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WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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EFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

suport of Ministers of the Gospel.

goar remarks two weeks since, under the head
abset for Barnt Offering," we mentioned two
twices on which we proposed to offer our
to be of these we now proceed to consider.
This the duty of a people, or of individuals
that the duty of a people, or of individuals
ag them, who regard their pastor as culpably
age to of, his duty to the cause of the slave?
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to five the slave in any form. He even reto pray for divine interposition to save us from
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say become disaffected toward their minister, the seas of effecting his dismission are never wanting; id not lith is done in a regular way, they are exampled to the season of the seaso

see, he may properly withdraw from the society, member of the society, not connected with the work, has also an indisputable right to secode effects at the second second seed of the second se

natical. A different course would leave him in the priment of the respect and good will of all-and those confidential terms with his pastor, which is those confidential terms with his pastor, which is the sable him to effect a change in his views duty by means of books, papers and conversation.

I by this course he inflicts a severe injury on usself and family. He suffers, they suffer, because his present-position they can derive but little old from public worship, and no good from pastoral sits. He loses also the spiritual improvement to rederived from the social prayer meetings of the surch; for when we know that others are alicanted out so, it is difficult to hold fellowship with them that difficult to hold fellowship with them that difficult to hold fellowship with them

result. The design must be, if any good ed, either to put the minister right on the or to inspire other ministers with a salutary subjecting themselves to the same trial, or, o effect his dismission.

lest it should make them trouble by distracting burch and crippling the society.

I we imagine we have not yet noticed the printif not the sole object which is generally aimed as a minority refuses to contribute to the assume of their minister. The end contemplain most cases is his removal. They wish to the the majority, by the weight of dollars and so the majority, by the minister. This course is rand resort of disaffected minorities, whatever be the ground of their disaffection; and therefore the minister.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1841.

Address

Of the Western New-York Anti-Slavery Convention. held at Le Roy, in Genesee County, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of January, 1841.

FELLOW CITIZENS:-It is an admitted principle that no organization can long retain its permanence and efficiency, without a strict adherence to its fundamental principles; and that fidelity to the original compact can alone secure its harmonious action.

Seven years have elapsed since the formation of a the American Anti-Slavery Society. Its object was definite, its principles uncompromising, its measures a simple. It was founded in toleration, and its chief glory consisted in the fact, that all could enlist under its broad banner who claimed to be human, and owere the enemies of slavery. Humanity, the inherent sinfulness of slavery, and the consequent duty of immediate emancipation, were its test and its exect. Whoever cauld lay claim to the former, and subscribe to the latter, received the right hand of fellowship; and the grand spectacle was presented to the world, of those of "all nations, kindred, and tongues, harmoniously.co-operating for the elevation of men, and the restoration of his rights. They stood shoulder to shoulder in the fierce contest, and dwere declared by the world to be men of 'one idea' —they were, but it was a glorious 'idea.' An i'idea' that absorbed their energies, gave vitality to itheir action, ennobled their enthusiasm, and dignified their character. An 'idea' that all men were by nature, alike entilled to 'life, hiperty, and the pursuit of happiness,'—that accident of birth, color, beauty, strength, wealth, or any other factitions distinctions, could not rightfully affect the indefeasibility of the tenure by which every human being claims ed to heleng, under God, to himself—an 'idea', that was to drive slavery from the world, and send her back howling to the pil. For this, they could afford to unite their efforts, and welcome every fathful ally. As they moved onward in one unbroken phalanx, grasping the sword of Truth, and wielding it with an unfaltering arm, the enemy trenbled, and summoned all her forces to the contest. Then was the 'time that tried men's souls.' Then it was that slavery, touched by the Ithuries spear of tru

avowals of abolitionists in their private and associated capacity. Look for a moment at the philosophy
embodied in the resolution quoted above, as passed
by the Arcade Convention. It contains the essence
of intolerance, backed up by the veriest assumption,
or else furnishes a justification to any man who
might lay aside his anti-slavery principles for the
time being. What are its propositions?

Ist. That a due respect for the civil and religious
rights of the American people, demand the formation
of a new political party; assuming as true, two

mind on this subject.

At the annual meeting in May, 1837, the American Anti-Slavery Society says in its annual report, that 'the great end at which we aim, is to subvert the relation of master and slave, not by machinery, political or ecclesiastical, but by establishing in the hearts of men, a deep and wide-spreading conviction of the brotherhood of the human race.' 'Political hypocrisy is so common, and has been, time out of mind, that it seems to form the rule, and honesty the exception. It is to be expected that some political solventes will put on the clothing of abolitionism, and seek to elevate themselves, and manage the anti-slavery organization, to secure their own purposes. But they ought to be met on the threshold, and stripped of their disguise. The best safeguard against their entrance is, for abolitionists, while

they firmly refuse to vote for a man who will not support abolition measures, to awoid setting up candidates of their own. Let every abolitionist follow the leading of his own political principles, as long as he can do it without sacrificing the paramount claims of the slave.

This was not the voice of the Executive Committee alone. It was the voice of the abolitionists of slaver. It passed at the annual meeting unanimously, and not a note of remonstrance was heard from any abolitionist in the land. The standard erected at Arcade was submitted to a large Control of the standard or the standard of the standard or the standard of th

mously, and not a note of remonstrance was heard from any abolitionist in the land. The standard erected at Arcade was submitted to a large Convention of abolitionists at West Bloomfeld, in Ontario County, early in February. It was fully and ably defended, and rejected by a large majority. It was also submitted to an anti-slavery Convention at Waterloo, Seneca County, in the latter part of the same month, and there rejected by a still larger majority. It was again submitted to the abolitionists of the eighteen Western counties of this State, assembled at Farmington, Outario county, in March, for the purpose of organizing the New-York Western Anti-Slavery Society, and, notwithstanding it was ably argued by its author, it was almost unanimously rejected. Yet, in the face of all these facts, the president of the United States, by a majority of eleven your standidates for President and Vice President of the United States, by a majority of eleven you was a standidates for President and Vice President of the United States, by a majority of eleven you was a standidates for President and Vice President of the United States, by a majority of eleven you was a standidates for President and Vice President of the United States, by a majority of eleven you was a state Convention was held at Syracuse, where no one was allowed to speak or vote except the proclaimed throughout the land to all the thin the proclaimed throughout the land to all the thin the proclaimed throughout the land to all the thin the proclaimed the proclaimed whenever we have a rote to cast, whether for the highest or the LOWEST office in this land, never to coffer power—no, not for a single moment—on the whenever we have a rote to cast, whether for the highest or the LOWEST office in this land, never to coffer power—no, not for a single moment—on the whenever we have a rote to cast, whether for the highest or the LOWEST office in this land, never to coffer power—no, not for a single moment—on the whenever we have a rote to cast, whether for the highest or

the Presidential clair, and the other to the pound gate.

The philosophy of bistory, is the philosophy of the past. By its light, the present is illumined, and it foreshadows the fiture. The political history of this country, furnishes many evidences of the dark and despotic influences of party spirit, and its deleterious bearings upon the independence of the people as a mass. In our calmer moments, all have more or less deplored its power, and its virulence, in times of great excitement. Now, while it was an ever originally considered as part of the object, to carry forward which, the abolitionists associated, to war against any party organization, it was hoped never originally considered as part of the object, to carry forward which, the abolitionists associated, to war against any party organization, it was hoped that a general diffusion of our principles among the people, would awaken such a spirit of manliness, and such a love for human rights,—such a respect for man as a social intelligence, as essentially to soften the asperities of party, and modify materially the treatment to each other, of political opponents. But alas! the philosophy of action which the third party have adopted, has dashed our expectations in the dust, so far as their course is concerned; and the last election has witnessed their forces pitted in the great political amphitheatre, against those of the other parties, and mingling in the strife and commotion, attendant upon a presidential canvass. Another feature of their philosophy, against which, as abolitionists, we stoully contend, and to the embracement of which, they have labored assiduously to seduce the anti-slavery host, is the system of 'caucus nominations.' The tendencies of this system, every man knows, are to the making and fastening contants upon the recks of all those who are the least refractory. We think the legitimate object of our holy cause is the unclasping of the collar from the neck of man, not affiring it there. It is not by such machinery, that the freedom of the stare is ever to be secured, or the equality of human rights vindicated.

From a parary, just erganized on the great principles of personal liberts we might have as proceed.

cated.

From a PARTY, just erganized on the great principles of personal liberty, we might have expected, that in its infancy at least, it would have been an exception to the general rule of political electioneering? But what do we see? Some of its candidates at the ballot oox, what becomes of his individual independence? Are his actions, his responsibilities, his obligations, to be swallowed up in his party? If so, let us hear no more of reproof from our 'third party' brethren, for voting as about the ballot of the service of the truth of the assertion contained in the resolution above quoted? What shall the individual ow hose dislike to a candidate is strong, though every associate of his may approve of the nomination? Circe up his individual dislike? Submit to the will of the majority? The sate of the contained in the resolution above quoted? What shall the individual do whose dislike to a candidate is strong, though every associate of his may approve of the nomination? Circe up his individual dislike? Submit to the will of the majority? The sate of the nomination? Circe up his individual dislike? Submit to the will of the majority? The sate of the contained in the philosophy of the accessory of the contained in the philosophy of the create who are the philosophy of the create who are the philosophy of the create who, adopting their philosophy, voted for candidates by no means such as they would have preferred upon the question of abolitionism.

Heretofore the efforts of abolitionists have been to enforce the importance of individual responsibilities; to show that all the relations of life, however diversified, should be subservient to the great primary relations of one's being—that of a man; to convince men that party feeting should never be urged at the expense of individual responsibilities; and that freedom of action, and a due sense on the part of each, of the obligations of each, were the great sequence of individual responsibilities; and that freedom of action, and a due sense on the part of each, of the obligations such a covernion in western New-York promulgating the dectrine, that they were bound forthwist to behold a convention in western New-York promulgating the dectrine, that they were bound forthwist to behold a convention in western New

POLITICAL.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

rights of the American people, demand the formation of a new political party; assuming as true, tree things, neither of which it has ever proved, vizithings, neither of which it has ever proved, vizit things, neither of which it has ever proved, vizit things, neither of which it has ever proved, vizit things, neither of which it has ever proved, vizit things, neither of which it has ever proved, vizit things, neither of which it has ever proved vizit that do we had been and the colored man of this land, a mere abstruction, whose 'democracy' has been to the state, for Governor—a man, lauded by the Editor, which has heen ever democracy' has been to the state, for Governor—a man, lauded by the Editor, which has heen ever democracy' has been to the state, for Governor—a man, lauded by the Editor, which has heen ever democracy' has been to the state, for Governor—a man, lauded by the Editor, which has heen ever democracy' has been to the state, for Governor—a

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

AGENTS.

Greton; B. F. Newhall, Sangue; W. S. Wilder, Futaburg; J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. Church, Spring-field; W. & S. B. Ivas, Salem; —Henry Hammond, Dudlety; —Daviel G. Holmes, Lovedly; —Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity; —Richard C. French, Full Rice; —Wm. Henderson, Hanover; —Wm. Carruthors, Jonesburg Mills; —Isaac Austin, Nantucket; —Elias Richards, Hegmouth; —LeMard Earle, Woretster; —Wm. C. Stone, Haterbren; —A. Bearse, Centracille, —Isaac Perkins, Lynn; —Elijah Bird, Tannton: —N. A. Borden, New-Bedford; —Alvan Ward, Ashburnham; —Saml. I. Rice, Northborough —[A. For a continuation of this list, see the lastpage, last column,

WHOLE NO. 527.

them, and join another, when not a word of remon-strance was heard against our connexion with them in the darkest hours of our struggle, so far as they went for the slave? We do not understand such

in the darkest hours of our struggle, so far as they went for the slave? We do not understand such reasoning. But their assertion is not true. They put it forth without the attendant data. We call for proof, ample and decisive, ere we turn our noble cause into a system of electioneering, and our moral reformers into politicians. Men can, and do hold office in the parties, and refuse to violate their principles of abolitionism. Look at Chauncey L. Knapp, just re-elected by the Whig Legislature of the State of Vermont. His convictions of duty were respected by his party, and he fills the important post of Secretary of State, not on account of his drawing in a collar, but because of his competence in business, and his unflinching honesty. Many other cases might be adduced.

That FOLATICAL ACTION is one of the means by which the day of emancipation is to be accelerated, we do not deny; but that a 'third political party' is the only, or the best channel in which such action should flow, we do not believe. That crucan action is to be carried on, is equally plain, but it by no means follows, that we should organize an independent anti-slavery political party. That legislative action should be brought to bear upon this question, is not doubted, but the only healthful legislative action is that which is the offspring of a correct public sentiment, and this follows the conviction of its necessity surely and effectually. Any other action is greatly to be deprecated, for Afformeral reformation can be surely and effectually. Any other action is greatly to be deprecated, for no moral reformation can be made permanent, unless it is radical in its character. to be deprecated, for fio moral reformation can be made permanent, unless it is radical in its character. Suppose that by some coercive process the slave trade between the States, and slavery in the District of Columbia, were abolished, and the none trank declared prace—unless the hearts of the people were 'turned to righteousness,' and the none trank declared prace—unless the hearts of the people were 'turned to righteousness,' and the laws backed up by public sentiment, the domestic trade could flourish, as the foreign trade has done, in spite of Law. We apprehend that this great reform is to be peacefully consummated, only by holding up the great standard of Tauth, and pressing home her claims to regard upon the attention of the people; thus cleansing all the channels of society, and pouring through them, those healthful influences which shall knock off the chains of the bondman, and refreshen and invigorate the energies of the whole population. The arguments which our third party brethren have adduced, and the language they have held, have been such as to convey the idea, that within their ranks was embodied all of vitality in the cause,—all of sympathy for human suffering, and all of effort for its relief; when the results of the election show that they comprise of the whole abolitionism of the country, (male and female,) only one fiftieth part. We think our brethren have greatly erred, and while we love them, we take this occasion of saying that we entirely discard their philosophy of action, and cannot give it our co-operation, and have no apology to make for having apportioned so much of this Appaess to its consideration.

Fruits of Slavery.

From the Opelousas (La.) Gazette.

Fruits of Slavery.

From the Opelousus (L.a.) Gazette.

Execution. On Monday last, three slaves belonging to Mrs. Preston of this place, were executed for the murder of John Moore. The circumstances of the murder are these. Mr. Moore, being the overseer of Mrs. Preston, discovered some whiskey in the cabins of the slaves, and threatened to punish them for it the next day (Monday.) It seems, however, that three or four of the negroes had previously resolved upon the death of Moore, and in order to avoid the threatened punishment, fixed upon that as a fit occasion to accomplish their hellish designs. Three of them, Zachariah, Jeffrey, and William, (Mrs. P's. carriage driver and a confidential servant.) went to the house of Mr. Moore; Jeffrey went in and began to beg off from the promised punishment, while Zachariah pretended to be making a fire, (it being nearly day light,) and William stood at the door. Moore having refused to forgive them their offence, Jeffrey leaped upon him, and began choking him, calling to the others to assist, both of whom did so, holding him while Jeffrey held him by the throat. After they had, as they thought, strangled their victim, they took him out of the house, when he again struggled violently, and Zachariah struck him with a billet of wood, fracturing the skull, causing instant death. After the murder, they saddled Moore's horse, and throwing him across the saddle, carried him about a mile into the woods, and left him near the road, with his coat off and one foot in the stirrup, in order to induce the belief that his horse had thrown him, and had caused his death by dragging, the girth being broken, and the horse standing not far off from his master. All the above facts were elicited on the trial, and were confessed by the criminals after they were convicted. Another negro belonging to the same lady, was put upon his trial for the same offence, and was acquitted, but it has been ascertained since, that he participated in the crime—his name is Morris—and we regret that he cannot be

From the Ohio Aurora

The Infection of Freedom.

It seems from the following that Georgia has de-clared a kind of Declaration of Independence in re-ference to Maine. Will the other slave States do the same in reference to the free? Kentucky, it is said, is becoming quite wolfish towards this State, owing to intimations favorable to the repeal of the black law. Will it also declare a non-intercourse act?

