despise him as the friend of the outcast slave, cannot withhold from him the most spotless character. The pulpit of his meeting-house was occupied by a proslavery minister. The church occupied a position of most inconsistent character on this subject and other moral subjects of the day. Brother Wood, to hear his testimony against that position, absented himself from the South Church meeting, and declined paying to support its minister—as he most unquestionably had a right to do, and was bount to, as he felt and believed in regard to anti-slavery, &c. He attended a little meeting of independent anti-slavery worshippers, as he had equal right to do. Our brother Wood has not only been impriso

questionably had a right to do, and was bound to as he felt and believed in regard to anti-slavery, & He attended a little meeting of independent anti-slavery worshippers, as he had equal right to do.

The church called him to account for it, and is stead of attempting to show him that he was wron as a Christian, excommunicated him. The military power stood ready to take him and carry him to Hopkinton prison.

Change of Fortuge. A young Irish woman had been sentenced to Blackwell's Island for petty larceny for three months, was yesterday discharged, her time liaving expired. While making preparation to leave, a gentleman who had but just heard of her whereabouts, came on the Island, with a trunk full of elegant clothing; and what was better, the information that one of her relatives in Ireland bad died and bequeathed her the sum of twenty thousand dollars. She left the prison elegantly dressed—and with a purse well filled with cash.—New Ers.

obey (so far as I conscientiously can) the civil government under which God places me, whereas it is optional with me whether I will buy the goods. The promises are nevertheless similar in their nature.

I Memorial and Remonstrance on the Religious Rights of Man, written in 1784, at the request of the Baptiets in Virginia. To the same effect we might quote the common law.—'The inferior law must give place to the superior—man's laws to God's laws.—'Noyes' Maxims.

If the Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Slavary Society, and those who act with him, had not made an industrious use of my alleged logic.

walk with him to the gate, as he had a word to say to him in private, To this the unfortunate man consented.

The girl saw no more of him. A violent struggle was next heard in the kitchen. The murderar, armed with a short, heavy dogwood pestle, had seized the negro woman, and was heating out her brains, when the agod sister of Mr. Scott, attracted by the noise, appeared and begged him to desist. Irrevocably bent on his design, he instantly despatched the poor negro, and seizing the old lady, felled her to the floor with a blow of the pestle. A negro boy about nine years old was then killed in the same manner. He next proceeded in search of the little white girl and the young negross. The latter made her escape unobserved. The other child was not so fortunate. She was caught in the room and murdered as summarily as the rest.

Not seeing the negro girl, and resolved to leave no clue to his fearful secret, the monster made a careful search in the rooms, turning over the beds, and scanning every corner narrowly. Convinced that one of the family had escaped, he seems to have gone off without consummating the robbery. The girl fied immediately to the nearest neighbors, and communicated what had occurred in her sight and hearing. They repaired to the premises forthwith, and found the melancholy confirmation of her story. The murderer had fled, and the house was burning slowly. The fire was extinguished before it had defaced the bodies, or done much injury to the building. In the morning, among the spectators of the night's bloody finit, was the individual spoken of by the girl as the actor in the scene. He gave an instant contradiction to her story, and referred to the absence of blood from to be story, and referred to the absence of blood from fruit, was the individual spoken of by the girl as the actor in the scene. He gave an instant contradiction to her story, and referred to the absence of blood from his clothing as proof of his innocence. He denied also, we learn, having been on the premises for a fortnight. Traces of blood, however, it is said, were found among his whiskers, and he was dotained, till search was made at his house. This resulted, we learn, in the discovery of a suit of his clothing excessively besencered with blood. He was forthwith apprehended.

M. Scott was an old and extensed resident of the

prehended.

Mr. Scott was an old and esteemed resident of the county, and was reputed to be wealthy. The hope of securing his money led to a scheme of murder, as boldly conceived and deliberately executed, as any furnished by the annals of crime. The escape of the girl alone prevented the full execution of the plan. It she had faller, all explanation of the mystery would have been impossible. The house and bodies of the slain would have been consumed together, and the murderer would have possessed in security the poor reward of his attocities, beyond the fear of detection.

