Oliver Johnson, General Agent: rhom all remittances are to be made, and ddressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

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L'LLOYD' GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI.---NO. 7.

ENGLAND

ASYNOPSIS ags of the London Anti-Slavery Con-

ention. JUNE 12TH, FRIDAY. The objects of the Convention.
Thomas Scales road a paper expound-filing the objects of this Convention.

Thrit, Satunday,

until tinfulness of slavery.—British India.—
the influence of slavery in regard to morality,

Selements on slavery in Denmark.

Rev. B. Godwin of Oxford read a paper on
sential simulness of slavery, and its opposithe spirit and precepts of the Gospel.

fessor Adam read a paper on British India. (1880) Adam read a paper on slavery as to 'Its w. W. Bevan read a paper on slavery as to 'Its indepense on the character of the enslaver the endared, and its opposition to the advance illustron, classified and Christianity.'

"W. Alexander, Esq., made statements relating

IJru, Monday.

15th, MONDAY.

the apointed on free labor.—Committee on the
soft metipation in the British colonies.—On
they out on British shores, and resolutions
—Resolutions on literature affecting the antitentralise.—Minuscript volume, on slavery

ea. amittee consisting of John Cropper, Josiah and John Sturge, Esgrs., was appointed to and arrange facts on the advantages of free labor, and report thereon, such report to a most effectual means for securing the

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counties was appointed, consisting of the W. Kaibb, S. J. Prescod, W. W. Anderson, Margin, Espis, and Captain C. Stuart, with er to add to their number, to obtain and arrange case on the results of emincipation in the Brit-colonies, and to report a resolution thereon; also assider and report the measures now necessary securing and rendering permanent, freedom in aid colonies.

whereas, in the year 1835, a certain cargo of clares was shipped from one of the ports of the June 1845 to another port within the same; and shereas the ship whilst performing the voyage was prodentally driven on one of the British West Interest in the States to another port within the same; and shereas the ship whilst performing the voyage was prodentally driven on one of the British West Interest in the said slaves, of course, by the operation of British law, made free; and whereas the American government, on behalf of the persons cleaning said slaves as their property, demanded of the British government, either that said slaves should be able to their pretended owners; and whereas the British government rofused to comply with the respective of the delivery up of said slaves, or with a sherative, and this on the ground that the British government had ceased, on any part of its territors, to recognize the right of one man to hold property in the person of another; and whereas the slave-shedge interest in the United States, to stir up the American government to resist the principle on which such remuneration was refused. And whereas, in the prosecution of this attempt, a resolution was recently received in the House of Representatives of the United States, up the British government to the United States, using that government to the House of Representatives of the United States, using that government to the British government to the House of Representatives of the United States, using that government to the British government t as, in the prosecution of this attempt, a resolution was recently received in the House of Representatives of the United States, urging that government to inside on an arrangement with the British government, by which slaves escaping from their masters in the United States into the British dependencies on the Anefican continent, should either be delivered up to their masters, or a full indemnity paid for them. And whereas, in the further prosecution of the sald unjust object, the Senate of the United States, by a resolution passed in April last, declared in effect, that if an American ship or vessel carrying on the slave trade between any of the ports in the United States, should be forced by stress of weather or any other unavoidable cause into the port, and wafer the jurisdiction of a friendly power, she and her cargo, and the persons on board with their property, and the rights belonging to their personal relations, as established by the laws of the State to which they belong, would be placed under the protection which the laws of nations extend to the unfortunate, under such circumstances.

te, under such circumstances. herefore, was Resolved .- As the sense of this Conven-It was Resolved,—As the sense of this Conven-ing, that the proposition embodied in said resolu-ons, to wit, to sustain by the sanctions of public w, which are founded on the principles of natural stice and right, the pretensions of the slave sys-m which exists only by disregarding justice, and mahilating right, is not only unchristian and about disrespectful to the common sense of man-That this, the first attempt known in the hissind. That this, the first attempt known in the his-tory of nations, to convert the pretensions of slave-holders into rights, and as such to engraft them on the system of public law, by which the intercourse of hations is regulated, ought never to have emanat-ed from the Senate of a people, who, from a period of time coeval with their independent national ex-istence, have asserted before the whole world, and in the most solemn manner, that all men are created in the most solemn manner, that all men are created equal—are entitled to their liberty, and to the purson of happiness: That to allow such a proposition, would be not less inconsistent with the honor and dignity of Great Britain, and of such before the other nations of the world as have either abolished slavery within their respective limits, or are in good faith proceeding so to do, and is hostile to the avowed praciples of that people among whom it has, originated, and to the cause of humanity with which, under God, all governments are solemnly charged. the most solemn manner, that all men are

That while the literature of Great Britain exer-That while the literature of Great Britain exercises so yast an influence over the public opinion of America, we deem it the duty of British abolitionists, individually, as well as collectively, to make systematic efforts to secure a frequent-clear and fall expression of the sentiments of the nation, through its leading religious political, and literary periodicals, on the subject of slavery, and the antislavery enterprise in the United States; to fix the attention of the world on the successful results of the West India emancipation; and to spread before the West India emancipation; and to spread before the West India emancipation; and to spread before the American public, evidence of the deep indigna-tion of the civilized world, against a slayeholding republic.

A volume entitled, 'Replies to the queries of the Notine entitled, 'Replies to the queries of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, on slavery in the United States,' having been laid on the table, and numerons other papers and statements submitted, relating to the present operation of slavery in the United States, were referred to a Committee, who were desired to consider the same, and to prepare them for publication.

Address to the French people.—Slavery in the Dutch colonies.—Mahomedan slavery,
Agreed, that an Address from this Convention be transmitted to the French people, earnestly impressing on them the injustice and impolicy of any longer tolerating the existence of slavery in their colonies.

G. W. Alexander, and James Whitehorne, Esqrs., arought the subject of slavery in the Dutch colonies before the Convention; the former also adverted to it, it consexion with the Swedish possessions. A Committee was appointed to prepare a report of the present state of slavery in the Dutch colonies, together with an address to the people of Holland, upon the duty and advanages of seeking its immediate abolition.

Also, a Committee to take into consideration the oest way of assisting to effect the suppression of slavery in Mohamedan countries.



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

FEBRUARY 12, 1841. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

17TH, WEDNESDAY.

Paper on African stave trade.—Statement on stave trade in Cuba.—Turnbull's plan for suppression of Renort on manuscript on American stave trade.—Report on manuscript on American slavery.—On the holding of slaves by British func-tionaries.—On articles manufactured for the slave

A paper was ead on the slave trade, as now car-

A detailed statement of the nature and operations of the size trade in Cuba, was presented by R. R. Madden, Sa, M. D., and he was requested to place his statement in the hands of a Committee, for its ranslation into the Spanish language, in order to

A plan for the suppression of the slave trade was abmitted by D. Turnbull, Esq., and referred to a committee, to consider and report thereon.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the replies to queries furnished by the Abolition Society of America, containing most valuable and very important information, was presented and referred to the publication Committee, to publish the whole, or such parts as they may deem expedient.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a memo-ial to government deprecating and strongly repro-bating the holding of slaves by British functions.

A Committee was also appointed to make the fol-

A Committee was also appointed to make the following inquiries:

1. Whether manacles for slaves are manufactured in this country.

2. Whether large quantities of inferior fire-arms are also manufactured in Great Britain, to be sold to the Africans for their slave wars.

3. Whether cotton goods of a particular fabric and to a large amount are manufactured in this country, and solely intended for being used in barter for African slaves.

4. Whether persons in England hold shares in Brazilian and other mines which are worked by slaves.

slaves.

5. Whether any British joint stock banks have branch establishments in countries in which the slave trade prevails.

6. What are the quantities of gunpowder exported from any port or ports in Great Britain to Africa and other parts of the world, respectively.

18TH, THURSDAY.

Resolutions on withholding christian fellowship with slaveholders.—Hudson's Bay Company.—Free peo-ple of color in Canada.—Slavery among the North American Indians.

1. That it is the deliberate and deeply rooted con

American Indians.

1. That it is the deliberate and deeply rooted conviction of this Convention, which it thus publicly and solemnly expresses to the world, that slavery, in whatever form, or in whatever country it exists, is contrary to the eternal and immutable principles of justice, and the spirit and precepts of Christianity; and is, therefore, a sin against God, which acquires additional enormity when committed by nations professedly christian, and in an age when the subject has been so generally discussed and its criminality so thoroughly exposed.

2. That this Convention cannot but deeply deplore the fact, that the continuance and prevalence of slavery are to be attributed in a great degree to the countenance afforded by many christian churches espocially in the western world, which have not only withheld that public and emphatic testimony against the crime which it deserves, but have retained in their communion without censure, those by whom it is notoriously perpetrated.

3. That this Convention, while it disclaims the intention or desire of dictating to christian communities, the terms of their fellowship, respectfully submits that it is their incumbent duty to separate from their communion, all those persons who, after they have been faithfully warned in the spirit of the gospel, continue in the sin of enslaving their fellowereatures, or holding them in slavery—a sin, by the commission of which, with whatever mitigating circumstances it may be attended in their own particular instance, they give the support of their example to the whole system of compulsory servitude, and the unutterable horrors of the slave-trade

4. That it be recommended to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in the

Resolutions on Free-labor adopted.— Resolutions founded on a report of the Committee, on the preju-dice of color, adopted.

dice of color, adopted.

1. That upon the evidence of facts to which the attention of this Convention has been directed, it is satisfactorily established as a general axiom that free-labor is more profitable to the employer, and consequently cheaper, than slave-labor.

2. That of all kinds of slave-labor, that of imported slaves has been demonstrated to be the most cost-larged the locat productive.

2. That of all kinds of slave-lator, that of imported slaves has been deemonstrated to be the most costly, and the least productive.

3. That the large profits, which, notwithetanding it he disadvantages of slave-labor, have been realized in the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and other tropical productions, have arisen from, and depend on two circumstances: first, the large tracts of rich unoccupied soil, which, by their extraordinary fertility, have repaid the expenses of imported slave-labor, under the rudest and most wasteful husbandry; and secondly, the artificial maintenance by fiscal regulations of the high prices it gained for tropical productions on their first introduction into Europe, those prices being so high as to support slave-cultivation in the absence of the planters from the management of their own estates, by, and under a system which could not have succeeded in any other branch of the agriculture, commerce, or manufactures of this or any other country.

4. That the continued employment of slave-labor invariably tends to lesson and exhaust the fertility of the soil, so as eventually to destroy the profits of the planter, who finds himself unable to compete with the possessors of fresh lands. That owing to this course, the cultivation of the tropical produce by slave-labor, has been to a great extent abandoned in the middle States of the American Republic, where the slave-population is reared for the purpose of being sold to the planters of the sout, thereby proving that the value of the slaves would otherwise have been destroyed by their numerical increase, and the exhaustion of the soil; as also, that imported slave-labor is dearer, by the profit realized upon the rearing of the slaves.

5. That the higher cost of imported slave-labor,

increase, and the exhaustion of the soil; as also, that imported slave-labor is dearer, by the profit realized upon the rearing of the slaves.

5. That the higher cost of imported slave-labor, even the labor of a native slave population, is strikingly illustrated by the fact, that the cultivation of cotton in the United States has reduced the market prices of the cotton of Brazil, cultivated by imported slaves, about one-third, and that while the cultivation of Brazilian cotton has been stationary, that of American cotton has steadily increased.

6. That the superior cheapness of free-labor has been strikingly evinced in the cultivation of indigo, which, fifly years ago, was wholly supplied by slave-labor. As the result of British skill and enterprise, the indigo of India has gradually displaced from the market, the slave-grown indigo of the Carolinas and South America, till there is now not an ounce imported into Europe; and so far as regards the cultivation of that article, the labor of hundreds of thousands of slaves has been superseded by free-labor, the annual produce averaging in value between three and four millions sterling.

