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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI .--- NO. 5.

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ENGLAND.

rful Extent of the Foreign Slave Trade. a namerous and highly respectable meeting held-to namerous and highly respectable meeting held-town-hall of Reading, Nov. 7th, for the pur-of forming an auxiliary to the Society for the don of the Slave Trade and for the Civilizaof Africa, founded by Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart.

presidency of his Royal Highness Prince J. Jeremis said, that, being a stranger to the ing, it was with feelings of regret he appeared a them at so early a stage of their proceedings, at called him almost immediately to town, and refere trusted that he should be excused. In such that he should be recursed in and, as he had been for many years an abolithe the trusted he might be allowed to offer a called the should be should be stated in his book that 500,000 slaves were as stated in his book that 500,000 slaves were detacd in his book that 500,000 slaves were detacted away from the shores of Africa; year carried away from the shores of Africa; at, like other statements of that most excellent had been cavilled at, although he was conditionally and however alarming it might be to especially, who during their whole lives had struggling for the abolition of slavery, still the struggling for the struggling for the present day full half a same state even at the present day full half a struggling for the abolition of slavery, still the was that even at the present day full half a was that even at the present day full half a their country,—torn from their homes, from the was dear to them, and consigned to misery degradation, or murdered as the victims to the for lucre of Europeans. To go into details to that melancholy fact was unnecessary as redmany of those present, as Sir F. Buxton's was before them; but there were, however, mustances of recent occurrence which he would see and which strongly confirmed the assertions matances of recent occurrence which he would on, and which strongly confirmed the assertions at benevolent individual. It was a fact well tained that in one year upwards of 80 vessels ged in the slave trade had been seized and account of the service of the serv those vessels contained only 400 slaves, and y made five or six voyages every year; they ye that estimate alone have a vast mass of beings sacrificed to this inhuman traffic m, however, suppose further, which was a derate calculation, that only two out of every seeds engaged in the trade was constructed. vessels engaged in the trade were captured, bey would then, he was sure, have no hesita-a coming with Sir Fowell Buxton to the conin coming with Sir Foweii Buxton to the con-ing that not less than 500,000 slaves were every ten from Africa. There were, however, other since he had accepted his present office, he set it to be his duty to investigate the subject der to make himself thoroughly acquainted rything relating to the slave trade, and it ong since he had seen a gentleman who had returned from Cape Coast. What was the

ed with Month-d it to as al appro-than the with the E AN-S. very abo rest gold

as then'returned from Cape Coast. What was the chimony of that gentleman as to the present condision for trade in slaves? It was mentioned in Sir levell Buxton's work, that 28 slave vessels had see seen at once at one place on the coast, but that statement, like others, had been questioned. We the gentleman to whom he had alluded had slid him that he was present in the house of a slave when information was brought to him that see file weekes had been captured; and what did he meeting suppose was the remark which the Padre make? He said, "That is one more added to be meeting suppose was the remark which the Padre make? He said, "That is one more added to be meeting suppose was the remark which the Padre make? He said, "That is one more added to be meeting suppose was the remark which the Padre make? He said, "That is one more added to be meeting to the coast." The fact was a treatment of the coast. The fact was the property of the coast of the coast. The fact was the said of the slave traders. The state of the slave traders within a very short space of time been carried way from one of our own the side of the slave traders. These traders was the said the said that a private was the counteracted by a smaller activity on the side of the slave traders. These traders in their fellow-creatures had now began to employ sense in their fellow-creatures had now began to employ ment in the first should be extinguished. He might also mention, that he had y esterday seen a gentleman from Sierra Leone, who had assured him that a person, who went from that place to Liberia, had there seen three slave depots, with upwards of 300 slaves in each. He trusted, therefore, that he should not be charged with giving state intelligence to the people of Reading on this important should be adverted with the should not be charged with giving state intelligence to the people of Weating the should have the had been gazetted to the office which he had then the had yes the had been gazetted to the office which he had then the had yes to be app er, but by TS. l comfortaistmas and
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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

JANUARY 29, 1841. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

IRELAND.

From the Dublin Weekly Herald. Recognition of Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE HIBERNIAN ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE. At a meeting of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Coinnittee, held 2d December, 1840-JAMES HAUGHTON, Esq. in the chair,

James Haughton, Esq. in the chair,
It was resolved unanimously—That our Secretary be requested to convey to Lord Palmerston our
strong feelings of regret and indignation at the independence of Texas having been recognized by
the British Government, as we consider sucl a
step to be derogatory to the national honor—opposed to the principles on which Great Britain has
acted in aboishing slavery in the West Indies—
calculated to rivet the fetters of personal bondage
on a large portion of the human race—and certain
to retard to a serious extent the progress of human
freedom, by acknowledging a rebel people who
have made the perpetuation of slavery a part of their
Constitution.

JAMES HAUGHTON, Chairman.

LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON.

LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Dublin, 17th of 12th mo. (December,) 1840.

It has devolved on me, as Secretary of the Hiberian Anti-Slavery Society, to forward to Lord Palmerston the accompanying resolution, and to endeavour to convey to him the strong feeling of regret and humiliation which, as subjects of Great Britain, the Committee of that Society feel at the acknowledgement of Texas by the British Government.

The Texans have been noted mainly for their rebellion against the parent State—for their many crimes previous to their being incorporated as a nation—for their noted attachment to slavery—and from their having established, instead of the free institutions of Mexico, which included Texas, a Constitution of which the permanence of slavery is a contituent part.

Constitution of which the permanence of slavery is a continuent part.

It is not necessary perhaps for me to go at much length into the reasons which cause so deep a feeling in the minds of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Committee; they appear too obvious-to need much explanation—but the Committee, ask of what avail is it to have sacrificed twenty millions of the national treasure to release one part of the human family from bondage, if the right hand of fellowship is given to men who have declared that they will uphold the foul system to their latest breath—who have as a nation, passed laws so deeply disgraceful and a-trocious as the following: nation, passed laws so deeply disgraceful and a recious as the following:— [Here the laws of Texas are quoted, which it

necessary for us to publish.]

[Here the laws of Texas are quoted, which it is unnecessary for us to publish.]

Surely the above laws are alike disgraceful to those by whom they were framed, and injurious to the victims of them, the Africans, and Indians, the latter the rightful possessors of the soil.

Texas is situated in such a position too, that by taking the superabundant slave population of the American slave States, she is certain greatly to retard the progress of freedom in those States.

We believe that had Britain firmly upheld her moral station obtained by the abolition of slavery in her West India colonies, and by her strenuous exertions to abolish the slave trade, she would have had no small influence in inducing Texas to modify her Constitution; she would at least have preserved an important moral position and her own honor, which was undoubtedly pledged to the overthrow of slavery throughout the world.

I am, respectfully, &c..

RICHARD ALLEN.

RICHARD ALLEN.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Recognition of Texas by the British Government. Press of matter has prevented us from earlier alluding to this subject, but we should deem our selves recreant to the cause of liberty if we did not, however late, enter our solemn protest against this measure, which not only compromises the character of Beitain, but aims a deadly stab at the cause of universal freedom. We protest against the policy of the Cabinet, in reference to Texas, because it degrades us in the eyes of other nations, by making the British people appear as giving the right hand of fellowship to pirates and men-stealers. Let it never be forgotten that Texas is the very nurse of slavery — that at the present, too, she is exterminating the aborigines of the country which she falsely calls hers by the blood-hound, the rifle and every other demoniac means she can devise. The name of

bis wish to bear hard on other men, but the secret of the momentary decay in the produce of Jamsics was stated on good authority to have arisen, not from the present waters, but that which preceded it. Jamsics affered some years after conscription to the present waters, but that which preceded it. Jamsics affered some years after conscription to the present water, but that which preceded it. Jamsics affered some years after conscription to the planters of that colony, recommending them to free their slaves. It was written in a friendly spirit, and had been forceably received, and the plante is darked and the planter is a darked to the planters of the dorted the adverse which had tade, the planters had adorted the adverse which had been given them, and the result had been the planters had adorted the adverse which had been given them, and the result had been the planters had adorted the adverse which had been given them, and the result had been the planters had adorted the adverse which had been given them, and the result had been the planters had adorted the adverse which had been given them, and the result had been the planters had adorted the adverse which had been given them, and the result had been the planters had adorted the adverse had been given them, and the result had been the planters had adorted the adverse were entirely designed to be the planters of the planters had adorted the adverse were entirely designed to be the planters of the planters had adorted the adverse were entirely designed to be the planters had adorted the adverse were entirely designed to the planters of the planters had adorted the adverse were entirely designed to the planters of the planters had adorted the adverse had been probable to everyte the planters of shind is that in which abundance of land, as in Texas, a gives to every man, with moderate labor, all that is requisite to support life.

And this is applied to a land where slavery reigns triumphant—where it is bound up in its very Constitution irrevocably!—where the lock, the manacle, it he chain—where every instrument of torture is in common use to drive the poor negro to—'moderate labor,' is it?—no; to unmitigated, unceasing toil, to wasting of—life through over-working, fearful to contemplate! And then, the Moraning Chromide tells us that 'the Texans are of the same Saxon race with ourselves!' And so were Burke and Hure! and a thousand other monsters, with whom we are as ready to claim kindred as with the Texans. Talk of the advantages of commercial treaties with such a nation! It is a very libel on the word. Truly does the Moraning Chromide say, after enumerating sundry matters—'This is not all.' Nor has he told all. Shame, we again repeat, that in a journal professing liberal principles, a ration like Texas should be held up to admiration without saying one word of its harboring within it a curse as deadly as that in Pandora's box, containing, as it is said to do, every evil under Heaven, and that in abundance; and then to talk of our outwitting the United States by this treaty! Why, we tell Lord Palmerston that the whole matter is a plot between the slave owners of the southern States and the Texians; that the grand object of it is to perpetuate slavery, by affording an outlet for the superabundant slave population of the slave-breeding districts, and that Britain will find herself degraded, dishonored, and worsted in the result.

We would strongly recommend our contemporary to purify his views a little by reading Mr. O'Connell's definition of Texas, at the late Anti-Slavery Convention, and elsewhere, or, still more lately, to read Mr. John O'Connell's remarks at the Exchange on Monday last, in which he styles this act of the British Government, if true, 'a gross crime,' and in which he will not only fi

he disgrace it will be to Britain if the recognition

is sanctioned.
But do any of our readers think that we are plac-ing the broad stamp of infamy too broadly on Tex-as? If so, read her own law! Here it is:—

[This atrocious law, making slavery perpetual in Texas, we have repeatedly printed in the Liberator,

atrocious compound of moral turpitude and cruelty than is here evinced. We trust this subject will be largely entered into at the Royal Exchange Anti-Slavery meeting this evening, and that the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society will tell Lord Palmerston, in plain terms, what they think of his conduct.

SELECTIONS.

From the Colored American. Trinidad -- Return of Rev. Mr. Hunt, &c.

Trinidad--Return of Rev. Mr. Hunt, &c.

It has been some time since we furnished our readers with any thing upon this subject, the bitter fruits of which are so abundant, and which ought long since to have settled the question as bad, and only bad—have broken up all operations, especially with colored men, to promote it, and would, had not their selfishness been equal, and in harmony with the selfishness of the planter who originated the system, absolutely for their own interest, having no regard to the interest of the emigrant, and to gratify their disappointed slaveholding spirit.

The Rev. Mr. Hunt, who departed hence in February last, in company with more than a hundred other emigrants, and who spent about nine months in Trinidad, returned last week, in company with a number of other emigrants, leaving behind him an affectionate wife, who departed this life some time since.

fectionate wife, who departed this life some time since.

Mr. Hunt addressed a crowded meeting of citizens on Tuesday evening last, in the Rev. Theodore S. Wright's Church, for more than an hour, developing facts, and making statements in relation to the system, and the condition of our people there, which his our eyes had seen, his oven heart had felt, and his ourn eyes had seen, his oven heart had felt, and his ourn eyes had seen, his oven heart had felt, and his ourn hands had handled, the effect of which upon the listening audience was conclusive. All the statements were confirmed by two other persons present, having been in the same condition in Trinidad. Brother Hunt confirmed all the statements heretofore published in this paper, as brought by Mr. Walker and others, and gave a history of the meeting in Trinidad, of which he was chairman, and the proceedings of which, were also spread before the public through the columns of this paper. He informed the meeting that it was with difficulty they could obtain a place to hold the meeting in, the planters hearing that it was their intention to protest against the system, and forewarn the people here not to emigrate. But having engaged one place, they were deprived of it by the influence of the planters, and were finally forced to hold their meeting in a small house which he occupied.

He informed us, that of the two cargoes (if we

may use the expression,) of emigrants from this city, invariance of thirty had died, some learning behind without are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not possibly they are going to get along, he could not go the get along the get

cated by a comparison of the returns of the whole ness and rottenness of the scheme.

Bro. Hunt says, that the difference between the two classes there is as great as here, though, perpagn, not founded on color, but on condition; the poor being nothing thought of, and all laborers being stigmatized as negroes, and the colored people being the poor, and the laborers, fall into that condition; and that the equality which has been blazoned forth; and masufactured for this market, exists only in the law, and with those able to support an aristocracy. He informed us that the prospect for moral improvement was dismal indeed, the morals of the people being invariably bad—that marriages seldom occurred among them—that their social condition was bad, the children, up to twelve years of tage, going naked, and that the children of emigrants, and all, were inclined to imitate their example, and thus degenerating, instead of improving. We were informed, too, of an important fact, vizithat the laxy among those who go, neither die not unfrequently consigns them to the grave, or who, finding they cannot stand it, endeavor to ghor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were rich, he would rather be in this country—if he were rich, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be in this country—if he were poor, he would rather be included to the poor that the poor to the system, and so offended at the truth; or are the agents and the poor the

Brother Hunt proposes soon to pay a visit to Phildelphia, to lay before our good people of that city, a similar statement. We know he will there find hobbe souls who will render him every assistance, noble souls who will render him every assistance, and aid him towards making up the necessary sum, to defray his expenses in returning. The meeting, before concluding, passed the following resolution, and would, but for the lateness of the hour, have prepared and passed others disapproving of the system. However, it is quite dead, and will hardly need further condemnation.

Resolved, That we welcome our brother Hunt from his sufferings and afflictions in Trinidad, once more, to the bosom of his friends, and most heartily tender to him our thanks for the statement of facts made to us this evening.

Art. 2. It is hereby declared to be the duty of every abolitionist who possesses the right of suffrage, to vote for every officer elected, from President of the United States to path-master of a road district, unless prevented by the providence of God. And further: that we will vote for abolitionists, and for them only, to fill said offices.

These brethren have a perfect right, I conceive, to introduce such a resolution into their Constitution, and obtain as many persons as they can to put on the political yoke. And this movement is what I have anticipated. And since the deed is done, and is now before the world, I feel more than half

and is now before the world, I feel more than half inclined to pen a few reflections.

1st. If it is the religious duty of every one who possesses the right of suffrage to act through the ballot box, then I cannot perceive but the person who, from conscientious scruples, reglects to use that right, sins against God.

2d. According to the above resolution, the ballotbox is constituted a fundamental test of personal godliness. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' 'He that breaketh one of the least of these my commandments and teacheth men so to do, shall be least in the kingdom of heaven.'

mandments and teacheth men so to do, shall be least in the kingdom of heaven."

3d. On receiving persons into church fellowship, it will be necessary to obtain ample satisfaction that he is a thorough-going politician; for 'it is a religious duty for every one who possesses the right of suffrage to vote."

4th. If third party abolitionists should succeed in getting the ballot-box under their control, how far should we be from having the church governed by the political arm?

he political arm?

5th. Could any person, in that case, he recognized as a Christian unless he voted for the 'powers that

as a Christian unless he voted for the 'powers that
6th. If Jesus Christ should again appear on earth,
'though his kingdom is not of this world,' would he
not be considered, according to the doctrine of the
above resolution, either as ignorant of his duty, or an
enemy of God? He must not only vote for President, but for every officer down to path-master.
7th. I cannot divest myself of the belief that the
above inculcated duty is a gross encroachment upon
think they are doing God-service.
8th. We are fallen upon singular times. 'Casar'
is not content with the things that belong to him,
but lays his claims to those things which should be
rendered to 'God,' and some of the people love to
have it so.

have it so.