DISAFTERS AT SEA REPORTED IN THE YEAR 1840.—
A record of disasters at sea has been kept at the office
of the American Seamen's Friend Society, during the
year past, as in former years. Such only have been
noted as have resulted in the total loss of the vessel.
The greater part of them were wrecked on the coas
of the United States, and the most of them were
American vessels. The following is the result:

Ships and barques. Sloops, Steamboats, Class unknown, Total,

Of these there were lost toward the close of the rear 1830, principally in the month of December, between this year,

1. ost in January,

20

26

May, 19
June, 9
June, 9
July, 15
August, 17
September, 14
October, 44
November, 34
December, 4
Time not ascertained, 54
By these disasters many lives were lost; 684 have been ascertained, and in regard to many others, the been ascertained, and in regard to many others, the been ascertained, and in regard to many others, the been ascertained, and in regard to many others, the been ascertained, and in regard to many others, the been ascertained, and in regard to many others, the been asserted as missing during the year, which, in all probability, went to the bottom, with all their crews. These statistics exhibit, in some faint degree, the period of the sea, and teach us, in most emphatic language, that what we do for sailors should be done quickly.

*A Colored Settlement. The New-York Sun states that there is in Mercer county, (Obio) a colory of colored persons. It was founded by a Mr. Augustus Wattles, who some five years ago made a purchase for himself and a few other colored men. His example has been so well followed that there is now taken up by the colony full 24,000 acres. They have laid out a town to be called Carthagena, which is situated at the head waters of the Beaver river, about three miles south of the grand resevoir. The general character of the colonists for honesty and industry is highly spoken of, and it is a gratifying fact, that the use of ardent apirits is strictly prohibited. A good school and a college are established; and some advance made in the cultivation of mulberry trees for the purpose of making silk. The improvements on their farms and their breeds of cattle are all of the best kind—and the neatness and regularity of the whole village excites the pleasure and admiration of travellers. A Colored Settlement. The New-York Sun states the

Mr. Batchelor, the Police Officer. We are gratified to learn that this gentleman has nearly recovered from the very severe wounds and braises he received in the vicinity of the Eutaw House, during the riot, on the night of the 2d of November last. His recovery may be deemed almost a miracle, when we take into account what he went through. Some idea of his situation may be had when we state that five ribs on the right side, and four on the left were broken; the breast very much bruised and injured; thirty-two different wounds in the head, one of which fractured the skull; the right jaw bone broken in one place; the sight of the right eye nearly dastroyed by a wound from some sharp instrument, and both ears nearly cut off. It requires a constitution of iron to stand all that, and yet we find Mr. B. in a fair way for actively engaging in his daties again. We hope and trust that the authors of his misfortunes may be made to suffer the very utmost penalty of the law, for their base and cowardly acts.—Baltimore Sun.

The Glovers, brothers, are attaching to their ne ship, the Clarion, the Transversal Propellers, which work under water. The engines will be 70 hor power, and the whole weight of the machinery winot exceed 20 tons.—N. O. Adv.

Quick Work. The National Ægis records the fact, that Mr. Billings, a blacksmith of Leicester, forged 150 horse-shoes in nine successive hours. They were made in a workman-like manner.

It is lucky for Mr. Billings that he did not flourish in times of yore. Not eyen his horse-shoes would have saved him from the penalty of witcheraft.

Result of a Challenge. John McCord has been sentenced in the Boston Municipal Court to six month hard labor in the house of correction of that city, for sending a challenge to the mate of the Caledonia to fight a duel.