Georgia and Maine. The lower House of the Georgia Legislature has passed a bill establishing a quarantine of a hundred days on all vessels coming from the State of Maine, and declaring that any violation of said quarantine shall be punishable with confinement in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than ten years.

The cause for this harsh measure is the refusal of the State of Maine to surrender certain persons charged with stealing negro slaves from Georgia, and which were demanded by the Governor of Georgia, and which were demanded by the Governor of Georgia.

When the bill came before the Senate, it was passed with the following amendment:

'And be it further exacted, That whenever the Governor of the State of Maine shall comply with his constitutional obligation to the State of Georgia in the premises, the Governor of this State shall, by proclamation, suspend the operation of this set:

The Legislature was to adjourn sine die on the 23d inst.—Ball. Amer.

'CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATION!"

CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATION!

\*Boys, do you hear that?\* The object of quarantine, commonly, is to give a ship time to cleanse it of any infection that may be aboard, and which may occupy 40 days. But the infection of freedom from Maine requires a purification of 100 days before it can soil the Eden of Georgia republicanism! Glorious democracy. rious democracy.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

A correspondent has remarked within some weeks part, several annunciations in your journal, of munificent donations to various charitable purposes, in our country, made by Joseph John Gurney, an eminent minister amongst the Society of Friends, and a wealthy banker in England, during his late visit to America. The sum said to have been distributed was some time since stated to be twenty thousand dollars. But, according to a more recently published statement, it appears to have reached eighty thousand dollars. So great munificence on the part of a stranger, reflects the highest lustre on his character, and it would no doubt be gratifying to the community to be informed upon what objects this large sum was configred.

VOL. XI.---NO. 6.

From the Connecticut Observer.

Support of Ministers of the Gospel.

this is right for individuals to withhold support their minister, for the reason assigned, it is ally right to do so for any other supposed error telegophery in his duty. This manifestly is a gross principle to be adopted in practice.

By withdrawing support in such cases, a perbecouse guilty of a virtual breach of covenant has minister, at whose settlement he agreed, in pasy with others, to provide for his temporal tase long as he should continue their pastor, a contract binds the society and each of its comentparts, in a moral-sense, whatever may be the ser's conduct, until the relation between him s conduct, until the relation between him

size's conduct, until the relation between him them is regularly dissolved.

This we say on the supposition that the aggriev-sembers deem it their duty or privilege to condin-heir membership in the society. When a Chris-is persuaded he cannot be edified by his pastor, an take, if in regular standing, a dismission and mmendation to another church, and this being e, he may properly withdraw from the society, nember of the society, not connected with the

the contract fulfilled, at least so far as his share the burden is concerned.

By pursuing the course in question, he inevitationairs his own influence and usefulness. It is duty to acquire and preserve a good influence in the church and society to which he belongs; but moment he refuses to bear his due proportion of expenses of public worship, others become disacted towards him, both because his refusal insects their own hurdons and because they say. sees their own burdens, and because they sym-nize with their pastor. He loses, also, the con-action of the pastor, who thenceforth regards him a opponent, conscientious perhaps, but blind and tital. A different course would leave him in the

rom this course, no good but much evil is

and subjecting themselves to the same trial, or, and subjecting themselves to the same trial, or, andly, to effect this dismission.

The first object is manifestly not to be gained insured, to effect this dismission.

The first object is manifestly not to be gained insured the subject is manifestly not to confirm his position to the views and measures of the disafted members; whereas the opposite course of ectionate attention to him, and of prompt obedition to the confirmation of the position of the course in question have a better effect of the course in question have a better effect of the course in question have a better effect of the course in question have a better effect of the course in question have a better of the other ministers, who agree in their views the pastor, whose sufferings are held up as a triing to them. They will take it to be confirmation ong as boly writ, that their views of the kendenny of anti-slavery movement are sound; that when once spirit enters a man he loses his balance, over looks try other interest, and is ready to sacrifice all to a carrying of his points. Instead of inducing a to favor or even not to oppose the progress of anti-slavery cause among the people of his arge, both he and they will dread to have any of the number become deeply interested on the subtless of the course of the subtless of the course of the co

one ground of their disaffection; and these long usage and numerous precedents may sen as tests of wisdom and propriety, the in the case before us, is fully justified. But a come to this conclusion, it is worth while for inster may entless of a newspaper, is son, and frank its

opinions cannot alter my estimate of the sincerity of your desires of the good of Africa.

My opinion of the tendency of the American Colonization Society was, as you are a ware, publicly given some years ago; my attention at that time was wholly directed to the question of existing negro slavery. The principles of emancipation were then progressing in our land, they were dawning in yours, and, believing the Colonization Society to be practically, if not theoretically, an impediment to them, to joined with some of the most tried and experienced English abolitionists in expressing my dissent. Since then the question of negro slavery having been, in our case, happily disposed of, my attention has been especially directed to the slave trade; a more close and accurate study has altered, or perhaps, I should rather say, enlarged my opinions upon it, and upon the methods to be employed for its cradication. I can no longer rest contented to abide the slow progression of the principles of justice throughout the world. Persuaded as I am that the slave trade is as great a loss of wealth to the African as it is a present gain to the European, I now think that the opening of the eyes of the former to the true economics of the case offers a powerful means of abolishing the traffic, and while I would most joyfully aid in any method of checking the demand, and would also for a time continue our measures of compulsion, I would lay by far the greatest stress on all those efforts which may tend to enlighten and civilize the African mind.

These views have been represented as coming round to, and uniting with, those of the American Colonization Society, and a misapprehension, I perceive, exists in the minds of some of your country men with regard to our Civilization Society, even to denominating it a Colonization Society, even to denominating it a Colonization Society, even to denominating it a Colonization Society, were to denominating it a Colonization Society, two sources of the resources of that continent, but to teach its ma

that continent, but to teach its natives their use and value; not to procure an outlet for any portion of our surplus population; but to show to Africa the fully as well as the crime of exporting her own children. It is true, I may be desirous that we should form settlements, and even that we should obtain the right of jurisdiction in certain districts, because we could not otherwise secure a fair trial or full scope for our normal schools, our model farms, and our various projects to awaken the minds of the natives, to prove to them the importance of agriculture, and to excite the spirit of commerce. But, beyond the attainment of this object, I have no ulterior views; it is no part of my plan to extend the British Empire, or to encourage emigration to Africa, excepting so far as may be requisite for the benefit of that country. that continent, but to teach its natives their use and

of that country.

This is the distinct character and object of our society. Your objects, as I understand them, profess to be, primarily, to abolish slavery in the United States by gradually moving your whole black population to Africa,\* and, secondly, to benefit Africa, and check the slave trade, by establishing colonies of emancipated negroes along her coasts.

\* The 2d article of the Society's Constitution de-clares, that The object to which attention is to be ex-clusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, (with their own consent,) the free peo-ple of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient.

the minority to consider whether they are likely to gain their object, and also whether, if they gain tigan good to the slave and to the cause of religion is to be expected. They cannot carry their own mental segment a group unjoirty, while the attempts carry the total segment a group unjoirty, while the attempts our religion is to be expected. They cannot carry their own mental policy can ill sustain the expenses of the society whote their aid,—sidering them a fair propess of the society whote their aid,—sidering them a fair propess of the society whote their aid,—sidering them a fair propess of the society whote their aid,—sidering them a fair propess of the society whote their aid,—sidering them a fair propess of the society whote their aid,—sidering them a fair propess of the society whote their aid,—sidering them a fair propess of the society of the leaves year? Will you be able to fail to obstruct the cause you love to his present of the society will be place with an incumbent of your own view? Will be place with an incumbent of your own view? Will be able to units upon another pastor? Indeed, will not the alienation, the heart-bruings, the design them as to the subject of the somethy one of the coloniation of the society of

lition, only because you fear it would be a source of anarchy, and would entail misery on the negro himself; not because it might, for a time, involve a pecuniary loss to the master. Let me, then, entreat you to look at the actual condition of our West India Islands; there you will find the utmost social order and political tranquillity, and a peasantry as peaceable, and, probably, as moral as any in the world. When you shall have convinced yourself of these facts, I do you the justice to believe no arguments of mine will be needed to induce you to employ your talents and influence in bringing them home to the minds of your countrymen.

Before I conclude, let me express my cordial concurrence in the hope that in Africa, as we have similar, though not identical objects, there will be mutual kindness and co-operation, and let me assure you, that I do not, by any means, underrate the aid of the American public. I still look for the assistance of all foes to the slave trade, however we may differ in our views on any other points. Accept my thanks for the liberal manner in which you have imparted the results of your experience in Africa, and believe me, with sincere respect,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. FOWELL BUXTON.

Northrepps Hall, near Aylsham, Oct. 9, 1840.

From the Polaski Advocate.

From the Polaski Advocate.

Coloske, 12th mo. 28th, 1840.

To the Inhabitants of Pulaski:

I have learned that there is to be a protracted meeting soon at Pulaski, and I hope it will be upon the gospel plan. I attended a protracted meeting at Prattville, and requested prayer for the clergy; a clergyman in the pulpit ordered me to stop. At Oswego, I prayed perhaps half a minute, and friend Conduit said I interrupted their order and must be taken out, which they did, and the clergyman who preceded me in prayer was dismissed shortly afterwards for adultery. At the protracted meeting in Colosse, I asked the clergyman a question during intermission, respecting his sermon, and the Deputy Sheriff, who had been set on by the clergy and professors, with a constable, attempted to put me out of the house, but the people would not suffer it At the last protracted meeting at Pulaski, a little better spirit was manifested, but still there was much error, and for want of liberty the people divided. Remember our rights are equal to all—Christ is come to teach his people himself. Let any one speak or pray as the & of inclines them, and then we shall have order, and peace, and unity, and the person who has most love must have most influence. Mind the light in you.

ALFRED WELLS.

and check the slave trade, by establishing colonies of emancipated negroes along her coasts.

Our professed objects, therefore, though akin, are not the same; the field of your operation is primarily America, that of ours Africa. But you will say that since your society collaterally aims at the same end as ours, we ought to give yours that support of name and influence to which you are pleased to attach some importance. We cannot do this; and I will in a candid and friendly spirit state to you the reasons. But I must premise that I am not prepared to say that Liberia, constituted as it is, may not have been the means of spreading civilization, and thereby diminishing the slave trade in Africa, and so far as the colony has this effect, it has my good wishes that it may continue to prosper. But even as regards Africa, there is a wide difference in our views. We wish to send to Africa but few persons, and these in the character of teachers,—we wish them to be diffused as a leaven amongst her poople, not to form colonics for their own advantage. It is my anxious wish to send to Africa hone but those not to form colonies for their own advantage. It is my anxious wish to send to Africa none but those who are actuated by an ardent desire for her im-provement, and on whose moral and religious prin-

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magnet the men engaged in it. They are, some of them, smong my dearest personal friends; yet I honestly and fully believe that the principle of reform which these men advocate is much more fatal to the cause of human rights, than ever Colonization was or could be. It is not against the way, that I would wish to war, irrespective of their principles; it is not from personal hostility that I have said as much as I have of them. It has been from a higher motive. It was because men are the means and the results.

allowance for each man and team—'Whoa! Haw Gee!'—but I do not think the slaveholder would tremble.

Now you and the Convention may think this is treat-

From the Journal of Commerce. Politico-Abolition.

It appears by the Emancipator, the official organ of the politico-abolitionists of the country, that the election returns being all received, the whole number of votes, polled throughout the nation for their highest candidate, is 6,831—and 'it is barely possible that the sacred number of 7000 may be reached by accurate returns. These 6,831 votes were cast in 12 States, in all of which slavery has ceased to be lawful, long before the pilitico-abolitionists began their clampr. In the city of New-York, where they boasted of 3000 votes before the election, they could raise only an average of 150, their highest vote being 170! and this too in this theatre of all their great national and political projects, where they have had presses, and other 'great moral engines,' to help them. In this entire State, where they professed before the election to have 17,600, by which empty boast they frightened certain politicians from their propriety, they have only mestered 2,808 votes! Facts like the above, have brought out the famous Garrison, of the Liberator, in the following style:

following style:

If this third purty movement (politico-abolition) was ridiculous before, it is rendered still more so since the election. In the whole nation, it may have mustered in its support some six or eight thousand votes, (6,831,) out of the millions three hundred thousand? And what is yet more ludicrous, the Emancipator and some other papers affect to regard this result as most auspicious! The Abolitionist modestly speaks of Mr. Birney as the future President of the United States! Welf, folly will have its day. By this modest title, Mr. Birney has not only been heralded throughout this country, but, with wonderful self-complacency, allowed himself to be thus introduced to the British public, upon anti-sla very platforms. very platforms.'

very platforms.'
The foregoing extract from the Liberator serves to show that the Garrison party among the abolitionists do not fellowship with politico-abolitionists, and as his followers are no-voting, as well as no-government in their notions, the 191 scattering votes of Massachusetts may be estimated as the strength of the 'women's rights party,' and as composing the moral power of Garrisonism, who thus three wavy, their votes, although a few others probably refused to vote at all. The Emancipator, however, goes on the presumption that 6,831 is the whole number of good men and true in the abolition ranks, for though it claims a multitude of the Harrison and Van Buren voters as abolitionists, yet it regards them as It claims a multitude of the Harrison and Van Buren voters as abelitionists, yet it regards them as
voting against their consciences, and calls them all
'dreamy, speculative, transcendental, inoperative
abolitionists,' who will vote for slavery, while calling themselves abolitionists; and as such disowns
their fellowship.

Now we agree with the editor of said paper, and
believe that the late election has brought out the
whole strength of the politico-abolition there is in
the country. And we marvel, in view of the facts

believe that the late election has brought out the whole strength of the politico-abolition there is in the country. And we marvel, in view of the facts developed in the late campaign, that he should prate about electing in 1844 either the President, or any other officer of the general government. If the Mormons had been duped to run their prophet Joe Smith for President at the late election, no man in his senses can doubt that he would have obtained more votes than James G. Birney has throughout the country. And the thought of electing the latter in 1844 is not a whit more ludicrous than the former; indeed in the city of New-York, the Mormon voters are more numerous than the abolition voters, as shown by the experiment of the latter in the recent election. And since 1839, it is plain that the abolitionists have decreased one-half, their vote having been reduced from 336 to 170, in the city, while the Mormons have been increasing. It is certain then, if New-York is a fair sample of the whole, that the probabilities of a Mormon President in 1844, are much greater than of Mr. Birney's election at that or any future time.

Politicians North as well as South may see by the statistics of the late election here cited, that no party can have any thing to hope or to fear from the politico-abolitionists, and henceforth they should disregard their clamor, as unworthy to be estimated in any sober calculation of politicians. Their presses are all famishing, no one of them being able to get along without betraying pauperism in its appeals for money, and many of them even at head quarters

are all famishing, no one of them being able to get along without betraying pauperism in its appeals for money, and many of them even at head quarters have ceased to be, after bankrupt fortunes have overtaken all concerned. The American Anti-Slavery, Society is virtually dofunct, and though two self-styled national societies, cordially hatting each other, have burst forth from the ashes of the former Society, yet neither has any thing but a nominal existence. Even the semblance of favor, once boasted of, from the ecclesiastical officiaries of the different Christian denominations, has been withdrawn, and now the party is regarded as a faction drawn, and now the party is regarded as a faction by all the churches in their collective capacity, tol drawn, and now the party is regarded as a faction by all the churches in their collective capacity, tolerated only in the exercise of Christian forbearance with the weak and the misguided. So that the late election has not killed politico-abolition, for this was done before, by the folly of its leaders; it has only written its epitaph.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

From the Middlebury Free Press.

Anti-Slavery Movements.

Anti-Slavery Movements.

The abolitionists in this State, and we believe in all the States, since the termination of the recent Presidential contest, seem to be awakening to new, more earnest and more active operations than have ever characterized their movements heretofore. It was thought by many, especially the opponents of the anti-slavery enterprize, that political partisanship and zeal had so far engressed their attention, and eaten up their attachment to abolition as a distinct organization, that they would never again assume the attitude and engage in the efforts which formerly marked their operations. But this prediction seems destined not to receive a fulfilment. Unless we are much mistaken, the subject of slavery and its abolition, is soon to become the absorbing and engrossing topic of public discussion and scrutiny. The public sentinent, so far as we have the opportunity of judging, is assuming more

very and its acoustion, as soon to be clear as sorbing and engrossing topic of public discussion and scrutiny. The public sentiment, so far as we have the opportunity of judging, is assuming more and more the anti-slavery type, and the time will speedily come, unless we very much misjudge, when men of every political and religious faith will have to look this great and momentous question in the face, and decide upon the stand each one will take for himself in its agitation and final decision.