9th. The struggle appears to be, at the present, between God's kingdom and the kingdoms of this world, which shall have the supremacy. And should

The public will recollect the difficulty which occurred, two or three years since, between our Minister at London, Andrew Stevenson, and Daniel O'Connell, in consequence of a statement by the latter, in a public speech, that the people of Virginia made a business of breeding negroes for the slave market, and that Stovenson himself was a slave-breeder. The charge at the time caused great indignation in a portion of the public press of the Northern, as well as the Southern States; and it was confidently affirmed, that there was no ground for the accusation. The recent census of Virginia, however, tells a different story, and certainly seems to confirm the general charge of O'Connell to its full extent.

The slave population of Virginia, in 1830, was 469,724. The natural increase of these, as indicated by a comparison of the returns of the whole slave population of the country in 1820 and 1830, would be about 117,500, or 25 per cent. The whole number now in the State, however, as appears by the census of 1840, is but 447,207, showing a diminution, since 1830, of 22,517. Therefore, the whole increase of the ten years, with this diminution in the original number, making, in the aggregate, 140,000, must have been exported from the State, and sold in the slaves which have been introduced into the State from Delaware, Maryland, and other sources. The exaring of slaves for the market, then, is a portion of the business of the State, and no unimportant one

New-York and Virginia.

Accompanying the Message of Governor Seward, as published by order of the Législature, is the correspondence growing out of the demand of the Executive of Virginia upon the Executive of New York, for the surrender of three colored men, viz: Peter Johnson, Edmund Smith and Isaac Gansey, Peter Johnson, Edmund Smith and Isaac Gansoy, as fugitives from justice; they having been charged by John G. Colley, of Norfolk, Va., 'with feloniously stealing and taking from him a certain negro slave named Isaac, the property of the said Colley.' The law violated, was passed by Virginia before the revolution.

In the month of July 1839, these men were arrested upon a warrant of a Police Justice of this city, charging them with being 'fugitives from justice,' and held in prison, awaiting the action of the Governor.

From the Cazenovia Herald.

New Organization.

I learn from the Friend of Man that the third party abolitionists of Oncida county met, recently, at Rome, and organized themselves into a 'Moral and Political Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, The following, which is the 2d article in their Constitution, shows the true basis of their organization:

Art. 2 It is based of the Cazenovia Herald.

Governor.

In this state of the case, the requisition made by the Governor Seward, on the 30th of July, on the eve of his departure for Auburn. The papers being in the view of Gov. Seward defective and unsatisfactory, he informed the agent who served the requisition, that the defects might be supplied, and directed the Sherift of New-York, who held the men in custody, to notify the prisoners of the charge.

so as to give them an 'opportunity or being heard, before deciding upon the requisition.'

Gov. Seward then proceeded to Auburn, and arrived there after fifteen days. In the meantime, recorder Morris had the men brought before him upon habeas corpus, and ordered them to be discharged from custody, on the ground that 'according to the testimony' before him, neither of the prisoners. the testimony before him, neither of the prisoners had committed an offerice even against the law of Virginia, and that the testimony was not such as to authorise the detention of the prisoners. The case, it may be remembered, caused much excitement at the time.

it may be remembered, caused much excitement at the time.

It was proved before the recorder, that the slave was 'a ship carpenter, and had been engaged at Norfolk in repairing the schooner on board of which the three prisoners were hands; that after the schooner sailed, the slave was not to be found; that they (the owners) by express, reached the harbor of New York before the schooner arrived; that they went on board the schooner and made known to the captain (a white man) their suspicions that the slave was concealed on board. Search was accordingly made, (the captain aiding in it,) and the slave was found concealed among the live oak timber. The prisoners were the only colored men on board, and it was proved by the confession of the slave, that one of them told the slave he was foolish to remain in Virginia, as he could get good wages North, and that this suggestion induced him to run away and secrete himself on board the vessel.

The slave was carried back to Virginia by his master. On the 30th of August following, the Governor of Virginia called the attention of Gov. Seward to the requisition, and desired him to dispose of it without delay. In his letter he states,—

'As the demand was founded upon the accusation of the states of the captain the grant of the states of the states

'As the demand was founded upon the accusation of an offence peculiarly and deeply affecting the general interest of the good people of this Commonwealth —recognized as felony and severely punished by our laws—and as, if longer delay is permitted, the offenders may escape altogether, I trust you will excuse my anxiety for calling your attention to the subject, and saking that you-will dispose of it with all convenient promptitude after the receipt of this letter, and apprise me of the result.

prise me of the result.'

Gov. Seward, on the 16th of September, replies, as the reason for delay, that after his arrival at Albany, he learned from the public papers that the prisoners had been discharged by the recorder, on the ground, as he supposed, that the requisition and affidavit were deemed insufficient, and that he inferred from the silence of the agent who served the requisition, that the application had been abandoned or the decision of the recorder acquiesced in.

A G E N T S.

MAIRE —Jas. Clarke, Wayne; — Edward Southwick Augusta; —A. Soule, Bath.

Raw Harsening. — Davis Smith, Plymouth; — N. P. Rogers, Cancord; — William Wilbur, Dover.

Vernoux; —John Bement, Woodstock; —Rowland T. Robinson, North Perrisburg;

Massachuserrs. —Wh. E. Kimball, Topafeld; —
Massachuserrs. —Wh. E. Kimball, Topafeld; —
Mosse Emery, West Neteburg; —C. Whipple, Acerbaryport; —Issac Stearns, Massfeld; — Luther Boutell, Groton; —B. F. Nowhall, Sargus; W. S. Wilder, Fitching; —J. T. Everett, Princeton; —J. Church, Springfeld; — W. & S. B. Ives, Salem; —Henry Hammond, Dudley; —Damiel G. Holmes, Lovell; —Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity; —Richard C. French, Fall River; —Wm. Henderson, Henorer; —Wm. Carruthers, Amesburg Mille; —Isaac Austin, Nantucket; —
Elias Richards, Mymouth; —Edward Earle, Worester; —Wm. C. Stone, Watertoren; —A. Bearse, Centreville; —Israel Perkins, Lynn; —Elijab Bird, Tauslon; —N. A. Borden, New Bedford; —Alvan Ward, Ash burnham; —Sami, I. Rice, Northborough — [L.] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 516.

He then proceeds to examine the supposed defects in the affidavit and requisition, and declines to deliver the supposed fugitives to be carried to Virginia for trial, on the ground that 'the offence charged is not a felony within the meaning of the Constitution.

Gov. Seward, in defence of this ground states, that

Gov. Seward, in defence of this ground states, that

'Admitting the affidavit to be aufficient in form and substance to charge the defendants with the crime of stealing a negro slave from his master in Virginia, as defined by the laws of that State, yet in my opinion the offence is not within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. The words employed in the Constitution, 'treason, felony or other crime,' are indeed very comprehensive. It has long been conceded that citizens of the State upon which the requisition is made, are liable to be surrendered as well as citizens of the State making the demand; and it is further regarded as settled that the discretion of the executive in making the demand is unlimited, while the executive upon whom it is made, has no legal right to refuse compliance if the offence charged is an act of 'tyckson, felony or other crime,' within the meaning of the Constitution. Can any State at its pleasure declare an act to be treason, felony or crime, and thus bring it within the constitutional provision? I confess that such does not seem to me to be the proper construction of the Constitutional After due consideration, I am of opinion that the provision applies only to those acts, which, if committed within the jurisdiction of the State in which the person accused is found, would be treasonable, felonious or criminal, by the laws of that State.

I do not question the constitutional right of a State to make such a penal code as it shall deem necessary or expedient, nor do I claim that citizens of an other State shall be exempted from arrest, trial and punishment in the State adopting such code, however indifferent its enactments may be from those existing in their own State. The true question is, whether the State of which theyare citizens is under a constitutional obligation to surrender its citizens to be carried to the offended State and there tried for offences unknown to the laws of their own State. The tirue question is whether the State of which theyare citizens is und

cas unknown to the law of their own State. I believe the right to demand and the reciprocal obligation to surrender fugitives from justice between sovereign and independent nations, as defined by the law of nations, include only those cases in which the acts constituting the offence charged, are recognised as crimes by the universal law of all civilized countries. I think it is also well understood that the object of the constitutional provision in question was to recognise and establish this principle in the mutual relations of the States, as independent, equal and sovereign communities. As they could form no treaties between themselves, it was necessarily engrathed in the Constitution. I cannot doubt that this construction is just. Civil liberty would be very imperfectly secured in any country whose government was bound to surrender its citizens to be tried and condemned in a foreign jurisdiction for acts not prohibited by its own laws. The principle, if adopted, would virtually extend the legislation of a State beyond its own territory and over the citizens of another State, and acts which the policy and habits of one State may lead its legislature to punish as felony must be considered of that heinous character in another State for certain purposes, while for all other purposes they would be regarded as violations of moral law. In some of the States of the Union, adultery is made a felony; in another, the being a father of an illegitimate child is made a crime; and in another, marriage without license or other formalities is penal. To admit the principle that violations of these and similar laws, which are in their character menunicipal regulations adapted to the policy of a particular community, are 'felonies' and 'crimes' within the meaning of the Constitution, would involve the most serious consequences by imposing obligations which it would be impossible to execute. It is evident there must be some limit to the description of 'crimes' meant by the Constitution; and that which I have applied in this inst

The executive of Virginia, under date of October 4, 1830, acknowledges the receipt of this answer from Gov. Seward, and after recapitulating the substance of it, proceeds as follows:

from Gov. Seward, and after recapitulating the substance of it, proceeds as follows:

Now, sir, these doctrines are so completely at war with what I understand to be the law of nations governing the intercourse, the rights and obligations of separate and foreign countries, and by consequence, yet more inconsistent with the friendly and federal relations of these States, as prescribed by a Constitution of government fully considered and freely adopted by each in its sovereign capacity, that I cannot agree by remaining silent to be considered as acquiescing for a moment in their correctness. According to the laws of nature and of nations, every independent community of people has an undoubted right to form for itself a civil society—to construct its own form of government—to devise and enact its own system of laws—to conduct its internal or municipal regulations in such manner as may best conduct to its own happiness and prosperity—and to establish by troaty or otherwise all such political relations and commercial arrangements with other countries, as may not be in conflict with the universal principles of justice, and the rights of other nations. It thus becomes a free, independent and soverign State, and assumes its proper etation among the great family of nations. Neither the government nor the citizens of any other country can rightfully interfere with its municipal regulations in any way. "It is an evident consequence of the liberty and independence of nations, (says Vattel,) that all have a right to be governed as they think proper, and that no State has the smallest right to interfere in the government of another. Of all the rights that can belong to a nation, sovereignty is doubtless the most precious, and that which other nations ought the most scrupulously to respect, if they would not do her an injury? The citizens of no other country are in any wise bound to put foot upon her soil;

preme authority to their offences.

According to Vettel, page 162: 'If the offended State has in her power the individual who has done the injury, she may, without soruple, bring him to justice and punish him. If he has escaped and refurned to his own country, she ought to apply to his sovereign to have justice done in the case. And since the latter ought not to suffer his subjects to molest the subjects of other States, or to do them on injury, much less to give open audacious offence to foreign povers, he ought to compet the transgressor to make reparation for the damages or injury, if possible, or to inflict on him an exemplary punishment; or finally, according to the nature and circumstances of the case, to deliver him up to the offended State, to be there trought to justice.'

according to the nature and circumstances of the case, to deliver him up to the offended State, to be there brought to justice.'

In strict accordance with these views, are those expressed by a very able and distinguished citizen of your State, James Kent, in the first volume of his commentaries, page 30. 'It has sometimes been made a question how far one government was bound by the law of nations, and independent of treaty, to surrender, upon demand, fugitives from justice, who having committed crimes in one country, flee to another for shelter. It is declared by the public jurists, that every State is bound to deny an asylum to criminals; and upon application and due examination of the case, to surrender the fugitive to the foreign State where the crime was committed. The language of the authorities is clear and explicit, and, the law and usage of nations rest on the plainest principles of justice. It is the duty of the government to surrender up fugitives upon demand, after the civil imagistrate shall have ascertained the existence of reasonable grounds for the charge, and sufficient to put the accused upon his trial. Thus, then, it is seen, even in reference to nations not bound by treaty or confederated by compact, that the usage of surrendering fugitives from justice is observed and cherished in the most liberal spirit. But the principle is greatly enlarged in its application to those countries situated near each other, and whose citizens are engaged in constant negotiations of frequent intercourse the one with the other. In such cases the duty of each sovereign to restrain his subjects from interfering with those of the other, becomes indispensably necessary to secure the blessings of peace, and to avoid the evils of a constant state of war. Hence Vattel, page 183, observes, "The matter is carried still further in States that are more closely connected by friendship and good neighborhood. Even in cases of ordinary transgressions, which are only subjects of civil prosecution, either with a view to the rec cither with a view to the recovery of damages, or the infliction of a slight civil punishment, the subjects of two neighboring States are reciprocally obliged to ap ear before the magistrate of the place where they ar ecused of having failed in their duty.

In the 4th article and 2d section of the federal Constitution is found the following clause: 'A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.' As early as 1793, the Congress of the United States passed as act providing for the full and complete execution of this provision of the general government, by prescribing the form in which the demand should be made, and requiring the surrender accordingly. (See laws of the United States, by Story, vol. 1, page 281.) Thus the framers of our federal constitution intended not only to secure to 'the citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States,' but to preserve unimpaired the happy and harmonious relations of all the States by requiring the prompt surrender of every person who shall commit a criminal offence in one State and flee to another for protection, to be removed for trial and punishment 'to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.' But according to your Excellency's construction of this clause, the terms 'treason, felony, or other crime,' although comprehensive enough to embrace all criminal offences and to reach all fugitives from justice, must be so restricted and interpreted as to include only such offences as 'are recognized as crimes by the unit comprehensive enough to embrace all criminal offences and to reach all fugitives from justice, must
be so restricted and interpreted as to include only
such offences as 'we recognized as crimes by the universal laws of all civilized countries.' Thus the citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio may enter the territory of New-York and commit a thousand offences
made criminal by your laws, to the great annoyance
and injury of your people, but if they happen to be
crimes peculiarly affecting the inhabitants of NewYork, or of a grade or character each not 'recognized as crimes by the universal laws of all civilized
countries,' you may in vain demand their surrender.
You may punish your own citizens for committing
similar offences, but those of other States who entered your territory for the predetermined purpose
of violating your laws, injuring the rights, and disturbing the repose of your peaceful and unoffending
countrymen, may flee from your State, exulting in
their crimes, and it is neither your right to demand,
nor the duty of their Governor to surrender them
for trial and annual functioned. nor the duty of their Governor to surrender them for trial and punishment. Such a construction of nor the duty of their Governor-to surrender them for trial and punishment. Such a construction of the clause in question would utterly defeat the object of those wise and sagacious statesmen who framed the federal compact; and instead of promoting peace between the States, would, in my humble judgment, cherish a constant state of excitement and collision between them. But, sir, is it true that the offence committed by Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey, is not recognized as criminal by 'the universal lares of all civilized countries?' They are charged with feloniously stealing from John G. Colley, a citizen of this State, properly which could not have been worth less than some six, or seven hundred dollars. And I understand stealing to be recognized as crime by all laws, human and divine. But you escape this conclusion by informing me (the property stolen being a negro slave) 'that there is no law of this State which recognizes slavery; no statute which admits that one man can be the property of another, or that one man can be stolen from no statute which admits that one man can be stolen from ty of another, or that one man can be stolen from another.' Now, sir, need I tell you it was not for an another.' Now, sir, need I kell you it was not for an another.' offence against the laws of New-York, but those of Virginia, that the demand was made? and because the injury inflicted upon a citizen of Virginia happens not to be recognized as criminal by the laws of New-York, although expressly made felony by the laws of this State, you refuse to surrender the offender, and, by consequence, to decline all agency in redrussing the grievance complained of. I do not mean to be drawn into a discussion of the abstract right of slavery, or to urge any arguments against the right or propriety of any nation or people to interfere with our domestic institutions. That, I assure you, sir, with all possible deference, is not with the people of Virginia a debateable question. Upon that subject I need only add, Virginia knows her rights and will all times maintain them.

It is the essence of sound construction that the obligations of the Constitution should be made to apply uniformly and equally to all the States and their citizens respectively—and yet because the stealing of a slave is made felony in Maryland and not in New-York, two citizens of these States may confederate and come into Virginia and steal a slave, and flee to their respective State for refuge; and upon a demand from the Governor of this State for the surrender of each, the Constitution, according to your view, requires the Governor of Maryland to surrender the offending citizen of that State, but does not require you to surrender the offending citizen of the offending citizen.