A lamentable case of suicide occurred on Sunday, in a house at the upper end of St. Charles street. The individual bore the name of Benjamin Oliver. He pierced his broast with more than twenty dagger wounds, and finding themall ineffectual to take away his life, he cut his throat from ear to ear, with an old penknife. It appears that the suicide was committed from an inducement to escape the horrors of deprivation. Terrible, terrible indeed, are the flings of poverty.—N. O. Advertiser.

Sudden Death. Mr. Ichabod Condict, a highly re apectable merchant of Orange, N. J. died suddenly Newark, in an apoplectic fit. He was on his way this city, and had just entered the railroad ticket-offic whon he fell dead on the floor.

George W. Warner, a journeyman printer, of Providence, committed soicide, on Sunday last, by cuttin his throat with a razor. He was 30 years of age.

The Schoolmaster Wanted. The Richmond Whis states that the census of Virginia, judging from partia returns, will, in all likelihood show full fifty thousand white adults in that State who cannot read

Mr. Combe, the phrenologist, is preparing to publish a new work, entitled 'A phrenological visit to the United States.' It will consist of three volumes, the first of which is already printed. It will treat largely on the manners, customs, and institutions prevailing in the United States.

For sale at the Depository of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, 25 Cornhill,

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRINTS.

THERE are now so many excellent Anti-Slavery publications, that the circulating library system is probably the most effectual and least expensive mode of spreading the whole subject before the nation. The plan is simply this:—Let the friends of the cause in each school district start a subscription, raise what they can, purchase a library, appoint some one to act as librarian, and then draw out the books, read them themselves, and put them into the hands of their friends and neighbors who are not abolitionists (who will read them.) exchanging them every two weeks, until every person in the district has had an opportunity to read them. Those who help pay for the library will be entitled, not only to the use of the books for themselves, but also to circulate them among their friends. In this way, three or four abolitionists may abolitionize almost any town or village, without the aid of a single lecture. This has been done in many instances. Those who can be induced to KRAD, will most assuredly be converted, and THOROUGH, will not assuredly be converted, and THOROUGH, will not assuredly be converted, and THOROUGH, will not assured to irrelutation in your district, without delay?

Libraries will be made up varying in price from five to twenty-five dollars.

The A liberal discount will be made to societies and individuals, who purchase to sell again, or for distribution.

A complete list of all the publications sold by the BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRINTS

tribution.

A complete list of all the publications sold by th society will be given next week.

NEW BOOKS.

Liberty Bell, for 1841, North Star, Archy Moore, Despotism in America, by the Author of Archy

Despotism in America, by the Author Moore, Buxton on the Slave Trade, Peter Wheeler—Chains and Preedom, British India—or Thompson's Lectures, British India—or Thompson s.

Jay's View,
Jay on the Condition of Free Colored People,
Right and Wrong in Massachusetts,
Madden's Letter to Channing on the abuse of
Flag in the Island of Cuba,
Right and Wrong in A. S. Societies,
The Envoy,
Emancipation, by W. E. Channing.

COMFORTABLE PRESENTS.

A LL THOSE who wish to make a real comforts be present to their friends on Christmas and New-Year's days, are reminded that the largest assortment of MUFFS may be found at the 'Ladies' Fur Store,'—Prices from 50 cents to 15 dollars each. Ladies and gentlemen, please remember 173 Washington street, nearly opposite the Old South church.

W. M SHUTE, Agent.

FREE DRY GOODS.

CALICOES.

Bleached and unbleached Muslins.
do do Canton Flannel.
Apron Check, and Colored Muslins.
Printed and Plain Pongees.
Bleached, unbleached, mixed, and lead colored Knitting Cotton.
Cotton and Linen Table Diaper.

ting Cotton.

Cotton and Linen Table Diaper.

White Grass Cloth.

Wicking and Cotton Laps.

Fine Linen Thread.

Superfine Bed Ticking, 4-4 wide.

Cotton Pantaloon Stuffs.

Men's and Women's Cotton Hose.

Twilled Muslins.

Also a variety of SILK, LINEN, and WOOLLEN.

GOODS, Wholesale or Retail.