7. That there is every reason to believe, that the success which has attended the application of free-

labor to the growth of indigo in India, would follow upon the extended cultivation of other tropical produce, by the free natives of that vast empire, and of other portions of the world, so as to supersede in other articles the produce of slave-labor, and thereby contribute to extinguish both slavery and the slave-trade. That in particular, as slavery in the United States is mainly dependent for its existence upon the import into Great Britain of the slavergrown cotton of America, to the amount, in 1838, of more than 400,000,000 lbs. weight: were measures adopted to encourage the growth of cotton in India and elsewhere by free-labor, not only would an incalculable benefit be conferred upon the millions of the human race now employed, but by supplanting slave-grown cotton in the European market, it would, as the certain result, materially aid the extinction of American Slavery.

8. That the advantages of free-labor cultivation cannot, however, be fairly attested, or fully realized under a system of husbandry and general management which has grown up under the existence of slavery, and, which is attended by a waste of human labor, that, but for monopoly, prices must have absorbed all the profits of cultivation. That the unrestricted competition of free-labor in the cultivation of sugar, would necessarily introduce a new system, by which the cost of production would be further diminished, and the fall of prices that must ensue, would leave no profits upon slave-grown sugar.

1. That the practice of excluding people of color from places of worship, or allotting them separate labor to the growth of indigo in India, would follow

1. That the practice of excluding people of color from places of worship, or allotting them separate seats therein, tends to perpetuate the unchristian and unfounded prejudices against the colored peo-

ple.

2. That any distinction in the treatment, whether in schools, colleges, houses of public worship, or in any other respect on account of color, is opposed to the benign spirit of christianity.

3. That abolitionists, and all who assume the name of friends of the colored race, act inconsistently with their professions, unless they use all their influence to put an end to such unchristian practices.

4 That this Convention most carnestly entreate 4. That this Convention most contrastly enterest, all christian professors, all true abolitionsits, immediately to give up all those unrighteous distinctions, which have their origin in the prejudice against color; and that in their social intercourse as citizens and as christians, they treat the colored man as an

20th, SATURDAY.

equal and a brother.

20TH, SATURDAY.

Address to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to the Viceroy of Egypt.—List of articles the produce of stave-labor to be prepared.—Resolutions on slavery in British India.—On Terus.—On the subject of compensation.—A Report from the Committee appointed to consider the case of British functionaries holding slaves was presented, and an address to Lord Palmerston adopted.—Address to heads of governments to be prepared. heads of governments to be prepared.

To the Right Honorable LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, G. C. B., M. P.

My Lord,
I have the honor to communicate to your lordship a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the General Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Freemason's Hall, on the 17th of the present

Associated for the great object of abolishing sla month.

Associated for the great object of abolishing slavery, by means solely of a moral, religious and pacific character, they have not been inattentive to the course of events in the oriental world, and they breathe an earnest prayer that the crimes and calamities of war may be prevented by the friendly intervention of the powers of Europe. They would humbly and earnestly implore your lordship to use your high authority for connecting the overthrow of slavery with the consolidation of peace.

In considering the situation filled by the Grand Seignior, as the representative of the Caliphat, the Convention feel a strong conviction that if a declaration could be obtained from His Imperial High ness, condeinnatory of slavery in any or all its forms, encouraging the manumission of slaves, and calling the attention of the Mussulman world to the state of epinion among civilized nations and governments,

circumstances it may be attended in their own particular instance, they give the support of their example to the whole system of compulsory servitude, and the unutterable horrors of the slave-trade

4. That it be recommended to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in the name of this Convention, to furnish copies of the above resolutions to the ecclesiastical authorities of the various christian churches throughout the world.

Statements were laid before the Convention connected with the Hudson's Bay Company. On the condition of free people of color in Canada. Also, on slavery among the Indians in North America, referred to a committee, to report to the meeting thereon.

10 TH, FRIDAY.

Resolutions on Free-labor adopted.—Resolutions

THOMAS CLARKSON,

THOMAS CLARKSON,

To his Highness MAHOMET ALI PACHA, Viceroy of Egypt, &c. &c. &c.
May it please your Highness,
An assembly of men gathered from variou

An assembly of men gamered from various parts of the world, are now met in this capital to discuss the best means of putting an end to slavery and the slave-trade.

It has come to their knowledge, that when a representation was made to your Highness that the Equition troops had been engaged in hunting slaves,

It has come to their knowledge, that when a representation was made to your Highness that the Egyptian troops had been engaged in hunting slaves, and had received slaves in payment of their wages, your Highness was pleased to communicate your dissatisfaction, and to express your wish' to abolish a dishonorable traffic, even though its abolition should be attended with some sacrifices.

Your Highness's declaration law been laid before the Parliament of Great Britain, and thus it has come to the knowledge, not only of the British people, but of the civilized world; and I am instructed by this Convention to convey to your Highness the expression of their gratitude for the steps you have already taken, and their earnest hope that you will deign to give complete effect to your just and generous intentions. They will hail with delight every pacific measure which your Highness may adopt, in order to impede the importation of, and the trade in slaves; they have witnessed, with much satisfaction, all that has been done to encourage and protect the blacks in their painful pursuits of agriculture, and are persuaded, nokonly that the tranquility, but the prosperity, both of government and people are intimately connected with that unmolested industry, which can never exist while the persons and the properties of the negroes are exposed to unchecked violence. They would trust that your Highness might also consent to abolish the slave-markets in Egypt, and, if they thus urge on your Highness these their most respectful solicitations, it is that they might also consent to abolish the slave-markets in Egypt, and, if they thus urge on your Highness these their most respectful solicitations, it is that they have been encouraged by past evidences of your humane purposes, to appeal to you for giving them their full development.

I have the honor to be, your Highness's Most devoted, humble servant,

THOMAS CLARKSON,

President.

In order to facilitate the use of free-labor produce, the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society be requested to institute, at their earliest convenience, a careful inquiry into the produce of slave-labor, and to prepare, for circulation, as complete a list as they can, of those commodities which are thus produced, furnishing at the same time, a statement of articles which are obtained by free-labor.

1. That it spears by the most authoritative evidence, that there are, in British India, two distinct systems of slavery derived from the former Hindou and Mohamedan governments, and legalized, regulated, administered, and enforced by the British government in India.

2. That Hindoo slavery, illegal, and existing only as a custom under the Mohamedan government, has

een legalized by the British government in India, been legalized by the British government in India, not by a positive, direct and unequivocal enactment, which must have been submitted for the approval or disapproval of parliament, but by a doubtful interpretation of a law, the letter of which is acknowledged to be silent on the subject, and that Mohamedan slavery, legalized by the same means, practically exists in forms and circumstances, in which even the Mohamedan law does not recognize its validity.

3. That slaves in British India are both agrestic and domestic, and that the total number of slaves does not certainly fall short of 500,000, and probably greatly exceeds that number, exclusive of the number of slaves in dependent unitive states and principalities.

male and lemale, are subject to much oppressive and cruel treatment, from their own masters; and from the community, without adequate protection in the enjoyment of the rights, which the law nominally socures to them.

6. That the British government of India has, at different times, introduced various ameliorations into the law and practice of slavery in India; but that these ameliorations are in part only declaratory, even in form; as in the case of the prohibition by proclamation, not by enactment, of the exportation of the natives of India as slaves, in part directly opposed to the provision of an act of the Imperial Parliament, as in the case of the Act 51, Geo. III, cap. 23, making the slave-trade felony; the provisions of which have been expressly and avowedly set aside by the East India Company's Bengal government, in as far as those provisions of regulation X., of 1811, of them the provisions of regulation X., of 1811, of that government, had been held in force, and in great part are practically inoperative, affording little real protection against the evils and abuses to which the institution of slavery is inherently and essentially liable.

7. That numerous ameliorations of the law and

real protection against the evils and abuses to which the institution of slavery is inherently and essentially liable.

7. That numerous ameliorations of the law and practice of slavery have been recommended to the British India government, by its own servants, which have been wholly neglected; and that the requisition of the Imperial Parliament in the Act of 1833, to take means forthwith to mitigate the state of slavery, to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and to extinguish slavery throughout India, as soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe; and to prepare and transmit drafts of laws and regulations for such purposes, has been equally disregarded, except by the appointment of a commission in India, the constitution, the labors, the recommendations, and the results of which, if any, are wholly unknown to the British government, the British Parliament, and the British people in the year 1840, seven years after the passing of the Act, directing that the means for the above purposes should be forthwith taken.

8. That in the bill for renewing the charter of the

that the means for the above purposes should be forthwith taken.

8. That in the bill for renewing the charter of the honorable East India Company, introduced into parliament in 1833, there was a clause providing for the abolition of slavery throughout British India, on the 12th of August, 1837; that this clause was omitted when the bill came before the House of Lords, and the clause which has been referred to in the resolution immediately preceding, substituted; that during the same year, an act was passed, abolishing slavery in the West Indies, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope. Yet, notwithstanding, the strong feeling of the House of Commons, as shown in the clause which they adopted, the explicit provisions in the said clause of the act, and the lapse of seven years, nothing effectual has been done to fulfil the just expectations of the parliament, and of seven years, nothing checked has been done to fulfil the just expectations of the parliament, and people of this country. That, therefore, it is for the British nation to direct their immediate attention this important subject, and to seek the immediate and entire abolition of personal slavery throughout the whole of British India.

Whereas the people of Texas, by their late revolt, have shown themselves signally ungrateful for Whereas the people of Texas, by their late re-volt, have shown themselves signally ungrateful for the national hospitality that was extended to them as strangers, as well as for the benefits conferred on them as emigrant settlers by the Mexican gov-ernment; and also in the violent dismemberment ernment; and also in the violent dismemberment of Mexico, have shown themselves reckless of the peace and integrity of States. And, whereas, the said people of Texas in re-establishing slavery in that country, from which the justice and humanity of Mexico had wholly expelled it, and in their formally authorizing and encouraging the slave tradefront the United States leave no room to doubt.

freedom of the negro race.

That as the British abolitionists solemily protested against the compensation granted to the planters, while the question was before Parliament, and a strong conviction being entertained by this Convention of the injustice of man claiming a right of property in man, and that the title of the slave-holder to the person of his slave has its origin in robbery and the violation of all moral equity; this Convention is of the opinion, that the slaveholder on ceasing from his wrong, has no moral claim to compensation either from the slave himself, or the government under which he lives, for any loss he may sustain by emancipation. And, inasmuch, as it is an established maxim in all enlightened legislation, that what is morally wrong can never become pothe stablished maxim in all enignitude degesals, that what is morally wrong can never become po-litically right, this Convention expressly affirms, that the circumstance of any legislative body hav-ing sanctioned slavery, does not, in the least degree, alter the principle upon which this Convention feels bound to enter its protest against compensation.

To the Right Hon. LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. The memorial of the undersigned, the chairman, on behalf of the General Anti-Slavery Convention, held in London on the 20th June, 1840.

Respectfully showeth, that this Convention has learned with feelings of surprise and regret, that British functionaries in the Brazils and Cuba, and other slaveholding countries, hold slaves—that they purchase them in the public slave-markets and elsewhere,—work them in mines and on sugar plantations, employ them as domestic slaves, and sell them or dispose of them as necessity or caprice may dictate.

deged to be silent on the subject, and that shomats also also shows, legalized by the same means, practically exists in forms and circumstances, in which even the Mohamedan law does not recognize its validity.

3. That slaves in British India are both agrestic and domestic, and that the total number of slaves in dependent native states and principalities.