It is the essence of sound construction that the

but if they choose of their own free will to do so, they become at once entitled to the protection, and subject to the penalties of her laws; and during their sojourn are in duty bound to deport themselves as good and orderly members of the society to which they have thus temporarily attached themselves. Should they choose to pursue a different course, between, by shjuring the clizens, destroying or purioning their property, and violating the laws, they then forfeit their right of protection, and subject themselves to the punishment affixed by the supreme authority to their offences.

According to Vattel, many 1921-115 the offences.

Governor Seward, under date of Oct. 24, 1839, replies to his letter at considerable length, and denies what he states to be the position of the Executive of Virginia, viz: 'That it is the duty of the State upon which a requisition is made, to deliver up its citizens when charged with any crime, without reference to the nature of the offence;' and in regard to the quotation from Chancellor's opinion on the subject, a part only of which had been given by the Executive of Virginia. He says:—

The Chancellor continues the discussion by saying: 'The only difficulty in the absence of positive agreement consists in drawing the line between the classes of offences to which the usage of nations does, and to which it does not apply, inasmuch as it is understood in practice to apply only to crimes of great atrocity or deeply affecting the public safety.' In accordance with Chancellor Kent's exposition are the views presented by other writers of great anthority. Grottins admits that for some agea past, the right of demanding fugitive delinquents has not been insisted on in most parts of Europe, except in crimes against the State or those of a vory heinous nature. As for lesser faults, they are connived at on both sides unless it is otherwise agreed on by some particular treaty. You will permit me here to say with all respect, that it is the 'usage of nations' as it is 'understood in practice' that we are seeking to ascertain, and that the difficulty in the present case is the very difficulty mentioned by Chancellor Kent. The question under consideration, stated in the language of Chancellor Kent.

The quisition is a crime of 'great atrocity or deeply affecting the public safety.' I must respectfully insist that I cannot as a magistrate and in a case involving the public safety.' I must respectfully insist that I cannot as a magistrate and in a case involving the public safety.' I must respectfully insist that I cannot as a magistrate and in a case involving the public safety.' I must respectfully in the present case is the

power, I have looked in vain for any rule more safe, more liberal, or less calculated to give just offence than that insisted upon in my former letter, to wit, to confine the application of the Constitutional provision to those offences which are forbidden by the laws of this State; and when the principles of these laws conflict with those of the laws of other States, to refer the question to the test of the laws of all other civilized countries.

The next letter from the Governor of Virginia, un-

redress which Virginia may be forced to adopt.
Resolved, That the Governor of Virginia be requested to forward copies of these proceedings to the Executive of each State of this Union, with the request ecutive of each State of this Union, with the reques that they be laid before their respective Legislatures

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 19, 1841. In the House of Representatives, Jan. 19, 1841.

he Special Committee, to whom were referred the petition of Wm. F. Channing, and forty-two others, of Boston, and many other petitions of the same character, praying for the repeal of so much of the fifth section of the seventy-fifth chapter, and the first section of the seventy-sixth chapter, of the Rovised Statutes, as concerns especially the internarriage of persons differing in complexion, or belonging to different races, have discharged their duty, and submit the following REPORT.

The law, which the petitioners ask to have re-pealed, is as follows:

'No white person shall intermarry with a Negro Indian, or Mulatto.' Revised Statutes, ch. 75, sect

'No white person shall intermarry with a Negro, Indian, or Mulatto.' Revised Statutes, ch. 75, sect. 5.

'And all marriages between a white person, and a Negro, Indian, or Mulatto, shall, if solemized within this State, be absolutely null and void, without any decree of divorce, or other legal process.' Revised Statutes, ch. 76, sect. 1.

An old province law of 1705, declares: 'None of her Majesty's English or Scottish subjects, nor of any other Christian nation, shall contract matrimony with any Negro or Mulatto.' Some suppose this to have constituted the basis of the law of 1786, or which the law of the Revised Statutes is a re-affirmation. In the prohibition of the old law, Indians were not included. Whether the law of 1786, or the present law, merely extended the application, without altering the principle, of the provincial law, it is perhaps not worth the while to inquire.

Your committee are of opinion, that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. They, therefore, unanimously recommend the passage of the accompanying bill. They see many reasons for the repeal of the law, but none at all for its continuance. A statement of a few only of those reasons, they cannot but hope, will make it obvious to the Legislature, that the law ought to be repealed.

The law is uscless. In a community supporting the atrocious system of domestic slavery, which presumes persons who have not white skins to be slaves, and compels the child to follow the consistion of its mother, such a law might perhaps be of use; is since some, who would not be prevented, by any abhorrence of analgamation, from forming such alliances as the law interdicts, might still be so prevented by the double fear of incurring an odious penalty, and thrusting their own offsping into a state of interminable bondage. But here in Massachusetts, where the concurry of transferming human beings into brutes, was abolished by the adoption of our glorious Constitution, no such utility can be pleaded in its behalf. Whatever evils may be alleged to result volving the liberty of citizons of this State, admit that act to be a crime of this character, which the laws of this State do not pronounce to be even a crime.

Let us now inquire what would be the consequence of your position. By the laws of this State the following offences are declared to be misdemeanors, that is, crimes of a grade lower than felony. They are not crimes of 'great atrocity or deeply affecting the public safety,' nor are they crimes 'prinshable with death or imprisonment in the State prison',' so that they would not be subjects of demand under the usages of nations, as expounded by Chancellor Kent, or as recognized by the laws of this State. Petit larcenys, exterting by threatening letters; making conveyances to defraud creditors; concealment of property by insolvent debtors; buying land; in suit; buying a pretended title; transacting business in the name of a party not interested; wantonly opening a lock on a canal; town clerks neglecting to return names of constables; any violation of health laws; entering the quarantine ground without authority; keepers of boarding sodeses neglecting to return names of constables; any violation of health laws; entering the quarantine ground without authority; keepers of boarding sodeses neglecting to report foreigners arriving by sea; ferrying without license; selling goods by auction in violation of auction law; auctionners selling goods exity of the laws constitution of auction law; auctionners selling goods on a constables; any violation of auction law; auctionners selling groads exity of the constitution of auction law; auctionners selling groads exity of the constitution of auction law; auctionners selling groads exity of the constitution of auction law; auctionners selling groads exity of the laws of the selling or boyling more than twenty-four hones; driver of a carriage running his horses; negligently silfering fire to run beyond one's own land; setting up or drawing running his horses; in egligently silfering fire to run beyond one's own land; set of coloring, which, in certain cases, determine the competency of persons for entering into the matri-monial relation.

competency of persons for entering into the matrimonial relation.

The law encourages vicious connexions between
the races. It encourages licentiousness. It does
this by releasing the parties from the civil obligations of marriago. A man marries. Children are
the result of the marriage. He becomes weary of
the connexion, which was perhaps formed merely
for the temporary gratification of his animal feelings. He abandons both his wife and his children.
The latter, whom the former was bound, by every
principle of justice and benevolence, to protect, to
labor for, and, if need were, to die for, are exposed
by his abandonment of them to all the evils of want,
and, it may be, of starvation. And having thus seduced and ruined one woman, and begotten and
beggared a family of children, the miscreant may
repeat his atrocities, till the number of his victims
shall have equalled that of the inmates of a Turkish,
seraglio. And all this he may do, under the present law, with entire impunity. It is one of the effects of the law. And the case just supposed is not
suppositious merely. It is, essentially, but an example of real cases known to have occurred; some
of which, perhaps, would have been introduced into
this report, had the committee been empowered to
f send for persons and papers. There are, within the
city of Boston alone, a number of instances of such
suffering, and of wrong, growing out of this legalized prostitution of the makinge coverant, as, if The next letter from the Governor of Virginia, under date of April 6, 1840, communicates the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, to whom the subject had been referred, and presents various additional arguments to show that the Governor of New-York is in error in the grounds he had taken. The following are the resolutions:

*Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the Governor of New-York for his refusal to surrender Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Issac Gansey, as fugitives from justice, upon the demand of the Executive of this State, are wholly unsatisfactory; and that that refusal is a palpable and dangerous violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

*Resolved, That the course pursued by the Executive of New-York cannot be acquiseed in; and if sanctioned by that State and persisted in, it will become the solemn duty of Virginia to adopt the most decisive and efficient measures for the protection of the property of her citizens, and the maintenance of rights, which she cannot, and will not, under any circumstances, surrender or abandon.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be authorized and requested to renow his currespondence with the Executive of New-York, requesting that that functionary will review the grounds taken by him, and that he will urge the consideration of the subject upon the Legislature of his State.

Resolved, That the Governor of Virginia be requested to renow his currespondence with the Executive of orach of the slaveholding States, requesting their cooperation in any necessary and proper measure of redress which Virginia may be forced to adopt.

Resolved, That the Governor of Virginia be requested to renow the correspondence with the Executive of each of the slaveholding States, requesting their cooperation in any necessary and proper measure of redress which Virginia may be forced to adopt.

Resolved, That the Governor of Virginia be requested to recover the same of the same of the same of the state of the same o a difference of color or of race be suffered to exempt a particular class of married persons from
those civil obligations which are imposed in ordinary cases of marriage? Slaveholding States themselves, by a sort of idiosyncracy of legislation, have,
in this particular, manifested more reverence of the
institution of matrimony than is done by Massachusetts; for they have been content with causing the
legal penalty of the intermarriage of a white and a
colored person to fall on the clergyman solemnizing
the union, without pronouncing, as our law pronounces, the contract itself to 'be absolutely null
and void,' and thus releasing the parties from all its
civil responsibilities.

control to forward copies of these proceedings to the Executive of each State of this Union, with the request
that they be laid before their respective Legislatures

Governor Seward, in compliance with the request
in these resolutions, taid the subject before the Legislature in April last, upon which, however, in the
Senate, no action was had; but in Assemply, a committee reported, in substance, that the positions taken by the Governor of the State were sound and judictions. He, at the same time, informed the Governor of Virginia, that some delay would necessarity eissue, in consequence of this reference to the
Legislature, before he could return an asswerDuring the past summer, several-short letters pased between the two Governors, the burden of which,
or the part of the Governor of Virginia was, to remind Gov. Seward of his promise to give the subject
due consideration and a final answer, very soon,
At length, on the 9th of November, 1840, Gov. Seward for warded his answer, in which he reviews the
whole ground of the matter at issue commission in the
horizon and denies the applicability to such a case
as this, of the existing inter-national or inter-State
laws, respecting 'fugitives from' justice,
On the receipt of this answer, the Governor of
Virginia offered a reward for the apprehension of
the three individuals before named, and opened a
correspondence with the Executive of each of the
slaveholding States, as directed by the 4th resolution above quoted. On the 2d of December, he sent
a special message on the subject, to the Legislature
of Over grina, then in session, in which he informs
them of the result of the correspondence, and presents anew to their consideration the whole subject,
with his reasons, at great leugth, in opposition to
the views of Gov. Seward.

He recommends in this Message, the appointment
of one or more special emmissioners on the part of
one or more special emmissioners on the part of
one or more special emmissioners on the part
of one or more special commis

leaving a family, his wile and children may set inherit his estate. By a robbery authorized by this
law, it is wrested from them and given to another,
it may be to a merciless enemy, indeed it must be
to both a merciless and a mercenary enemy, for no
other, would consent to receive the fruits of such
high-handed spoliation, even though sanctioned by
a legislative mactment of the old free and democratic Commonwealth of Massachusetta. Let it not
be said, that the haw, in this respect, is inoperative;
that none are to be found so base as to take advanvage of irs provisions for the purpose of plundering
the innocent and the helpless. It is sufficient, that
the law authorizes the perpetration of robbery; that
it offers a premium on plunder. Besides, it were
not true to say, that the law is inoperative. The
spoliation it sanctions and rewards, miscreants have
been found to commit, and have committed, in the
face of day, and in defiance of the moral sense of
the community, through the instrumentality of our
courts of justice, so called. It would signify little,
to say that the father may always seene to his wife
and children his property, by making a will. Many
a parent does not think of making a will. And we
all know, that a man may come in possession of
property suddenly, as he may also die suddenly;
that, by some of the odd chances of life, property
which he knows not of may descend to him, and
through him, were there no law to prevent, to his
children. And then, by what principle of justice or
of republicanism, is a burden imposed on one citzen, which is not laid upon another? Why should
this man, any more than that, be compelled to make
a will, as the only condition of saving his family
from being plundered by your human impersonations of the hyena? But the flagrant injustice of
this law does not end in mere pecuniary spoliation,
in reducing widows and orphans to be gegary or starvation. It strikes a heavier blow at its victims.
For what is property, what is life, even, in comparison of a good name? may have married in the fear of God, and in obedi-ence to the promptings of the purest affections with which the Creator has endowed humanity, it stig-matizes as living in a state of concubinage, and brands their innocent offspring with the odium of illégitimacy. If this be not adding slander to rob-bery, and by authority of the Commonwealth, it were difficult to see what would constitute such a combi-nation of wrong.

nation of wrong.

The law is unequal.—It denies to a certain class of citizens what is permitted to others. That it treats Negroes, Indians and Mulattoes, otherwise than it does white persons, this is not meant to be affirmed. Its inequality consists in denying to one portion of citizens the right, which is accorded to others, of choosing whom they will marry, and in founding that denial on mere diversities of complexion, or of race, when neither justice nor the Constitution of either the State or the nation recognizes any distinction between citizens on account of those diversities. And before the Constitution of Massachusetts, as before the higher constitution of Christianity, the races are equal; equal, that is to say, in respect of rights. Then why should an odious inequality, founded on a distinction of races, be created or perpetuated by Statute? What would be said of a law prohibiting the internarriage of Jews and Christians, of Catholies and Protestants, or of infidels and the rejectors of Divine Revelation? Why, every person, with an American heart in his bosom, would denounce it as an atrocious violation of all those principles of equality which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. Yet who does not see, that so wide a difference in opinion in respect of religion is a matter of incomparably greater moment, and calculated to affect in an incomparably greater degree, the character and condition of persons, and their mutual fitness or unfitness for each other's society, than any mere differences of color?

The law is of doubtful constitutionality. Among the 'certain natural, essential, and inalienable nation of wrong.

The law is unequal. It denies to a certain class

sons, and their mutual fitness or unfitness for each other's society, than any mere differences of color?

The law is of doubtful constitutionality. Among the 'certain ratural, essential, and inalienable rights,' which the Constitution of this Commonwealth enumerates as belonging to all men, it reckons 'the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property,' and 'that of seeking and obtaining their salety and happiness.' The ciffzen's exercise of these rights is to be limited only by morality, and a just regard to the rights of others. He may acquire, possess, and protect property, seek and obtain his happiness, as His Excellency's Inaugural Address most truly declares, 'in such manner as he pleases, if it be not criminal.' But this law contravenes these excellent provisions of the Constitution. In the most arbitrary manner possible, it graduates human rights, regulates the protection of property, and the citizen's pursuit of happiness, by the texture of his hair and the color of his epidermis. It says to one citizen, You shall not seek and obtain your happiness, unless you can do so otherwise than by marimarrying the person who has won your affections, if that person's complexion be different from yours. To another, it says, You, have married an Ethiopian, after the example of Moses, or an Indian, in imitation of the husband of Pocahontas, or a Mulatto, in accordance with a precedent furnished by some other distinguished personage; you, having done this, shall not have your property protected; your wife and children shall be robbed of it; and you and yours shall be stigmatised as fornicators and bastards. A law which does this, must it not be of even more than doubtful constitutionality? Your Committee, however, do not mean to question 'the power of the Legislature,' under the Constitution, the committee, however, do not mean to question 'the power of the Legislature,' under the Constitution,' to regulate marriages,' a power, which, they are aware, 'has been held unquestioned through more than half a century, and has been confirmed by a long series of judicial decisions.' Fully admitting the power, they would insist only, that it should not be so exercised, as to violate the great principles of equality, of natural right, of the law of God; all of which, in their judgment, are violated by the Statute under consideration. To emforce the provisions of the Levitical law, in relation to marriage; to prohibit idiots and madment from marrying; this were no violation either of those principles or of our Constitution. These restrictions, which have no reference to shades of coloring, are sanctioned by the authority of reason and the paramount authority of God's word. But neither Negroes, Indians and Mulattoes, nor those of the fairer Caucasian race, who might choose to intermarry with them, are necessarily idiotic, or insane; nor do them, are necessarily idiotic, or insane; nor them, are necessarily iduote, or insane; nor do either come necessarily within the degrees of consanguinity designated by the law of Moses, as a condition of prolibiting persons from interquarrying. Let, then, the law of reason and the law of Moses be enforced. Let them, if necessary, be enforced by more stringent penalties, but penalties accordant with the equitable spirit of the Constitution, which knows no distinction of races.

with the equitable spirit of the Constitution, which knows no distinction of races.