CHARLES WISE,

North West Cor. of Arch and Fifth sts.

N. B. Persons from a distance, wishing any of the salve Goods, can have them sent, by forwarding their order to the subscriber.

C. W.

their order to the subscriber. Philadelphia, 11 mo. 7, 1840.

Ladies' Fur Store.

CASHMERE Goat—Lynx—Fitch—Jennett-Squi rel, Coney and Swans-down trimmings—of a shades and qualities. Also, the same materials MUFFS of all sizes and prices. Furs manufacture or repaired, at short notice, and by the best workine You are respectfully invited to call. WM. M. SHUTE, Agent, 173 Washington-st. nearly opposite Old South Churc Boston, Nov. 6, 1840.

RICHT AND WRONG IN THE AN TI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES. Only, the nations shall be great and free!
Wonney

Wordsworth

THE Seventh Annual Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, presented Oct. 14,
1840. For sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Cornhill. Price, 12 1.2 cents single.

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

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

'The anti-slavery societies have not yet done their work. When, in the heat of political excitement, amid which the farorersof the cause, a few years hence, f will be engaged—when, in the conflict of a northern and southern party, yet to spring out of this question, compensation—partial emancipation—thread in the slave rejoice if the anti-slavery societies exist, to urge up to the rank a partially regenerated people, who, though favorers of the cause of freedom, will not deserve to be called its friends; for they will need constant and perserving rebuke, entready, warning, to prevent their making shipwreck of the cause. Not by numbers, but by laborious and energetic fidelity, will the work be wrought out. 'Not by might or by power, but by MY SPIRIT, saith the Lord of hosts!'

A. S. JORDAN,
No. 2 Milk Street—1st Store from Washington St.
EVERY VARIETY OF SHELL COMBS—HOR
COMBS—POCKET-BUOKS—FANCY GOODS
AND PERFUMERY. Combs of every pattern made to order and repaired Oct. 23

A. S. JORDAN, Sign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, two doors from Washington St., Boston.

eap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery tore.

SHELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most fashionable patterns and sizes CHELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most fashionable patterns and sizes. Horn Combs, of every variety; English Dressing Combs, Pocket Combs, Shell, Ivory, Horn, Metalic, and Wood; Fine Ivory Combs; Pancy Tortoise Shell Work; Pocket Books and Wallets, a large variety; Dressing Casse; Jewelry Boxes; Memorandum Books; Waste and Bank da; Sheep and Cal Wallets and Pocket Books; Spectacle Casses; Brushes of all kinds, Fancy Soaps for the Tollet; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Casses—Shell, Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Napkin Rings; Porse Clasps; Razors and Straps; Shaving Boxes; Hand and Glass Mirrors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Silk Parses; Games and Toys; Fancy Stationary; Perfumery of all kinds; Fine Commetics, Hair Restorative; Church's Tooth Powder; Peruvian do.

1.7 Combs and Pocket Books made to order, or repaired.

Ang. 14, 1840. Aug. 14, 1840.

MONTHLY OFFERING.

SUBSCRIBERS for this publication are coming it rapidly. Yesterday thirty were received. On man says: 'We shall obtain many more.' ng up the subject at our next monthly mee

ng.
Another correspondent writes: 'I welcomed with
hy the first number of the Monthly Offering. I think thy the first number of the Monthly Offering. I think it is just what we have needed for some time. Another:—I received the first No. of the Monthly Offering a short time since—have showed it to as many as I could, and find it meets with general approbation. We think it will do more good than the 'Cradle of Libetty,' being so cheap that every one can take it if they wish'.

Says another:—'I am much pleased with the Monthly Offering, and have procured four subscribers in as many different families, who have never taken, an anti-statery periodical. I shall make exertions to procure more.

It has been favorably noticed in several of the anti-stavery newspapers. The 'true tale,' by Mrs. Chapman, commenced in the first No. and to be completed in the second, is worth the ontire subscription price of the publication for a year.