4. That slaves in dependent native states and principalities.

4. That slavery in India appears to have originated in Hindoo and Mohamedan conquest, to have been increased under the mitive government by the sale of criminals, outcast concubines and their offspring and under the British government, by the sale of fremen by the sale of free children by their parents, by the kidnapping of free children, by the sale of freemen by themselves, by the importation of slaves both by land and sea, and by the hereditary slavery of children born of slave parents.

5. That the treatment of male domestic slaves, with the exception of those who are cunuchs, appears in general to be mild—that the number of entering the present day, sharing appears to be considerable, implying the continued commission of unnatural and atrocious barbarities on the persons of slaves—that founde domestic slaves, and sell them of dispose of them as necessity or caprice may dictated the Military and of dispose of them as necessity or caprice may dictated and domestic, and probably them as domestic slaves, and of dispose of them as necessity or caprice may dictate.

This Convention, under a strong impression of the curl injustice of slavery in all its forms, and of the utter injustice of slavery in all its forms, and of the utter injustice of slavery in all its forms, and of the evil it inflicts upon its miserable victims, and of the utter injustice of slavery in all its forms, and of the curl injustice of slavery in all its forms, and of the curl injustice of slavery man of the curl injustice of slavery man of the utter injustice of slavery of State for free partition that the solid partition prin

ROBERT KAYE GREVILLE, V. P.

A Committee was appointed to prepare the draft of an address to heads of governments, representing the iniquity of slavery and the slave trade, and caractly setting forth the duty of promoting the abolition of both throughout the world.

22ND, MONDAY.

ton of both throughout the world.

22xD, MONDAY.

Resolutions founded on a report on Mr. Turnbull's plan for suppressing the slave trade were adopted. On the moral advancement, orderly behavior, and christian progress of the emancipade laborers. Report from the Committee, on the condition of the colored people in Canada and the Red Indians, and on slavery under the Huston's Bay Campany, was read and adopted, and referred to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.—

Resolution on Brazilian Slavery. On the Internal Slave Trade in America. On the American Colonization Society. Statements connected with Sierra Leone. Resolution on the British Settlement on the West Coast of Africa. Mr. Murray's plan for abolition of the slave trade. Resolution of sympathy with survivors of negrees on board the Amisfad. Letter from W. Beldam, Esq.

That it is extremely desirable that provisions should be made by the laws of those nations, where slavery is tolerated, for giving full and effectual relief to persons illegally imported and held in slavery, in bonsequence of such illegal importation, and to their offspring, as also to such persons as have been or, may in consequence of their entering the limits of countries in which slavery exists as aforesaid, be reduced to slavery.

That in the opinion of this Convention, the present means in operation for the suppression of the slave-trade have lamentably failed of success—that the sufferings of the slaves heen greatly augmented—that wast sums of money have been fruitlessly expended; and that no means can be effectual, except such as are based on moral, religious, and

mented—that vast sums of money have been fruitlessly expended; and that no means can be effectual, except such as are based on moral, religious, and
pacific principles.

That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the
scheme of Mr. Turnbull as explained by him in
his statement submitted to this Convention, on the
17th inst, though it involves questions of detail,
into which this Convention cannot enter, in its object and purpose, and several of its suggestions of
great practical importance, and demands the earliest
attention of the governments represented in the
mixed Commission Courts, but that the only security for the extinction of the slave trade is the universal abolition of slavery.

That the most cordial thanks of this Convention
be given to Mr. Turnbull, for the unwearied zeal
and able exertion with which he has prosecuted the
object.

That this Convention having heard with the deepest interest and the greatest satisfaction, the proofs adduced by the Rev. William Knibs and the Rev. John Clark, of the moral advancement, the orderly behaviour, and the christian progress of the emancipated laborers of Jamaica, expresses its warmest sympathies with those devoted and caluminated men, Mr. Knibs and his coadjutors, who, under crumstances of much excitement and great difficulty, have, by their prudence, firmness, and christian courage, protected their colored brethren in the enjoyment of those equal rights, and that entire independence, which were intended by the great act of emancipation, and which the liberality of the British people gives them a right to demand.

This Committee viewing with the deepest interest and the most earnest solicitude, the state, con-That this Convention having heard with the deep

of Mexico had wholly expelled it, and in their form ally authorizing and encouraging the slave trade from the United States, leave no room to doubt that their aim is to perpetuate those iniquitous systems through all time. And, whereas, the said people of Texas in thus acting have shown themselves regardless not only of the claims of matural justice, but of Christianity—have arrayed themselves in lostility to the public sentiment of civilized Europe, but more especially to the principles and measures of the people and government of Great Britain, in relation to the abolition of negro slavery and the slave trade throughout the world. Wherefore be it resolved,—

1. That Texas ought not to be received into the family of nations, whilst she retains in her writing monopoly of it to the elaveholders of the United States.

2. That in the opinion of this Convention, it would justly bring under suspicion the since they to acknowledged their efforts for the suppression of the slave trade throughout the world, were they to acknowledge the separate national their detectable warfare against the happiness and freedom of the negro race.

That as the British abolitionists solemuly protested against the compensation granted to the planters, while the question was before Parliament, and a strong conviction being entertained by this for property in man, and that the title of the slave holder to he person of his slave has its origin to property in man, and that the title of the slave holder to the person of his slave has its origin to convention is the opinion, that the slave hinself, or the government under which he lives, for any loss he may sustain by emancipation. And, insamuch, as it is an established maxim in all enlightened legislation, that what is morally verage can never seconds.

That this Convention has heard with horror and detestation, a few details of the appalling extent of the illegal trade in slaves from Africa to Brazil, and feels called upon to recommend the whole subject to the close and unremitting attention of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. That this Convention has heard with deep regret and sorrow, the extent to which the internal slave trade is carried on, from the older to the more new-ly settled slave States of the American Union, to the OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 528.

extent of upwards of 80,000 victims annually to this

extent of upwards of 80,000 victims annually to this unrighteous traffic.

That in expressing their detestation of this traffic, and in acknowledging that it excites their deep surprise and abhorrence, that it should be protected and cherished by a nation which has abolished the African slave trade, and declared it to be piracy: this Convention is impressed with the conviction that such a systematic trade, in man, must be attended with excessive cruelty and wrong to the objects of it, and involves in its prosecution a fearful extent of barbarity and hardness of heart on the part of the man-trader, and that effectual means ought to be forthwith taken in the United States of America, to remove this stain from the character of that nation.

remove this stain from the character of that nation. That this Convention regards the scheme of African Colonization, proposed and urged by the American Colonization-Society, as not only totally inadequate to the overthrow of slavery in the United States, but as tending powerfully to strengthen that unrighteous system, as deeply injurious to the best interests of the negro race, whether bond or free, both in America and Africa, and therefore as wholly unworthy of the countenance and aid of the philanthropist and the Christian.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, late governor of

ony. William Morgan, Esq., laid on the table two communications from Saxe Bannister, Esq., on the subject of the Liberated African Institution, and on the slow progress of Sierra Leone.

That the Committee of the British and Foreign That the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, be requested to take such steps as 'may appear best calculated to obtain a thorough investigation into the state of our present sottlements on the West Coast of Africa, with the view of exposing the abuses which have so long existed, and prevented the advancement in civilization and suppression of the slave trade, so ardently desired by the real friends of Africa, and to obtain which, so much has been expended. uch has been expended.

A paper detailing a plan of slave trade abolition by Mr. Murrat, of Glasgow, having been laid on the table by the Secretaries, the same was referred to a Committee with instructions to report thereon.

That this Convention deeply sympathizing with That this Convention deeply sympathizing with the survivors of the Amistad in their present condi-tion, who, though legally and fully proved to be free, are yet incarcerated as though they were slaves, do address a memorial in their behalf to the Secre-tery of State for Foreign Affairs, imploring him to exert the utmost influence of the British Crown with the Governments of Spain and the United States of America for their deliverance according to law, and that Captain Stuart, Dr. Madden, and the mover and seconder, be a Committee to prepare and bring in such memorial.

The Rev. Thomas Scales having laid on the table a letter from W. Beldam, Esq., with two pamphlets written by him, the same were referred to the Committee on the results of emancipation.

230, TUESDAY.

230, Tuesan.

Resolution respecting Missionaries.—An Address to the French nation.—Resolution on slave-grown sugar.—
Address to heads of governments.—Papers on the right of appeal.—Resolution brought up from the Committee on the employment of British capital.—On the results of Emancipation.—Madagascar.—Russian Serfage.—Resolution on Dutch and Danish slavery.
—Slavery in Cuba, and other Spanish colonies.—Slavery in Ceylon.—Mr. Murray's plan for abolition of slave trade.—Records of the Convention.—Concluding minutes.

That this Convention reladiv embraces the oppor-

That this Convention gladly embraces the oppor-That this Convention gladly embraces the opportunity of recording their high admiration of the conduct of those missionaries and ministers of all religious denominations in the West India colonies, who, with energy, zeal and perseverance, have, amid many difficulties, endeavored to secure the rights, and promote the welfare of the negro race; and the Convention would express their deepest sympathy with those of the above missionaries and ministers who may have suffered, or may now suffer in their personal property, or personal liberty, on account of an honest and faithful adherence to the principles of justice, liberty and truth.

ustice, liberty and truth.

justice, liberty and truth.

To THE FEENCH NATION.

A Convention composed of deputies from various parts of the civilized world is now assembled in London; their object is by peaceful, moral and religious means, to effect the overthrow of the slave trade and slavery, seeking the co-operation of all the friends of justice and humanity, they address themselves to the French nation.

That nation is honored by early protests against the right of man to kidnap, to enslave, to create a property in his fellow-man; the States-General were among the first to extend to the blacks those principles of freedom on which they grounded their own patriotic exertions. Though in abeyance for years, they were again recognized by Napoleon in 1815, yet more emphatically, after the revolution of 1830, which abolished the slave trade in all the colonies of France.

which abousned the save of France, the kings of France, the tribunals of France have recognized for centuries, that the slave is free from the moment in which be touches the French soil; and the Convention rejoices to recognize the important truth, that it is not by law, but by sufferance—not by the sanction of by law, but by sufferance—not by the sanction of public

joices to recognize the important truth, that it is not by law, but by sufferance—not by the sanction of the representation, but by the enaction of public opinion, that slavery has been associated with French colonial interests, and allowed to tarnish the splendor of the glory of the French name.

The Convention would not forget whatever may have been attempted to ameliorate the condition of the slave in the colonies of France. They hail every act of the Legislature by which the heavy burden of slavery may have been lightened, and they especially rejoice that the attention of a great and generous nation is beginning to awake to a sense of the grievous wrongs, the cruel injustice, the intolergenerous nation is beginning to awake to a sense of the grievous wrongs, the cruel injustice, the intoler-able oppression under which the slaves in the French

especially rejoice that the studention of a gleat and generous nation is beginning to awake to a sense of the grievous wrongs, the cruel injustice, the intolerable oppression under which the slaves in the French colonies are still doomed to labor.

For those wrongs, for that injustice, for those oppressions, there is but one, one only remedy. The emancipation of the negro, the final overthrow of slavery, the good work which France has begun by the abolition of the slave trade, we call upon her to accomplish in the annihilation of elavery itself. Time was, when the fears of the timid might have prognosticated evil from immediate and entire emancipation, but now the experiment has been made, and the friends of the slave point joyously to its beneficial, to its immense results. Nobly have the exertions of the friends of the negro been rewarded in the British colonies, by a vast accession to human happiness, and by the spread of virtue and religion, the only basis of true and lasting prosperity. The Convention trusts that the French people, faithful to the doctrines they have so often proclaimed, will cestablish the right to liberty, and demand its application to every negro who is held in bondage. Not by the coercion of violence, but by the mightier power of truth, peace and religion, would the Convention trust that the demon of slavery will be banished from the world.