The law has excited a strong feeling of opposition, which increases with the increase of light on the subject. Though the Committee do not deem this a conclusive reason for the repeal of the law, yet they cannot but think it entitled to some weight, especially when considered in connexion with the other reasons for its repeal which have been enumerated, and in reference also to the fact, that the agitation of the subject, both in and out of the Legislature—an agitation which is attended with an expense, to say nothing of its other accompaniments, certainly worth the consideration of those who are laboring so zealously to retrench the expenditures of the government—is not likely to cease but with the repeal of the obnoxions Statute, or with the destruction of the faith of the petitioners in 'the principles of Christianity and Republicanism,' the contrariety of the law to those principles constituting the especial ground on which they ask its abrogation. Eminent jurists, divines, philosophers, and politicans, whose names do not appear on the petitions referred to your committee, are known to have given the sanction of their authority to the opinion of the memorialists.

The law cannot be retained without a violation.

the sanction of their authority to the opinion of the memorialists.

The law cannot be retained without a violation of consistency on the part of the State. The last Legislature passed resolves by votes almost unanimous in both branches, reprobating 'the continued toleration' of slavery at the seat of the national government as 'a manifest violation by this nation of the first principles of justice,' and requesting the Scaators and Representatives of this State in Congress, 'to use their utmost efforts' to effect its 'immediate suppression.' This law is but a relic of slavery, and proof enough has been given, that it inflicts upon our citizens some of the worst evils of that abominable system. So long as it is permitted to occupy a place in our Statute Book, so long will slaveholders point to it, as alaveholders have pointed to it, as furnishing triumphant proof that the resolutions referred to were intended, as some bave pronounced certain doctrines of the American Declaration to have been, as only so many 'hetorical flourishes.' And eridently enough, there is no way of escaping this charge of inconsistency or of hypocrisy

the charge is founded.

Your committee have thus stated some of the reasons which have led them to the conclusion, that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. It were easy to multiply reasons in favor of that conclusion; but they deem it unnecessary to do so. They know of but one objection, which has not been cirtually anticipated and answered to the granting of that prayer. The objection is, that, were the Legislature to repeal the law, many would infer from the act, that that body had sauctioned, had pronounced to be fitting, perhaps honorable, such intermarriages ature to repeal the law, many would infer from the act, that that body had sanctioned, had pronounced to be fitting, perhans honorable, such intermarriages as the statute was designed to prohibit. Your committee can see no validity in such an objection, admitting it to be true. They believe it is enough, that the Legislature state sufficient reasons for its acts, even though some might fail of comprehending those reasons. But they also believe this objection to be ill-founded. They have too much confidence in the intelligence of the people, to admit for a moment that such an inference would be drawn from the premises, at least by any considerable portion of them. Whoever thought of inferring, from that amendment of our Constitution which released citizens from all compulsory support of the clergy, that the Legislature had sanctioned the notion, perhaps too prevalent, that the clergy ought not to be supported? And whoever inferred from the fact, that the old law, regulating affairs of courtship, and forbiidding 'young men to draw away the affections of young maidens, before their parents had given way and allowance in that respect, was not allowed a place in our Revised Statutes, that 'the wisdom of the Commonwealth' meant to sanction any of those wayward modes of courting which our early fathers deemed it wise to interdict by statute? Were the prayer of the petitioners granted, doubtless this only would be inferred, that the Legislature considered it quite safe to leave the matter of marriages between persons of different races, as its predecessors had done the matters of supporting ministers, and managing love affairs between 'young men' and 'young maidens' of the same race, to be regulated by the good sense of the people themselves. Or, if aught more than this were inferred, it obviously should be, that the Legislature had come to the conclusion, that this 'last relic of the old slave code of Massachusetts,' which perpetuated distinctions among citizens never contemplated by the Constitution, which slandered tinctions among citizens never contemplated Constitution, which slandered the innocent, Constitution, which standered the innocent, which robbed widows and orphans, which trampled on the divine institution of marriage, which granted entire immunity to the most beastly licentiousness, ought to be obliterated from the Statute Book of this Commonwealth, 'as contrary to the principles of Christianity and Republicanism.'

For the Committee,

GEORGE RP ADDITINA Chairman

GEORGE BRADBURN, Chairman

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the year one thousand eight hundred and forty on AN ACT

Relating to Marriages between Individuals of certai races. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre

se it conscrete by the Sanate and roluse of representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

So much of the fifth section of the seventy-fifth chapter, and of the first section of the seventy-sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes, as relates to marriages between white persons and negroes, Indians, and mulattoes, is hereby repealed.

Letter from J. C. Jackson.

Letter from J. C. Jackson.

Farmington, January 11th, 1841.

My Dear Brother:—The Le Roy Convention has closed, and once more has Western New-York spoken decisively and powerfully against a 'third party,' for the overthrow of slavery. The Convention was very numerous, more so than any that I have ever attended: and the discussions were long, full, and free. Men came up there as to the first popular Convention held in Western New-York, for the last year, in which a fair and ample discussion should be held upon those points, to introduce which, our third party brethren have for the last year so assidnously labored. You will see by the proceedings, that in no Couvention was there ever manifested more of interest than in this. The morning of the 6th was a pleasant one, and bade fair to furnish fine sleighing for the friends of the perishing to ride to the Convention. But our hopes were blasted, for at 10 o'clock, A. M. it commenced thawing, and at the opening of the evening session, the snow had disappeared almost entirely. It continued to thaw during the night, and on the morning of the 7th, probably two hundred persons left for their homes; but a host still remained. The Convention was held in the Presbyterian church of which the Rev. Mr. Mede is pastor. It is a splendid house, and will scat 1200 persons; being 70 by 40, with galleries on three sides. The delegates and spectators, except upon the last session, filled the body, of the house full, and in the evening, body, galleries, aisles, and all were filled. The people of Le Roy have set an example to all their abolition and anti-slavery friends throughout the State, in the matter of hospitality. I do not think in the ten years history of this enterprise, they can be equalled by any city, villiage, or town, in the United States. Look at it, and decide for yourself. During the three days' session of so large a Convention, not a single individual went unprovided with a good comfortable place. No going to the tavera, after having been provided for by a circular ha

theirs.
There are numerous circumstances attending the There are numerous circumstances attending the Convention that require little notice. There are others which, though small in themselves, yet are worthy of note. The main discussion arose upon the striking out of an 'address,' so much of it as related to the history of the 'third party,' which I had reported as chairman of a committee appointed by the Convention for that purpose. C. O. Shepard moved to strike out, on the ground that such an address was not among the legitimate objects of the Convention, it having been told them that the Convention was to pursue such a course as all could moved to strike out, on the ground that such an addrass was not among the legitimate objects of the Convention, it having been told them that the Convention was to pursue such a course as all could agree upon. To this it was answered that the call limited the Convention to no such course—it expressly stated that the abolitionists were-called together to 'devise means and measures' to carry forward the cause. Well, after discussing the limitations of the call awhile, the vote was taken by rising, when not being satisfied, the 'third party called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that they lost it by a vote of fire. This was a close vote—numbers of our friends voting with them on the ground that it was unfair to pass the address, which was equivalent to a censure, without having the merits of 'third party philosophy' fairly discussed, in the first place. We laid the address upon the table, and the third party resolution was discussed until ten o'clock at night, thus spending ten hours discussion upon that point, and voting them down by two to one. It was amusing to see the shifts to which the third party men resorted. They dragged in the charge against us, that we were women's rights men, when the vote proves that they had as many female votes as we.—And more than that, suspecting that they would bring that charge against us as a last resort, we carried with us the Constitution of the Western Society, of which most of the 'third party' men are members, and by it and its records we proved that they were pledged to that view, and that W. I. Chaplin travelled eight months as general agent and corresponding secretary of that Society, by the vote of a committee, six of whom were men, and three women.—This put the woman question to sleep. The next tack they took, was to complain that they were taken by surprise, that they had no champions there. We cited them to C. O. Shepard and Elon Galusha, and proved from the lips of two men that they did expect the discussion, and they must attend without fail. This put them

The influence of this Convention will tell power-fully.—It was not of an exclusive character. They shared equally in all the committees, we take them all together, and in the officers of the Convention. Yet they lost, by a vote of two-thirds of the Convention. You will see that the Convention have appointed a 'Board of Managers'. It is a strong one, made up of men of influence, and devotedly attached to the cause and by virtue of the authority

vested in J. C. Hathaway, as chairman of the back a call has been issued for a Convention at Paof all those who wish to make the political vient to the moral bearings of this enterprise vient to be dy would give under such constances.—But the prospect looks flattering. It abolitionists will lay aside 'all minor things, allow no apple of discord to be thrown among to set them a wild-goose chasing, and make issue as it ought to be, our ranks can be consoled, and present a front that will be impregnant to, and present a front that will be impregnant to, and present a front that will be impregnant to, and present a front that will be impregnant to, and present a front that will be impregnant to, and present a front that will be impregnant to, and present a front that will be impregnant to, and present a front that will be impregnant to, and present a front that will be impregnant to, and any is chairman, will form that nucleus; such a bave mistaken the character of the people, st add not come bravely up and sustain that command the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard'. They will be men as and the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard'. They will be men as well as a catching it. They will be men as the rights of the weak and defenceless. There is seninary, (and, by the way, I wish I had time to a little about this school, for it is one of the best the whole country, and deserves patronage, if such a first the whole country, and deserves patronage, if such a first the whole country, and deserves patronage, if such a first the whole country, and deserves patronage, if such a first the whole country, and deserves patronage, if such a first the whole country, and deserves patronage, if such a first the whole country, and deserves patronage, if such a first the whole country, and deserves patronage,

The Executive Committee of the American ti-Slavery Society, to their Constituen

ti-Slavery Society, to their Constituent.

Dear Friends—Since our appointment in klast, we have labored assidously in the dischalast, we have labored assidously in the dischalast, we have labored assidously in the dischalast, we have labored assidously in the dischalast and the solematistic constituence of the weighty and solematistic association and the solematistic and the solematistic association and the consequent solematistic and the solematistic association and the consequent sus, of its subscription list, we there succeeded as
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additions to the number, will soon cease to be assibly felt. It remains with you, however, to asfirm this desirable issue.

We lay before you, a statement of the rece-

We lay before you, a statement of the recent and expenditures of the Society, since the last a

There has been received, from all sources, intended and sales, subscriptions to the Standard and sales, sources, in the nations, subscriptions to the Standard and sales, sources, in the nations, subscriptions to the Standard and sales, sources, in the nations, subscriptions to the Standard and sales, sources, in the nations, subscriptions to the Standard and sales, subscriptions.

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Paid salaries and travenue penses, Paid office expenses, including postage, furniture, stove, fix-tures, mailing of papers, &c. 215 14 231 50 200 Rent, Books and publications,

On account of the low price at which the Standar has been offered for the first year, and the expess of agencies and travelling to procure subscripts, we have derived but little income from it. Collectus for subsequent years, will not be subject to the sus drawback. The operations of the committee larescessarily been limited—the support of the pure forming their chief object. It is almost superducted add, that even in this contracted sphere, is have been subject to continual embarrassment is vote of the annual meeting, by which they'scruppointed, declared that ten thousand dollars would necessary to meet the extigencies of the committe for the year. Two-thirds of the time has share elapsed, and they have received much less thankf that sum. They have been painfully seash of the embarrassment that has prevailed among the constituents in all parts of the country, and of the extremity to which the anti-slavery press has been reduced—that right hand of freedom, which shoil never languish, for which there should ever the voluntary and ample provision. To say that it has been sustained through labor and sacrifice, exionly as the most ardent love of freedom can large, is to sum up too briefly, the history of toils, with have seldom been surpassed, and which we beiss are yet to be blessed, through Providence, by its dant returns.

The general expenditures of the committed his

dant returns.

The general expenditures of the committeelus been regulated by a prudential economy, as most evident to every mind, from an examination of account just stated. The annual cost of the Essential Control of th account just stated. The annual cost of the Esscipator above all its receipts, while it was the Society's organ, was three thousand dollars, an amout that will not greatly be exceeded in providing in the Standard, through the first year of its existent. The whole amount of salaries paid to our Scretiries, and publishing agont, is less than our-fourthes all years? The following preamble and resolution has just been passed by the Executive Committee:

just been passed by the Executive Committee:

'Whereas, the financial concerns of the committee are not, at present, in a condition to support the Standard, and at the same time to continue the shries that have hitherto been paid; and whereas, in support of the organization of the shring that have hitherto been paid; and whereas, in support of the organization of the there are shring a support of the organization of the organization of the organization for their services, if required to do so, by the exigences of the committee—
Therefore Resolved, That these salaries ceas, this date.'

Extracted from the Minute.

Such is our present condition. We ask your regard, and weigh it. There needs no impassion language to convince you of the necessity the prompts us to call for aid. You will be satisfawith this plain statement of facts. We have faborne, to the present time, a general appeal to liberality of those, who have proved themselves competent to surmount more imposing difficults because, sensible of the wide-spread embarrassurf of the anti-slavery treasury, we have desired to be fer to the latest hour, an extraordinary applicable us, if we be not promptly relieved? Shall the official organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society fail to proceed in the first of the first of

Your response, brethren, will find us ready persevere with courage and cheerfulness, in its service of our common humanity.

Signed, by order of the Executive Committee,
J. S. GIBBONS, Charmans. THOMAS VAN RENSSELAER, Sec. pro ten-

National Anti-Slavery Convention

To the Executive Committee of the America and such State, and local Anti-Slavery Societies and such friends of the slave, as deem the formation of the 'Third Party' unwise, and the philosoft thereof not calculated to carry forward the anti-discovery.

Brethren and Friends-The Western New-Yor Brethen and Friends—The Western New Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Le Roy, in Gense See County, on the 6th, 7th and 8th instant, passed a resolution, instructing me as Chairman div Western New York Anti-Slavery Board, to correpond with you relative to the propriety of holding pond with you relative to the propriety of holding early in the coming Spring, a National Convention of such abolitionist as are not in favor of the 'Tarity' organization.

To do this expeditiously, and efficiently, I have taken the liberty of addressing you this Circular, and would respectfully urge upon you an immediate consideration of the subject, and corresponding action. old perhaps be as well to communicate the

results of your deliberations to James S. Glibbes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 143 Nassau-street, New York, who might be authorized to fix the time as place of holding such Convention, after being that made acquainted with your views and wishes.

The necessity of such a meeting must be appared to all who do not wish to see the most subling reform which has visited this earth to bless and clarity

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shich have clevated the cause of freedom in our hand, to its present position. To do this, we need to take counsel together, and strengthen each other's hands.

Some of our brethren look upon a political party some as the great means to carry forward the organization as the great means to carry forward the power in such an organization, and are unable to see slavery tremble under the influence of abolition of the mideral need to not forth renewed and see slavery tremble under the influence of abolition 'pdf, masters,' need to put forth renewed energy to carry forward the enterprise in its original and Catholic spirit, unencumbered and untranuncled. To you, it need not be said, that our certainty of the master spirit, unencumbered and untranuncled, the spirit spi very renorms, and the missilves to every man's

science.

(Up, then, in Freedom's manly part,
From Frey beard eld, to fiery youth;
And on the nation's naked heart,
Scatter the living coals of Truth.

There should be a full and free consultation rela-tive to the fine and place of holding such Conven-tion, and the results communicated to

tion, and the results communicated to
J. S. GIBBONS, Chairman
of the Executive Committee of the Am. A. S. Soc.
J. C. HATHAWAY, Chairman
of the Western N. Y. Anti-Slavery Board.
Farmington, 1 mo. 11, 1841.

To the Anti-Slavery Members of Pro-Slavery Churches.