The second No. is to be delayed a few days for subscribers to come in. 'Now's the day, and now's the hour.'

the United States.

The Governor of Virginia, in his annual message recommends the abolishment of imprisonment for debt

scripts in the United States.

The Governor of Virginia, in his annual message are address for one dollar.

J. P. B.

Boston, Aug. 19th.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS COGGSWELL, A. M., M. D.

(Homeopathetic Physician and Practical Sur-geon,)

HAVING practised his profession eight years, ha removed from Taunton to Boston, and takes house 30 Front, near Eliot street.

His Excel'cyGov. Morton, Hon. Daniel Webster, Bradford Sumner, Esq. Hon. Rufus Choate, Fredesick Smith, Esq. The Science of the Control of th Hon. Rufus Choate,

To Several letters, for general perusal, are left a
Mr. J. B. Dow's Bookstore, 362 Washington street
3 w

THOMAS JINNINGS.

THOMAS JINNINGS,
Practical Surgeon Dentist,
16 SUMMER St., (at Dr. Mann's office.)

FILLING, Setting, Extracting and Regulating
Teeth. Teeth filled with pure gold, or the other and the state of the value and the centily discovered article, thousands of Teeth can be saved, which, for the want thereof, other Dentists are compelled to extract.

Minoral Teeth inserted with pivot or on gold plats, form one to an entire set, in the most perfect and derable manner. Terms low and all operations wat, anted. Mr. J. respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine his practical specimens of plate work and mineral Teeth.

NEW WORK

NEW WORK.

A SCRIPTURE MANUAL containing four bas.
A dred and thirty-five Questions on Theological and moral subjects alphabetically arranged, designed to facilitate the finding of Proof Texts. By Charty, Samooss. Price 62 1-2 cts. single, 56 cts. by the balf dozen, and 50 cts. each by the dozen.

For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER,

47 Washington Street.

Nov. 20. 6w

New Books,

New Books,

For sale at the A. S. Office, 25 Cornhill.

REEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slavery Ilyna
Book, compiled with great care, and just from the
New-York piess. Price 37 1.2 cents.

Freedom's Gift, or Sentiments of the Free-A
collection of original pieces of poetry and prose. Published at Hartford, Ct. Price 50 cents.

Mr. May's Discourase, on the Life and character
of Charles Follen—Delivered before the Massaches
setts Anti-Slavery Society in the Marlboro' Chapel,
Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents.

If The above are all works of peculiar interest.

NEW BOOK.

NEWBOOK.

THE ENVOY from Free Hearts to the Free. Just
published by the Pawtacket Juvenile Anti-Slavery Office,
25 Cornhill. This is the Anti-Slavery Token acticed by M. W. C. in the Liberator of Sept. 18. Frie
42-cents each or \$4 per dozen. Every abolitionis
should be a purchaser.

The Asti-Slavery Depositions is supplied with
a large assortment of anti-slavery publications, whole,
sale and retail, which we are anxions to exchange for
the money. Will our friends send in their orders'
oct. 16

North End Book Store.

MOSES A DOW (of the firm of Dow & Jackson)

Moses A DOW (of the firm of Dow & Jackson)

has opened a Bookstore, No. 204 Hanovers is
where he intends to keep a general assortment of Re
ligious, School, Miscellaneous, zuvenile and Ter
Books. Also, BLANK BOOKS AND STATION.

ARY, of every description.

Any Book not on hand, by leaving orders as abore,
will be furnished at short notice, and as low as stany
other store.

other store.

CF Anti-Slavery Books, of all kinds, for sale as above.

Oct. 9.

Boarding School for Young Ladies, AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS. BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academical Year commences the second Monday day in September, and consists of four quarters of eleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of the year is five weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in teaching several years, and devote themselves to the parent education of their pupils. They have a house built expressly for the accommodation of about TWIST TUPILS, in a pleasant and healthy situation. They are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drawing, and modern languages, and by assistant teachers who reside in the family.