The people of this section have recently had their attention called prominently to the subject by several abolition meetings which have been held both previous and subsequent to the late annual meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Society. The interest of these meetings has been greatly increased by the presence and efforts of a distinguished champion in the abolition ranks from abroad. We allude to Mr. Charles C. Burleigh of Philadelphia. We have heard Mr. Burleigh in several of his lectures, and have been highly entertained in listening to him, especially in his discourses in this village the two weeks past. He is a young man—being now about thirty years of age,—a self-taught New-Englander, but a man of uncommon power of argument, illustration and eloquence. For powers of analysis, nicety of discrimination, triumphant logic, energetic and impressive elocution, and sustained impetus, we have seldom found his superior. On such a subject as slavery, with such a master of argument and persuasion, it is impossible for a community to remain unmoved, and we doubt not, from present indications, that the abolitionists will henceforth move forward with more energy and with greater success than they have ever done before.

#### From the Anti-Slavery Standard. Convention for Western New-York.

A general Convention of the friends of the slave who are not in favor of the 'third party,' will be held at Palmyra, in Wayne county, commencing on second day of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All who are in favor of carrying forward the cause without a political party, are invited to be present and take part in the deliberations;—all who have not enlisted in the cause, are cordially invited to be there, and see if freedom has not some claims took the property of the neckets and influence in the strugger. upon their time, pockets, and influence, in her strug-gle with slavery.

The slave is still clanking his chains on our soil the cantive is still sirbing for freedom as he soil

The slave is still clanking his chains on our soil; the captive is still sighing for freedom, as he toils the live long day for naught; tyranny still riots, and fattens on human hopes and happiness, in our boasted republic; despotism still lusts on stolen rights, and batters the image of the Eternal for gold, and slavery in the pride of strength, is aiming a deadly blow at our own manhood.

Let all who feel an interest in the presperity of our country, and in the rights of universal man, come forward and strike a united blow for free principles. In behalf of the 'Western New-York Anti-Slavery Board.' J. C. HATHAWAY, Chairman. Farmington, 1 mo. 11, 1841.

Extracts from the Ninth Annual Report of the new platform, as laid down by the Ma Board of Managers of the Manachusetts A. Abolition Society, a theological creed in

B. Society.

The expiration of another year of labor in the beneficent cause of emancipation makes it the constitutional duty of the Board of Managers of the Almight over the interests of the enterprise which it is their privilege to espouse, and which they cannot doubt must eventually obtain a splantic pating in the politics of the country in the first of the public, have the extraordinary folly and effontery to necessary they cannot doubt must eventually obtain a splantic pating in the politics of the country in the first of the public, have the extraordinary folly and effontery to necessary they cannot doubt must eventually obtain a splantic pating in the politics of the country in the first of the public, have the extraordinary folly and effontery to necessary they are also possible manner, the weighty responsibilities which devolve upon them as the directors of the tropy feel sustained by the consciousness that they have feel sustained by the consciousness that they have sincerely labored to promote the best interests of the Society, and, consequently, to hasten the day of jubile when millions of our race, who are now pining in scrittude, shall leap from their fetters, a redeemed and regenerated people. If, during the past year, the operations of the Society have in any measure been more limited than the exigencies of our cause would seem to demand, it has not been owing to any lack of effort or sbatement of zeal on the part of the Board, but to causes over which they have had no control. From the position which they nave had no control. From the position which they have had no control. From the position which they have had no control. From the position which they have had no control. From the position which they have been more limited than to cause of their religious soligations to plead the canse of their ensaged to the society of The expiration of another year of lal gainst the oppressed, of cruelty against mercy, of inquity against righteousness,
Since the formation of the Massachusetts Anti-

against the oppressed, of crueity against mercy, of iniquity against righteousness,

Since the formation of the Massachusetts AntiSlavery Society, every year has been one of trial, a
of suffering, of persecution, of triumph, in its history.
Composed of only twelve individuals at first, its
growth has been vigorous in proportion to the
amount of opposition raised against it. As the
fruitful mother of more than two thousand kindred
societies, it has peculiar claims to the respect and
admiration of abolitionists universally. In consequence of having been foremost in the anti-slavery
conflict, and at all times conspicuous for its fearless
and uncompromising character, it has been assailed
with more frequency and bitterness, by the enemies
of the colored race, than any other association in
the land. It has had to contend with foes within,
ras well as foes without; hostility to it has assumed
almost every conceivable guise, from the most violent to the most insidious; but in no one year have
such systematic efforts been made for its annihilation as during the last—made, too, by some who
were formerly zealous in its behalf, and under the
pretence of forwarding the anti-slavery enterprise.
The most absurd, the most false and flagrant charges have been circulated against it in various parts
of the country, by professed abolitionists; and it
would seem as if, in their estimation, slavery itself
is a trifling evil in comparison, with the existence of
a society, which, by the blessing of God, has been
so signally instrumental in rousing this whole nation from its moral stupor on the subject of slavery,
and bringing so many of the inhabitants to repentance. This unnatural and criminal opposition has
arisen from the spirit of sectarianism—that giant it
for of God and man. The facts in the case are well
known to all those who are conversant with the rise
and progress of the unhappy divisions which have
taken place in the anti-slavery ranks. It is not
deemed nocessary, therefore, to go into any minute
details on

[The Report then proceeds to recapitulate the false and flagrant charges that have been brought against the Society by the 'New Organization,' and proves to a demonstration that the Society has rigidly adhered to the old nuti-slavery platform.]

hered to the old agti-slavery platform.]

It is for pursuing this eatholic, magnanimous, constitutional course, 'without partiality and without hypocrisy,' in the spirit of honesty and uprightness,—and for refusing to allow itself to be moulded by the spirit of personal rivalry and sectarian animosity,—that the Masachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has been assailed with such extraordinary virulence, and subjected to such a torrent of defamation. 'The head and front of its offending hath this extent—no more.' The Society claims to stand or fall upon its official acts and publications, and cannot be justly held responsible for the opinions of any of its members. It is accused of being a non-resistant or non-government society, simply because some of its members are religiously opposed to taking any active participation in the affairs of government. As reasonably might it be called a Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Waig or Democratic Society, because persons connected with each of these sects and parties are also among its members. Not Methodist, Presbyterian, Whig or Democratic Society, because persons connected with each of these sects and parties are also among its members. Not a sentence in favor of the peculiar doctrines of non-resistance can be found in any of its publications; nor has any resolution respecting that subject ever been discussed in any of its meetings. Our non-resistance brethren are as much opposed to its introduction on the anti-slavery platform as those who have secoded from our ranks; and in no instance, to our knowledge or belief, have they ever attempted to obtain the sanction either of this or any other anti-slavery society to non-resistance principles or measures. On the contrary, while they are giving their zealous and efficient support to our enterprise, they have marked out their own distinct course as non-resistants. They have formed themselves into a separate association by the title of the 'New England Non-Resistance Society'—established an official organ of their own, called 'The Non-Resistant'—and sent forth their agents to propagate their sentiments, in the same manner as temgate their sentiments, in the same manner as temperance and anti-slavery societies have done. This Society can no more be responsible for their operations, than for the proceedings of any other foreign association. They constitute but a very small portion of its members—though it is simply an act of distinct on any thore are account the most scaleurs and ice to say, they are among the most zealous a

faithful members.

The Board have not been able to suppress the The Board have not been able to suppress the feelings of surprise with which they have listened to the clamor which has been raised against the free discussion of certain unpopular theories, lest it should prove detrimental to the cause of human liberty! In one of their official documents, therefore, they felt constrained to utter the following language, both by way of rebuke and encouragement:

nonstrances and exertions. They have made their association a sectarian thing, and because we were not sectarian, ('!) we withdrew from it.'

A more severe condemnation of the schismatical course adopted by this Committee and their associates, could not easily be written, than is contained in the above exposition of the anti-slavery platform; nor could a better panegyric be passed upon the conduct of the State A. S. Society. 'We agreed on anti-slavery,' say the Committee. True—and the agreement was perfect: how inexcusable, then, is their new organization! 'We united to promote anti-slavery, and nothing else.' True—and if to allow all persons to use their influence for the overthrow of the iniquitous slave system, in accordance with law, humanity and religion, without stopping to ask their sex or examine their complexion, be not 'to promote anti-slavery, and nothing else,' then we know not how it can be done. 'We did not agree on other topics.' True—and this we all knew before we associated ourselves together as an abolition band, Our ranks were filled up with persons perfectly agreed 'in reference to the principles and measures involved? in the one object to be accomplished, and widely discordant in their viewa 'on other topics.' Those pranterles, in the language of the national anti-slavery declaration, 'forbid the doing of evil that good may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the oppressed to reject, the use of all carnal weapons for deliverance from bondage—relying solely upon those which are spiritual, and mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.' Those pranterles, in the language of the national anti-slavery by the spirit of repentance.' In the advocacy of such principles, and the use of such measures, every person heartily opposed to the enslavement of any portion of the human race could unite. But 'they the Massachusetts A. S. Society insisted upon a sanction of their views on women's rights, and then on the subject of political action.' The reverse of this statement is true.' It allowance for each man and team—'Whoa! Haw! Gee!"—but I do not think the slaveholder would tremble.

Now you and the Convention may think this is treating the subject lightly. I plead guilty to the thought. The idea of overthrowing slavery by such a process is so light, that the treatment should be appropriate. Nevertheless, I am in earnest; and I know of ne way of killing the absordity, of making all good men shun it, than to strip it of its rich covering, and let them see it in a state of nudity. He that does not turn from it, must have a face of brass. The truth is, there is no good moral influence in the plan, and the politicians in the party know it. They know it is an essential element in every parry organization, and they mean theirs shall be such. A party, strictly speaking, in politics, that has for its object the election of officers to places of trust and power, must have this feature. Its perpetuity depends upon its prospect of success; its prospect of success; its prospect of success; of numbers' upon its side; to do this, it must be constituted upon such a plan as to make its appeals to 'all sorts of folks' with surety. Hence this feature! There are men in the land who lay aside 'all greater things,' such as 'high ambition and the pride of kings,' and are perfectly satisfied with the idea of filling some of the toen offices in the gift of the sovereign people. The education of these men in the 'terse literature of the ballot box' is as profound as his who may get the nomination of President. Their power is as sufficient, and extensive, and must be secured as surely as his; hence the appeal must be made, and the organization is formed upon such a basis as to leave none uninfluenced. All are invited to join, for all cau have the privilege of struggling for promotion. The ladder is made for all, and all are invited to commence its ascent. The man who was pound keeper this year, next year is town clerk; or, if he does not get the office, he can have the glorious privilege of your (Salem) Col. Miller, olitionists do not and probably never can entirely agree; and hence it is, in the bad sense of that term, a 'sectarian' movement. The State A. S. Society has never attempted to determine 'the rights of women,' nor allowed the question to be entertained in its meetings or discussed in its publications. It strictly adheres to its one grand design—'the promotion of anti-slavery, and nothing else.' It simply defines what qualifications are necessary to membership, and makes those qualifications so simple that all human beings may possess and exercise them, without travelling out of their 'appropriate sphere,' or interfering with their religious or political opinions;—and there it leaves the matter. On the subject of 'political action,' it constantly inculcates the doctrine, that anti-slavery should be made the paramount question at the polls, to the sacrifice of all mere party considerations, by all those who wield the elective franchise,—and that it is highly inconsistent for abolitionists to vote for slaveholders or pro-slavery candidates; but it does not make it a part of the anti-slavery creed to believe in the duty of every man to mingle or not to mingle in the political conflicts of the country—for that is an 'extraneous topic.' The Society could occupy no other ground without being 'sectarian,' and denying its own platform.

It is an undeniable fact, that the new organization

s own platform.

It is an undeniable fact, that the new organization

In this unhappy controversy, it should never b In this unhappy controversy, it should never be origotten that the very individuals who are now so boisterous in their opposition to the equal position of women on the anti-slavery platform, (including all, or nearly all the members of the late Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, were the loudest in their approval of the public labors of ANGELINA E. and SARAH M. GRINKE! Those devoted women constantly lectured to promiscuous assemblies, in public halls and meeting-houses, and even in the State House before a large proportion of the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth; but who among genuine abelitionists, at that time, thought of denouncing their course, or seceding from the anti-slavery organizathe Lommonwealth; but who among genuine abelitionists, at that time, thought of denouncing their course, or seceding from the anti-slavery organization on that account? Were not the grateful benedictions of the friends of the down-trodden slaves showered upon their heads? Were not their labors owned and blessed of heaven, beyond those of any other lecturers, however gifted or eloquent? Did they not call down upon themselves the scorn and anathemas of all that was pro-slavery in the land, for thus presuming to act out of their 'appropriate sphere?' And are not the language and spirit our seceding opponents, in relation to the free action of woman in our cause, precisely the same as were then exhibited by the unrelenting enemies of God and his suffering poor? Is not their present position the one occupied by pro-slavery in 1836-7, and does it not prove that they have become thoroughly transformed in the temper of their minds, for the worse, and not for the better? 'For what concord that Christ with Belial,' or genuine abolitionists with pro-slavery scorners?

### Letter from James C. Jackson. PETERBORO', January 26th, 1841.

Institution memora.

The Board lawe not been able to suppress the feelings of surprise with which they have listened to the clamor which has been raised against the free discussion of certain unpopular theories, lest it should prove detrimental to the cause of human liberty! In one of their official documents, therefore, they felt constrained to tutte the following language, both by way of rebuke and encouragement:

'We believe that the anti-slavery cause is founded upon a rock,—THE TERMAL ROCK,—and cannot be overthrown. We blush at the want of faith in its divise origin and holy invincibleness exhibited by those professed abolitionists, who cry out against the free discussion, by individuals, of any question,—whether it relate to peace or war, a human or divine government is proposed. The contempering the life of our enterprise! Abolition thrives in exact proportion to the growth of free discussion on all moral and political subjects. The examination and discussion of no other question can possibly injure it. Its single object is to extirpted slavery from the American ioil, and whatever is not oppressive in spirit has nothing to apprehend from its progress. It must and will prevail.

The Society is charged by its rival as standing 'mute and gagged' on the subject of political action, or in relation to the use of the elective franchise for the abolition of slavery! So far from this being true, it has been viginalt, active, uncompromising on this subject. In no other State in the Union, it is believed, is our cause so far advanced, either religiously or politically, as in Massachusetta. What language can be more emphasite, or more admonitory, or more in accordance with the genius of the anti-slavery movement, than is contained in the following resolution, adopted by the Society in 1839, and for the abolition, adopted by the Society in 1839, and for the abolition of slavery! Society in the second of the political strategies of the political strategies of the political strategies of the political strategies of the

their position by the formation of the 'third party.

The eyes of our friends, to some extent, are opening in this region, from the fact, that ministers, who were very eloquent for the 'third party' in the matter of voting, refuse to pass resolutions against preslavery preaching receiving the sanction of abolitionle's.

disinterested action, or we cannot triumph.

Ere I close, I wish to call your attention to another feature of the 'third party.' It is serving as a fine shelter to all the ministers in the land, who refuse to open their mouth for the dumb. They have an excuse, and one which the public accepts as valid. They want to know what their ministerial functions have to do with PARTY politics. If they are to be held responsible for not opening their mouths for the dumb, and nothing is to be considered as efficient speaking but the use of the ballot-box, and that, too, in a party connection, then every minister of Jesus, who does not become a party politician and electioneer for the third party candidates, is 'deficient in personal godliness.' If the third party calculate upon such a degree of credulity among abolitionists, they will wake up to weep over their failure. Ministers are this, and it is astonishing how they feel relieved from the difficulty of their position by the formation of the 'third party.'

The eyes of our friends, to some extent, are open-

'pounds' in your respective towns, until by the 'principle of rotation in office,' you all have increased your 'moral power.'

If the abolitionists of the United States are fool-

ea your 'moral power.