BRETHEEN AND SISTERS-Berners And We publish the following letter as in substance what we think the imperious duty of you all towards the religious bodies you stand connected with—to-wards the miscrable slave, and towards his and your wards the miscrable slave, and towards his and your

wards the miscrable slave, and towards his and your common Father in heaven.

We never can abolish slavery while we sustain a church and religious profession that uphold it. And while we sustain these pillars of slavery, we are answerable to God for our brother's enslavement.

. CONCORD, Jan. 6, 1840.

To the Congregational Church in Plymouth : . To the Congregations. Can be a superior to the great readiness in professing Christians to institute church proceedings against each other for non-observance of regulations and outward forms—there appears a corresponding rejuctance and unfaithfulness to discipline or reprove for real violations of the process of the pro nest o discipline or reprove for fear violations of Christian principle, (where it is not disreputable in the eres of the world,) or offences against God. In this latter particular I feel myself to have been de-inquent towards you, and with the acknowledement I will endeavor to profiler also 'fruits meet for re-I have long felt it my duty to address you solemn

pentance.

Thave long felt it my duty to address you solemnly and publicly on your position in regard to the terhile abomination of American slavery, but have delayed heretofore fully to carry it into execution.
Are you not, my brehtren, as a body, in open and
avowed fellowship with that unutterable abomination? And is it not, in a people professing Christianity, the most atrocious abomination our fallen
world has ever witnessed? Surely it is—and while
the church continues its guilty attitude of communjos with it, all its Christian professions are utterly
discredited, and itself wholly disabled from doing
any thing to advance the kingdom of the Redeemer,
Is not the slave master as readily as any other Is not the slave master as readily as any other man welcome to your pulpit as the minister of Christ, man section to your pinjth as the immisser of contraand to your full communion and fellowship as His
beloved disciple? He is—and you stand in this connection with his iniquity not merely by your silence
and neglect to renounce it openly and positively,
like may other of our church organizations, but
you have actually assumed it. You have deliberately reted that you would not renounce that connection, or abandon that position, but would maintain it, and abide in it. You rejected a resolution introduced by myself and my anti-slavery brethren, and
urged on your adoption, which declared that such
admission to the pulpit, and such fellowship and
communion were not at this age of light and knowledge, consistent with our christian profession. You
rejected the resolution, and thus virtually declared
that have neer consistent.

And you maintain this position after having solmunion and fellowship as Hi

that they were consistent.

And you maintain this position after having solemniy declared that you ought as a body to do all in your power, without delay, with prayer and fasting, for the overthrow of the enormity you are thus fellowshipping. This you declared more than three rs ago—and have you ever taken a single step in ordance with that declaration? On the contra-, have you not, (among other things,) during all is time, sustained as your minister, and part of the time on a renewed contract, a man known to you all as an enemy to the anti-slavery cause—an open discounterancer of the abolitionists and of their high asconnenneero: the aboutonists and or their mig-and holy movement—the only movement made, o hat can be made, for the overthrow of this atrocious slave system! Verily, brethren, you have.

As a member of your body, and to some exten

As a memoer of your body, and to some exten-seponsible, as such, for the guilt of your position and influence, I can no longer regard it in silence have heretofore solemnly warned you of it, private-y, in your assemblies—I now call on you publicly before the world, at once to abandon it. I call on you as a professedly christian body, to renounce fethwith, humbly and penitentially, all fellowship with slaveholding churches, ministers and professes, and with all such as continue to fellowship them as christian. I call on you no longer to sustain in your pulpit a minister who not only refuses to 'open his mouth' there for the sufficiency and the dumb'. there ' for the suffering and the dum' but who is the known discountenancer of the anti-slavery enterprise, an enterprise which, for the time present and for this land, God has made the commanding movement for the advancement of his king-dom on the earth; and until you shall have so done, in good faith and carnest, I feel myself bound to withdraw, and hereby do withdraw and withhold fom you, as a body, (excepting, of course, my anti-slavery brethren and sisters,) all christian commun-ion and fellowship; and I call here solemnly on my-said brethren and sisters, if they would clear their skirts of the slave's blood, to do likewise without any delay. anding movement for the advancen

Urging you to speedy if pentance and reformation in this behalf, as well as in regard to your connection with the bloody and unchristian military system, I subscribe myself your sincere and, affectionate brother, NATHANIEL P. ROGERS.

Foreixn Intelligence.

Poreixn Intelligence.

Arrival of the Columbia—Ten days later from England.

The new Steam ship Columbia, Captain Judkins, sailed from Liverpool at ten o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday 5th inst. and had a very rough passage, having encountered a continued succession of gales, head winds and rough weather until she arrived at this pot. She arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, the 19th, at 6 clock, A. M., and sailed for Boston the same day at 6, P. M. She took a pilot at about half-past three o'clock, retrady morning, and lay to until daylight, when she got under way, and arrived at the wharf at half-past eight, A. M.

The Columbia brought 85 passengers from Liverpool for Halifax and Bedow.

The Columbia brought 85 passengers from Liver-l for Halifax and Boston, and took on board 14 at

An apprentice boy, named Hannegan, aged 15 ars, was lost overboard while coming up our harbor d was drawned

ad was drowned.

The Columbia has proved herself an excellent sea-adi, and all her passengers bespeak great praise for tr, in gallantly riding through the gales she has en-subject, analize the passenger in filteen and a half ays from Liverpool to Boston.

ays from Literpool to Boston.

So frequent have accidents become on English Railways, that Mr. Brunel, the Engineer of the Great Western, which extends, or rather will when finished, from London to Bristol, has invented a code of signals, by which instant communication can be made from one end of the Railway to the other, and any bestruction of course be ascertained in season to prevent danger from collision.

The Oreat Western Railway is now open to a distance of eighty miles from London, to a place called Wooten Bassett.

on eight miles from London, to a place called on Bassett, on Bassett, on Edward miline River, as it is called, at least twenty thou-persons were assembled on the 17th to witness trobations of the skaters. The game hookey-and foot-ball, having gathered a large pumber on e, at one spot, it broke and twelve persons were seed, but ultrally all recovered save one, a 4 years of age. In the Regent's Park three and skaters were on the ice at one time, wood of Postel, four leagues from Brussels, can totally destroyed by fire. The column of stended more than three leagues in length, and to a height of fifty feet.

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c commercial city of Leghorn is in the most commercial city of Leghorn is in the most econy condition, owing to the failure of several leaguest house

THE LIBERATOR

PRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1841.

'Rev. Nathaniel Colver.' *Rev. Nathaniel Colver.

The following extracts of letters from this individual to certain influential abelitionists in London, have been communicated to me in a letter from a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends in Englishment and the letter from the second to the s land, received by the Columbia.

"Bosros, Nov. 30, 1840.
Garrison has just headed an infidel Concention, gathered from different States, to call in question the validity of the Sabbath, the church and the ministry. It was quite a gathering, and I went in, with two or three other ministers, and discussed it with them for three days.

*Bosros, Dec. 1, 1840.

Wm. L. Garrison's influence is on the wane. He so identifies himself with every infidel functicized which floats, as to have lost his hold on the good. He has recently headed a Convention to inveigh against the Sabbath, the church and the ministry. It was affecting (2) to see what a company he had identified himself with—the wildest of the no-marriage Perfectionists, (1:) Transcendentalists, and Cape Cod—all in harmonious effort against the Bible as our standard of faith, and especially in denouncing the ministry, &c. I think the mut-slavery cause will ultimately shake itself from that which has been a source of great trouble.

trouble.

J. A Collins has, a few weeks since, left for England under suscious circumstances (1!)—What are J. A Collins has, a lew weeks since, left for Eng-land, under sissuicious circumstances (!!)—What are his objects, we know not; but we fear to practize some imposition upon British sympathy for our cause. I hope you will beware of him—HE IS NOT ENTITLED TO YOUR CONTIDENCE. Friends here feel deeply on the subject. Will you, if possible, ascortain what are his objects, and give us early notice?

malignant and wicked than this attack, made (as it has been) assassin-like in the dark, though providentially brought to the light. Atrocious as it is, it does not excite any special surprise in my breast; for my acquaintance with the author, for the last two or three ers, has fully satisfied me that he is a wolf in sheep's clothing—a bitter enemy of holiness—a practical un-believer in the gospel—a stranger to the spirit of Christ-and unworthy of confidence or respect. This opinion he knows I have long entertained of him as a man, and as a professed teacher of religion; for, having frequently brought him to the test of eternal truth and clearly perceived the temper of his mind, I have felt it my duty to tell him, frankly and faithfully, what is my estimate of his character. My fidelity to him has greatly enraged him; and as there is no malignity like that of a corrupt priest when he finds that sk of profession fails to conceal his moral deformity, it is perfectly natural that he should endeavor to revenge himself as opportunity may offer. My friends in England may rest assured that this pretended zeal in England may rest assured that this pretended zeal

Taylor,—as all know who were present at the meet of NATHANIEL COLVER for the justitutions of religion,
and this slanderous assault upon my religious views,
Colver insisted upon the duty of an entire consecraproceed from personal animosity toward myself; nor would they be led astray by any false statements he might be disposed to make, if they knew him as well as he is known at home by those who are able to discriminate between the form of godliness and the power of it. How many more of such letters he may have written to England, I am yet ignorant. I know that his personal ill-will never slumbers, and that, in his and as 'fanatical' as were Robert Barklay and George private intercourse with individuals, especially with females, (for whom he entertains the most profound contempt as equal beings, especially on the anti-slavery platform,) he is constantly making his assaults, in various forms, upon my christian character. These things I mention, not because they give me any uneasiness, but to disclose to my transatlantic friends the animus which actuates him in writing as he has done respecting the late Sabbath Convention, and my con-nection with it.

Such is the pressure of my engagements the present week, that I can make only a very few hasty com-ments upon the extracts quoted above; but, before I do so, I must appeal to the good sense and christian magnanimity of English abolitionists, in relation to this insidious attack. Suppose the representations contained in Mr. Colver's letters were all true, (and they are all fulse,) am I, is any man, to be arraigned as a heretic before an anti-slavery tribunal? If I am a faithful, uncompromising abolitionist, what more does it concern abolitionists, either on this or on the other side of the Atlantic, to know? Is it any things better than impertinence for any of them to meddle com with my religious or political opinions? In what part of the anti-slavery bond is it stipulated, that there must be a uniformity of faith among abolitionists, not only on the subject of emancipation, but also in rela-Is it not the strength and glory of the anti-slavery enterprise, that it appeals so directly to all the sympabreast, and enforces its claims so strongly above all sectarian, party and geographical their distinctive peculiarities Turk, Protestant and Catholic, Mahometan and Pagan, Whig and Tory, Chartist and Radical, may all their zeal and devotion to the outraged cause of bleedwhat must be the humanity, the religion, the heart of that man, who would drive them as under by appeals Bible!! olitionist, Ishmael like, to raise his hand against his Now, the fact is, I did not even allude to the ministry brother? Can be be actuated by a sincere desire to -for that question was not under consideration as glorify God, and to have peace and good will abound I was extremely desirous that the speakers should keep among men? No. Can he be a disinterested, true-hearted abolitionist? No. Does the slave-specula-dumb dog ministry that were reproved by those w tor or tyrant-master desire any thing so much as the spoke on the subject-und this Mr. Colver knows! annihilation of the anti-slavery organizations, as such?

No. come within the 'appropriate sphere' of their approval or condemnation. Whoever will undertake to proval or condemnation. Whoever will undertake to show that I am not an abolitionist, will speak to a point that is pertinent, and not travel out of the re-

Now, what was the design of NATHANIEL COLVER. in writing his defamatory letters to England? Was it to preserve the anti-slavery bond of unity in the spirit of peace, or to dash it in pieces with the hammer of priestly malice and sectarian hate? To whom were they addressed? One of them, (if I am not misinformed,) was sent to a member of the London Anti-Slavery Committee-perhaps both-but this is not material. They were written to leading, influential abolitionists. For what purpose? Obviously undeniably, expressly to ruin my character among the abolitionists of England, and to blast what little rep utation I may have won among them for my te years' unwearied labors to break the yokes and fetters of my enslaved countrymen! These stabs, moreover -let it not be forgotten, -were intended to be given in the dark; but the hand that was raised to give has been providentially discovered, and he to whom that hand belongs now stands forth to the public gaze with the brand of moral turpitude imprinted upon his

If the anti-slavery brethren to whom NATHANIET Conven sent his letters should happen to see this re ply, I appeal to them, by every candid and christian consideration, to say, whether they ought not to spurn this attempt to destroy the usef ulness of a fellow-laborer in the anti-slavery field. It gives me no mor tification or uneasiness to hear that, in consequence the innumerable slanders that have been busily circu-

land-any further than that I lament that good and excellent men should be so easily imposed upon, to the injury of that cause which is so dear to our hearts in common. Advantage is taken of their remetesitu ation, as well as of their pious sensibilities, to excit their abhorrence of scatiments which they do not un derstand, because they have not been fairly presente to them, and of principles which lie at the foundation

of the glorious gospel of the blessed God.

I now turn to the extracts. And, 1st. Garrison has just headed an infidel con

Every word, every syllable in this sentence is un true. No such convention has been hold. I am as strongly opposed to 'infidelity,' (as that term is commonly understood,) as I am to priesteraft and slavery My religious sentiments, (excepting as they relate to certain outward forms and observances, and respective them. ng these I entertain the views of ' Friends,') are as rigidand uncompromising as those promulgated by Christ himself. The standard which he has erected is one that I reverence and advocate. In a true es imate of the divine authority of the scriptures, n one can go beyond me. They are my text-book, and worth all other books in the universe. My trust is ir God, my aim to walk in the footsteps of his Son, my rejoicing to be crucified to the world, and the worl me. So much for the charge of 'infidelity.' In November last, a convention was held in Boston

in consequence of the great and hurtful diversity opinions which prevails in Christendom among the various sects on these subjects, to ascertain, if ble, what is the true sabbath, true ministry, and the true church, as, (in the language of the call,) 'they exist in the mind of God.' Is such a convention an evibjects, and give us early notice?'

It is difficult to conceive of any thing more unjust, christian union? I had just as much to do with it as NATHANIEL COLVER himself—and no more. My name was not appended to the call. I attended the meeting in common with many others—so did he. I participated in the discussions -so did he. At firs I was apprehensive that the call was somewhat premature; but the result of the Convention led me to give thanks to God, and greatly to rejoice in spirit because I believed that the truth as it is in Jesus was signally promoted by it: and if NATHABEL.

Colver felt that his side of the question was strengthened and truth benefitted by the discussion, instead of raising such a clamor about the convention, and ut tering such abominable falsehoods about it, he, too would rest satisfied in spirit, and feel rejoiced that so good an opportunity had been presented to preach the gospel of Christ. Not an infidel spoke in the meeting the solemnity of which would scarcely have been at all interrupted, if it had not been for the violen and abusive language and the unchristian demeand of the Rev. Nathaniel Colver and the Rev. E. T. tion to the service of God-of doing all things, at all times, to his service—of making all days holy, in spirit and in truth—of being obedient to all the re-quirements of Christianity. As for myself I declare, once for all, that I am as 'orthodox' in relation to the Sabbath as were Martin Luther and John Calvin, as ' heterodox ' as were Priestly and Thomas Belsham Fox.

2 'Wm. L. Garrison's influence is on the want

This cannot be true—else this restless accuser and the great mass of a corrupt priesthood would not be seek ing to move heaven and earth for my downfall. My influence in the world will be in exact proportion my fidelity to God and his cause; and it will not be in the power of men or devils to destroy it.

3. 'He identifies himself with every infidel fanati-

cism which floats.' The charge is craftily indefinit and means any thing or nothing, just as men may be disposed to construe it. My ' fanaticism' is, to make christianity the enemy of all that is sinful; and my infidelity ' is to preach ' Christ and him crucified.'

4. 'It was affecting to see what a company he had identified himself with '!! If he means by the 'company,' those at the Convention who agreed with sentiment, then I have only to say that I be lieve they may safely be compared with their oppo nents on the score of gentleness, goodness and truth and of their interest in the universal triumph of righ cousness. There were some in the Convention whose company' I should not desire to keep, as a matte

f chaice; but these I will not specify.

5. 'The wildest of the no-marriage Perfectionists. What this means, or to whom it applies, I do not know; and until this faise accuser makes good this

assertion, it is unworthy of further notice.