What other appeal is wanting but this—that a quarter of a million of human beings are held in ignominious bondage by a free and civilized nation! Chattels—not men, and women, and children! Property—not friends and brethren! And by what right? Who has permitted the white man to tyranise? Who has condemned the black to be trampled on? The French nation—No! it will repudiate the opprobrium—it will redeem itself from the stigma. It will nobly respond to the urgent—to the irresistible appeal,—on no terms consent to continue a system of bondage under the name of slavery, or of apprenticeship; both involve similar injustice and similar cruelty; both are e

Maine.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.
Anw-Hantshinax.—Davis Smith, Plymovth;—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Docer.
Vernort—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferricburg.

Massachusetts.—Wm. E. Kimball, Toppfield;—Mosse Emery, West Newburg;—C. Whipple, Newburgport;—Isaac Stearns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell, Greton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—Duniel G. Holmes, Loncell;—Jonish V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Henover;—Wm. Caruthers, Ameabury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weynouth;—Edward Enfe, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunton;—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, dishburham;—Samil. J. Rice, Northborough,—[U]: For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

manity—of religion, to emancipate, immediately and unconditionally, to emancipate your slaves.

That, impressed with the importance of avoiding all means of strengthening slavery and the foreign slave trade, this Convention is of the judgment, that the British government ought on no account to allow of the introduction of slave grown sugar into the British market; and that the friends of the abolition of slavery ought, in their individual character, to uphold this view.

From a Convention of the friends of the slave, as sembled from various parts of the world, for the purpose of promoting the immediate, entire, and universal abolition of slavery and the slave trade, by those means which are of a moral, religious and pacific character, held in London on the 12th, and by adjournments to the 23d of June, 1840.

journments to the 23d of June, 1840.

To

May it please
'Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.' Righteousness is comprehended and enforced in this precept of the Lord Jesus Christ,—'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'
God has created of one blood all nations of men that dwell upon the face of the earth. We are all, of whatever nation or clime, by nature the children of Adam. With the great Creator of all things, there is no respect of persons; all men are brethren; and its this relation of brotherhood, they are all entitled to the equal enjoyment of personal and civil liberty.

Slavery and the slave trade are a violation of this great principle. The assumption by man of a right of property in man, is in open opposition to the pure and righteous law of God; and, hence, the perpetration of these crimes has ever been found to obstruct the happiness of man. Oppression and cruelty are their certain attendants; they have their origin in pride and avaricé, and they foment and strengthen all the evil passions of the human heart.

In later years, the attention of the world has been mereasingly directed to these enormous sins, and the Congress of the 'representatives of the Sovereigns assembled at Verons, in November, 1822, declared that they considered the slave trade 'as a scourge which has too long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity. The slave trade continues to exist in an aggravated form.

It is estimated that upwards of 300,000 human beings are annually sacrificed on the continent of Africa, in the prosecution of this wicked traffic. In addition, upwards of 70,000 are anhually transferred from the older to the more newly settled slave states in the United States of North America. Millions of the human race are also still retained in unrighteous and cruel bondage.

This Convention, therefore, being solemnly impressed with a sense of the national sin of slavery and the slave trade, and under a settled conviction that the only effectual means to put an end to the slave trade is to abolish slavery, does most earnestvery and the slave trade are a violation of this

pressed with a sense of the national sin of slavery and the slave trade, and under a settled conviction that the only effectual means to put an end to the slave trade is to abolish slavery, does most earnestly and respectfully appeal to to employ all that influence and power with which Divine Providence has entrusted to secure immediate and unconditional liberty to the slave.

It is high time that the civilized world, and more especially those nations which bear the christian name, should purge themselves from these foul abominations. We open our mouth for the dumb, and plead for brethren who cannot plead for themselves. The Lord Jesus Christ died upon the cross for them equally as for us.

Great Britain has at length manumitted the slaves in the West India and in other colonies. It has been declared by the law of the British government, that slavery shall forever cease in those colonies; the happiest results have ensued.

Most gratifying reports have been now presented,

the happiest results have ensued.

Most gratifying reports have been now presented, showing that the negroes have peaceably exchanged a state of slavery for one of freedom. Industry prevails, prosperity increases, and Christianity is honored and practised. We desire reverently to commit this cause to God. We implore his blessing on this appeal. We pray that through the power of the Holy Spirit, rulers and subjects may in all countries be brought to receive and to act upon the gospel of our Holy Rodeemer; and that the day may be hastened when violence shall no more be heard throughout the habitable carth, wasting or destruction within her borders.

A paper was read on the side of th

A paper was read on 'the right of appeal to slave holding governments, and the best means of render ing such appeals effectual, and referred to the Com mittee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery So

That this Convention learns with profound regret. That this Convention learns with profound regret, that there are British subjects who render immediate support to the slave trade or slavery—some by supplying the articles necessary for conducting it—some by furnishing, as bankers, the capital employed in it—some by holding shares in mining associations, the purchasers of the victims of the traffic—and some even by actual manufacture and exportation of the arms and manacles employed in the abduction of these victims.

tion of the arms and manacles employed in the abduction of these victims.

That the employment of British subjects, and
British capital, directly or indirectly, in support of
slavery and the slave trade, is not only deeply to be
deplored but strongly to be reprobated, inasmuch as
it involves a grave moral responsibility— flagrant
dishonor to the British name, and an outrageous inconsistency with the avowed desire, the strenuous
endeavors, and the capity sacrifects of Great British endeavors, and the costly sacrifices of Great Britain for the suppression thereof.

Committee of the British and Foreign That the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society be requested to consider the propriety of remonstrating, in a spirit of kindness and firmness, with the directors and shareholders of any British companies having establishments in countries where slavery or the slave trade is carried on, with reference to the tendency and effect of their operations in those places, and of the employment of British capital, in directly, or indirectly sustaining the slave trade.

That the beneficial results of emancipation in the British colonies, as exhibited in the religious, moral and social improvement of the laboring population, have far exceeded the must sanguine expectations of the friends of freedom and hunanity. That the increased value of property in these colonies satisof the friends of freedom and humanity. That the increased value of property in these colonies satisfactorily proves the measure to be one of great advantage to the planters and proprietors; and that, in order to the salutary and efficient working out of this great experiment, the progress of colonial legislation must be zealously watched, the withdrawal of a stipendiary magistracy strenuously resisted; and an entire reformation in the administration of instice presergingly sought.

and an entire reformation in the administration of justice perseveringly sought.

That this Convention is painfully impressed by the fact, that the enemies of human rights are actively promoting oppressive measures, both in this country and in the colonies—the object of which is to silence those philanthropists who advocate the cause of the poor, and to consign the emancipated to a new and bitter bondage.

That this Convention would particularly refer to the laws recently passed in Jamaica and Barbados, and to the persecution of nissionaries and others in

the laws recently passed in Jamaica and Barbados and to the persecution of missionaries and others in the former colony; and this Convention therefore earnestly implores the friends of the anti-slavery enterprise, and especially the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, carefully to observe and take measures for frustrating all insidious attempts, either to abridge the liberties of the emancipated, or to silence and crush their protectors.

A paper on Madagascar and letters from New York were laid on the table, and referred to the Com A paper on managescar and letters from New. York were laid on the table, and referred to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, with a request that they may receive its best consideration, and be disposed of as may appear most conducive to the advancement of the great objects of this Convention.

A paper was read on Russian serfage, prepared A paper was reas of the Russia.

Resolved,—That the paper now read be referred the Committee of the British and Foreign Antito the Committee Slavery Society.

That this Convention being deeply impressed with the importance of promoting the abolition of slavery throughout the European colonies, recommend the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to prepare an address on this subject to the people of Holland and Denmark.

Resolved,—That the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society be requested, (in addition to procuring a translation of Dr. Madden's statement on the subject of slavery in Cuba for circulation in Spain,) to take such other steps as they may deem best adapted to promote the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonics.

A paper was read on slavery is Ceylon, and some resolutions suggested, by a gentleman of high official station, on the same subject, were referred to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved,-On the recommendation of the Com

mittee, that the plan of Mr. Murray, for the abolition of the slave trade, be referred to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved,-That the records of this Convention be committed to the custody of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, together with the documents presented to it, and this to left to that Committee to make such use of them, by printing and publishing, as they may deem expedient, with a view to promote the objects of the Committee.

them, by printing and publishing, as they may deem expedient, with a view to promote the objects of the Convention.

This Convention desires to offer reverent thanksgivings to Almighty God, for his gracious providence in permitting the assembly of so many christian and philanthropic men, from different parts of this country and from other nations, to deliberate on the best means of effecting the utter extinction of slavery and the slave trade, for the harmony which has obtained among its members as to fundamental principles of action, and for the cordiality and general unanimity which have distinguished their proceedings; and, that calling to mind those pacific, moral and religious principles, upon which, as a Convention, it has agreed to act, would conclude its important deliberations, by expressing its entire dependence on the blessing of Him who, has given us command to break every yoke and to let the oppressed go free; and by secording its soldmin sense of the necessity of every friend of the cause, not to relax any effort in this great undertaking until unconditional freedom shall be secured to every slave.

The Convention received, in devotional silence, this expression of feeling, and, after remaining together some minutes, the chairman declared the meeting dissolved.

The Spirit of Liberty Abroad.

The people of Kentucky are much interested at present in a discussion carried on in the Legislature of that State, respecting the repeal of what is termed the 'Negro Bill,' passed at the session of 1832-3, which prohibited the introduction of slaves into the

which prohibited the introduction of starts and Commonwealth.

The following extracts from the remarks of Mr. Clay in the House, and Mr. Craddock in the Senate, show that Kentucky is becoming convinced of the evils of the slave system. The bill to repeal is strentiusly advocated by Mr. Wickliffe and a few others of the M Duffie school.

uously advocated by Mr. Wickliffe and a few others of the M'Duffie school.

'The House again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Beeves in the chair, upon the repeal of the 'Negro Bill.' Mr. Clay said the question under consideration was one of great importance. He did not regard the time of the House illy spent in the calm, dispassionate consideration of the subject; that it was one of great importance, was fully evidenced in the fact, that in its consideration, in its discussion, both the friends and opponents had cast aside party spirit—the violence of party had not appeared in its discussion; and he was rejoiced that it had not.

not.

He said he was astonished when he heard her

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1841.

Rev. Nathaniel Colver and his Standerous Letters. At the late meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slarery Society, in this city, the following resolution was offered by EDNUND QUINCY:

offered by EDNUNG QUINCY:

*Resolved, That this Society regards with indignation, the insindations and slanders respecting the character of its General Agent, John A. Collins, and upon its Corresponding Secretary, William Lloyd 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 spirit alike unserupulous and unprincipled.

Garrison has just headed an infidel Convention, 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 other ministers, and discussed it with them

three other ministers, and discussed it with them for three days.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1840.

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

J. A. Collins has, a few weeks since, left for England, under suspicious circumstances (!!)—What are his objects, we know not; but we four to practice some imposition upon British sympathy for our cause. J hope you sell becare of him—HE IS NOT ENTIFIED TO YOUR CONTIDENCE. Friends here feel deply on the subject. Will you, if possible, ascertain what are his objects, and give us early notice?

The following is a sketch of the discussion that enred upon the above resolution :

sued upon the above resolution:

Mr. Coler requested that the extracts might be published with the resolution. He did not mean by this to subscribe to their entire accuracy, for he had not copies of his letters to England; but he would defend the substance of those extracts, and he believed the world in general would be inclined to admit their truth, especially when taken in connexion with the conduct of the Board in covering up matters in relation to their famous general agent.

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BERATOR.