TERMS.

Board—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. Fer one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring, \$50.

Turron, (per quarter) English or Classical branch

Tuffiox, (per quarter) English or Classical branches, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instruments 230; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teacher Miss Young, who boards in the family,) \$5; Instrumental Music, with use of instrument 230; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teacher Miss Young, who boards in the family,) \$5; Instrumental Music, and Teacher of Italian and Frach Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Cushing, Assistat Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistant Pupil.

Cambridge, March 10, 1840. Italy.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK, either transferitly or for a considerable time, who have no partially for an atmosphere reacking with the funct of alcohol and tobacco, will find a pleasant, quict, confortable house during their stay, at the Temperace House 163 Barclay street, nor the centre of busines, and within a few minutes' walk of all the Steambest Landings. The location is one of the most desirable in the city; the house new, spacious and commodoss, and the fare, though vegetable, and prepared with strict regard to Temperance and Health, will be foota deceptable, and embracing every variety desiredly the undepraved appetite.

Boarding House for Scamen.

Boarding House for Seamen. COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME.
UNDER THE DESCRIPTION OF THE
SEAMEN'S HOME SOCIETY,

WILLIAM P. POWELL & GEORGE A. BODEL No 61 Cherry, between Rosevelt street and James Slip. Cooks, Stewards and Seamen, who come is this house, will have their choice of ships and its

HATHAWAY

UNION COOKING STOVES, &c. &c. STEPHEN BATES, Nos. 14 and 15 Dock Squa O has for sale—
Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves,
Union & Premium do do
Boyce's do do
Experiment

James' do do
Six plate Stoves,
Two Funnel Parlor, do
Fire Frames, Oven and Boiler Moulis, Ash pl
Doors, Taunton Hollow Ware Cauldrons, New York
Parlor Grattes, Cast Iron Sinks, elegant Steel Fin

Sets, &c.

Also, an assortment of Doric and Minerva Fitt
Places, improved—the best Stove for burning colis
Nov. 20.
Nov. 20.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

[SEE FIRST FAGE.]

MASSACHUSETTS.—William Loring, Sandwich;—
Freeman, Brewster;—Ezekiel Thatcher, Barnsteis
and Yarmouth;—R. P. Wolleut, Dennis;—George O.
Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andoert;—Iseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Terrend,
RHODK-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Pawtucket;—Ws.
Aplin, Providence;—George S. Gould, Warnick.
CONNECTICET.—George W. Benson, Brooklyn;—S. Cowles, Hartford;—Peter Osborn, New-Harny,
Thomas Kenney, Jr. Norwick;—John S. Hall, EdHampton.

Inomas Aenney, Jr. Norneth; —John S. Hall, Dampion.
Nxw-York.—S. W. Benedict and Thomas Yan Russalaer, New-York City; —Charles S. Morton, Albany—James C. Fuller, Skaneateles; —John H. Borker, Pari, —Thomas McClintock, Waterloo;—Charles Marrole, Hudson.

PENNYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghamy:—I.B. sashon, Pittsburg:—M. Preston, West Grote:—Is sash Fullon, Jr. Suesa;—Thomas Pent, Enterprise:—Thomas Hambleton, Russellville:—B. Kent, Andreit Bridge:—John Cox, Homerton:—Rev. C. A. Boy's Erie, Erie Co.;—James M. M'Kim, Philadelphia.
Onto.—James Boyle, Cincinnati:—Charles Olevis, Medina:—Dr. J. Harvey, Harvesylurg:—Abact G. Kirk, Barryeille:—William: Hills, Obelia:—Jaset Austin, Atmoster:—Lot Holmes, New Lieben:—Joseph A. Dugdale, Cortsville. PERSYLVANIA .- H. C. Howell, Alleghany ;- J. B.

Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may excluse money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank in etter if written by himself.'

The Agents who remit money should always designate thepersons to whom it is to be credited