6. 'Transcendentalists and Cape Cod.' What, pray is the unpardonable sin of Cape Cod? As for the Transcendentalists, they may be right or wrong in considerations, that Jew and Gentile, Russian and against them, because they chose to give their views

on the question before the meeting?

7. 'All in harmonious effort against the Bible. harmoniously co-operate together for its extinction? There is no excuse for a wholesale falsehood like this Who and what are the abolitionists of England but it does not wear even the semblance of truth. At the members of every sect and party in the land, differing opening of the Convention, and on various occasion heaven-wide in their peculiar religious and political during the discussion, I expressly declared that I stood sentiments, yet nobly forgetting those differences in upon the Bible, and the Bible alone, in regard to my their sympathy for 'the suffering and the dumb,' and views of 'the Sabbath, the church, and the ministry -and that I felt if I could not stand friumphantly o ing humanity? Do they not present a lovely and that foundation, I could stand no where in the un thrilling spectacle, thus united in the great work of verse. My arguments were all drawn from the Bible human redemption from chains and slavery? And and from no other source. This Mr. Colver knew.

dumb dog ministry that were reproved by those who

The attack upon our faithful condjutor, Jone A COLLINS, is, in the worst sense, grossly libellous; bu No.

I repeat it, therefore—whatever I may think of the Sabbath, the church, and the ministry, it is not a matter that concerns abolitionists, and does not come within the 'appropriate sphere' of their ap-American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies having credentials from the Managers of both Socie-ties, and with a two-fold object in view—for the resto ration of his health, and to obtain aid and sympathy for our enterprise. The assertion that he is not ent led to British confidence is equally profligate with the other charges of Mr. Colver. He has taken wit him the very highest recommendations, and it is hoped will meet with a kind and honorable reception at the hands of English abolitionists. Here is further testimony.

> At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Mas chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held at the Society's Room, 25 Cornhill, on Monday, the 25th January, 1841, the following preamble and resolution wer unanimously adopted:

> Whereas this Board has recently seen in the offi ial organ of the Massachusetts Abolition Society ertain charges or insinuations intended to implicat he integrity of our respected brother Jonn A. Coz-LINS; and whereas this Board has, through two of its members, investigated and ascertained the groundless character of the charges or insinuation foresaid; and whereas similar charges have been made against him in other quarters for the same pur pose, and obviously meant to destroy his influence among our anti-slavery brethren in Great Britain, with whom he is now residing on an important and responsible mission from the American Anti-Slavery

Society ; therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby expresses its ful and unimpaired trust in the integrity and faithfulness of our brother, JOHN A. COLLINS, and recommend lated by the lying spirit of 'new organization,' my him to the respect and confidence of the friends of reputation and popularity are at a low abb in Eng-

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing resolution of forwarded by the Corresponding Secretary of the cociety to the Secretary of the London Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.
FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres. Ww. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Secry.

Norfolk County Society.

Norfolk County Society.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County AntiSlavery Society was held in the Town Hall, Dedham,
on Weenerday, 20th January. A considerable number of delegates attended from various parts of the
county, and the proceedings were of a highly interceting character. The President, Edmund Quincy,
the state of the proceedings having heap opened was in the chair. The meeting having been open with prayer by bro. Guild, of Walpole, a busine committee was appointed, consisting of W. L. Garri-son, Oliver Johnson and Eunice Messenger, who subsequently reported the following resolutions, which, after a full discussion by Mosers. Garrison, Quincy, Johnson, Richards, Allen, Engley, and others, were ms, which

Resolved, That this Society would earnestly urge upon all the abolitionists in this county, who are friendly to 'old organization,' the importance of giv ing a prompt and large attendance upon the approach-ing annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavary Society, to be holden in Boston on Wednesday next. Resolved, That while it is a subject of sin

mentation, that the zeal of many professed abolition

ists has waxed cold, and that some

their backs upon the enterprise, we should never yield to fear, or discouragement, but remember that our strength lies not in our numbers, but in truth, and the God of truth, and that in a moral conflict, ' one shall chase a thousand and ten shall put ten thousand to danger from our own want of faith in God and of fi y and conformity to the great principles we pro

for, than from the attacks of open enemies, or the treachery of professed friends; and that it becomes ab olitionists to see to it that they do not impair their moral power, and render their anti-slavery pr a by-word, by supporting pro-slavery parties and sects and especially a pro-slavery pulpit. Resolved, That those who affect to pity the heathe

of other lands, and are zealous for their conversion and yet continue indifferent to the claims of the her then in our own country, whom slavery has subjected to a far more wretched condition, demonstrate tha they are strangers alike to the spirit and religion o Christ, and consequently, are not actuated by a sincore desire for the salvation of the human race. Resolved, That justice, humanity, religion,—our

professions as a free and independent people,—the ex-amples of our revolutionary fathers in preferring death to slavery,-all demand the immediate liberation of the unfortunate Amistad captives; and that, shoul they be surrendered up to the Spanish government by our own, an act so horrible would deepen, in the eye of the world, that infamy which now rests upon the American people as the greatest of hypocrites and the worst of opp Resolved, That, in the present state of the anti

slavery enterprise, it is of great importance that frequent meetings for lectures and social discussion should be held in every town and neighborhood, se in every part of the county should co-operate in sus aining such meetings during the present winter.

Resolved. That it is the duty of abolitionists t hold up to the public gaze, and to universal reproba tion, as religious pretenders, all those professed min isters of Christ who refuse to open their mouths fo our enslayed fellow-countrymen, and to bear a faith ful pulpit testimony against a system which legalizes the trade in slaves and souls of men, abolishes the marriage institution, banishes the Bible, and ranks human beings among brute beasts.

Resolved. That it is not less their duty to reprobaand expose, as inhuman and anti-christian, all those churches which refuse to array themselves against slavery, or to telerate in their midst a free discussion of the subject.

Resolved, That at this crisis of our country's af fairs, while political partyism reigns over justice and humanity, and new organization and sectarian prin ciples combine to check the progress of the anti-slaery cause, the leaders in the organization, come justly under the censure of scrip ture, ('mark them that cause divisions among you," -and, therefore, it becomes all true abolitionists to use their endeavors to put down this sectarian and party spirit, and persevere till our nation shall become

regenerated.

In the evening, the following resolutions were of fored by Mr. Garrison, and sustained by him in a speech occupying nearly two hours before a full and highly respectable audience, and unanimously adopted by the Society:

Resolved, That the abolition of slavery is the test question of the age, in regard to the humanity, the patriotism, and the piety of the citizens of the United States; and that no man may justly claim to be a hu-States; and that no man may just, mane, patriotic or pious man, who, being acquainted with the facts of slavery, is opposed to its immediate

Resolved, That, after a ten years' exposition the horrors and impleties of slavery, and the light which has been thrown upon that hideous system ignorance on the subject is inexcusable on the part of those who claim to be intelligent and moral mer

Resolved, That slaveholding and man-stealing are identical crimes: that slaveholders and manatenless and liberties of the human race; and that it is an outrage upon Christianity to represent it as giving any countenance to the enslavement of any human being The following persons were chosen officers of the

President—Edmund Quincy, Dedham.

Vice Presidents-William Harlow, Wrentham Richard Clapp, Dorchester; Nathan Heaton, Frank Philbrick, Brookline; John R. Morse Walpole; Lewis Shepard, Foxboro'; Phineas N. Pratt Corresponding Secretary-Elias Richards, Wey-

nouth. Recording Secretary-Josiah V. Marshall, Dorches

Treasurer-Jason Messenger, Dedham. Auditor-Reuben H. Ober, Dedham.

Managers-John Bent, Dedham; Eliza Taft, do.; Joseph Hutchinson, do.; Eunice Messenger, do.; Na-thaniel Fales, do.; Mary Hutchinson, do.; David Fales, do. Voted, To adopt the amendment, proposed at a

former meeting, of the 7th Article of the Constitution, striking out the clause requiring the proposition of an alteration in the Constitution to be made at a previous Voted, To amend the 6th Article, so as to alter the

time of the annual meeting from the third Wednes-day to the third Thursday of January. Voted. That the thanks of this Society be given to the selectmen for the use of the town hall.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. J. V. MARSHALL, Secretary.

The Marriage Law.

We give, in the preceding page, the very able Re-port of the Committee on the repeal of the Marriage Law. It is from the pen of Mr. Bradburn, chairman of the Committee, and reflects much creat upon and his associates. It has passed to a third reading in the House by a large majority, and will doubtless be enacted in both branches without any serious opposiLetter from J. C. Jackson.

MY DEAR GARRISOF:

Bufore you can get this, perhaps, the 'Standard'
will inform you of the facts in reference to the Leroy

Convention.

To give you any idea of it, I shall not attempt.

The Standard will give the details. I can only say
upon the point, that the vote of the Convention was
curried two to osk against a third party,—
thus making the fourth of five conventions held in Western New-York, within a year, where 'third par-ty' policy has had a full und free discussion, and been decided to be inimical to the cause of reform? Our discussions were full 'and free.' We occupied a whole day in the investigation, in some shape or other; so that our 'third party' brothren cannot say that they were treated unfairly in the matter of discussion. The whole State of New-York will feel its results and I think at this point of time, when abolitionists are waking up to behold New-Organization pass from its crysolis state into that of a 'third party,' its influence will be felt, even among you. Nothing that abo litionists are doing is now unfeeded; and it become us all to look well to our steps, lest the enemy lose confidence in our bonesty. One of the strongest arguments that a man can present in favor of a cause, is a course of conduct that will inwork the conviction o every mind, that it is Truth that he seeks, and nothing else. A dishenest refurmer is a poor Tool.
A suspicious one is of little value. His power wil be felt co-extensive with the confidence he has awa kened in his surgarity, and no farther. Now, have felt impelled, by my regard to my character, an abolitionist, to express my discent, in strong and unqualified terms, against those who have started up the 'political party,' as men who could not, if they labored ever so hard, preserve their honesty in the eyes of the community. It mattered not that the I readily and joyfully admit; but of what use esty, if you cover it up with the rubbish of a false position? Of what use is a diamond buried up in a hun-dred feet of earth? Of what avail is character, if you belie it by the force and influence of your po-Now, I venture to say, there is not a 'third party

man in the whole country, whose character has no suffered in the estimation of that portion of the comnunity, whose 'better instincts' and higher principles must be secured to Freedom, ere she can triumph from the position which he has held politically, since the organization of the 'third party.' This, in itself, is an insuperable objection. And that the same objection shall not attach to me. I shall disclaim all connection with it. I have always disapproved of voting for pro-slavery men: I have never voted for one and I am sorry that any of our friends have felt justified in doing so. But I am as decidedly of the opinion, that the 'third party' have drawn off from us undreds, whom moral truth would have held, but whom party tactics, even under the name of the ' lib erty party,' could not.

It is very bad policy, in my estimation, for us to lic still. Our third party' brethren make a deal of an ado about our opposing them. Opposing them!
This is new organization, 'Luther Lee logic,' with a witness. They introduce a new system assent to it, proscribe every body that does not yield it their co-operation, denounce and hold up to ridicule the earliest and most devoted friends of the cause, as 'mushroom abolitionists'-and then delaim against our 'opposing them.' This is the coolest effrontery I ever witnessed. I maintain that the 'moral movement' loses its distinctness, and consequently, its power when it becomes merged in an effort which, by the nature of the philosophy of reform, ought to take a subordinate position. If this is true ought to take a suportunate position, then our cause suffers, and, by my sympathy with truth, I suffer too. And my opposition to the movement is but the exclamations of my spiritual being, protesting against this process, and declaring it unnatural, and unfit adoption as a means for convert-ing men to the glorious and noble dectrine of human

quality.
Opposition! Why, silence is crime, is cruelty. nust oppose. I cannot live in such an atmosp Better walk in Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, unscathed, (for there Jesus might appear,) than stand in such a po tion as the 'third party' would put me, spiritually uncontaminated. No, if men come in c ally uncontaminated. No, if men come in contact, with PARTY politics, they receive—or leave an impression. They become 'daguerrotyped,' and the likeness is more lasting: it is not spoiled by the breath of the mouth, or the touch of the finger. not write so deep as 'party' spirit stumps upon the soul. It eats into one's spirit as it were fire. Now, the 'third party' propose to remedy a great evil, (which evil is the attachment of abolitionists to their PARTIES,) by substituting a new party for the old ones. Are they not Solons? Will not Wisdom find her everlasting resting place upon the breast of their philosophy? Complain of the unfitness of the 'bard hack ' lever on account of its stiffnes and unpliability. and exchange it for the cnowsan, as an instrumen to roll Slavery off Freedom's bosom! Verily, the world goes backward, and the dial of Ahaz all again come in play.

I am yours, ever and truly,

J. C. JACKSON.

Third Party.

East-Lexington, Jan. 18, 1841.

To the Editor of the Liberator : est is sentiment of certain heathen worshippers in days of yore. At this present day, the cry in our country is, ' Great is the Bank.' ' Great is the Sub-Treasury!' Slavery is considered a minor question and it will be so con sidered till abolitionists l

standard of freedom, and show by the use of their po-

litical power, by the magic power of that Weapon which comes down as still As snow-fakes fall upon the hill."

The present political parties are corrupt. They have been tried, and 'found wanting,' long enough by abolitionists; and, therefore, we are in all reason driven, as it were, to the adoption of the third party, the LIBERTY party project. The anti-ma riven to the self-same plan of action; and what was the effect? The Goths and Vandals began to tremble in their seats, and they did the thing which saved their own and country's honor, viz. they demolished the abominable system of masonry. I should, for one wish abolitionists to 'go and do likewise;' for will i not, can it not result as gloriously as that noble, sub-lime, Autimasonic action? It can, in the opinion of at least one subscriber, an old organizationist, and Birney man. GEO. W. SIMONDS.

More Proscription and Tyranny. MR. GARRISON

We notice in the Pre-emption Bill before the Sen-ate of the United States, that colored persons are denied the same privilege in settling on lands that the white citizens have. As this is the first time Congress has ever introduced a distinction at to the privileges which the different races of people who may happen to come to this country from who may happen to come to the country from solve, shores, may enjoy, we think our colored peopl who may be affected by it, should take some stops prevent any distinction from being adopted at resent time, and thus they should send in their me memorials, if possible, to prevent it. One would think a grave body of Senators would not be guilty of such an act of cruelty, did we not suppose that a slave-bolder is ready to do any thing whereby he can setion. This is cause for congratulation; for a more cure to himself the continual usurpation of his presen absurd and unjust law, in principle, was never found power. Let us for a moment reflect on the character ones to himself the continual usurpation of his presen in any statute-book—and, until it be repealed, a stain of such an act. We have forced this people, against will rest upon the moral and religious character of their consent, into this country, and now, after they the Commonwealth.

them, and they have, either through their own exer tions or a sense of justice in others, been ena-bled to relieve themselves from our grasp, we would have the ineffable meanness to refuse them the oppor-tunity of settling on lands no one occupies, to which they probably have as good a right as any one else, without subjecting them to penaltics we do not wish to subject the white citizens to! Have they not already troubles and difficulties enough, in the ordinary course of human fife, without legislating them into further troubles? For one, we loope the American Congressa will not be call to financing with the country to the country of the countr will not be guilty of passing such a bill, as is now be-fore them, on this subject; but lest they think they can do it with impunity, we again repeat, we hope our colored people throughout the country will re-monstrate against it, and those in Boston will take immediate steps to see that their rights are not in fringed upon.

NEW-MARLBORO', Jan. 14, 1841

DEAR BRO. GARRISON:

1 have succeeded in obtaining 35 signers to the enclosed petition, headed by Deacon Benjamin Smith, M. D. aged 86, together with his wife, Sarah, aged 83, which I take the liberty to forward to you, to dispe of as you think proper.

Sister Kelley visited us during last summer, and lectured in different neighborhoods in this vicinity, with very great acceptance, and was instrumental in ad-vancing, to a considerable extent, the abolition cause. Our minister and deacons were not decidedly favorale to sister Kelley ; yet she has warm-hearted friends in our church. We obtained about 40 subscribers to the Constitution, auxiliary to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and others are ready to subscribe e delayed the organization of the Society, during the busy season, the Rev. Mr. Hurlbut, the new organization agent, came into the place and spen about two weeks visiting and lecturing, and lat to form a society under the new organization, but did not succeed, on account of the difference of opinion in reference to the two organizations-a majority favoring sister K's Constitution; our deacons favoring the new, but our minister favored neither. Mr. H. labored hard to explain to this community, that somen's rights, no law, no Sabbatk, (which he claimed to be Quakerism,) was strenuously advocated by the old organization as abolition, and caused the separation as the superers than as the superers. tion, as the opposers of these views were unwilling to endorse for them, as Quakerism had nothing to do with abolitionism. On account of ill health I was unable to attend his lectures; but, according to the best information I have on this subject, I am confident Mr. H. wa incorrect in his statements, and gave a wrong impres-sion, especially to those who are not well-informed on this subject. I leave this to your option to dis pose of it as you please.