It has been regreated by sevenuel gradient, their minds of rivinos critics between new globel and the sales of and it has been assented that the fatter and the sales of the sale

very? You are making the anti-slavery stench! [The speech of Mr. Colver, of which the fa-[I'ne appears is the substance, was a remarkable specimes of a zen effrontery and vulgar declamation; but log s abusive as it was, the meeting patiently listened he had finished all he had to say. He was, time to time, highly applauded by the ene old Society, who were congregated in the gallen The venerable Seth Sprague made a few reason declaring he was not at all surprised at Mr. Color conduct. It was just what he was prepared to pect of him. This was the way the new-organ tion commenced, and he thought the whole to was in character. was in character.

Mr. Bradburn. Having expressed my opin the extracts of the letters written by Mr. Colve pow under consideration; having pronounced extracts to be false and slanderous, and, and the characteristics of the case.

characte to occasion and the class, interesting the circumstances of the case, attroducing may be proper, that I should state what the state the effect, on my mind, of that gendlems, in which the effect, on my mind, of that gendlems, in the effect, on my mind, of that gendlems, in the effect, on my mind, of that gendlems, in the effect was and a slanderer, was, to establish the trust of all egistics made in the extracts before us; and all egations made in the extracts before us; and er words, to prove, that the Convention in evaluation of the extracts before us; and the extracts before us; and extract the extracts before us; and the extracts before us; and the extracts before us; and the extracts before us and that I. A. A. williams 'left for England under a pricious circumstant of the extracts before unworthy of conflict of the extracts before unworthy of conflict of the extracts before the extracts of the extra

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sive, was denied to that unionity on a motion is that effect made by the Rev. Mr. Colver himself. He has told the meeting, that every thing west a peaceably in the Convention till the arrival of Garison. But I was not aware, before, that Mr. Garison. But I was not aware, before, that Mr. Garison's appearance, with his placid countenance, it the gallery of Free-Masons' Hall, produced any walke fleets on the grave body assembled within it walls. Nor was I aware, that all had been, till that period, so very peaceful within those walls. I thought we had had some pretty sharp debate at the woman question,' as it was called, long before the 'agiator's 'appearance among us. The revend gentleman himself may have got on very peaceably, in those times, for arght I know, though I fed bound to say, that he sometimes looked very fercuously. The divisions among those calling themselves abolitionists are, indeed, to be lamented. But peace is not the only, nor is it the first object, at which we should aim. There is something else order in which these virtues stand in the apostle category. 'First pure, then peaceable,' is the order in which these virtues stand in the apostle category. 'First pure, then peaceable,' is the apostle's order. It is folly, therefore, to seek peace in disregard of purity, of justice, of right. Let's have purity 'first'; 'then,' peace.

The reverend gentleman, finding, as we all keep he would find, the task of defending himself not very delightful one, has turned accuser, and delivered a homily on the sin of 'man-worship'—a sin d which he accuses some in this Society, on accommon of something said or done touching Mr. Garrison. It is not my wont greatly to praise men. Nor am less, who praises whatever Mr. Garrison says or does, because it happens to be said or done by him. I have not besitated to censure him, whenever I have in agined he deserved ensure, any more than he has forborne to censure acts of mine which he chanced to dislike. It is, moreover, no pleasure to me to compliment those whom I admi

Mr. Garrison made a brief reply to the remarks of Mr. Garrison made a brief reply to the remarks of Mr. Colver, in which he showed that no reliance could be placed upon the statements of that individual, especially in relation to himself (Mr. G.) and to the London Convention;—after which the resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting, excepting two votes in the negative, one of which was given by a new organizationist, and the other by an individual who declared that he had once helped to rescue in Carrison but would got do re-acces. Garrison, but would not do so again !

the gen-speech. I aving any any bear-sity of the vised and I am still it the mis-he has at-tions over spring up course be do from mued too, of his own , the most fabricate, pretends ht his ese time in exonerate hood and say, that to be re-ny delib-on the re-inority of dy deem-i oppres-motion to r himself, went on

till that valls. I debate on ag before ang before ong them amented t object, hing else it is puverse the aposte's is the cek peace Let us

all knew self not a nd delivas in, of account rison. It am I one, does, be.

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reliance individu-nd to the tion was ting two ren by a dividual ecue Mr

The following letter from our devoted bro. N. P. following letter from our devoted oro, N. P. was read at the late meeting of the Massa. A. S. Society, and voted to be published It will be seen that at the tim proceedings. written, his meanth was very much impaired; referet to learn, by the last number of the regret to learn, by the last number of the of Freedom, that he is unable to perform his and of Freedom, that he is unable to perform his oral duties. He has had much to try him, both fully and physically, within a few months past, pealily and physically, strains a rew months pas

ILLE BESTHER JOHNSON: just time, neither main crossing for to-morrow, beloved Massachusetts friends at their annu I had, before receiving your letter, engaged thad, before and meeting of one of our county so-med the annual meeting of one of our county so-med the annual meeting of one of our county so-tes, to be holden on the 23th, I am obliged to decities, to be noticed on the south, I am obliged to de-tist performing that engagement by illness. I am gate were out. The labor of my two papers, togethguie wors out. The ranor or my two papers, togeth-er with my other household avocations, has proved an yermach for me; and I am down and panting in the But I am down on the anti-slavery field, with farrow. But I am down on the anti-startery field, with my face toward the enemy, and if I do not get up again, ay jace to me the harness.

[shall skeep in the harness.

[can say but a word or two to you at your meeting

I can say but a word or two to you at your meeting. I should hove to be with you. I rejoice in your high centest. It is glorious to see the elevating of high centest. It is glorious to see the elevating of the old antiviavery banner, when we had thought it was already at topmost height. It is magnificent to was already at topmost height. It is magnificent to was already at the brave quail at its daring elevation—when the holdest hold their breath for a time. For when the holdest hold their breath for a time. when the 'holdest hold their breath for a time.' For time only it is with some of our gallant coadjutors. They some respire freely again. I live to see the soft when May and Loring are did but turning and anic when may and torning prevents them but going back—and when nothing prevents them but the feet that they cannot fail. I love to witness the onflict that brings Edmund Quincy to his feet, whe medict that brings Edmund Councy to his feet, when the old fancuit Hall spirit that still haunts his breast the old taneur man spirit that still naunts his breas becomes incapable of restraint. That is the advance

becomes incapable of restraint. That is the advancing strife. It is then that we make head-seay.

We are in terrible conflict in New-Hampshire. We
are fighting in the broad aisles of the meetinghouse and in reach of the pulpit. Our women are in
arms and out among us—not binding up the gashes of
the wounded, but sufficient gashes. We have no
wounds to bind—no hospital service. We leave all
that branch of warfate with the enemy. that branch of warfare with the enemy. We have no has branch or war acks—no ramparts—or shields even.
There was a battle once in the neighborhood of York. in old England, called the White Battle, from the multitude of priests found in their lawn surplines among the slain. Ours is a 'White Battle,'—or rather a Black Battle, from the clerical color of the day Our greenies are headed by the clergy, the legitimate descendants of those who issued from the old monas eries and priories, to fight for worldly power in the ciril wars of England. Many a black coat will be found on the field after the war is over, slain, too like Abimelech, by the hand of woman. The church her excommunicates its choicest members in wrath at their faithfulness to God and his suffering poor. But excommunication has lost its terrors. It scare only the conscientious who remain behind. cherch has persecuted the abolitionists till it has em boldened timid woman to take Popery by the very forehead. It has contemned woman till she has been dirento the assertion of her original dignity in the scale of creation. It has excommunicated her brother for offences against its arbitrary prerogative, in which offences she joined, while it contemptuously passed her by, as unworthy even of punishment or She has in some instances taught the pro-slavery church organization its mistake of her character, by remply economunicating it from her fellowship. A poble instance of this has but just occurred in the case of some of the anti-slavery women of this village, who have withdrawn all recognition of its christianity from the pre-slavery church under the control of the Re Daniel J. Noyes. Anti-slavery is over aggressive. It makes no defensive war. It has nothing to de with vindication or defence It is carrying this prin-ciple into prompt practice with the church in New-

The church is the strong hold of slavery. Abolitionists have protected it there by fellowshipping the pro-slavery church. Let us withdraw that protection, ad the monster will get but a scanty shelter from the State. New-Hampshire abolitionism denies Chris tiavity, not only to the silent apologist for slaveholding,-it denies him common humanity also-a denial regalling to him than the other. He can bear to not to be esteemed as a man.

I hope you will sustain us in our positions, and re-

member the pro-slavery church in your resolves. I am weary with this little effort at the pen, and must ask you to accept it as the weak offering of your disabled, but not faltering brother,
N. P. ROGERS.

Non-Resistance in New-Hampshire. NEW-Irswich, Feb. 1st, 1841.

Supposing that you, as well as the other friends o the righteous causes of non-resistance and anti-slavery would like to hear of their prosperity in all parts of the land, I will endeavor to give you a brief account of their progress in this place, according to the best of the progress in this place, according to the best of the abilities. I commence by saying that our worthy brother H. C. Wright has spent the past week with us, and preached five times to large and attentive andiences on the beavenly doctrine of non-re sistance; and the same week we held a county anti-slavery convention, at which he was also present, to-gether with bros. Pillsbury, Chandler, and Foster. And we have got pretty well waked up, I assure you. We have long slumbered here on these subjects, and our stupor has been deepened by new organization influence, in my opinion. I do not believe that we shall be caught nodding again very soon, notwith standing the mad dog cry that has been raised here of Infidelity: Insunity! Universalism! No government-im! &c. &c. No! the blessed doctrine of non-resistance, as taught by its Divine Author, and earried out by his disciples, and revived and advocated in these latter days by H. C. Wright and others, can never be silenced by the wisdom of this world. The

common people, the publicans and sinners, will re-ceive it with joy and gladness. I hardly know how to express my astonishment at the course of those men in our midst, who set themselves up as teachers of the people, and lights of the world, (and acknowledged as such by the mass of mankind,) in their opposition to it. Not until lately mannind, in their opposition to it. Not until latery have I had the courage to believe them (although my respect for them has at times been shaken) as bad as has been represented sometimes in our newspapers and other places. But my doubts are all gone now. and other places. But my doubts are an gone nor-Such demonstration as we have had the past week ought to satisfy every doubting mind, of their spirit. I have read of the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, and of the rivers of blood that have flown, not once dreaming that a similar spirit is rife in our own land. This may seem harsh; but I, for one, believe it to be Inst may seem harsh; but I, for one, believe it we true. I wish to be understood as not applying these remarks to those who have been faithful in crying out against all sin, under whatever form or in whatever place. No—I rejoice to think that there are ever place. many independent spirits among us, that will not bow the knee to Baal; and may God increase their num-