If the abolitionists of the United States are foolish enough to embrace this 'plan' of abolishing slavery, they will have a day of bitter repentance. No cause can live pure for any length of time under the caucus system exactly—as the resolution passed at Arcade, by which the Albany Convention on the 1st of April was called, most fully demonstrates; and if a doubt was left in the mind of any one, it would vanish before the proceedings of the Convention held at Rome, Oneida county, at which William Goodell, Alvan Stewart, and Beriah Green, attended. I said no cause could live pure under the caucus system. I am correct on this point, or else the system has never, worked itself out. And I apprehend that without purily, we cannot succeed. The balance of our influence must be on the side of holy, disinterested action, or we cannot triumph.

Ere I close, I wish to call your attention to

tionis's.

I therefore hope that the Society will take strong ground upon the 'third party' question. It has caused us immense difficulty; it has put the public mind against as, and is dolly a 'deal of damage' at the present hour, I hope foo, the Society will speak out against Secramanism. She clogs our path, and must get out, er be put out of the way. Our numbers may be thinned, our reputation among men lost, our pockets draughted until we are poor; cy in such cases.

me of but the smiles of Heaven will be ours, if we are true to humanity. Be not discouraged. Mid the hills and vales of New-England, old organization has many unfaltering friends. And New-York is not leficient. There are many that pray that now-organization, alias the 'third party' issue may no n the faithful, was delighted with the receipts of the Fair a dead, buried and dissolved Society to do this wonderful. Its ghost must have made a fearful arrance, to those who declared that it had ceas all connection with this world. lease give my warm regards to the good wemen true, and to all others who labor and faint not with my warmest desire that your meeting ma ed all conserved and regards.

Please give my warm regards.

Please give my warm regards.

and true, and to all others who labor and faint not and with my warmest desire that your meeting may be large, and your progress swift and steady, I sub scribe myself,

Your friend and brother, most truly,

J. C. JACKSON.

cause of human rights, than ever Colonization was or could be. It is not against the wars, that I would wish to war, irrespective of their principles; it is not from personal hostility that I have said as much as I have of them. It has been from a higher motive. It was, because men are the representatives of principles. They are the living, moving, walking exponents of whatever principles as hape and form, at tangibility and power, that the principles could never possess, independent of their living exhibitor. The value of principle consists in its applicability, its force, its real power, in its application. Principles, however true, and sublime and holy in their nature, are impotent, while unapplied to those for whom they are adapted. It is by coming into actual contact with them, by opening his arms, and folding them closely to his soul, that man alone can know their invigoration. They act upon lineagirt like heat upon frost; they melt it, and gradually restore his suspended spiritual animation to its proper activity and power. I have for years, therefore, discarded entirely the doctrine—as one of utter absurdity and folly—which among a certain class is so popular—viz. 'Principles, not MEN'—and think its reverse much more worthy the adoption of an intelligent mind—viz. 'Principles, measures, men.' I therefore have felt constrained to oppose the 'third party scheme' for the very reasons offered by my friends why I should not meddle with it; because there are many of its advocates among our earliest and most devoted friends. That I am justified in this course, I appeal to the course of the very men in the matter of Colonization. No one thought that Gerrit Smith, while acting as the champion of that wicked scheme, was acting with his eyes open to its monstrous obliquity; and yet William Goodell, as all the abolitionists of the land to if you with the idea of killing slavery, by an army of path-masters and pound-keepers, in order that he may give significancy to his vagaries of human government? Shall I remain s Boston.—Thomas P. Smith, Elizabeth W. Williams, Wm. Lozan, Abby S. Woodman, M. A. W. Johnson, John T. Hilton, John Augustus, Wm. West, Joseph Noyes, J. P. Bishop, Benj. P. Bassett, Ephraim Wright, Mary A. Blasland, Wm. W. Majoram, Mary Willey, Anna Logan, John Farquhar, Elizabeth Whitmarsh, Nosh A. Grey, Catharine L. Barbadoes, C. Bitts, George Adams, Charles P. Bosson, Charles Spear, Samuel E. Sewall, Joseph Southwick, Ann Todd, Sarah Tyler, Charlity Franklife, Margaret Wickler, Elizabeth Noyes, Salome Richards, Mary Pitts, Thomas Adams, Ennice H. Adams, John Rogers, Wm. M. Chace, Sam'l. Goldsboro, Oliver Johnson, Wm. Sparrell, Charles E. Bell, Mary G. Chapman, Hannah Tufts, Betsey Fisher, Elizabeth S. Gray, Abagail H. Folsom, Lucinda L. Otis, Elizabeth Veazie, Abby Southwick, Sarah H. Southwick, Ira Crawford, David Hinckley, Ann E. Mann, Eliza F. Merriam, G. W. F. Mellen, Charlotte Hartford, Catharine S. Nichols, Isaac Haskell, Elbridge Fisk, Charles D. Merriam, H. B. Louge, Darby Vassell, Thos. Emmons, Cornolius Bramhall, Josiah Savil, Francis Jackson, George Ripley, Margaret Scarlet, Henry Colman, Anna Lawton, Abby B. Ordway, Jane Gooch, Eliza A. Farquhar, Thomas Cole, Dan'l. Henshaw, Mary W. Lewis, Catharine Wise, Henry W. Williams, Charles K. Whipple, Joanna Morrison, Samuel Snowen Elliz G. Loring, Maria C. Ray, Rebecca Louge, Timothy Dewing, Sydney Southworth, Sarah H. Ordway, Deborah Henshaw, Edmund Jackson, Charles Spear, Francis Clapp, Mrs. Benjamin Kingsbury, Lucy Bird, Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Rozbury.—P. Folsom, Caroline Weston, Emily E. Folson, Hannah B. White, Catharine H. Spear, Francis Jones Maria C. Ray, Rebecca Louge, Timothy Dewing, Sydney Southworth, Sarah H. Ordway, Deborah Henshaw, Edmund Jackson, Charles Spear, Francis Clapp, Mrs. Benjamin Kingsbury, Lucy Bird, Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Rozbury.—P. Folsom, Caroline Weston, Emily Elizabeth Jones, Daniel Gregg, Mary A. Allen.

Brookline.—Samuel Philbrick, A. R. Philbrick, Eliza Philbrick, Ezra Hackett, Sophronia E. Hackett. Delegates at the Annual Meeting.

ett.

Cambridgeport.—Wm. Farwell, Emily Farwell,
Nathaniel Snow, Emily James, Abby C. Newhall
Sarah Snow, Maria N. Kingman, Sylvia A. Ammidon, Helen Eliza Garrison.

Dorchester.—Richard Clapp, Josiah V. Marshall, M. F. Lyon, Hiram W. Blanchard, D. Clapp, Elizabeth Blanchard, Ira Adams, Richard Clapp, Jr.

Dedham.—Sophia Guild, Eunice Messenger, Eliza H. Taft, Joseph Hutchinson, Edmund Quincy, Reuben H. Ober, Nathaniel Fales, Mr. F. Winship. Lynn.—James N. Buffum, Abigail L. Breed, Hepsah Newhall, James P. Boyce, Wm. Bassett, George Little, James A. Breed, Emma Nourse, Stephen N. Breed, Mary A. Sprague, R. F. Mudge, Warren Newhall, J. B. Cutler, Preserved Sprague, Bailey Goodridge, M. B. Newhall, Elizabeth Richardson, Miriam B. Johnson, Susanna A. Bassett, Joseph Barry, Mercy T. Buffum, Joseph A. Lloyd, Aroline A. Chase, Lydia Johnson, John H. Gove, Rachel Cogswell, Charles M. Chase, Eleanor Johnson, Christopher Robinson, Ann B. Lloyd, Harriet A. Robinson, Eliza Boyce, Eliza J. Robinson, Wm. B. Oliver, Gulielma Estes, Lydia Estes, Lydia Hallowell, Edward Rodman, Joseph R. Newhall, Wu. Ford, Eliza Robinson, Sarah Barry, Maria F. Baker. Dedham .- Sophia Guild, Eunice Messenger, Eli

Rer. Salem.—Ezekiel Roberts, Elmina K. Roberts, Louisa Dunckteen, Eliza J. Kenney, Josiah Hayward, Lydia Dean, Lucy Ives, J. W. Pepper, Mary Pepper, Wm. Williams.

Canton.—Edwin Theorem.

Canton.—Edwin Thompson. Cambridge.—Stephen T. Farwell, Elizabeth C. F

Canbridge.—Stephen T. Farwell, Elizabeth C. F. Farwell.

Medford.—Sarah P. Baxter, Elizabeth S. Pollard, Susan Holbrook.

Medfeld.—Emma Turner.

Milbury.—Abby Kelley, Cyrus Faulkner.

Milbury.—Abby Kelley, Cyrus Faulkner.

Walpole.—Lawson D. Grey, Abīgail S. Turner, Epbraim Shepard, Charlotte Shepard, Warren Alen, John B. Morse, Mary F. Manter, Mary Engly, Olive Allen, Betsey Kingsbury, Joseph Stearns.

Weymouth.—Hannah Pierce, Anne W. Weston, Sarah Reed, Deborah Weston, Mary Weston, H. C. Fifield, Lucia Weston, Isaiah Thayer, Elias Richards, Samuel Cook, Elijah Pierce, Elias W. Nash, Peter H. Cushing, Phineas N. Pratt, Lucretia A. Cowing.

Liccater.—Sam'l. May, Wm. B. Earle.

Fiirharen.—Clother Gifford.

Hyannis.—Rosella Ford.

Hyannis.—Rosella Ford.
Neponet Village.—Wm. B. Peake.
Lovell.—S. Goodhue.
Gloucetter.—George S. Leach, C. M. Burleigh

Thomas Haskell.

Taunton...Daniel Brewer, Elijah Bird, William
Cooper, Jonathan Hodges, Peter E. Sanborn.

Wrentham...Harriet Bixby, Abner Belcher, Susan Cheever, Otis Cheever, Almira Hawkins, M. A.
Fisher, Wm. S. Bennett.

Hinghum...H. II. Wilder.

Indover,...John Lovejoy, Joshua W. Bullard,
John Louter, James Smith, Peter Smith, Ebenczer
Jenkins.

John Louter, James Smith, Peter Smith, Ebenczer Jenkins.

Reading.—Clarissa E. Weston, R. G. Weston, S. W. Parker.

Danvers.—J. P. Harriman, John Hood, Lydia Richardson, Henry A. Botter, Perley King, Abner Sanger, Samuel W. King.

Plymouth.—Johnson Davec, Ichabod Morton, George Denham, Ruth S. Harlow, Lucia G. Russell, Zilpha W. Harlow, Sarah Stephens, Sarah J. Davec.

Davec.

Holden.—Moses Smith, John Richardson, Samue

W. Hubbard.
Worcster.—Anna E. Colton, Samuel H. Colton, J.
Butterfield, Joseph S. Wall.
Haverhill.—William Savary, Sewell E. Jewett,
Nathan Webster, Nancy Harmon, George O. Har-

on. Holliston.—Hiram A. Morse Northbridge.—Amos White, Foxboro'.—Lewis G. Daniels White, John Taylor.

Faxboro'.—Lewis G. Daniels.
Kingstón.—Job W. Drew.
Falmouth.—John A. Ray, Jr.
Watertown.—Joshua Coolidge, Jr.
Franklin.—Sarah Heaton, Nathan Heaton.
Essex.—Warren Low.
Concord.—George W. Simonds, Charles Bowers
fary P. Hayward.
Newburymort.—Charles Butler. Daniel P. Pike.

Concord.—George W. Simonds, Charles Bowers,
Mary P. Hayward.
Newburyport.—Charles Butler, Daniel P. Pike,
Henry Moody, Sophia P. Pike, Jane P. Moody, Wm.
Asiby.
Stonekam.—Polly Willey, Levi D. Smith, Nelson
S. Brown, Hannah G. Smith.
N. Millebaro!.—D. A. Brown.
S. Marshfield.—N. H. Whiting.
Sandwich.—Charles Nye.
Charlestown.—H. B. Ordway.
Milton.—Thomas Hunt, L. W. Reed, Anne Reed,
Frances M. Robbins.
So. Scituate.—Samnel J. May.
Princeton.—Joshua T. Everett, Edwin T. Davis.
Lexington.—Stillman Lothrop.
Mington.—Stillman Lothrop.
Mington.—Andrew Haskell, Sarah Haskell, Martha Bates, Hamlet Bates.
Groton.—Amos Farnsworth.
Bridgewater.—Abram Washburth, 2d.

ha Bates, Hamlet Bates.

Grofon.—Amos Farnsworth.

Bridgesedte.—Abram Washburn, 2d.

Bedford.—Wm. Gregg.

E. Abington.—Samuel Reed.

Hanson.—John Allen.

W. Boylston.—James Davenport.

N. Marshfield.—Elizabeth Lewis, Elisha

nan.

N. Bedford.—John Bailey, Joseph Congdon.

Marblehead.—Thomas Wooldredge, A. Wool-Duxbury.—Seth Sprague.
N. Danvers.—A. A. Davis.
Danvers N. Mills.—James D. Black, Wm. Endiout, J. Tyler, Richard Hood.
Ashburnham.—Alvan Ward.

Ashburnham.—Alvan Ward.
Portsmouth, N. H.—E. N. Harris.
Londonderry, N. H.—Wm. L. Lewis.
Providence, R. I.—Thomas Davis, Phebe Jack

Vm. Chace.

Weare, N. H.—Abby Chase.

Belfast, Ireland.—Samuel Stewart The foregoing list is doubtless imperfect, as it always extremely difficult to obtain perfect ac

Ninth Annual of the Mas Society.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Man Anti-Slavery Society was held on Weden uary 27th, 1841, at the Mariboro' Chapel, The President, Francis Jackson, called

Cester.
William M. Chace and Anne Warren Warren

William M. Chace and Anne Warres We were appointed Secretaries pro tem.

Samuel Philbrick, Treasurer pro tem, sees a report, which was referred to the following be mittee:—Messess May, (of South Scitnate,) was Morse, Sanger and Adams.

A business committee was appointed by the deconsisting of the following persons:—W. Los eson, Ellis Gray Loring, Edmund Quincy, Same May, Abby Kelley, N. H. Whiting, and O. Johason.

Johnson.
The following committee were appointed to a inate officers:—Messra, Sprague of Pyroceta ty, Farnsworth of Middlesex, Sewall of Seat N. Buffum of Essex, Robeson of Britol, Bab. of Nantucket, Davis of Franklin, and May of Manual Control of

of Nantucket, Davis of Franklin, and May at a coster.

William Bassett, Oliver Johnson, and N. H. at ting were appointed a committee on the roll. On motion of N. H. Whiting, all persons as of immediate emancipation were invited to person to the committee on the roll. A letter from N. P. Rogers, of Concord I was read by Oliver Johnson, and ordered to be read with the doings of the meeting.

J. P. Bishop and Charles Bosson were sold the committee on the Treasurer's Report. The annual report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, William Lloyd Garrison.

Voted, That 500 copies be distributed to the bear of the Society, the balance to be placed as disposal of the Board of Managers.

Samuel Philbrick and Ellis Gray Loring was ded to the committee on the Treasurer's Report.

Adjourned to 3, P. M.

Wednesday afternoon, 3 olde

The President in the Alexen was read by the President from Inner
A letter was read by the President from Inner
Jackson, and ordered to be printed with the con
of the meeting.

of the meeting.

Mr. Johnson from the Committee on Roll and mance reported that it was not judged best to a cate any particular sum, but that each indicate was requested to give what seemed to him good average sum of \$1 being sufficient to definy the pense of the meeting.

Oliver Johnson offered the following residue.

Oliver Johnson offered the following reads Resolved, That this Society deems it ingost that the present favorable season for lecture public and social discussion, on the greet people of slavery, in every part of the Commence should be promptly and faithfully improve; that we pledge ourselves to sustain the Resi Managers in the employment of suitable again prosecute this responsible work, to the ful fixed our ability. prosecute the

our ability.

Which, after discussion by the mover, Ret. 21, Harris, Rev. Sumner Lincoln, Abby Keller, Heet Bixby, Messra. Congdon, Hilton, Morfon Quesor Sprague and Davenport, was laid on the half the purpose of hearing the Report of the Nesating Committee, which was slightly amended at then adopted as follows: PRESIDENT

FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston. VICE PRESIDENTS.