Yours, respectfully, LORRIN WHITING

Wendell Phillips.

The Columbia brought intelligence from our absent friends, Wendell and Ann Phillips. They were at Florence, Dec. 20th. Mr. Phillips writes- I pant for the sight of the new Liberators, which are on their way to me. The old ones are nearly worn ou by constant use.' Speaking of the weather in Florence, he says :- We are fain to warm ourselves, in opposition to Shakespeare's authority, by thinking on your comforts. It has been, and is, considerable colder ' than charity ' here ; the mountains, in whose lap the city sits, are covered with spow, and New England herself is respectfully but firmly defied to de her worst, and she cannot be more raw, chilly and uncomfortable than 'bella Fienze.' Their letter abound with expressions of interest in the cause for which they have labored with the thought of the heart and the atterance of the lips. M. G. C. Chauncy Place, Jan. 24th, 1841.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in this city on Wodnesday and Thursday kast, in the Marlboro' Chapel. On Wednesday evening, the Society held a meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives; but our paper goes to press to early to give any further particulars. The application for the use of the Hall was resisted by the committee who had it in charge, but the House refused to accept their report.

The largest and most spirited anti-slavery convention ever held in the State of New-York was held on the 6th and 7th ultimo. Several hundred delegates are in attendance, and acted without distinction of sex. The third party movement was voted down by a very large majority, as it had been in four State Conventions previously in that State ! For further particulars, we refer our readers to the letters of our dear brother James C. Jackson.

Nonrock County. The unnual meeting of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Society was well attended at Dedham last week, by some of the best anti-slavery spir nwealth. It was truly good to be there. Don't fail to peruse its proceedings.

ITEMS.

A Double Suicide.—Two persons, a husband and sife, threw away their lives yesterday, under the influence of passion. They were named Hogan, the husband Daniel the wife Honora—and lived at 193 Mulberry street. Their domestic intercourse was iendered unhappy by frequent bickerings and quarrels, and yesterday, after a violent seene of mutual retrivingion, the husband seized. husband seized a loaded musker and shot himself through the heart. The wife, fren-and shot himself through the heart. The wife, fren-zied by this catastrophe, swallowed the contents of a bottle in which was the solution of corrosive subli-mate, used for destroying vermin, and soon expired in great agonies. They were both natives of Ireland-his age about 45, her's 30. An inquest was held upon the bodies, with of course a verdict of suicide.—N. Y. Con.

Matthew Collins, who keeps a woodyard at Fell's Point, in Baltimore, invariably makes it a rule to love or the prices of his wood fifty cents per cord whenever a snow storm commences, in order that the poor may be served at reasonable prices during the inclement weather.

weather.

F. Quite an excitement was occasioned at Augusta,
Ga. a short time since, by an anonymous letter received by the Mayor, stating that the slaves indorganised
a plan of insurrection, which would break out on a
certain night.

It is mentioned, in an English exchange paper, as a remarkable fact, that while Great Britain and Franco are inundating Germany with metalic pens, Germany is exporting large quantities of goose quills to those two countries!

Judah Touro, a Jew, and a merchant in New Or-leans, formerly a resident of Boston, has made a do-nation of ten thousand dollars towards building the Bunker Hill Monument.

FAIR.

The Lynn Women's Anti-Slavery Society propose olding a Fair, the first week in May, for the benefit f the cause. Friends are invited to assist them. Per order of the Society.

rer order of the Society,
ABBY A. BENNETT, Rec. Sec.
Lynn, Jan. 2, 1841.

MARRIBD-In Franklin, 21st instant, by Rev. T. D. Southworth, Mr. Peter Adams to Miss Clarissa D. Richardson, daughter of Elisha Richardson, Esq. WANTED.

A COLORED BOY, 12 or 14 years of age, to live with a family, in the country, one who can come well recommended.

Also, a colored boy of steady habits wants a situa-tion in a store in the city. Please apply at 25 Corn-bill.

NEW WORK.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN; or, Toussaint L'Overture, by Harriet Martineau. For sale at 25 Cornhill. Jan. 22

POETRY.

From the Delaware Gazette. MY MOTHER. Oh! I remember when a girl, And twined around the graceful curl That fell in ringlets from her hair; I gazed upon her gentle face, And thought that none was half so fair; On memory's mirror still I trace Affection's smile that lingered there.

And I remember when we met At evening's hour, to kneel and pray, How conscience smote me with regret, When guilty of some wrong that day; A strong impression then was given,
Which time nor change could e'er efface, My joys in life, my hopes in heaven, To those bright scenes may all be traced

And I remember when a bride, I kissed the tears from off her cheek ; I knew not then the gushing tide,
That choked her so she could not speak; But when I knew, in after years, The feelings of a mother's heart, Oh! then I prized those hallowed tears The pangs she felt when we did part.

And I remember too when pain And fever scorched my weary head, My mother's loved and hallowed name Almost awoke me from the dead; Yes, I remember how she wept, When little hope of me was given, And how on tip-toe round she crept, To kneel and point me up to heaven.

Who that has known a mother's love Can e'er forget her accents mild? Her tears, her prayers, must ever prove, The tie that binds her to her child; The world may use her offspring ill; He may become debased and low; But pity on that altar still Mingles with love a brighter glow. There's not a name on earth more dear

Than that the tongue first learns to speak here's not a bosom more sincere Than where we laid our infant check: There's none where half the feeling glows, As that which burns within her breast, An altar there, the light still shows Of earthly friends she is the best.

Wilmington, (Del.) December, 1840.

From the Token for 1840. THE WIDOW'S HOPE. BY H. F. GOULD. Sleep on, my babe, and in thy dream Thy father's face behold, That love again may warmly beam

From eyes now dark and cold. His wonted fond embrace to give, To smile as once he smiled, To bless his orphan child.

Thy mother sits these heavy hours To measure off with sighs, And over Life's quick-withered flowers To droop with streaming eyes.

For, ali, our waking dreams, how fast Their desert visions fade, Or flee, and leave their glory cast

For ever into shade ! And still, the doating, stricken heart, In every bleeding string That grief has snapped or worn apart, Finds yet wherewith to cling; And yet whereon its bold to take, With stronger, double grasp, Because of joys it held to break

Or melt within its clasp. A blast has proved that in the sand I based my fair, high tower: Pale Death has laid his rending hand On my new Eden bower And now my tender orphan boy, Sweet bud of hope, I see

My spice of life, my future joy, My all, wrapped up in thee. I fear to murmur in the ear

Of Him who willed the blow, And sent the King of Terrors here I ask his aid my griefs to bear-To say, ' Thy will be done!' That Heaven will still in pity spare

THE OLD FARM GATE.

Where, where is the gate that once used to divide The old shaded lane from the grassy road side? I like not this gate so gay and so br With its glittering latch and its trellis so white. It is pretty, I own, yet oh dearer by far, Was the red rusty hinge, and the weather warpe

Here are fashion and form of a modernized date, But I'd rather have looked on that old farm gate.

Twas there, where my sisters would gather to play In the shadow of twilight, or sunny midday. How we'd laugh and run wild mid those hillocks o

Where temptations existed no child could withstand But to swing on the gate rails, to clamber and ride, Was the utmost of pleasure, of glory and pride; And the car of the victor, or carriage of state, Never carried such hearts as the old farm gate.

Oh fair is the barrier taking its place, But it darkens a picture my soul longed to trace. I sigh to behold the rough staple and hasp, And the rails that my glowing hand scarcely cou

Oh how strangely the warm spirit grudges to part With the commonest relic once linked to the heart; And the brightest of fortune, the kindliest fate, Would not banish my love for the old farm gate.

HALLOWED JOYS BY LORD MORPETH.

Rejoice not, if the rosy smile Of Woman's love thy path beguile, If Mirth and Music charm thy bower, If Pleasure wing each hurried hour: Rejoice, if, in a world of pain. Its serrow may efface its stain

Rejoice not, if the trump of Fame Ring to the echo of thy name; If thronging crowds around thee press, If monarchs love, and nations bless : The Saviour marks thee as his own

Rejoice not, if the tuneful lay Roll through thy lips its sounding If thy hand wake to life and fire, The breathing and the burning lyre Rejoice, that thy faint note of praise Shall swell the strain that scraphs raise

Rejoice not if this earth display wealth and wonder of her day Her gay delights of sound and scene, The vocal grove and vernal green; Rejoice, that to the meek are given The golden palaces of heaven.

NON-RESISTANCE.

Lecture on War by the Wife of Gen. Gaines ! The New-York Herald gives the following report of a Lecture on the horrors of War, recently deliver ed in the Broadway Tabernacle of that city, by the wife of Gen. Gaines, in the presence of an immens

As soon as General Gaines concluded his remarks, Dr. Griscom advanced towards where Mrs. Gen. Gaines was, and conducted her to the platform amid immense cheering. She was dressed in a black silk velvet pelisse, unde to fit tight, rich carrings, and diamonds in her hair, a rich silk hat, craamented with a large waving plume of bird of paradise feathers. She held in her hand a small manuscript or printed pamphlet, from which she read as follows, in a clear, but not rich or strong tone of voice, and with not very good intonation or caphasis:—

'Were I alone and unprotected, I might be considered as stepping out of the pale of propriety, in

Were I alone and unprotected, I might be considered as stepping out of the pale of propriety, in this appearing before a large and promiscuous audience of both sexes, to address them upon the 'Horrors of War,' or upon any other subject. But when I do this in the presence of my liege lord, (shouts of laughter and tumultuous peals of applause) whom I am bound to obey in all things—(increased laughter and applause, which lasted several mineral sext and when my discourse is on the subject of

laughter and applause, which lasted several minutes)—and when my discourse is on the subject of war, a pursuit in which he has all his life been engaged, I am sure that if a jury of my own sex were to be selected from among this respectable and intelligent audience, to try me for the subject, their unanimous verdict would be 'Acquitted.' (Loud applause, and General Gaines rose and remained standing behind her during the rest of her speech.)
I am not ignorant that, by a majority of persons, it is considered that the most appropriate pursuit for a female is to study household good, and good works to promote. Her best theatre of action, it has been contended and conceded, is the domestic circle. Man is created for, and destined to fill a wide and busy scene in this world's great drama. Woman was formed to fill and move in a calm and peaceful sphere. Such was my lot, and such was my course—but having become the wife of one -but having become the wife of one my course—bu who has been

And fought in many battles,'

and my husband having requested me to assist his in this undertaking, I have done so.

'The head and front of my offending Hath this extent! No more!

Hath this extent! No more!

(Considerable applause.)
My husband has been engaged for many years in calling the attention of the government of this country to his system for the employment of floating batteries, rail roads, and steam power, as a most valuable and efficient mode of national defence; and at the present time when the nations and governments of the old world seem all to be arming for the contest, and increasing their powers of attack and destruction to an enormous extent, and particularly in the employment of steam power in every possible way, it does seem to be desirable that the attention of the people of the United States should be called to the best means of acting on the defensive, and of repelling attacks from whatever quarter they may chance to come.

The strifes, and contentions, and battles between men, and armies, and nations, ought always to be a

The strifes, and contentions, and battles between men, and armies, and nations, ought always to be a subject of deep regret to the humane, the wise, and good of every country. The men of every nation, the inhabitants of every clime, spring from one common parent, own one common father, the Ruler of the Universe. And the bonds and ties of this holy union and relationship should be so preserved and sustained that glory to God, and good will amongst men, should prevail in every part of the world.

Not to detain you any longer with my prelimina-

amongst men, snould provait in every part of the world.

Not to detain you any longer with my preliminary remarks, I shall proceed at once to enter upon the details of my discourse. But, alas! who can paint the 'Horrors of War?' Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive of the miseries and calamities entailed upon individuals and nations by wars either foreign or domestic. All I shall attempt, therefore, this evening, will be to lay a few floating recollections of these herrors before you, which are proserved in the page of history.

Think of two hestile armies, each consisting of 100,000 or 150,000 men, arrayed against each other

Think of two hostile armies, each consisting of 100,000 or 150,000 men, arrayed against each other on the field of battle, (as on the night before the fearful fight at Waterloo,) waiting, panting, eager for the fray, and actually thirsting with intense eagerness to imbrue their hands in each other's blood! And then, think, if you can, of the situation of these men, after the frightful scene of strife and blood is at an end; thousands upon thousands of these immortal beings, friend and foe, indiscriminately huddled together in heaps, the dying and the dead, wounded, maimed, mangled, trampled on, the living sufferer buried beneath the dead and decaying carcases of his fellow-men, and in some cases buried alive,

'Rider, and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial blent.'

Oh! the horrors of war are too dreadful even for contemplation. We are told that in the wars between the Romans and the Jews, 1,000,000 of human beings were slain at Jerusalem. Probus caused 700,000 Gauls to be slain in the space of one year: In the 6th century, 10,000 men were slain upon a single occasion by the Christian Emperor Constantine. Ten centuries afterwards, 120,000 fell in one single fight. The Albigensian war, in the commencement of the 13th century, began with the sacking of Bezieres, in which 60,000 souls were massacred. Procopius tells us in speaking of the ravages committed in that part of Africa bordering upon the Mediterranean, by the Romans, that it was so entirely depopulated that one might travel a whole day, and not meet a human being; and in the course of this war 5,000,000 perished. At the storming of Karazm, Mohammed's capital, 200,000 were massacred, and 100,000 were sold for slaves; 90,000 were shot with arrows upon the plains of Ness, in cold blood. 1,746,000 were butchered in the two cities of Tus and Nashbur; and 1,600,000 in the province of Herat. In the last buttle that Genghis Khan fought against the Tangut rebels, 300,000 perished on the field. In the first fourteen years of the Mogal Empire, Genghis Khan destroyed 1800,0000! Julius Cassa annihilated an army

pers, occasioned by the impurity of the air, arising from the great multitude of putrifying bodies. There is no excess of sufferings which the wretched Indians did not undergo in the defence of their capital. Bernal Dias del Castello, one of the conquistadores, bears witness, from personal observation, that it exceeded all the horrors of war reconted of the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. It would seem, indeed, as if Cortex and his followers had become actually brutified in this terrible war; for the same insatiable thirst of blood appears to have animated all alike, the officers as well as the common seldiers. The individual acts of cold blood cruelty, which they committed, are truly astonishing. But what was to be expected from the low bred foot soldier, when Cortez himself could condescend to torture Guatemozin, with his chief minister and the vassal, the king of Tlacopan, by smearing their feet with oil, and suspending them over braziers of burning coals? Even the obdurate army itself murmured, when he caused the captive emperor and the two highest princes of the empire to be ignominiously executed as common malefactors on some such light suspicion as had before furnished a pretext for the similar murder of Yicotencatl, the noble-minded Tlascalan chief. The populous cities of Chila and Panuco, razed to the earth, and four hundred and sixty of the principal nobles of Panuco burnt alive, sufficiently signalizes the vindictiveness of Cortex and Gonzalo Sundeval."

Alexander and Cortex were alike in their astonishing cruelty—a general characteristic of conquerors. The here of America caused four hundred and sixty of the principal nobles of Panuco burnt alive, sufficiently signalizes the vindictiveness of Cortex and Gonzalo Sundeval.