Brother Wright arrived here on Saturday, 23d inst Breiher Wright arrived here on Satureny, and mat-thout 12 o'clock, and wished to obtain a please in which to preach on the coming Sunday. According-ly, I took a note from him to the Rev. Samuel Lee, Paster over the orthodox Congregational parish in

zy, that is, not fanatically, but physically so. He said that Mr. Wright might have a good heart, &c. but he could not, with his present views of duty, admit him to his pulpit. I also went with a similar note to the Rev. Mr. Wilmarth, the Baptist minister here, who said he could see no objections, and gave his consent cheerfully—(although Mr. Wright was a perfect stranger to him)—and in a manner becoming in Christian and a secker after truth, sat by his side, in the pulpit, all day and evening, and did not seem to express any uncasiness as to the doctrines there promulgated. It was cheering to witness the brothery feeling this preaching produced on its hearers. It seemed to melt them down to one common brother hood. 'This is it, says one—'it is the gospel, 'eays another'—'it is the truth,' says a third—and all exclaim, 'We cannot say aught against it, but needs't to make us better.' I, for one; believe it is what this starving world wants to invigorate it, and give it a spiritual life. Non-resistance has been hooted at an aridiculed here ever since the fornation of the Society, and has found bitter opponents in the Rev. Samuel Lee, and also in the Rev. Charles Shedd, who has found bitter opponents in the Rev. Samuel Lee, and also in the Rev. Charles Shedd, who has found bitter opponents in the Rev. Samuel Lee, and also in the Rev. Charles Shedd, who has found bitter opponents in the Rev. Samuel Lee, and also in the Rev. Charles Shedd, who had have the ability has recently manifested itself in an exhibition of the scholars of his charge, it is not supported to the scholars of his charge, it is not be seen to be a sugge built for the occasion, in front of the scholars of his charge, it is not supported to the subject, striped of all significantly and before a large audience, among which were the procepts and sxample of our blessed in an exhibition of the scholars of his charge, it is the support of the scholars of his charge, and have the church with the subject of the subject has a name to lite; 'that' of all we cannot be chyiced out. It was done in a short play or dialogue on a sugge built for the occasion, in front of the scholars of the subject of the subject mit him to his pulpit. I also went with a similar e to place their conduct in open light. I repeat, I the least, on the subject of non-resistance. No-it is not in the power of man to eradicate it from the heart when once it has taken root. Let the promulgators can invent-infidel, as brother W. was called here, or crazy, as Mr. Lee told him to his face before some twelve or fifteen persons, at the close of a prayer it, and it must prevail and triumph before the millenial glory can appear. Crazy, forsooth! May not this universe be considered one vast insane hospital, with Christ for a physician, with his balm to heal our sinsick souls? This appears to me to be the right view of it; and those who are whole need not complain because others are healed. If they need not his as

the request, on the ground that Mr. Wright was cra-

I will add, that our anti-slavery convention was well attended, and some strong resolutions were pass ed, and a good degree of interest excited, and some truths developed which startled some of us, and no doubt in my mind will do great great good.

Yours for the truth,

Anti-Slavery Convention for Eastern Connec

ticut.
The Executive Committee of the Windham Coun ty Anti-Slavery Society, on mature deliberation, and consultation with other true friends of the cause, have resolved to invite the abolitionists of that part of the State lying east of Connecticut river, without distinct tion of sect, party or sex, to assemble in Convention at Willimantic on the third and fourth of March next, for mutual interchange of opinions relative to the aspects of the anti-slavery cause, and the measures ne cessary for its advancement at the present crisis.

The undersigned have been appointed to prepare and issue, in behalf of the committee, a call for this pur-

To all true friends of our enterprise, then, within the above prescribed limits, we send the invitation; equesting them to come up to our solen gathering, with minds intent on the great work before us, and hearts resolved for its prosecution by suc means as their united wisdom may suggest.

We need not particularly allude, brethren and sister

to the peculiar circumstances which render this a time of trial to our principles,—of peril to our cause. We need not enumerate the peculiar obstacles which the current of events has, within the past year or two, cast upon our path, nor urge on you the importance of putting forth well-devised and vigorous efforts for their removal. With these circumstances you are fa-miliar; of the urgency of the demand for prudent and energetic action, you cannot be insensible. Come up, then, one and all,—leaving awhile the various employments in which your well remunerated toil is providing you with the comforts and conveniences of lite, to devote a brief portion of your time to the form-ing of such plans as, faithfully executed, shall give remuneration to the now unpaid labor, and life's com-

your words of cheer, your pledges of active exertion. Let no light occasion deter any one from attending the convention, attending early, and attending to the

us enlightened zeal, activity and self-denying devotion to its interests, than at the present moment Fail not, we entreat you, fail not to prove yourselves equal to the emergency. Show to those enemies, who are ready to exult in the anticipated downfall of our cause, that your courage is not diminished, your zeal slackened, your love of truth and humanity grown cold, nor the resolution abated, with which, i times past, you have pressed on toward the glorious consummation which lies yet before us. Cheer the hearts of your coadjutors elsewhere, by the example hearts of your conditions eisewhere, by the example you set, of perseverance, fidelity and warmth of in-torest in the common enterprise. Strengthen each other by mutural aid and counsel, and the tokens you exhibit of unwavering confidence in each other, in the holy principles you have embraced, and in their ultimate triumph over oppression, violence and wrong in all our borders. 'Once more up to the breach, dear friends, once more!' and bear the banner of freedom yet farther within the hostile entrenchments for advance or retreat must be the order of the day

We cannot stand still.

In the name of the bleeding captive, then, sighing for deliverance; in the name of all the innocent blood which from our southern land is crying to Jeho-vah for vengeance on the guilty nation; in the name of our country, beset with peril, and darkened with the tempest-clouds of righteous retribution which the tempest-clouds of righteous retrouted which hangs heavy and black above us, ready to burst in a hail-storm of wrath, and dash its glory to the dust; in the name of humanity outraged, and justice trampled down, and the law of God contemued and violated; in the name of all that can move the heart of the patriot, the Christian, the man; we call on you to come up, and renewing your self-consecration to this noble enterprise, take hence, with fresh strength and increasing courage, and new awakened zoal, anothe increasing courage, and new awakened zeal, another onward impulse whose power shall not cease to be felt while a chain remains unbroken, or a badge of oppression unconsumed within our land.

The meeting will convene at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 3d of March.

PHILIP PEARL, Press.

GEO. W. BENSON, Cor. See'ry.

Brooklyn, Ct. February 1st, 1841.

Taster over the orthodox Congregational parish in this town, asking permission to preach in his pulpit in the forenson, on the christian mode of treating entires—from the following words—'He that hath not the spirit of Christ is none of his.' Mr. Lee refused ter, should be of Leicester.

Guilt of the Church. Acres, Jan. 26, 1841.

DEAR BRO. GARRISON: We had, last evening, an excellent anti-slaver meeting of the old stamp. Our bro. Johnson was pre-sent and introduced the following stirring resolutions

Bro. J. in support of the resolution, gave a hasty gress of the anti-slavery movement. He spoke of the feelings and expectations of the pioneers in the cause, with regard to the clergy and churches of our landhow their hearts sickened with disappointment to see And if they ever lent their aid, it seemed to be only that they might withdraw it in the time of our utmos need. He gave us thrilling facts, logical argument and eloquent appeals, with such whole-hearted sin-cerity and earnestness, that the spontaneous outbreak ing of every heart seemed to be, ' truth, every word truth'-saving always inveterate new-organization

and callous pro-slavery. Rev. J. T. Woodbury being present, rose and said Mev. J. T. Woodbury being present, rose and said that he should say nothing to the resolutions; but, as Mr. Johnson had dealt pretty largely in facts, he would state some too. He gave the history of Rev. George Bourne's doings in the matter of slavery when he was right in the very midst of it; showing that Wm. Llayd Garriers was he as many the Wm. Lloyd Garrison was by no means the prime mover or a principal actor in the great anti-slavery battle; that he (Mr. (Woodbury) because anti-slavery without the agency of any man or body of menthat his church was among the first, if not the ver-first in the cause to adopt anti-slavery resolutionsand therefore all the clergy were not such dumb dogs

s Mr. J. seemed to think. Friend J. gladly admitted the fact, but spoke fur as Mr. J. seemed to think. ther and still more plainly than before, on the time serving and cowardly character of the mass of the clergy—when Mr. W. said that 'he had got enough -too much whipping made callous the back-put it on to the Union folks and the Universalists. Mr. J. dmitted the remark about rendering callous the back to be a very good one, but, still, belonging entirely to to be a very good one, but, still, belonging entirely to another subject. It however called to his mind a very happy illustration of the position of the clergy, in regard to unpopular reforms. The Non-Resistance Society, although composed of only about one hundred members-men and women-had waked up the elergy all the land over : they were out upon it in full cry—they were preaching against it, and talking against it, and wondering about it. Had they nothing else to do? Oh, yes—but it is very popular to rail against non-resistance. Still, however, he won-dered greatly that it should excite such a tremendous

nustle among them.

A good descon present thought he could tell why the clergy were so alarmed at the movements of the non-resistants. He said, the clergy thought of the non-resistants as the non-resistants thought of them They said a great deal, but did nothing.' Were it no that the good man had voted for Harrison & Co. per haps he would have said they professed the greates sympathy for the poor slave, but deserted him in his utmost need at the ballot-box. He was called on to explain. He said that while they professed to b great peace-makers, they were the gr n the world.

The resolutions were carried without a dissenting oice, and not only so, but with hearty good will.

It was also unanimously voted that they be offered

or publication. H. COWDREY. Chairman.

*The above extracts are the language of Rev. J. T Woodbury, before the New-England Convention, A D. 1836.

The editor of the Abelitionist, with the Report of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So ciety before his eyes, veraciously declares that 'the Society appears to be \$3026 in debt'-and there it Society appears to be \$30.20 in deet —and there it leaves the matter. Now, wilfully to suppress the truth is to tell a falsehood. It is true that the debts owed by the Society, aside from Mr. Collins's account, are stated to amount to \$3,026 07; but it is also stated that the value of the Depository, which belongs to the Society, taken at wholesale prices, is \$5,371 II; then there is a balance due on book accounts of \$1,057 76, and a balance of cash in the treas-ury of \$483.28; which, after deducting 50 per cent from the estimated value of the Depository, leaves a clear balance in favor of the Society of \$1,320 32.

The Abolitionist says that, at the late meeting, the Friends had to take a regular blowing up, as one phrased it.' Does that paper mean to say that the Friends are not deserving of severe rebuke, as a body, specially in New-England, on account of their oppotion to the anti-slavery movement?

It says that the annual report shows less of intellect than any preceding one. That must be because so large a portion of it is occupied with extracts from the columns of the Abolitionist. he columns of the Abolitionist. It also says—' There seems to have been [no doubt

It also says—'There seems to have occur to to the chagrin of new organization] no development of the terrible plot that somebody was hatching up at Andover.' No—the plotters probably came to the conclusion that 'discretion is the better part of valor.' conclusion that 'discretion is the better part of valor.'
We thought and made very little of the 'plot'—but
briefly related the facts as they were detailed to us by
Mr. Knapp, who professed to be familiar with them,
who had been at that time for some weeks a resident and
Andover, and who seemed to feel confident that the
plotters would effect their purpose. If the editor of
the Abolitionist wishes any more light upon the subject, he can consult Mr. Knapp, who is now in this The Abolitionist is the official organ of the Massa

The Abolitionist is the official organ of the Massa-chusetts Abolition Society. It has repeatedly called Mr. Collina 'a knave,' and represented him as a dis-linest man. If the Executive Committee of that So-ciety do not mean to endorse such libelious attacks, we call upon them to disclaim all responsibility in re-gard to them, in their official character.

We call upon our friends in Essex County to rally in full strength at the meeting of the County Society to be held at Georgetown, on the 25th inst.

ndence of the Journal of Commerce.
Washington, Thursday, Feb. 4th.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb, 4th.

Mr. John Quiney Adams having obtained the floor, and made a most extraordinary harangue. He was listened to with much interest, and it would seem that his remarks will bring upon him much censure from some quarters. I did not hear the first part of his speech, but I am told that his object, from the beginning, was to give his reasons why he should not support Mr. Henry A. Wise as a leader of the House of Representatives under General Harrison's administration. It was a queer subject, and it was treated in a manner equall penarkable.

In the first place, as I am slid, he protested against the discussion of this and that question here, Tariff, bank, &c.—in advance of the recommendation of the President. He read from the Constitution that clause which provides that 'the President shall, from time to time, recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Until this was done, it was idle, in his opinion, for the House to debate questions of policy not brought before them for their action.