Seth Sprague, Duxbury.
Andrew Robeson, New-Bedford.
Nathaniel B. Borden, Fall-River.
George T. Davis, Greenfield. Stillman Lothrop, Lexington.
Amos Farnsworth, Groton.
Samuel J. May, South Scituate.
Joseph Southwick, Boston. Adin Ballou, Mendon.

Adin Ballou, Mendon.
J. M. Fiske, Lee.
J. T. Everett, Princeton.
E. L. Capron, Uxbridge.
Jefferson Church, Springfield.
Horatio G. Wood, Middleboro'. Josiah Gifford, Sandwich. George Bradburn, Nantucket. Sumner Lincoln, Gardner. William B. Earle, Worcester. Samuel May, Leicester. Harris Cowdry, Adon. Nathan Webster, Haverhill.

Wind her the not the span sin man sear the E mitt and Lloy and Lloy of he him and unpu

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whice has refecting himself factors for troub J. land, his of lampos hope i roun subject It

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etts, low and t leopl fiety their Ac

The Present of the constant of

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, William Lloyd Garrison, Boston. RECORDING SECRETARY, John A. Collins, Boston.

TREASURER, H. G. Chapman, Boston.

AUDITOR, S. E. Sewall, Boston.

COUNSELLORS.

Ellis Gray Loring, Wendell Phillips, John T.Eton, Joshua V. Himes, Oliver Johnson, Wa I Chace, John Rogers, George Adams, Mari T Chapman, Edmund Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Seuel Philbrick:

Wednesday evening. The Society met at the State House pursuant to adjournment. Figure Jackson in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Summer Lincoln. The following resolution was offered by Edma Quincy, and sustained in an impressive safety quent manner.

Resolved, That the toleration of slavey \$> compatible with the existence of true liberty at the sustained in the sustained with the existence of true liberty at the sustained in the sustained

Resolved, That the toleration of sixery is compatible with the existence of true libertuser nation; that the rights of the Southern shurld indissolubly bound up with those of the Northe freeman; and that the conflict between the principles in this country must end in the establishment of slavery or of liberty.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.
Thomas Paul, a student of Darimouth Corp.
addressed the assembly on the general subject slavery, with much taste and feeling.
W. L. Garrison offered the following resolutions. ned at some lens Miss Kelley, and adopted.

Resolved, That the prejudice which exists #15

country against our colored population is refu-creature of physical organization or complexa, et of slavery; that, as its origin was impious, as a perpetuation criminal; and that its immediate tinction is demanded by reason, justice, humany religion.

religion.

Whereas, we have this day heard, with sures and indignation, that the Legislature of this Suals again refused to eraso from its statute book the st which is founded on complexion—thereby content is senction of slavery; therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to reduce effort for producing that state of public scanners which shall employ as legislators none but said shall legislate on the principle, that life, libert, althe pursuit of happiness are inalienable rights.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be persented to the House of Representatives for the soft that the state of the House of Representatives for the soft that the state of the House of the society of the resolution.

Secretaries communicate a copy of this resists to the Speaker.

The Society adjourned to the Marlboro Carl at 9 A. M., Thursday.

Thursday morning

The Society met pursuant to adjournment

The Society met pursuant to adjournment.
Francis Jackson in the chair.
Prayer by Rev. E. N. Harris.
The reading of certain defamatory extract selectors of Natanniel Colver to friends in Espais was called for, and, after being read to the Sectively were referred to the Business Committee.
The resolution in reference to the employment agents was taken from the table, and, after results by Messra. Johnson, Reed, Goodhue, May, Rist Quincy, Sprague, Gifford, Spooner, Davenport, le coln, Miss Bixby, Messra. Earle and Everet, se adopted.
The Business Committee reported the follows

Resolved, That while we believe that agent a necessary in the present state of the cause, we we still request abolitionists, in every part of the Commonwealth, instead of waiting to be visitely agents of the State Society, to become agents have selves, and by public and social meetings in the respective towns and neighborhoods, to bring a claims of the anti-slavery enterprise before the probe.

After remarks by Mr. Garrison and Mit the resolution was laid on the table; and

REPORT.

The Committee to whom were referred the Treasurer's accounts report, that said accounts are correctly east, and well youehed; as appears by the certificates of Samuel E. Sewall and Ellis Gray Loring, and that the same opin to be approved and adopted.

The Committee further report, that the items in the Treasurer's account, which are made up from the receipts and payments of the General Agent, require the following explanation.

The amount of moneys received by Mr. Collina, from the Treasury and other sources, since January 1, 1840, is 8696 24. Of this amount, \$3020.77 is accounted for by the vouchers of payments made by counted for by the vouchers of payments made by him, new on fife; leaving a balance due from him on him account of \$2045.47. Against this balance is to he set off Mr. Collina's salary, exclusive of travelling expenses, for two years, as agent of the Society, which, at \$1200 per year, would amount to \$2400; tearing the Society in debt to Mr. Collins, at this inse, \$354.53.

leaving the Society in the season of the sea

ose,) with my fithe Speciety.

One word of szplanation may be required to show the reason why Mr. Collins's accounts with the Society area not adjusted previous to this meeting.

In October last, Mr. Collins was despatched on at laseouslast and responsible mission to Great Britain inspectant and responsible mission to Great Britain.

In October last, Mr. Coffins was despatched on an important and responsible insison to Great Britain, from the American Anti Slavery Society. This mission was not resolved upon until a few days before he started, and, in consequence, the hurry of departure, and the actessity of other preparations, left him little or no time for the adjustment and auditing his account. On his return, which is expected to be within a

On his return, which is course, settle with him heat time, the Board will, of course, settle with him and will report to the Society. It is not improbable that the balance in his favor may then be somewhan increased, by its appearing that he has made payment for the Society, or increed expenses, for which he

for the Saciety, or incatted expenses, for which he has, as yet, and rendered his account against us. The General Again has had the receipt and disharement of much of the moneys, particularly those collected in small sams. It is unnecessary to say, the much the Society is, on this and other accounts, indeleted to the untiring zeal, fidelity and self-devotion of that respected by other.

SAMUEL J. MAY, Chairman.

J. P. Bishop, on behalf of the minority of the com

ittee, reported. J. N. Buffum-moved the acceptance of Mr. May'r eport; and, after discussion by Messis. May, Garri on Buffum, Bishop, Ryder, Harris, Loring, Whi ing, Philbrick and Quincy, the report was accepted

ng, Philarick and Conney, and the philarick and three dissenting votes.
On motion of Edmund Quincy, the minority re On motion of January Country, the minority report was laid upon the table.

It was moved that the minority report be published with the proceedings, which motion was lost.

Adjourned to 1-2 past 2, P. M.

Thursday Afternoon.

The President in the chair. resolution in reference to agents was take from the table, and, after some remarks by Mess Spooner, Davenport and Johnson, was adopted. Abby Kelley offered the following resolution: Whereas from the fact that our beloved brothe

Whereas from the fact that our beloved brother William Lloyd Garrison has been, under God, the mighty agent for arousing this country to a sense of her inexpressible blood-guiltiness; and whereas from the power of truth with which he is clothed, he is mor, as he has been from the commencement, more deaded, by the slavocracy of the country, than any other man, and consequently no devices have been spared to destroy this influence, by the basest insunations and most barefaced falsehoods, thereby making him the great stumbling-stone and rook of making him the great stumbling stone and rock of offence to the progress of the cause; and whereas calls are heard from all parts of the State for visits from our barber, the capital state of the state for visits from our barber. calls are heard from all parts of the State for visits from our brother, the conviction being felt that at his presence the foes would be subdued; and for these and other reasons, more could be accomplished for the cause by his public speaking, than by the united labors of many men; therefore,

Resolved, That he be urgently invited to engage, as much as possible, in lecturing in the sevet rul towns in the Commonwealth, during the presenses.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Gifford, Garrison Limpola and Everett, and the resolution was adopted Edmand Quincy, on behalf of the business com-mates offered the following resolution:

mitter-offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society regards, with indignison, the insinuations and slanders respecting the character of its General Agent, John A. Collins, and upon its Corresponding Secretary, William Lleyd Garrison, contained in the following extracts of letters written by the Rev. N. Colver, and sent by him to Great Britain; and that those insinuations and slanders furnish another illustration of the spirit of new organization—a suirit alike insergupulous and of new organization -a spirit alike unscrupulous and

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. I, 1840. to identifies himself with every infidel fanaticism as recently headed a Convention to inveigh agains be Sabbath, the clurch and the ministry. It was af-ceting (;) to see what a company he had identified imagif with—the wildest of the no-marriage Perfec-cionists, (:) Transcendentalists, and Core Code. aself with—the wildest of the no-marriage Perfections, (:) Transcendentalists, and Cape Cod—al latteonious effort against the Biblic as our standard, faith, and especially in denouncing the ministry. I thak the anti-slavery cause will ultimately the itself from that which has been a source of greauble.

Able.

J. A. Collins has, a few weeks since, left for Engdi, sader suspicious circumstances (!!)—What are
sobjects, we know not; but we feat to practize some
position upon British sympathy for our cause. J
P you will become of him—HE IS NOT ENTITEED TO
UK COSTIDENCE. Friends here fuel deaply on the
bject. Will you; if possible, ascertain what are his
jects, and give us carly notice?'
It was discussed by Messas Column Garrison.

It was discussed by Messrs. Colver, Garrison, Spear, Bradburn and Sprague, and adopted unanimously with the exception of two dissenting votes given by members of the new organization.

Mr. Sprague offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

All, apprague offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the anti-slavery women of Massachusetts, for the exertions which they have made and low are making for the cause of emancipation and the amelioration of the condition of the colored people—and especially for their donation to this Society of two thousand dollars raised by means of their late Fair.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

Thursday Evening. The Society met according to adjournment.

The Society met according to aujournment.

President in the chair.

Mr. Chace offered some remarks, and, on motion accouse of the Annual Report remaining were referred to the committee on the roll.

Mr. Garrison reported the following:

Resolved, That this Society is increasingly im with the conviction, that the attempt which gap by certain professed abolitionists to ora third political party is inexpedient, unwise actions; and ought to be discountenanced wish to see a speedy triumph secured for the professer of the convergence of the con

ho wish to see a speedy triumph secured was allowed. That this Society heartily responds to secution of the Western New-York Anti-Convention, recently held at Le Roy, that a sl Convention be called of such abolitionists opposed to the third party movement; and a Executive Committee of the American Anterv Society he requested to issue such call, avery Society be requested to issue such call.

Convention to be holden at such time and place their judgment may be most expedient.

by were laid on the table, to be taken up later

ess committee reported the following remarks from Messrs. Bradburn and adopted :

to the state of th

Mr. Quincy submitted the following series of re-

Mr. Quincy submitted the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That the transmutation of the World's Convention, summoned to assemble at London, on the 12th of June, 1840, into a conference with the British and Foreign A. S. Society, was an act of usurpation upon the rights of the abolitionists of the world, by the Committee of that Society, whelly unauthorized by reason or usage, and as such meets with our unqualified and decided disapprobation.

Resolved, That the exclusion of a portion of the duly appointed delegates of this Society and of the duly appointed delegates of this Society and of the American A. S. Society by that body, on account of their sex, was an act nuworthy of their character as abolitionists, and a high insult to the Societies whose representatives were thus unworthily treated.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the conduct of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, N. P. Rogers, C. L. Remond, and Wm. Adams, delegates of the American A. S. Society, in refusing to join the Convention which had thus disfinonced the Society they represented.

Resolved. That the fefusal of that Conference to Resolved, That the fefusal of that Conference to enter upon its minutes the protest of the minerity against this violation of the rights of their constituents, was an assumption of despotic power more worthy of a slavery-ridden American Congress, than of a solemn assemblage of British philanthropists.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of this meeting to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Remarks were offered by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Summer Lincoln, and the letter of O'Connell to Lucretia Mott was read to the Society—after which, the resolutions were unanimously adopted save one. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the eminently just language

Resolved, That, in the eminently just language of Daniel O'Connell, the cause, which is so inof Daniel O'Connella, the cause, which is so intimately inter-woven with every feeling of humanity,
and with the highest and most sacred principles of
Christianity—the anti-slavery cause in America—
is under the greatest, the deepest, the most heartbinding obligations to the fernales who have joined
the anti-slavery societies in the U. States. They
have shown a passive, but permanent ceurage, which
ought to put many of the male advocates to the
blush. The American ladies have persevered in
our holy cause, amidst difficulties and dangers,
with the zeal of confessors and the firmness of martyrs—and, therefore, emphatically, they should not be
disparaged or discouraged by any slight or contumely offered to their rights.

The business committee reported the following:

The business committee reported the following: The business committee reported the following:
Resolved, That the Society of Friends in NewEngland, by their course with regard to the antislavery enterprise, in refusing their meeting-houses
for anti-slavery ineetings, discouraging their members by advice from the Yearly Meeting from uniting with members of other religious persuasions for
the abolition of slavery, and excommunicating seve
ral individuals for publicly protesting against its
despotic measures, and exercising their individual
freedom in maintaining the early testimony of that edom in maintaining the early testimony of that ciety against slavery, have identified themselves with the other sectarian and pro-slavery bodies of the land, and have also thereby refused to co-one the land, and have also thereby refused to co-operate with others in the maintenance of their own professed principles.

After discussion by Clother Gifford, Abby Kelley

After discussion by Clother Gifford, Abby Kelley and W. L. Garrison, the resolution was adopted.

E. Quincy offered the following:
Resolved, That while we have no conflict with the church or ministry, as such, but while we highly admire and commend such churches and ministers as remember those in bonds as bound with them, and prached deliverage to the captive, and the open. as remember those in bonds as bound with them, and preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to such as are bound; still we do most solemnly denounce the churches and ministers who refuse to bear an open and consistent testimony against slavery, as against the separate crimes of which it is made up, as the most dangerous, because the most insidious, enemies of freedom; as the most strenuous opposers of the spread of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the most earnest promoters of cruelty, vice and irreligion in the land.

Remarks were made by the moves Me Second Remarks were made by the mover, Mr. Sprague, Mrs. Folsom, Mr. Davenport, and Miss Kelley, and

the resolution adopted.

Mr. Garrison reported the following:

Mr. Garrison reported the following:

Resolved, That the democracy of the North has met with a just retribution for its shameful abasement before the Moloch of slavery, in the treachery of the democracy of the South at the late Presidential election; that genuine democracy cherishes a sacred regard for the inalienable rights of man, and instinctively espouses the anti-slavery enterprise; and that no party can expect to win a permapent triumph, either in this or any other country, which does not practically enforce the duty of immediate emancipation from chains and slavery.

It was sustained by Mr. Garrison and Mr. Will

It was sustained by Mr. Garrison and Mr. Whi-

ting, and adopted.

A resolution on the oppression of the laboring classes in Great Britain was offered by Mr. Whiting, and, after remarks by Messrs. Garrison, Colman, Johnson, and Jinnings, withdrawn by the

mover.

The third party resolutions were taken from the table, and adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted without

Resolved, That the Whig party has neither right nor reason to expect any thing but slaveholders' pay for doing slaveholders' work; that is, nothing for every thing; and as in the adoption of the Constitution, the North sold her birthright for a mess of pottage, which said mess was upset by the South, it would now be very strange if the Whig party should fail of receiving an equally righteous retribution for a similar act.

should fail of receiving an equally righteous retribution for a similar act.
Resolver, That it is cause for great and sincere congratulation, that the venerable pioneer of the anti-slavery cause in England, Thomas Clarkson, has publicly 'washed his lands clean forever' of the American Colonization Society, and denounced it as a 'diabolical scheme'—seeing it now, as he does, in its true light, and deeply lamenting that, through ignorance of its designs, he has ever given it any countenance.

it any countenance.

Resolved, That we regard the National Anti-Sla Resolved, I hat we regard the National Anti-Slavery Standard, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New-York, as a most efficient and uncompromising instrumentality in the anti-slavery enterprise, and that we recommend it as such to the support of abolitionists of this State and of the U.

ved, That we have watched with admira Resolved, That we nave watched with admira-tion the intrepid and uncompromising course of Na thaniel P. Rogers, as editor of the Herald of Free-dom, in the difficult and arduous conflict which the abolitionists of New-Hampshire have had to wage with the pro-slavery of Church and State; and that we would recommend to the abolitionists of Massachusetts to extend a helping hand to the Herald of Freedom in the pecuniary difficulties in which its undeviating adherence to principle has involved it.