*Even this generation has witnessed an enormous loss of life, by bloody and disastrous wars. 100,000 of the peninsula, and 4,000 officers. At Waterloo, one man in every 40 was killed. The entrance of the French army into Russia cost 500,000 lives. At Leipsic, Borodino, and the

tention to plunder. The army had advanced but 100 lengues from the Niemen, when it was completely changed. The officers who travelled post from the interior of France to join it, arrived in camp dismayed. They could not conceive how it happened, that a victorious army without fighting, should leave behind more wrecks and desolation than a defeated one. From these sufferings, moral and physical, from these privations, from these continual bivonces, as dangerous near the poles as unitarial bivonces.

and physical, from these privations, from these continual bivouacs, as dangerous near the poles as suder the equator, and by the infection of the air by putrified carcases of men and horses, sprang two dreadful epidemics—the dysentery and typhus fever. Out of 22,000 Bavarians, who had crossed the Oder, 11,000 only reached the Duna, and yet they had never been in action. This march cost the French one-fourth, and the allies one half their armies. At Wilna, it was not possible to establish hospitals for more than 6,000 sick. Convents, churches, synagogues, and barns, served to receive this suffering multitude; and in these miscrable places, unhealthy, too few, and too crowded, the sick were very often without food, without beds, without clothes and covering, and without medi-

To sum up all in one line, careful calculators have estimated that there has been at least the enormous number of seventy billions of human beings killed by war since the creation of the world! What mind, then, can estimate the horrors of war! And here we might ask, does it not deserve the anxious thought of all, that this immense number of creatures, amenable to Heaven's awful tribunal, should be sent prematurely to their last account, unanointed, unannealed, with all their sins upon their head? We can weep over an imaginary tale of sorrow, concetted by some hungry, starving novel writer; and yet we have no sigh to spare for the scenes of real sorrow and suffering which the 'Horrors of War' produce. We can read of forced marches, hunger, privation and suffering endured by the soldier; of the battle array, the fight; the slaughter, the butchery of human beings; the flash of arms, the glare of bombs, the groans of the wounded, the blast of the trumpet, poured forth to drown the agonized screams of the dying; the shouts of onset, the deafening roars of cannons as it was at Zorndoff where they were likened to a continued clap of thunder for four hours; men and horses mingling and fighting together like raging tigers, multitudes strewing the ground, writhing in blood and ditt, mangled, groaning, trampled and crushed beneath the feet of the charging and retreating cavalry; the earth smoking with blood, forming the bed alike of the dead and dying, the corse of friend or foe their pillow; death in frightful forms meeting one at every step; bodies a few minutes before gay and graceful with life, health and beauty, laying dreadfully disfigured in every direction, features ghastly, eyes half closed, 'garments rolled in blood;' some lying dead in hostile pairs as they fought and fell; some struggling for life to free themselves from under a promiscuous pile of dead bodies, the dead and the dying huddled unceremoniously together in one great grave! All this we can reac of in the midst of the peaceful domestic pile of dead bodies, the dead and the dying huddled un-ceremoniously together in one great grave! All this we can read of in the midst of the peaceful domestic circle with the utmost composure, and yet weep over the imaginary woes of a Werter, and our eyes be suf-fused with tears at the suppositious sorrows of a Charlotte.

Oh, how inconsiderate, how apathetic, how incon-sistent is man! How true it is that

"Man's inhumanity to man, Makes countless thousands mourn ! Even the tiger fell and sullen bear, Their likeness and their image spare; Man only mars kind nature's plan, And turns the fierce pursuit on man.

Again, think of the sufferings and miseries endured by the wounded and the conquered after a battle. After the fight at Zorndoff, between the Emperor Frederic and General Farmer, in twenty villages there was neither man nor beast, and seven flourishing towns were set on fire, the men massacred, the

the two cities of Tun and Nashbur; and 1,600,000 After the fight at Zondod, were the Engeror in the prevince of Heral. In the last battle that the previous of the opt against the Tangut rebels, \$00,000 perished on the field. In the first fourteen years of the Mogal Empire, Genghis Khan destroyed 18,000,000? Julius Cesar annihilated an army of 383,000 Helvetii, and some of his soldiers dropped doad from weariness with slaughter. At another time he massacred 430,000 innocent Germans who crossed the Rhine with their wives and children, flocks and herds, in search of a new home?

Oh what a mourful task it is for the tender mind to trace the page of history. How often have one, two, nay three hundred thousand persons perished in a single, fight. Ancient history tells of many such as ad bale, and modern history tells of many such as ad bale, and modern history tells of many such as ad bale, and modern history tells of many such as ad bale, and modern history tells of many such as ad bale, and modern history tells of many such as ad bale, and modern history tells of many such as ad bale, and modern history tells of many such as ad bale, and modern history tells of many such as ad bale, and modern history tells of many such as ad bale, and modern history tells of many such as addition to the tell and the such as the such as the second. One many such as a such as

The Croats amused themered into the flames; Pappenheim's Wabbing children at their mothers' without abatement, til ing children into the flames; Pappenheim's Walloons with stabbing children at their mothers breasts. These horrors lasted without obstement, till at lost the smoke and flames stopped the course of the plunderers. To increase the confusion, and break the resistance of the inhabitants, the Imperialists had, in the commendement of the assault, fired the town in several places! A tempest now areas, which spread the flames with frightful rapidity through the town, till the blaz's became universal. The confusion was deepened by the clouds of smoke, the heaps of dead bodies that streamed the ground, the clash of swords, the crash of falling ruins, and the streams of blood which ran along the streats. The atmosphere glowed; and the intolorable heat at last compelled even the murderers to take refuge in their camp. In less than twelve hours this strong, populous, and flourishing city, one of the finest in Germany, was a heap of ashes, with the exception of two churches and a few houses. Scarcely had the flames abated, when the Imperial soldiers returned to statate anew their rage for plunder amidet the ruins and ashes of the town. Many were sufficeated by the smoke; many found rich booty in the cellars, where the citizens had concealed their valuable effects. On the 13th of May, Tilley himself appeared in the town, after the streets had been cleared of the ashes and corpose. Horrible and revolting to humanity was the scene that presented itself. The living crawling from under the dead, children wandering about with heart-rending cries, seeking their mothers. More than five thousand bodies were thrown into the Elbe, to clear the streets; a much greater number lad been consumed by the flames. The entire amount of the slaughter was calculated at thirty thousand.

rors attendant thereon, as witnessed by the British to Corunna, and the French from Moscow. Oh!

rors attendant thereon, as witnessed by the British to Coruna, and the French from Moscow. Oh! the horrors of war are too numerous, too painful to contemplate. The Duke of Wellington said that the gaining of a great victory was the next worst thing to a defeat; and it did him honor. Gen. Gaines does not wish to attack any nation, but to act on the defensive. He believes that peace should be the chief object of a commercial people, and he lawshes to prevent war and all list horrors.

Hannibal's maxim was, that a people were vulnerable only at home, and by being well defended from attack, they could preserve peace. In peace, the statesman, the man of independent fortune, the mechanic and the farmer, all enjoy life best, and best fulfil-the end of their existence and the duties of their station. The bad passions of men alone give trise to wars; we know not when they may arise; and in case of a war, we should be prepared to act on the defensive, and then the United States will be certain that every man will do his duty. (Great applause.)

on the detensive, and then the United States of the Certain that every man will do his duty. (Great applause.)

As long as we possess the valor and morality of a Washington, we shall never degenerate as a people. Praised be the God of Sabaoth, who has given us a system of government and religion which will stand as long as earth remains, and round which all the virtues of humanity must cluster. Well may we call this a land of glory with such a Constitution and the spirit of Christianity in our midst. We are becoming a great commercial people, but it is our moral greatness that makes us so superior to other nations. And it is to be hoped that this moral greatness and high sense of justice may never leave us. Once a twinkling star, but now a full meridian sun, its glory is felt over all the world. Let us remember that Athens and Rome were once great republics, but as their moral greatness declined, they sunk to ruin as a nation. So will it be with us. But God grant that though our commerce may go to another grant that though our commerce may go to another nation, our moral greatness may never depart from

nation, our moral greatness may never depart from us.

America, land of my nativity, were I in heaven and contemplating this earth, still would I turn my eyes to thee, the brightest spot of all; other nations have produced a Cæsar, an Alexander, a Solon and a Cato, but thou alone gave birth to one whose single soul possessed more virtues than them all—thou alone produced a Washington. (Loud and long applains.)

applause.)
May no scene of blood ever desolate thy fair fields and towns; may no roar of cannon, or clash of arms be heard in thy streets, but peace and happiness pre-vail between thee and the whole world.

be heard in thy streets, but peace and happiness prevail between thee and the whole world.

We have been told that self-preservation is the first law of nature; then surely, next to self-defence, the defence of our common country should command our attention. This would enable both sexes best to preserve their natural rights. Let every mother lay aside the beauties of the poets, and the beauties of the novelists, and teach her children the beauties of peace. If ever it was the duty of a mother to teach her child to love peace, and to defend his country when a man, it is now—now when a great moral and physical revolution has been effected by steam power all over the world. Unless we do this, we lose all the benefits arising therefrom.

It cannot be forgotten that Elizabeth Buchanan assisted her husband and friends in defending the log-cabins of the West (cheers) from a savage foe, and lived and died beloved by all, after a long and peaceful life. And if this was right in her, it cannot be wrong in the fashionable mothers of the present day to teach their children to initiate her example, and learn to defend their forms; in the service the service of the present day to teach their children to initiate her example, and learn to defend their forms; in the service of the present day to teach their children to initiate her example, and learn to defend their forms; in the service of the present day to teach their children to initiate her example, and learn to defend their forms; in the service of the present day to teach their children to initiate her example, and the service of the present day to teach their children to initiate her example, and the service of the present day to the service of the present day to teach their children to initiate her example, and the service of the present day to the service of the pre

day to teach their children to miniate her example, and learn to defend their homes and firesides. A good system of national defence is the best security a nation can have against the 'Horrors of War.' This is all that my husband contends for, and it is what he has long seen the necessity of; believing in the soundness of the sentiments of the immortal Washington, that a nation should

'In peace prepare for war.'

Bude Light. In the course of recent experiments with this light, the cost of its production has been so reduced as to enable it, in point of economy, to complete with the other lights of inferior power now in use. The material of the Bude light, which is pure oxygen, has hitherto been derived from manganese; it is now, we are given to understand, obtainable from atmospheric air or water. This is indeed a most improved that the contraction of the numeropateric are of water.

portant conquest in science, as it will allow of its general use. Arrangements are now in progress for its introduction into several of the principal streets and shops of the metropolis.—English paper.

shops of the metropolis.—English paper.

Remarkable Escape. There was a remarkable escape from accident at the Eastern Railread Depot, East Boston, on Thursday afternoon, Jan, 7th. Soon after the three o'clock train had left, a large portion of the roofing of the passage way between the ferry slip and the cer house, about 70 feet in length, fell with a tremendous crash from the weight of snow on it. Had the fall occurred a few minutes before, (and it is remarkable that it did not,) when the baggage cars were passing from the heat; it would be cars were passing from the heat; it would be cars were passing from the heat; it would be cars were passing from the heat; it would be cars were passing from the heat; it would be cars were passing from the heat; it would be cars were passing from the heat; it would be cars were passing from the heat; it would be cars were passing from the heat; it would be cars were passing from the heat; it would be carried to consider the constant of the passing from the heat; it would be carried to constant of the constant of th of the roofing of the passage way between the ferry slip and the cer house, about 70 feet in length, fell with a tremendous crash from the weight of snow on it. Had the fall occurred a few minutes before, (and it is remarkable that it did not,) when the baggage ears were passing from the boat, it would inevitably have killed some twenty or thirty persons.—Bunker IVI.

have killed some twenty or thirty persons.—Bunker have killed some twenty or the says:—A horrid murder took place last evening at Carrolton. The particulars we have not been able to procure, but so far as we can learn, it appears that officers Norton and McGovern were a warrant upon two men, one of whom is called tempty, when the latter turned upon them with great fury. Norton was instantly killed by a blow, we hear, from a spade on the neck. McGovern was struck down by some weapons, and his skull so fractured that he is not expected to live. The murderers took to the swamp after the commission of the bloody deed.

Societies, Rural Colored Men, Reports of Am. Mass., N. Y. and Pa. A. S. Societies, Rural Code of Hayti, Reply to Catherine Beecher, by author of Archy Moore, Report on People of Color in Ohio, Revolution Unfinished.

Slave's River of Am. Mass., N. Y. and Pa. A. S. Societies, Rural Code of Hayti, Reply to Catherine Beecher, by author of Archy Moore, Report on People of Color in Ohio, Revolution Unfinished.

Slave's River of Catherine Beecher, by author of Archy Moore, Report on People of Color in Ohio, Revolution Unfinished.

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Slave's River of Am. Mass., N. Y. and Pa. A. S. Societies, Rural Code of Hayti, Reply to Catherine Beecher, by author of Archy Moore, Report on People of Color in Ohio, Revolution Unfinished.

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Slave's River of Am. Mass., N. Y. and Pa. A. S. Societies, Rural Color of Men, Reports of Am. Mass., N. Y. and Pa. A. S. Societies, Rural Color of Men, Reports of

Railroad Smash. The 12 o'clock train which started from the depot yesterday for Carrolton, when passing the Tivoli Circle, was met by the down train, too late to avoid a concussion. The consequence was, the demolition of the baggage cars, and the serious injury of those in which the passengers were seated. The most extraordinary fact of the case is, that not a single person received bodily injury by the accident. N. O. Bulletin, 25th utl.

A family was severely poisoned in Washington, (Pa.) a few days since by eating butter that had been put down in newly made earthern crocks. The acid of the butter decomposed the materials which constituted the glazing on the crocks, and extracted the lead which settled in the butter.

The Southampton Murders. We learn that at least free thousand dollars in silver have been found on the premises of Mr. Scott the Quaker, who was murdered, together with five of his household, by a miscreant who had invaded the home of a miserly old man, under the impulses of a diabolical criminal cupidity.—Norfolk Beacon.

The boy Jones who was found at midnight under the sofa of her Majesty's dressing room in the Royal Palace, on being questioned as to his motives said 'be wanted to see how they lived at the Palace, and thought a description of their habits would look very well in a book.' The Rev. Dr. Olin, recently returned from Europe and the Holy Land, has been compelled to resign the presidency of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ct., in consequence of the state of his health.

Books, Pamphlets, Prints, etc. BOUND VOLUMES.

Anti-Slavery Manual, 18mo. Alten Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Illinois

College,
Alton Trials, 12mo
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Anti-Slavery Record, 12mo.
Appeal by Mrs. Child, 12mo.
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Chloe Spear, 18mo.
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Dissertation on Servitude, 12mo. by Rev.
L. A. Sawyer,
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Kimball 19mo. 50 44 00 62 56 00 50 44 00 25 20 00 50 40 00 25 23 00 Kimball, 12mo. Enemies of the Constitution Discovered, 25 20 00 1 00 75 00 62 45 00 75 62 00 37 30 00 62 50 00 Sexes, Godwin on Slavery, 12mo.

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Songs of the Free,
Slave's Friend, 32mo.
Star of Freedom, 32mo.
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Slavery As it Is,
Slavery Hilbstrated in its effects on Woman,
Thompson's Lectures,
Thompson in America, 12mo.
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo.
Tracts, miniature series,
The Abolitionist, a periodical,
Whittier's Poems, Whittier's Poems, Wheatley, Phillis, 18mo. Wesley's Thoughts, Wilberforce, Memoir of Williams, James, View of Slavery by E. P. Barrows, PAMPHLETS.

American Anti-Slavery Almanac, \$30 for 1000.
Appeal to the Women of the nominally Free States, An Address to the People of the United States, Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child, Adams's John Quincy, Letters to his Constituents, dams's J. Q. Oration at Newburyport, tion, Adams's J. Q. Speech on the State of the

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Adams's J. Q. Speech on the State of the Nation, Apology for Abolitionists, Appeal to the Christian Women of the South, Allen's Report, Appeal of Forty Thousand Citizens of Pennsylvania, Anecdotes of American Slavery, Africans taken in the Amistad, Ancient Landmark.
Bassatt's Win. Letter to the Friends, Bible against Slavery, Birney's Letter to Mills, Channing's Letters to Clay,

"to James G. Birney Crandal, Reuben Trial of Cinninnati Riots,

Crandall, Rouben Trial of Cimeinnail Riots, Chattel Principle, Debate on Modern Abolitionism, Dec. of Sentiments and Const. of the A. A. S. Society, Discussion between Thompson and Breckinbridge, District of Columbia, Examiner No 1, Dresser's Narrative, Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern

Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States,
Evils and Care of Slavery by Mrs.
Child,
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Emancipation in W. Indies, by Thome and Kimball, in boards,
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NOV. 13.

MONTHLY OFFERING

SUBSCRIBERS for this publication are coming a rapidly. Yesterday thirty were received. One man says: 'We shall obtain many more, shall bring up the subject at our next monthly meet

shall bring up the subject at our next monthly meeting.

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Cambridge, March 10, 1840.

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