He referred to Mr. Wise's remarks as dictatorial to the new President and to the House, and strongly expressed his dissent from his views. That member assumed to be a supporter of General Harrison, and to state what his policy ought to be. He disagreed entirely from him as to the course of policy that General Harrison would pursue and ought to pursue.

In the course of Mr. A's remarks, he adverted to

Rezella Ford, Reuben H. Ober, L. H. Ober,

Pollard,
Pollard,
gorge Little,
mma Nourse,
... Richardson,
Varren Newhall,
arah P. Baxter,
tozella Ford,

C. K. Whipple

Daniel Brewer

Samuel Dyer, Ichabod Morton

Josiah Hayward, Ezekiel Roberts,

Wm. W. Marjor

Friend, Charlotte Davis, Mary C. Fry, Mrs. Merriam,

Wm. Farwell, Moses Smith, A. Ward, John Hood, ber assumed to be a supporter of General Harrison, and to state what his policy ought to be. He disagreed entirely from him as to the course of policy that General Harrison would pursue and ought to pursue.

In the course of Mr. A's remarks, he adverted to Mary Weston, M. B. Johnson,

Mr. Wise and Mr. Joinson both interrupted Mr. Adams, and called him to order. Mr. Adams was sustained by the chair, and went on. With the leave, he said in the most scornful manner, of the House and the professed duellists, he would proceed in his remarks. He did proceed, and in a manner that defies description. The outpourings of sarcasm on the individuals whom he wished to reach, was as copious as it was bitter. The manner of the speaker, as well as his venomous and stinging words, told, through every sentence, as he went along.

ner of the speaker, as well as his venomous and stinging words, told, through every sentence, as he went along.

He was resolved, he said, to bring to the notice of the committee and of the country the subject of duelling, at all hazards, and he would not be put down nor dictated to, by the duellists. He insisted that some Southern men were in the habit of brow-beating the Northern men, because they, the Southern men, were supported by their constituents in the practice of duelling, while the Northern men were not. He said this was a matter for the House and for the country to look at—it concerned the independence of the Northern members, and the freedom of speech on that floor. If the Southern men were permitted to menace us with the pistol, whenever we dissented from them, there was an end to free deliberation in this Hall. It must be decreed hy public sentiment, as well as by law, that duelling here should not be tolerated. He said, he hoped to see no more duel murders in this nation. I cannot, said he, shoot a man through the heart, and then shed tears over his fate. The constituents of Jr the gentleman applanded his duelling, and required it of him, as the gentleman had stated in a public (letter. But his (Mr. Adams) constituents would not justify him in fighting a duel.

Mr. Wise several times explained, in the course of this attack, and with great force. As to the last idea, he explained that his constituents were opposed to duelling, and that they had often begged him to avoid it. When he fought, it was against their wish, and he might add, his own.

Mr. Adams also attacked Mr. Wise as to his course on abolition petitions, and dwelt with great emphasis on it. His remarks were stronger on this point—the suppression of petitions—than I ever heard from him.

Finally, hhe came to what he considered Mr. Wise's mullification, and exulted in the fact that he

he and from him.

Finally, hhe came to what he considered Mr.

Wise's nullification, and exulted in the fact that he
had sustained the Administration in its course on

had sustained the the would not support that subject.

Mr. Adams declared that he would not support such principles. Mr. Wise, he said, had raised a tri-colored standard, and called on the House to follow him; one color was black, the emblem of slavery; another was red, the color of murder; and the third was of pale, sickly, and death-like hue, representing nullification. This standard he (Mr. Adams.) would not follow.

But it would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be idle for me to attempt even to also the would be in the would be in the would not be in the would not be in the would not support the w

representing numerators.
Adams,) would not follow.
But it would be idle for me to attempt even to allede to Mr. A's points. The speech surpasses any thing that the imagination can form, not only in regard to perso nal invective, but to originality of views on public questions.

When Mr. Adams had done, Mr. Wise rose and made a reply, remarkable for its moderation and dignity. He confessed that he was, at first, irritated by the gentleman's remarks. Had any young and vigorous man made so heartless, venomous, malicious, and slanderous attack on him, he would never have replied to him here. But this attack came from a man venerable for his age, his rank, and his history. The veneration which he, Mr. Wise, had for Mr. Adams's father, for his own public services, and for the renowned State that gave him birth, would restrain him from taking any notice of this wanton assault. The gentleman might be gratified by it, but his friends there were deeply wounded. One intimation he would repel—viz.—that he (Mr. Wise) and insult Mr. Adams or any man because he

was not a duellist. I insult him, Sir, I would strike was not a duellist. I insuit him, Sir, I would strike down any arm that dared it. The gentleman has obtained a victory, and I hope may enjoy it. I leave him possession of the field. But, at this moment, I am a happier man than he is!

Loud applause followed Mr. Wise's remarks. The Chairman (Mr. Casey) promptly interfered to

Preserve order.

Mr. Wise sat down, and some dozen of members rushed to his seat, and congratulated him warmly on what had passed. Certainly, Mr. Wise deserves great credit for the general modification of his course, during the last two sessions.

From the Philanthropist

From the Philanthropist.

Congress.

In our report last week of proceedings of the Senate on January 4th, we neglected to notice an act of negrophobia—an act indeed which furnishes another proof of the controlling influence of slavery in our national councils.

The proscriptive pre-temption bill being under consideration, which provides, 'that from and after the passage of this act, every head of a family, every widow, and every single man, over the age of 18 years, who shall make a settlement on any of the public lands to which the Indian title has been or shall be extinguished,' &c.; and 'who shall inhabit and improve the same and raise a log cabin thereon, shall be entitled to a pre-emption in the purchase of one quarter section, to be paid for at the minimum price of such land at the time of paying for the same.' Mr. Mangum moved to amend the bill so that it should read instead of 'every head of a family,' 'every takife person being the head of a family,' 'every takife person being the head of a family,' and on that question he asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

There appearing a very general disposition evinced to admit the amendment, Mr. M. withdrew the call.

Mr. Tannan insisting, there appeared for it, 37;

There appearing a very general disposition evinced to admit the amendment, Mr. M. withdrew the call.

Mr. Tappan insisting, there appeared for it, 37; against it, 1; 14 not voting.

Yess—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, King, Knight, Linn, Lumpkin, Mangum, Merrick, Moulton, Nicholas, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallunadge, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Williams, Young.—37.

May—Porter.—1

What possible harm could result from granting a pre-emption right to colored as well as white settlers? None at all. Why then this amendment? Why this grantitous, contemptible insult flung in the face of an oppressed man on account of his complexion, by so grave a body as the United States Senate? Why, do you ask? Because elavery demanded it, and there was not spirit enough in northern Senators to resist the unmanly demand. It is just such acts as this, that give to slavery the character of a national institution, involve the free States in its support, and drive anti-slavery men to war against it, by political means.

Let it be remembered, that this was the first instance in which the unjust distinction had ever been made in the framing of a pre-emption law. It is an unprecedented act of slaveholding despotism.

Manual Meeting.
Wm. S. Bennett,
Henry A. Batter,
50 Frances M. Robbil
75 Deborah Weston,
65 Phineas N. Pratt,
John Farquhar,
H. Sargent,
Friend,
James Smith,
O John Sauter,
Peter Smith,
5 E. J. Sherman,
Elizabeth Lewis,
S Goodhue,
Ann Todd,
Friend,
Friend,
Friend,
Friend, L. D. Gray, Nath'l. Fales, 250 Sami. Philbrick,
Anna R. Philbrick,
Anna R. Philbrick
50 Wm. Cooper,
25 Stillman Lothrop,
25 S. N. Breed,
Nathl. Snow,
G. W. Simonda,
G. C. Leech,
Richard Clapp,
50 A. A. Davis,
Frances Clapp,
G. W. F. Mellen,
Nathan Heaton,
Sarah Heaton,
Sarah Heaton,
Johnson Davie,
Abner Sanger,
Jairus Lincolu,
Edmund Quincy,
50 A. P. Cleverly,
50 Clother Gifford,
50 Wm. Ashby, 50 Wm. Ashby, 50 Francis Jackson, Ephraim Shepard, Charlotte Shepard Geo. N. Harmon, 50 Nancy Harmon, 50 Friend, Friend,
B. F. Mudge,
Cyrus Faulkner,
Richard Clapp, Jr.
L. D. Clapp,
Friend,
Friend,
Friend,
Palke,
Palke,
Scalin B. Pike Almira Hawkins rah J. Davis, John Rogers, 50 Anna Logan, Ruth S. Harlow, Lucia J. Russell, Friend, Zilpha W. Harlow, Sarah Stephens, 50 Geo. Adams, C. P. Bosson, Henry Moody, Jos. Hytchinso 25 Jona. Hodges, J. B. Cutler, 1 J. B. Cutler,
25 Thomas Davis,
1 E. Jenkins,
25 Bailey Goodridge,
1 Helen E. Garrison,
50 Mary P. Hayward,
50 Thankful Southwic John Noyes, Jr. S. J. May, Jairus Lincoln, 50 Richard Hood, W. L. Garrison,

\$176 54 Total. Proceedings of the London Convention.

A large portion of our present number is occupie with a complete Synopsis of all the proceedings of the London Anti-Slavery Convention, as prepared by a Committee of the Birmingham A. S. Society. were discussed, numerous resolutions adopted, and arious excellent reports presented, on that occasion bird's-eye view of the doings of the Convention. We wish to accord to that body all that fairly belongs to it; but a stain will ever rest upon its character for having arbitrarily excluded from it a portion of the American delegates who were by right entitled to a

The Musical Reporter.

The number for February contains several well-written essays, which betoken that the work will be nducted with spirit and ability. The following are its contents :- Nature of Music ; Music of Yesferday A Thought of the Rose; American Musical Litera ture; Extract; Violoncello; Apologue of Jean-Paul Ritcher; Musical Field, No. 2; Musical Expression; Musical Dictionary; Ancient Music; Frand Concert, &c. &c.; with several pieces of mu sic. It will be remembered that the publishers o the Reporter are Saxton and Pierce, 133 1-2 Washington street, Boston.

Lectures by the Editor.

We shall deliver a lecture on slavery. (Deo rolente.) on Sabbath evening next, February 14th, at Danvers. New Mills. The exercises will probably commence it half past 6 o'clock.

We also expect to deliver a lecture in Holden, Wor-

cester county, on Wednesday evening next, and also to be present at the county meeting at Princeton on he day following.

Notice. We do not hold ourselves responsible for NOTICE. We as not into to the exponent of our the sentiments that may be promulged by any of our correspondents, except we endorse them at the time in an editorial form. Nor are we responsible for any Notice' of any meeting which we may be requested. to insert in our columns. An 'important meeting' is proposed to be holden at Hyannis on the 25th inst. The responsibility of the call belongs exclusively to those whose names are appended to it. So, also, in regard to the late Sabbath Convention. Boston Almanac. A second edition of this beau

inson, with some corrections and alterations in the Directory, and also some additional matter. Wheev Directory, and also some authorise materials.

The not yet bought a copy of this Almanac, we advise him to do so without delay, and make it his pocket companion throughout the year. Ten thousand thanks to its enterprising publisher! ADAMS AND WISE. Mr. Adams is worthy of the

ADAMS AND WISK. Mr. Adams is worthy of the highest commendation for the moral intrepidity which he has displayed in denouncing deelling, slaveholding and nullification, in his place in Congress. Observe the dastardly manner in which Mr. Wise attempts to escape from his merited rebukes; and, es-pecially, how ready the members are to sympathize with and applaud the duellist! Shame! Shame!— Not a single representative from New-England seems to have been disposed to stand by Mr. Adams! RIOT AND MURDER. It will be seen, by an article

on our last page, that a pro-slavery riot has taken place at Dayton, Ohio, in which one of the mobocrats was killed, and two or three others were wounded. The particulars of this atrocious affair are detailed in the Cincinnati Philanthropist which has just come to hand: these shall be given next week.