Resolved, That we commend the Amistad capti to the sympathy, prayers and aid of every anti-slavery man and woman, believing that if those helpless beings receive aught but justice at the hands of a government whose liberties were obtained by a bloody resistance to tyranny, a fearful pre-sage will be given that the hour for this people's

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Liberator.

WM. M. CHACE, ANNE WARREN WESTON, Secretaries.

Death of Commodore Stevens. The Naval Order which appears in another column will appears to our readers the decease—sudden and unaticipated as it is afflicting—of Commodore Thomas Holdup Stevens, of the Navy. In the meridian of life, and in the enjoyment of the highest health, he retired to bed on Wednesday night, and before morning the angel of death had stricken him from the number of the living.

ing. Commodore Stevens was a native of Charleston South Carolina, and entered the navy in 1898, at the early age of fifteen. Young as he was, he had distinguished himself in the war of 1812, even before Perry's brilliant victory on Lake Erie, and he commanded one of the vessels in that ever-memorable battle.—National Intelligencer.

battle.—Autonal Intelligencer.

Judge Fuller, of Augusta, Me., dropped dead about 7 o'clock on Friday evening, in Cambridge streat. He had been to Cambridge to see his son, and walked back in perfect health. A gentleman who saw him fall, supposing he had alipped down, went to him, and asked him if he had hurt himsolf, but received no asswer. He was carried into an apothecary's shop, but he did not speak, and was found to be dead. He was Judge of Probate for the country of Kennebec, and was about 54 years of age. The disease which caused his death was angine pectoris, to attacks of which he had been occasionally subject for some years. He left home on Thursdoy last, and was in perfect health till within a moment or two of his death.—Boston Atlas.

# THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1841.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of a Sermon delivered before the Governor, Lieut. Governor, the Honorable Council, and the Legislature of Massarchu setts, at the annual election, January 6, 1841, by Da vid Damon, Pastor of the Congregational Church in West Cambridge. The text is - For, brellren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by mother '-Galations v. 13. It is to be taken for granted, that the clergymen who are selected to preach the annual election sermon, under such circumstances and before such an audience, will be careful to give no special offence to the powers that be. Flatred by the appointment, it may be expected that they will often in return speak smooth things, and prople-sy deceits. In this connexion, they are to be regarded only as an appendage to the government-doing up the 'piety' of the State by the job-used for the purpose of sanctifying that which is devoid of all in trinsic righteourness. The people of America profess to be invincibly opposed to to be invincibly opposed to a union of Church and State '—and, to a certain extent, they are emancipated from this terrible bondage. been unable to perceive how the appointment of clergymen to deliver prayers in and s Legislature is not, in these particulars, such a union. If, in a body of some three or four hundred senators and representatives, there are none who are disposed or qualified to offer up prayer, we should like to know precisely, how meritorious or acceptable is the act of such a prayerless body in hiring a clergyman to perform all the praying, at the rate of so many shillings a prayer? And why are none but clergymen selected for this purpose? men work as cheap, and pray as fervently, and de-liver as good election sermons? We think they will, and that there should be no monopoly in this matter. By the Constitution of Massachusetts, there is no recognition of any spiritual inequality among the people; and it seems to us clearly anti-republican for the Legislature either to create or in any manner to recognize a privileged class, in religious matters, dis

inct from the great body of the people. But how can s the powers that be,' and the kingloms of this world, dispense with the services of elergymen? Without them, where would be their religion? Is a naval ship to be sent forth, like 'a floating hell,' to scour the ocean in quest of some enemy, and to capture or destroy the defenceless, how can this be done without the aid of a chaplain? Is he not as indispensable as cannon powder, or ball Is not his appointment conclusive proof of the piety of the government? Can any one but an 'infide opposed to such an appointment? Is there to be a military parade? How is it possible to have either real or sham fight, without an invocation first being made to the God of peace by a chaplain, that I would bless the men thus ' armed and equipped as the law directs,' in all their marches, countermarches, am buscades, skirmishes and general engagements? Is a culprit to be hanged by the neck till he is dead, dead, dead,' is it not meet that the hangman and the chaplain should be associated together,—the one to save the soul, and the other to kill the body of the victim ?

The Sermon before us is a mere 'sop to Cerberus In some respects, it is a curiesity. It runs a feeble tilt against some of the unpopular reforms of the age -against 'radical innovators,' 'agitators,' 'the government dreamer,' ' political and moral eccentrici lies and enormities,' &c. &c. It eulogizes, as on whose ' fear of God ' and ' love of man' were remark able, that distinguished 'rebel' against the govern ment of the mother country, George Washington-and then, in another place, concedes that not a word is said in the New Testament 'concerning the duty or the lawfulness of rebelling against tyrants and over turning despotisms, and establishing upon their ruing governments which should acknowledge and guaran ee equal rights to the mass of the people. On the ontrary, the Saviour even gives directions to render unto Cosar the things which are Cosar's." the doctrine of those who are sneeringly called 'no human government 'men. What, then, becomes o the eulogy upon Washington, as a disloyal subject of old king George?

Another curious thing in this Sermon is, that i quotes the passage, 'Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant,' &c.; and then very properly asserts that this was not said sole-ly for the direction of those to whom it was originally spoken, but that it was intended by the Saviour to be unnlied by all his followers in all the relations and nduct of life. This, too, is the very essence of nonresistance, and brings to an end at once all stations o worldly supremacy and power. But the use that is made of this passage in the Sermon is most extraordiauthor selects Washington, who was commander in chief of all the American forcesslaveholder to the day of his death-and a warrior as long as there were any enemies to kill-as a striking illustration of the command, Whosoever will be great among you,' &c. ; 'even as the Son of man came no to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.' What parallel or resemblance can be found between th example of the Prince of Peace and that of General George Washington? Is not this to torture the words of holy writ so them sanction revenge, hatred of and murder, under the names of virtue, patriotism. humility?

'So soon as society begins,' says the Sermon, 'the whole people must make rules for its regulation, or the strongest will take the business into Is this in accordance with the teachings o Jesus, or is it a mere worldly maxim? As soon hristian society begins, there is no strong, no weak no high, no low, but ALL ARE ONE; and this is the en which ought to prevail universally on earth Any other form of government is demonstrative proof of rebellion or usurpation; and it matters not how many props it may need to enable it to spatain its load ty, or how many safeguards it may create to protect it from anarchy—it is still opposed to the gov rnment of God, and the reign of Christ.

The Sermon speaks of 'the sovereignty of the whole people.' The phrase is popular, but trite What is the meaning of it? What is this 'sovereign y which belonge to the whole people ? When ent and where its termination its commen May it build naval ships, creet fortifications, keep standing army, grant letters of marque and reprisal organize a militia, and write its edicts in human blood The sovereignty of the whole people!! Where o this country, it is not the people, but the majority, the fraction over half of the people, that rule, for better, for worse,—and the minority agree to succumb. Democracy can do no more than to let the voice of a bare majority be heard; but Christianity lias no minority. Its exactors are peace, its officers righteoraness, its walls salvation, and its gates praise. its laws admit of no modification, and its regu are of the most perfect character. It gives to the King of kings, and Lord of lords, complete sovereign ty, and brings all who truly embrace it into the glo ous liberty of the sons of God.

In this sermon, the design of its author is apparent It is to give, if possible, a mortal stab at the heart of Reform, to decry Programs to nourish the spirit of Conservation, and to east edium upon such of the Conservatism, and to east educan upon such or the age great moral and philenthropic movements of the age as disturb and agitate this guilty world. 'The craft of the priest,' to use his own words, is seen on every page, and in every paragraph. But it is a puny effort, wholly unworths of the occasion and the age. Wo protest against equandering the money of the people a printing, at their expense, semmons which are alike contile to the spirit of Christianity, and the genius of This is done, to be sure, as a matte usage and courtesy; but justice is superior to usage and the claims of suffering humanity are stronger

At the conclusion of his worthless hourily, Mr. Daton gravely admonishes 'gentlemen, both of the leg-ton gravely admonishes 'gentlemen, both of the leg-lative and executive departments of the State, to rve the Commonwealth, and to seek no earthly ard for so doing '! Does he mean that they shall without their salaries? If not, what other earthreward,' under our form of State Government, can ey have than high and honorable offices, and good

The Marriage Laws

The efforts of the friends of purity and equal rights obtain the repeal of that portion of the Marriage aw which punishes and outlaws a considerable poron of the people of this Commonwealth on accoun of their complexion, have again been defeated in the Legislature by the profligacy and tyranny of that body. The excellent Report of the Committee, of ch Mr Bradburn was chairman, favorable to the repeal, passed to a third reading by a decided majoriby an equally strong vote. Mr. Bradburn voted ed by an equally strong vote. with the majority, in the latter instance, in order that he might move a reconsideration of the vote; which he did the next day, intending to go fully into the merits of the ease; but, while he was yet standing, and therefore justly entitled to the floor, the previous question was treacherously called for by John C. Pank of Boston, which, of course, cut off all debate, and put a gag into Mr. Bradborn's mouth. The motion to sider was lost. Mr. B , however, has since found opportunities sharply to rebuke the House for its inustice and impurity, and will no doubt continue to make himself both heard and felt to the end of the The individual most conspicuous in opposition to the repeal was the Honorable George Lust, of

Newburyport, the chairman of a joint committee the Legislature who so grossly insulted the lamented FOLLEN and others in 1836, and the author of a Report in that year, going all lengths in favor of southern slavery and against the anti-slavery movement, and concluding with a series of resolutions at once proscriptive, servile and base. The Report, with its resolutions, was altogether too disgusting a dose for the Legislature to swallow, even in those days of for publication in the Liberator. We regret that our mobocracy and murder. The name of George Levy limits will not admit of any further reinstantly became infamous, and he has been unable to obtain a re-election from that time till the present session! By what accident, oversight, misch orpolitical hocus-pocus, he has been permitted again to disgrace the hall of legislation, we are ignorant; but, certain it is, Newburyport is greatly dishonored by such a representative. As that town was our birth-place, we feel peculiarly jealous of its good name and fame; and we call upon it to wipe out, at the next election, the stain that now sullies, its character, by sending Mr. Lunt back to political obscurity until he can ' give the world assurance of a man vho is hostile to every form of oppression, and who

We have not yet ascertained what was the precise political complexion of the vote, rejecting the Repor on the Marriage Law; but, as the whigs constitute a very large majority in the House, they cannot escape ming all the responsibility in the case This, then, is their regard for the marriage institution -to decree that those whom God has joined together they will put asunder by legal profliguey! This their regard for justice—to render illegitimate, children who are duly born of parents united in virtuous wed lock! This their appreciation of the inalienable rights of man-to make the possession of those rights dependant upon the color of his skin! This their support of the Constitution-to trample its free and impartial spirit under foot, by subjecting to odium, contempt and degradation, an unfortunate and afflicted portion of the population of the State! This their desire to save the Commonwealth both time and money on the score of legislation-to persist in sanc tioning a law which is repugnant to reason, commo sense, humanity, the spirit of our holy religion, and thus continuing, at great cost to the State, the agitation for its repeal among the people! For, cost what it may, that agitation will not cease until the repeal take place-and the now dominant party in the islature will be held justly responsible for this additional expense and fresh excitement. So much, too for the superior friendliness of the whigs to the antislavery enterprise ! They have triumphed in Mass: chusetts by the aid of the abolitionists; and the same power which has given them the supremacy is able

to put them into the minority.

We have, then, abolitionists! another year's cam paign marked out for us. Let us resolve to carry it on with increased and continually increasing energy and zeal, until victory perch upon our banner. Let us make the repeal of that law which repeals the law of God, the test question morally and politically for the current year. Let us, at the next State elecfor the current year. Let us, at the next State elec-tion, put the question to every candidate for the Sen-ate and House of Representatives, 'Will you, if elected, vote for the repeal?' Let it be ascertained in every town, who voted for or against the repeal, at every town, who voted for or against the repeal, at the present, session, of the representatives from said town; and let them be remembered accordingly. Let the work of petitioning be seasonably commenced, says the writer, in regard to their folly, two men, purity and religion. Let those who have scorned to isten to the petitions of the people know that the people will teach them the law !

# The Late Sabbath Convention.

As inquiries are frequently made respecting the publication of the proceedings of the late Sabbath Cou vention, we would inform those who feel any inter-est in the matter that no such publication has ye been made—owing to two causes, namely, the absence of the reporter (Mrs. Chapman) from the country who was unable to write out her copious notes befor her departure—and the lack of funds, on the part of the publishing committee, to publish so vol a work, making, as it probably would, some three or four hundred pages. Mrs. Chapman was enabled to write out, for their ravision, the almost interminable speech of the Rov. A. A. Phelps, and the bitter tirade of the Rov. Nathaniel Colver. We hope these will be given to the public by their authors. We shall deeply regret the suppression of the proceedings of the Convention, for any cause whatever; and espe cially since such infamous falschoods and monstron caricatures have been circulated, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, in relation to the real character and design of the meeting. We have no doubt that the volume would find a very ready sale; and therefore we hope that some one of our Bostos publishers will offer to print it on his own responsi-bility. In that case, Mrs. Chapman would, doubtless, forward a full report of the discussions from Hayti.

LECTURES. The Editor of the Liberator will deliver an address on slavery, on Sabb bath evening next, (Feb. 7th,) at the Town Hall in Dorchester meeting to commence at hulf-past 6 o'clock. He will also deliver an address, on the same subject, in Cambridgeport, on Tuesday evening next, in Liberty Hall, over the Whig Reading Room, at 7 o'clock.

Oun Ansent Friencs. It will be extremely grat ifying to the numerous friends of H. G. and Ma ilying to the numerous irrends of H. C. and Maria w. Chapman to hear that they arrived safely at Cape Haytien about the 12th of January, after a good pas-age; and that the health of Mr. Chapman was at least no worse. They were very agreeably situated, and we presume will seize every opportunity to trans-mit letters to their friends in this country.

We congratulate our numerous anti-slavery friend upon the harmony and good feeling that distinguished the ninth annual meeting of the State Society, which was held in this city on the 27th and 28th ultimo. If (as rumor had confidently asserted was the case, be-fore the meeting.) it was the design of some, who have become disaffected in their minds by the sorce ry power of sectarianism, to effect a change in th management of the Society, they wisely declined mak-ing their appearance. The old officers were re-electby a unanimous vote. The attempt of a partic ular individual to excite suspicion or distrust as to th nanner in which the pecuniary and other concerns o the Society had been managed by the Board and the General Agent, proved as abortive as it was un justifiable. The resolutions that were adopted by the Societ

were seasonable and important. ting the third party movement was adopted unan mously; as was also that approving of the calling o a national convention, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the course of the present year, of such abolitionists as are oppose ed to the formation of such a party. As the annual meeting of the Parent Society is to be holden in May, we would suggest the propriety of deferring the na tional convention until the middle of August. But nore on this point anon. It will be seen by the proceedings, that prompt ac

tion was taken upon the atrocious letters of Nathanie Colver to a member of the London Committee, libelling the character of the Genetal Agent and Corre ponding Secretary of the Society. Mr. Colver wa present at the time, to witness the disgust and indignation with which his conduct was regarded by the meeting. His baseness in writing those letters was if possible, exceeded by his effrontery in coming into the meeting, and in a long and vulgar tirude, attemp ing to justify himself by abusing all who were presen uttering the most barefaced falsehoods. He wa replied to with merited severity by Mr. Spear and Mr. Bradburn, whose speeches we hope to be publish next week.

On Wednesday evening, the Society held a publi meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives. A large and highly respectable assembly were preent. Addresses were made by Edinund Quincy, Thomas Paül, W. L. Garrison, and Abby Kelley. The speech of our young colored friend Paul was exceedingly chaste, elegant and appropriate; and wa listened to with great interest, and elicited much applause. We hope he will favor us with a copy of present number.

It appeared by the Treasurer's Report, that the receipts into the Treasury, from Jan. 22d, 1840, to Jan. 23, 1841, mostly from donations, including a balance of \$26 from old account, (the proceeds of the Ladies Fair also inclusive,) were \$9,4333 26; and that the disbursements during the same period were \$3,949 98. The books in the Depository, at wholesale prices, are valued at \$5,371 11; from which a deduction of 50 per cent, is made to bring them to cash value \$2,685 55. Balance due on book accounts, \$1,087 76 Balance of eash in Treasury, \$483 28. Balance sales who is hostile to every form of oppression, and who at Depository since inventory was taken, \$69 79 understands what are the claims and prerogatives of Making a total of \$4,346 39. The debts owed on borrowed money, for printing and to agents, &c. amount to \$3,026 07. Leaving a balance in favor of the Society of \$1,320 32. There is an unsettled ac-count with Mr. Collins, which will be promptly ad justed on his return; but there is yet a considerable mount due him for his services as General Agent.

### Superstition.

A correspondent of the Chelmsford (Eng.) Chroni ele, in giving an account of his visit to Jamaica, says that superstition still exercises an extensive sway mong the emancipated colonists—the natural fruit o slavery. An old woman having died in the parish of Vere, was reported to have said on her death-bed, or after she was dead, ' That the people were not to labor or work on Monday, but sit down on that day and think over what the minister had said on Sunday -the news spread like wild-fire. On many estates the people stopped working, as though they had heard a voice from Heaven! And, it is added, it has required the earnest interference of the missionaries, and other persons of influence, to put a stop to the deluion, and restore industry to its proper channel.

The writer gives another instance. On visiting the sugar estate belonging to J. B. Wildman, he found that the laborers, instead of being at work, were mov ing about all restless, like a hive of bees that are go ing to swarm." On being questioned as to the caus of their singular behavior, one said that he was sich another that he should rest to-day, and give the es tate Saturday instead :-- another said, with some mys tery in his manner, there was a matter to settle. It seems that a young black man, fashionably attired, calling himself a Myal dostor, had come to the property, and was persuading the laborers that so had bewitched them, which was the cause of all the sickness they had. He had conversations, he said sickness they nas. He mad conversations, no said, with good angels, and could get rid of the wizard and all his effects. He understood the angel language, and by virtue of what they told him, he could look in o every part of the human body, and remove disease which no white man would attempt to cure.

This young impostor having been questioned be fore the people, they were asked whether they believout wish that our eyes might soon be opened to see the truth!' Slavery is a system of brutish ignorance, and slave

are remarkable for their many superstitions. They abound in dreums, revelations, supernatural sights and all that is maryellous. This is their religion. I such a state of mind partake something of the ludirous, it also affords room for melancholy reflection nd deep commiseration.

Letter from James Cannings Fuller.

We affirm, in reply to the following epistle from ames Cannings Fuller, (who, it appears, has been arnished with the extracts from Nathaniel Colver's etters to England,) that there is no foundation whatver for the malignent attack made upon Mr Collins that Mr. Colver's description of the late Subbath Convention is heaven-wide from the truth-and that the friends in England shall in due time be informed SEANEATELES, 1st mo. 28th, 1841.

DEAR FRIEND WM. L. GARRISON: Underpeath are two extracts from the see

Underseam are two Catters, NATHARIEL COLVER, which I suppose have been scrutinized by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and were sent by John Beaumont to his niece Elizabeth Pease, and forwarded by her to me; with liberty to use it in such a manner and way as I might think best. What the writer had in view pable to guess at; and if the destruction of thy mora and religious character is to be the promotion of the anti-slavery cause, doubtless ere this, these two paragraphs have flown over and across the British isl ery wind which blows. But the cause depends fo its prosperity, not on such foul means, nor is it ye based upon the foundation-stone of sectarianism any nore than on the wildest of the no-marriage perfe tionists.' When I look at the source from these extracts flow, and the position which their au ther occupies,—professing to be the ambassador of f peace, and claiming to be commi by the Head of the Church for the evangelizing the world,—how can I but suppose there is some ground for the allegations, and that he adopted in practice the discipline laid down by the Saviour of the world

in the 18th chapter of Matthew, 15, 16 and 17 verses; and, having failed in his purpose, would hold, and have others even across the mighty deep hold thee 'as a heathen man and a publican'? Thou mayest hold in silent contempt such allegations; but I would ask thee, considering thy position as an editor, if it be wise so to do? My own opinion is, that thou ought (not forgetting thy non-resistant principles) to ask NATHARIEL for proof in thy own case; and why he 'fears' Collins is gone to England to 'practise some imposition upon British sympathy '-and to show cause ' why he is not entitled to confidence.' Thou art at liberty to put this in the Liberator, ac

companied by the extracts. Thy friend

JAMES C. FULLER.

Great Eclipse of the Moon. There will be a total and magnificent Eclipse of the Moon in the evening of the 5th day of February inst, commencing at 7 o'clock 9 minutes, and should the atmosphere be clear, it will present as sublime a spectacle as we seldom witness. The eclipse will commence at 7 o'clock and 9 minutes in the evening, 2 hours and 6 minutes after the moon riaes: it will be visible to all parts of the United States, the Canadas, the greater part of Mexico, the whole of South America, all parts of the Atlantic Ocean, the whole of Europe, and as far east as the inertian of Bombay in Hindostan, at which place the moon will go down partially eclipsed. The moon will set totally eclipsed at Arabia, Constantinople, Egypt, the countries adjacent to the Caspian Sea, and Moscow in Russia. The moon will rise totally eclipsed at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, in Orgon Territory, and will be visible to all parts of the earth where the moon is above the horizon.

Mn. Anams. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, referring to the Amistad case, speaks of Mr. Adams as follows:

'The venerable ex-President, who is counsel for the negroes, is reading up to his task, and may be seen every morning in the law library, working with all the enthusiasm and assiduity of a neophyte of Themis who has just received his first brief. The old gentleman will certainly make a warm, and probably gentleman will certainly make a warm, and probab a very long speech. What a wonderful man he is

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT Of Money received into the Treasury of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, from December 28th, 1840, to

'Jan. 31st, 1841. 1840 Dec. 29. From Northumpton weekly

1840 Dec. 29. From Northumpton weekly con.

Boston weekly con.—E. F. Meriam, 4 33; S.

D. Fiske, \$2; M. Willey, 1; M. W. C. and A. W. W. 1 25; Collections at monthly concert 94cts.

Orford—I.O. Burleigh,

1841 Jan. 4. Indoorer weekly con. by S. Densmore, 1 39; Persis Hall, 1 19; Rebecca H. Foster, 2 08,

5. Plymouth weekly con.—Wrn. P. Ripley, Treasurer,

Dr. Amos Farnsworth to redeem pledge at Worcester,

6. Berkly,—by Wm. S. Crane,

Fall Ricer—weekly con. by H. P. Ingalls,
12 27; Lydia W. Stillwell, 11 58,

8. North Dartmouth—weekly con. by A. A. Packard,

Person Wilherham — by Stephen Stephins

23 85 North Dartmouth—weenly con. by North Packard, Pilbraham—by Stephen Stebbins,
1. Lynn—weekly con. by M. C. Hollowell,
2 90; Eliza Boyce, 1 12; Mercy T. Buffum,
5 73; Susannah S Bassett, 8 82; Sarah Alley, 6 78; Harriet Tapley, 2 29; Rachel Cogswell, 55e; Ruth Ann Estes, 2 13; A. C. Handston, 99c.

Cogswell, 55c; Rang.
C. Haughton, 59c,
3. West Rozbury—weekly con. by Louisa A. Allen,
10. Francis Jackson to redeem pledge at Wor-

19. Francis Jackson to redeem pledge at worcester, 100
20. Samuel May, 5
23. A friend to the National Anti-Slavery Standard—by Wm. M. Chace, 100
Salom Female A. S. Society—weekly con. by L. Dean, 5
25. South Weymouth, Female Juvenile A. S. Society, by Eliza T. Loud, for H. Wilson, 5
27. Sciente A. S. Society—weekly con. Anson Robbins, Treas. 15
New Englard—weekly con. M. T. Congdon, 21 88; proceeds of sales of articles from Fair, 18 72, 28. Baston—Wm. Sparrell to constitute membership, 18 72, 19 88. Baston—Wm. Sparrell to constitute membership, 18 72, 19 88. Webster, treas. 13

28. Boston-Win. Sparrell to consider 2
bership.

Hacerhil - weekly con. M. G. Webster, treas. 13
Holliston-H. A. Morse, \$5; Cyrus Haughton
3; Win. S. Bachelder I; B. W. Colburn,
150; Elijah Kingsbury, I; F. F. Fisk, I;
Clark Littlefield, I; H. E. Jones, I; Elijah Dewing, 25c; Jason Smith, 33c.

Plymouth-weekly con. Win. P. Ripley,
Treas.

Treas.

Dighton—weekly con. Susan Talbot,
30. Forboro—weekly con. S. H. Daniels,
Doreheister—weekly con. H. W. Blanchard,
Detham—

"J. Hutchinson,
Loncell—
"John Clement,
Kingston—
"Francis Drew, treas." 4 16 14 65

N. Carpenter, 1, " Betsey Boyden, 250; Mendon-Perry Thayer to redeem pledge, Collections at annual meeting,

S. PHILBRICK, Treas. pro tem.

C SANUEL PHILBRICK has consented to act as Treasurer pro tem. of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, by appointment of the Board of Managers, until the return of H. G. CHAPMAN from Hayti. vote of the Board, the Treasurer will publish in the Liberator a quarterly statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the Society for that period, and also of the Anti-Slavery Depository. Will those who are anxious that the floard should employ agents see to it that they are supplied with the necessary means?

Letters received at the Anti-Slavery Depository since Feb. 1, 1841.—Calvin Chapman, Andover, Mass.; Ezra C. Smith, Five corners, N. Y.; James M. Mc'Kim, Philadelphia, Pa. J. A. Spear, Braintree, Vt.; Nathan Haskell, Upper Gloucester, Me. E. Lewis, N. Hampstead, N. Y ; James Canning Fuller, Skancateles.

Letter from our friend James C. Fuller, re-ceived Dec. 30, 1840, with check for \$26,75.

IF An account of the moneys contributed at the annual meeting last week, will be given in our next

MARRIED-In Exeter, N. H. on Sunday evening, January 24th, by Rev. John W. Lewis, Mr. George Murray to Miss Elizabeth Skillings, both of Portland,

ADELPHIC UNION.

The lecture at the Smith School Room on Tuesday evening Feb. 9th, will be delivered by Dr. Hitchcock. Subject—the Teeth; illustrated by numerous diagrams, aided by a large magic lantern.

To commence at 7 o'clock.

JOEL W. LEWIS, President.

WM. C. NELL, Sec. pro tem.

SOCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

The fifth of the series for conversation on the sub-ject of slavery will be holden at 25 Cornhill (up stairs) Monday evening, February 8th; Subject. What are the best means for disseminating

Subject. What are the very mount of slavery?

Frect information on the subject of slavery?

Hour of meeting half-past? o'clock.

W. M. C. FAIR.

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

Per order of the Society, Lynn, Jan. 2, 1841.

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-hill. Jap. 22

NEW WORK.

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

chases chases of La Garage Co. See the Character of H.W in few partie N. 1 dded a pondia e men i at the

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Rydes,
t. Liatt, was

A. S. JORDAN.

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

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

LITTLE CHILDREN. BY MRS. C. H. W. ESLING I love those little happy things, they seem to me bu given

error on this lower earth, the far-off smiling heaven; Their blue eyes shining over bright like violets steepe

in dew, Their looks of angel innocence—who'd not believ them true? The echo of the merry laugh, so full of heart-felt glee

The very revelry of joy, untameable, and free; The little feet that almost seem to scorn our n But ever, ever lisping on, in frolic and in mirth.

Oh! how we look on them, and think of all our child When we were sunny-hearted too, and was

When, like to theirs, our floating locks wereleft t woo the breeze Oh ! Time, in all thy calendar, thou'st no such tim

I do forget how many years have sadly past me by Since my young sun of rising morn shone gaily i the sky;

When I behold these happy things in all their joyou play, Pouring the sunshine of their hearts upon my cloud

way. Would I could watch their gentle growth, and guar them from the blight

That ever tracks the steps of time, like darken'd Would I could see their laughing eyes still inn

The looks of guileless purity, unmixed with woe

Duar little children, ye have been to me a source joy, sweet drop in the bitter cup of life's too sad alloy In ye, mine early days return, the rainbow days youth,

Of single-hearted blessedness, of tenderness and trutl

From the Northampton Courier. OLD WINTER'S SOLILOQUY. Old Winter jumped up from his icy bed, And thus to himself said he;
Aha! Old Autumn at last is dead, The red leaves are lying around his head, He left all his business to me, (he said,) Now what's to be done ?-let's see.

He's ripened the fruits of the teeming plain The rich green leaves, and the waving grain, He's tinged with a golden hue again, And the farmer has reaped for his toil and pain, Now what can I do, but play?'

Old Winter passed on, in his robe of spoy A frolieksome wight is he;

And he said to himself, at last,—' I'll go, And whistle along, as a sort of a beau
For those ladies who'd like a better, you know, But have to take up with me.'

Old Winter indulged in his schemes of bliss Till her blushes are red as a rose at this,—
Till her blushes are red as a rose at this,— What matter is that to me?

O'er hill and o'er dale I'll ride along, And wither the herbage green; And sing a snatch of my favorite song, As I rave and rattle the boughs among, Till all the people shall say, I'm come In my sparkling car, I ween.' Northampton, Dec. 1.

> THE OLD APPLE TREE BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

Here's the old apple tree where in boyhood I sported When my heart was as light as the blossoms it bore Where my old maiden aunt by the parson was court co In her prim cap and gown, like a damsel of yore.

On that rude oaken bench 'neath the bending bough seated,
While the wild bee was humming its songs in the

tree, We youngsters ofttimes in the summer were treated To share with the clders their gossip and tea.

Look ! here are the names of how many now sleeping Of parents and kindred long gone to the tomb; Yet the old apple tree, like a true friend is heaping The shrine of their relics with beauty and ble

In this season of light that man's spirit rejoices. While the old apple tree looks as gay as a bride, I could dream that I heard every one of their voice That so often have sat on this bench at my side. Every rudely carved name has some story to tell me

That true-lover's knot, I remember it well;—
'Twas carved on that day when my first grief befel me.
The day of my parting from young Isabel.

I have wandered since then like a pilgrim afar, And have loved too again with some fervor, but never Shone love on my heart like its first morning star. And I'm come back to die in the home of my fathers And I sit 'neath the blossoms that mock my decay

And thus my fond mem'ry the sad harvest gathers Offriendships and loves that have long passed away Yes! the old apple tree where in boyhood I sported

And the rude oaken bench, they are still in their place,
But the dear household faces whose welcome I courted

They have vanished, and left me the last of my race

WINTER. BY MRS. CATHARINE P. ESLING. A sigh for the leafless trees, A sigh for the lonely wood, And a swift career to the passing breeze, And its stormy breath so rude.

Thou art come like a warrior brave, To a battle just begun, And for trophies thou hast brought the grave, And a cold and chilling sun.

See the stricken leaves look down From the topmost branch to thee, And they wither at thy angry frown, For it is their destiny

Like a monarch in his might Or a conqueror in the field, Thou hast put the routed ranks to flight, And hast made the vassals yield. And how proudly o'er the slain

Do thy giant footsteps tread ! But vaunt not thou, for thy tyrant reign Is over the feeble dead.

Away on thy wings of pride, Thou hoary and aged king, For thy white locks may not long abide Where thou now art journeying.

Then sigh for the leafless trees. And sigh for the lonely wood,

And a swift career to the passing breeze, With its stormy breath so rude.

## MISCELLANY.

Remarkable Execution of Morris, a Black Man

MISCELLANY.

Remarkable Excention of Norst, a Bisch Rai, in Philadelphia.

Though white, and especially women, have a beginning the state of the property of t

fire fiend—and, wild and desperate with rage and dinebriety, he did the deed for which the forfeit was his life. His rage, deadly as it was, seemed controlled. In the dead hour of the night he killed one, and, as he thought, another of the sleeping crew; and then he says it first crossed his mind to rob the vessel. He passed into the cabin, prepared to kill all who were there, should they awake, but found them sleeping, rifled them and fled. He frequently expressed peculiar regret for the theft, and declared that his guiltiness was induced by but two causes, jealousy and rum. His wife, by a strange coincidence, was taken shortly after his arrest, to prison for disorderly conduct. She was found to be in a rapid consumption. The husband begged to be allowed to see her. She was carried on a chair into his room, but manifested very little feeling. He, on the contrary, betrayed deep and strong emotion. Shortly afterwards, she died in the prison. He had before shown great anxiety in relation to her, and an unwillingness, in which jealousy formed a large part, to leave her behind. When he heard of her death, he manifested a mingled joy and grief, highly affecting, and thenceforward welcomed death. His very words to one of the Inspectors

her, and an unvillingues, in which we had a large part, to leave her behind. When he heard of her death, he manifested a mingled joy and grief, highly affecting, and thenceforward welconded the his very words to one of the Inspectors were, that he could say 'Welcome, cold death.'

About ten o'clock, the prisoner was led from his cell to the gallows. He was attended by his religious adviser and by four colored men, who sang a hymn as they advanced. Morris was dressed in the prison grey; his hands were clasped and raised to his breast; his face, which was a heavy, ill-looking one, was compressed. When they reached the gallows the hymn ceased, and the prisoner, with Mr. Allen and the Sheriff, ascended the steps of the gallows. Morris, as soon as he had placed his foot upon the floor of the scaffold, burst into tears, and rushing to the further post of the gallows, fell upon his knees, and broke out into a broken prayer for mercy. Mr. Allen asked him if his confidence in his peace with God was shaken; he answered that it was not. Morris then went into prayer—his voice was loud and firm—his manner exceedingly fervent; he acknowledged his sinfulness, and prayed earnest-ly, and in good language, for mercy. Having concluded, a hymn was sung by his four colored friends and Mr. Allen. After which, Mr. Allen addressed those present, and stated that the prisoner was perfectly penitent; that he was confident that he had made his peace, and was joyfully prepared for the doom that awaited him. During this time, the prisoner's frame quivered from head to foot, his eyelids opened and closed with a nervous rapidity, and his eyes were restless and anxious. Mr. Allen, however, assured those present, that his trembling was the effect of cold. He then stated that the prisoner had been brought to that position by the gratification of the passion of revenge, and urged it as an example to the control of the passion of revenge, and urged it as an example ever, assured those present that his frembing was the effect of cold. He then stated that the prisoner had been brought to that position by the gratification of the passion of revenge, and urged it as an example to those present to warn them against murder. The persons thus warned, consisted of the inspectors of the prison, the Sheriff's officers, and various judges, it divines, and doctors of medicine. The address was not only in bad taste, but bad in itself. Meanwhile, the poor wretch stood shivering and ejaculating petitions for mercy. One fact, however, struck us. During this ceremony, finding that the damp air fell upon his uncovered head, he took refuge under Mr. Allen's umbrella. To this, a prayer by Mr. Allen a succeeded The prisoner united in it with great apparent fervor. At the close, which was a solemn and agonized petition for pardon and mercy, the prisoner uttered the word, Amen, three times, so distinctly and solemnly as to impress all who heard it. At the close of this prayer, we observed the expression of his face as he rose from his knees. He smilled, almost joyously; and though, as he looked of the control of the smilled, almost joyously; and though, as he looked of the smilled, almost joyously; and though, as he looked

round and saw the rope dangling at his shoulder, the smile forsook his face, it left no despondency or affliction in the lines of his countenance. A brief the smile forsook his face, it left no despondency or affliction in the lines of his countenance. A brief and unimpressive farewell with Mr. Allen and the Sheriff took place; the rope was adjusted—and very badly—and the doomed man stood alone upon the scaffold. His face was covered with the cap; but his frame stood statue like and strong. The trembling was gone; there was no spasm of the muscles, no clenching of the hands, no playing of the fingers—nothing, in short, that indicated discomposure. He prayed—and his words of anxious besseching was heard until—crash!—and all was over.

tempt to penetrate the interior, they would meet their destruction. The Chinese are hostile and confident.

Mr. Stanton, an English missionary residing at Macao, had been seized while bathing, and hurried to Canton by Chinese who were desirous of obtaining a reward from the Government for the capture. The English demanded his release, which being refused, they attacked the forts just above Macao, and battered them down, destroying about seventy Chinese. The forts at the Bogue, or Bocca Tigris, were yet untouched; the reason is believed to be that the English consider them too formidable. These forts contain two hundred cannon mounted.

The troops expected from India had failed to arrive in such numbers as was anticipated. The commissaries at Singapore had disposed of the stores of provisions collected for the India troops. The troops now in China number about 4500. The general impression was that the British force was insufficient to make decisive movements, and that the war would be protracted. The capture of Chusan was regarded as a trifting achievement. The British pushed no further.

An attempt had been made at Macao, to seize two British officers in the street, by throwing chains round their necks; the officers, however, drew their swords and made good their defence. It is said that the Chinese are continually prowling about Macao for the sake of seizing Englishmen, and obtaining the rewards for such seizure.

No vessels or boats were allowed to pass between Macao or Whampoo or Canton, except boats carrying provisions, which pass through the inner channel.

The only Americans still at Canton were Messrs. Shillaber and Coolidge, who had been allowed to remain, in compliance with earnest solicitations, but were advised to confine themselves within the factories, and had not ventured out for ten days. The crew of the American vessel Panama (and if we mistake not of the Kosciusko also,) had deserted, and it was supposed that they had been employed by the Chinese to man the Bogue Forts!

The British had found it impossible to transmit to the Emperor any proposals, as the Chinese would not carry them.

the Emperor any proposals, as the Chiese would not carry them.

Trade was considered at an end. No teas were expected to be brought to Canton from the interior this season. The markets of Manilla and Singapore were bare of Chinese articles.

The teas intended to be brought by the Valparaiso, (belonging to this port) had been sold, and the vessel was to bring a cargo of hemp, &c. from Manilla. The other American vessels were to leave without cargoes of Canton goods.

The American vessels at Whampoo, Aug. 4, were

without cargoes of Cannot when the Kosciusko and Panama.

The American vessels at Whampoo, Aug. 4, were the Kosciusko and Panama.

We have been favored by a friend who arrived in the Moctezuma, with the following letter from the Moctezuma and the Moc

Waste of Heat. A writer in the N. York Journal of Commerce states that black or dark jambs absorb heat, instead of reflecting it. The use of iron backs to freplaces in which wood is burned, has the effect to increase the consummation of fuel without any advantage. When the iron becomes hot, it will burn up the wood, and when the fire is extinguished, the iron at once losses its heat. Brickbats are preferable to every erything else for fireplaces; they do not heat to such a degree as to burn the fuel, and when once heated retain the heat longer than any other substance except wood. Brick back logs are preferable to wood, on the score of both economy and comfort.

Caught in his own trap. The St. Louis Republican relates a singular incident which resently took place near that city. As two ladies were on their way home from the city where they had been to make some purchases, a robber rode up to them and demanded their money. The one who had the money drew it out, and in attempting to hand it to him, the wind caught the bills and carried them off on to the ground. The man dismounted to pick them up, and as soon as he was down, the ladies put whip to their horses and made off as soon as possible. On their way they heard the clatter of horse's hoofs following them, but they were too much frightened to stop or look back. When they reached their own gate, behold the robber's horse was with them—a fine animal, with an slegant sadd, and a pair of saddle bags, &cc.; but the man was go where in sight. They suppose his horse must have escaped which the was picking up the bills. On examining the saddle-bags, a large sam of money was found.

Penal Laws against Unitarians. Almost every seet has taken its turn in suffering persecution. The Unitarians, though people may not be aware of the fact, have suffered their share of this calamity. Among the English laws we find it enacted that if any person having been educated in, or any time having made profession of the Christian religion, within this realm, shall by writing, printing, teaching, or advised speaking, day any one of the persons in the Holy Trinity to be God, he shall for the first offence, be disabled to have any office or employment; for the second offence, be disabled to prosecute any action, or information, in any court of law or equity; and for the third offence, be incapable to be guardian to any child, or administrator for any person, or to receive any legacy or deed of gift.

deed of gilt.

Sait against the Prize Master of the Tigris. On Saturday ovening, Henry S. Jackson, Midshipman of the British brig Water Witch, was arrested, on actions of treepass, brought by four of the American reaw of the Tigris, Mr Jackson having, as prize master, put on board by Lieut. Matson, brought the said seamen to Salem without their consent. They have laid their damages at \$4000, and in order to prevent the immediate commitment of Mr. J. on Saturday night, Mr. Grattan, Her B. M. Consul, became his surety in the sum of \$5000. The writs are made returnable at the Court of Common Pleas in Essex county. The attorney for the plaintiffs is Joshus H. Ward, of Danvers. The Boston counsel of the owner of the Tigris has had no agency in this cross suit against Mr. Jackson.—Boston Post.

Murders. A planter residing near Sabine Town,

against Mr. Jackson.—Boston Post.

Murders. A planter residing near Sabine Town,
Texas, by the name of George Partelow, was killed
some time ago by two of his female slaves. While
punishing one for some miscemeanor, the other came
stealthily behind him with an axe, and struck him a
blow on the head, which felled him to the ground;
she continued to repeat her blows until life was extinet. The negroes then carried the body to a tree
in the field, where they were burning brush, and for
three days and nights kept a constant fire around it.
The absence of the individual being noticed, suspicion was aroused, and after some search some portion
of the body was found. The negroes, on examination, confessed their guilt. They are now in custody
at Milam, awaiting their trial.

Insanity from breaking a row. The Boston Post tells the following story

Insanity from breaking a row. The Boston Post tells the following story:

A woman, laboring under an extreme degree of religious insanity, was brought up before the police, on Tuesday. Some months ago, she took an oath never to drink ardent spirits, and having on one or two recent occasions, departed from her vow, the thought of it has turned her brain. When brought into court, she threw herself npon her knees, and began to pray as rapidly as she could utter the wards—'O, Lord, forgive me—forgive me.' She was sent to the Asylum for the insane at South Boston. She has not been an intempérate woman.

The Schooler Catherine. This vessel was captured some months since by a British cruiser near the coast of Africa, engaged as it was alleged in the slave trade. A suit was instituted by the United States District Court in New York, for the forfeiture of the vessel, and the Court decided that, under all the circumstances of the case, it did not come within the provisions of the laws forbidding American vessels to engage in the slave trade. The Court therefore dismissed the libel against her, and ordered her to be recorded to the claimants. The Circuit Court has now reversed the decision of the District Court, and ordered the tressel to be condemned.

We understand that Samuel Williams, Esq. formerly a distinguished banker in London, died in this city early on Saturday morning. In 1820-23, no man in the commercial world filled so large a space in the public eye as he. Of late years he has been a mere walking shadow about town; but we doubt not that some able pen will do justice to his memory.—

Boston Gazette.

Mr. James Owen, and Mr. Clark, while engaged in cutting cord wood, at St. Albans, Vt. were attacked by four large bears. Mr. Owen was caught by one of them and hugged to death,—Clark succeeded in killing two of the bears. Mr. Owen has left a wife and six children—he held the office of Town Clerk, and had been Selectman for many years.

From the Arkansas Gazette of December 23, we learn that during the snow storm which occurred some three weeks before, six Cherokee Indians were frozen to death in Beaty's Prairie, Benton county, in that State. 'They were all of them,' the Gazette adds, 'in a state of beastly intoxication when they left the settlement.' A melancholy trait, this, of the progress of civilization!

Riot. There was a serious riot and fight, in which Rost. There was a serious stream, male and female, some two or three hundred persons, male and female, took part, last night, at a tavern corner of South and Swanson streets. Clubs and brick-bats were freely used, and several individuals badly hurt. Property in the amount of nearly \$200 was destroyed or damaged. Five or six of the rioters were arrested this morning.—Phil. Gazette.

Old Age. We see by the last Western Recorder, published in Zanesville, that a Mr. Andrew Whittier died near Cambridge, Ohio, July 25th, aged 125 years, less one month. The Rev. W. Marshall, in communicating the fact, states that one year ago last harvest, he reaped 8 sheaves of wheat and shocked them.

Death of the only Survivor of Major Dade's Command. Ransom Clark, a soldier who belonged to the command of Maj. Dade, and who alone escaped, covered with wounds, to tell the bloody story, died recently at the residence of his father, in York, Livingston county.—Albany Eec. Journal.

Railroad Disaster. A serious accident occurred on return of the passenger cars from Jackson, the loco-motive passed over a cow forcing it off the track, lit-erally crushing to death Mr. Brown, superintendent of locomotive power, and a negro boy.

The French in Africa suffer seriously from the effects of the climate. We are told by the Sentinel de l'Armee, that the 17th Light Infrantry, during its stay of five years in Africa, where it so much distinguished itself, lost two thousand two hundred and sixteen, officers and men.

The Ruling Passion. It is stated by sundry letter writers in Washington, that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who died last week, had coursely breathed his last, before some fifty candidates for the thus vacated office sprang up, and were urging their claims upon the Senate for an appointment to the station.

The London Ministerial Journal announces the important fact that the Queen and the Princess Royal had rode out, and that the royal infant slept during the whole of the journey.

Colonization, Moral Condition of the Slaves, What is Abolition? The Ton Commandments, Danger and Safety, Danger and Safety, Danger Rible

A manuscript relative to the military and na position of Coraica, entirely written in Napoleo own hand, has been found in a liberal at Toulon.

Books, Pamphlets, Prints, etc. at the Depository of the Massau Anti-Slavery Society, 25 Cornhill BOUND VOLUMES.

1 25 100 00 50 33 00 62 50 00 son.
Burman Slave Girl,
Chloe Spear, 18mo.
Cabinet of Freedom, 3vols. 12mo. per vol.
Chandler, E. M. 12mo.
Chandler, on Slavery. 12mo. 44 00 56 00 44 00 20 00 40 00 50 62 50 Chandler, E. M. 12mo.
Channing on Slavery, 12mo.
Clarkson's History Slave Trade,
Despotism in America,
Dissertation on Servitude, 12mo. by Rev. L. A. Sawyer,

Kimball, 120 Enemies of the Constitution Discovered, Envoy from Free hearts to the Free, Fountain, 64mo. sexes, Godwin on Slavery, 12mo. Gustavus Vassa, History of St. Domiugo, Jay's Inquiry, 12mo. "View.

Negro Pew, 18mo. North Star, Oasis by Mrs. Child,

man, Thompson's Lectures, Thompson in America, 12:no. Testimony of God against Slavery, 18:no. Tracts, miniature ser

PAMPHLETS. American Anti-Slavery Almanac, \$30 for

States, Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child, Adams's John Quincy, Letters to his Con-

Crandall, Reuben Trial of

Dresser's Narrative,
Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern
States,
Evils and Cure of Slavery by Mrs.
Child,

rrecoom s Defence, Father Ward's Letter, Garrison's 4th July Address, 1838 & 9 Grimks's (S. M.) Letter to Southern Clorgymen, Junnison's Sermon,

upon the Senate for an appointment to the station.

Prince Albert has purchased a beautiful grey parrot for \$50. 'It is perfect master of upwards of eight hundred words in the English language, and can speak several sentences in the Fench. It sings with great apparent feeling, and does a great many very wonderful things.

The Greenfield, Mass. Democrat announces the death of Rev. John Leland of Cheshire. He died in Adams on the evening of the 14th, aged eighty-six years. He was one of the V. B. candidates for electors of President in the late contest.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican states that the damage to the western rail-road bridge at Middlefiell, by the late freshet, will not exceed \$4000—and that the entire damage upon the whole rail-road is estimated at about \$8000.

The Sultan of Turkey has directed that a splendid brilliant necklace to be composed entirely of diamonds of the first water, be immediately prepared as a present to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

There is a metal shaft in Baltimore, cast at a foun-dry in that city, which is three feet in diameter, twenty-four feet ten inches in length, and weighs twenty eight thousand pounds. The Dictator Francia of Paraguay died on the 20th of September last. A junta of five members had succeeded him in the Government.

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NOV. 13.

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Cambridge, March 10, 1840.

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