The Domestic Slave Trade. A letter from the South to Gerrit Smith, Esq., says:

The decline of cotton has put an end to the slave trade. Mississippi, the great market for them, is bankrupt. Two weeks since, I was told by a planter living near Vicksburg, that of all the men in business in that town three years ago, only one had escaped bankruptcy. He said one-third of all the plantations is the State are uncultivated, and one-third of all the plantations is the State are uncultivated, and one-third of all the plantations. More have been run off to Texas. Others estimate both items at one-half. Cuba. Senor Valdez-has been appointed Governor of Cuba in place of the present innumbent.

The arrivals of vessels of all descriptions in the port of Havana, during the year 1840, were 1785; the clearances, 1740. Passengers arrived, 7001.

The commerce of the present year will be greatly beyond precedent. Full thirty millions of dollars may be exported from the island, and importations in proportion. Well may the island of Cuba be called Spain's richest, if not her only jewel that she has left. On Saturday morning, the Tigris case again came up, and the libel was dismissed, on the failure of Mr. Jackson, the British Midshipman, to procure the required sureties. Costs were adjudged to the respondents, and the libellant was allowed till Friday next, to claim an appeal, or perform the decree of the court-There has been a destructive fire at Chicago, which commenced on La Salle street. It swept round the corner, and laid all in ruins to Lake-street, when it was arcested by turning down the Boston Market.' The fire was occasioned by the carelessness or stupidity of drunkards! What with the proceedings of the London Convention, the discussion on upon the infamous conduct the Rev. Nathaniel Colver, communications, &c. we are compelled to omit several editorial and other arti-cles which were intended for our present number.

We earnestly and affectionately invite all who feel interested in the following subjects, ministers and people, to assemble at the Universalist meeting-house at Hyannis, southeast part of Barnetable, on Thursday, the 25th day of February, at 10 c-lock, A. M. to take into consideration the present meeting-house and Lord's-day worship—to inquire into it, and examine it as it is now practised, whether it is rational, scriptural, and according to Christian experience, or whether the house of God, the worship of God, and the Lord's-day, are appropriate terms, when applied to present existing meeting-houses, and the worship in them, on what is called the Lord's-day, as it is now practically carried out in our land: whether we speak the truth before God, or whether we lie to him, when we thus express ourselves. The meeting to continue as long as the assembly think proper. ELKANAH NICKERSON, Harwich,

JOSHUA DAVIS, Brenester, EZEKIEL THATCHER, Barnstable, AUSTIN BEARSE, Centreville.

CHURCH, MINISTRY AND SABBATH CON-VENTION.

The adjourned meeting of the Convention will be holden in this city, on TUESDAY, March 30, 1841. It was voted by the meeting, that the next topic to be discussed be the MINISTRY.

All who are interested in the discussion are cordially invited to attend

EDMUND QUINCY, President. WILLIAM M. CHACE, SYDNEY SOUTHWORTH, } Secretaries. Boston, Feb. 12, 1841.

WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH DIVISION A

The Anti-Slavery Society of Worcester County, North Division, will hold its annual meeting on Thursday, the 18th day of Feb. inst. at Princeios, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

If W. L. Garrison will be present.

Per order, W. S. WILDER, Secretary.

Fitchburg, Feb. 3, 1841.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at GEORGE TOWN, on Thursday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock,

Let the friends of freedom, ONE AND ALL, rally as in times of old.

W. L. Garrison, and other advocates of the cause

may be expected to be present.

JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.

DANVERS, Feb. 8, 1841.

SOCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. The sixth of the series will be holden at 25 Cornhill, (upstairs,) next Monday evening, February 15th. Subject. Ought abolitionists to abstain from slave produce?

Hour of meeting half-past 7 o'clock.

W. M. C.

FAIR. The Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society propose holding a Fair on the 14th and 15th of April ensuing. The proceeds of the Fair will be appropriated as follows, viz: to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; for the benefit of the colored youth and children of this city; and to sustain the ordinary operations of the Society.

Society.
The object of each table will be clearly designated, The object of each table will be clearly designated, that it may be intelligently patronized.

Societies and individuals are invited to contribute articles, which may be forwarded to 403, Essex Street, 8 High Street, or to W. and S. B. Ives, 232, Essex Street, previous to April 1st.

ELIZA J. KENNEY, Rec. Sec. Salem, Feb. 9th, 1841.

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.

ADELPHIC UNION.

The lecture at the Smith School Room on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16th, will be delivered by Mr. Henry

Cummings.
Subject-Heat, the moving principle of life and motion. To commence at 7 o'clock.
JOEL W. LEWIS, President.
WM. C. NELL, Scc. pro tem.

Garden and Farm Seeds WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1840.

FOR SALE AT THE SEED STORE NO. 45 NORTH MAR-KET STREET, BOSTON.

THE subscriber has just completed his assortment of Seeds for the coming season, and is ready to supply order to any amount for Farm, Garden, and Flower Seeds, both to TRADERS and to PARKERS.

The Seeds offered are selected with great care, raised by experienced seed growers in the vicinity of Boston, New-Hampshire, and in Maine, and very precaution has been used to obtain pure and perfect seeds. It is confident that satisfaction will be given to purchasers.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDIS.

The assortment of Garden Seeds comprises every variety of seeds that is worthy of cultivation.

Seeds by the quantity, assorted to suit the different markets.

Boxes of seeds for retailing, neatly prepared, at 6 cents per paper, with printed directions for their culture, variously assorted, from \$10 per box and upwards: a liberal discount will be made to dealers. FARM SEEDS.

An excellent and very select assortment of improved field seeds, comprising the best assortment of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Grass Seeds, Root Seeds, Corn, &c. &c. &c.

Corn, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Farmers who intend to change their seed, are invited to call and examine

FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS, SERVES, VINES and
TREES of all kinds furnished to order.

Catalogues of the whole may be obtained on appli-

Orders by wholesale and retail are respectfully so-licited. CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seedsman, No. 45 North Market Street, Buston. February 12, 1841. 6 times.

WANTED.

A COLORED MAN wants a situation as Porter, in some establishment in the city. Good references can be given. Apply at 25 Cornhill. feb. 12

enterpression and the property

POETRY.

From Tait's Magazine for December. STANZAS. ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH NATION. What went ye forth to see? '-Scripture.
'To what base uses we may return.'-Hamlet. What do ye with this skeleton,

This heap of bones, all marrowless : Is this the great Naroteon? Ye answer, 'Even so-no less'!' This rotten and unsightly thing-Faugh! mock me not! it cannot be That, this was once a crowned king, The arbiter of destiny; In the world's eye a demigod,

Before whom nations bowed and kissed the rod And what are all the shouts I hear? Why do the banners flout high heaven? Why peal the cannon far and near? Is it because to you are given-These rotten bones, this putrid clay? Yo answer me, 'It is, it is!'

Then, out upon ye, grim Decay, How could ye touch a thing like this-So sacred; Teard'st thou not that he Would rise against an - conquer even thee! Amid the visions of the night, I gazed upon a burning mount, That poured forth streams of lava bright,

And flames, as 'twere a fiery fount. In ghastly heaps lay, all around, The forms of dead and dying men;
While blackened ruins strewed the ground, Lo! suddenly 'twas quenched, and then, What think ye did the sufferers? Why, straight became this mountain's worshipper And yet no savages were these.

No dwellers in the southern isles; No roamers under banian trees, Where Pagan rites the scene defiles They worship senseless stocks and stones To noble objects Christians bow, Such deem they blood-stained conque Idiots with crowns upon their brow-And knaves that are to Mammon sold. With nothing sterling save it be their gold ! Yes, bear him to the Place Vendome!

Beside that brazen pillar tall; And when the strangers wandering come To see ye kneeling, one and all Unto their questioning reply—

A quenched volcano lieth here; An eagle that no more shall fly

To fill the world with woe and fear; And unto these we homage pay, Because 'tis glorious to devastate and slay!' Then boast of kingdoms overturned,

Of Jena, and of Austerlitz ; Of cities in the red flames burned; And say, be sure, it well befits An humble follower of Him For us upon the cross who died, Through seas of human blood to swim, With mad Ambition for a guide; That thought of justice, mercy, love, Should never interfere such purposes to move.

When will that light, which, long ago, First shone on this benighted earth So penetrate each spot below That man shall know a second birth : Beholding things they see not now, For dim and filmed is their vision! When, when will all the millions bow To that which truly is Elysian-Pure, holy, and above decay Grant, Lord, the coming of the glorious day !

> SLEEP. BY THOMAS HOOD.

Oh bed! oh bed! delicious bed! That heav'n upon earth to the weary head:' But a place that to name would be ill-bred, To the head with a wakeful trouble. 'Tis held by such a different lease ! To one, a place of comfort, of peace, All stuffed with the down of stubble geese, To another, with only the stubble.

To one, a perfect haleyon nest, All calm, and balm, and quiet, and rest, And soft as the fur of the cony— To another, so restless for bedy and head, That the bed seems borrowed from nettlebed, And the pillow from Stratford the stony !

To the happy, a first class carriage of ease, To the land of Nod, or where you please; But alas! for the watchers and weepers, Who turn, and turn, and turn again, But turn, and turn, and turn in vain, With an anxious brain,

And thoughts in a train That does not run upon sleepers Wide awake as the mousing owl, Night-hawk, or other nocturnal fowl-But more profitless vigils keeping— Wide awake in the dark they stare, Filling with pliantoms the vacant air, As if that crook-backed tyrant, Care,

Had plotted to kill them sleeping. And oh! when the blessed diurnal light To render our slumber more certain, Pity, pity the wretches that weep, For they must be wretched who cannot sleep When Nature herself draws the curtain

The careful Betty the pillow beats, And airs the blankets and smooths the sheets And gives the mattress a shaking-But vainly Betty performs her part, If a ruffled head and a rumpled heart, As well as the couch, want making

There's Morbid, all bile, and verjuice, and nerves, Where other people would make preserves, He turns his fruits into pickles, Jealous, envious, and fretful by day, At night, to his own sharp fancies a prey, He lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way. Tormenting himself with his prickles.

But a child !- that bids the world good night, In downright earnest, and cuts it quite-A cherub no art can copy—
'Tis a perfect picture to see him lie As if he had supped on dormouse pie, (An ancient classical dish, by the bye,) With a sauce of syrup of poppy. Oh, bed! bed! bed! delicious bed!

That heav'n upon earth to the weary head, Whether lofty or low its condition! But instead of putting our plagues on shelves, Or are tossed by such allegorical cives,
As Pride, Hate, Greed, and Ambition!

Where find ye poetry?'-Go look abroad Far forth, and meet it in each blade of grass, In every bell of dew that, on the sod, Makes for the butterflies a looking-glass; In every sunbeam, and in every she In the stream's murmur, in the wild bird's song, In merry cricket's chirp the weeds among, In sunny meadow, and in gloomy glade!
'Where find ye poetry?' The fertile earth Is one fair volume, filled with thoughts sublime And he who worships Nature, and looks forth With pondering spirit on the course of time, Shall on each page find sweetest poetry.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following ribaldrous article appears under a good illustration of the sincere appreciation of bu man rights by the patent democracy of America !

The Intermarriage Law.

The Intermarriage Law.

For a community in the present situation and circumstances of the people of Massachusetts, to enact a law forbidding the intermarriage of blacks and whites, would seem to be a useless measure, and would undoubtedly arouse the opposition of the more ardent friends of personal freedom. But the case is different with regard to repealing such a law, when it has been in force since the earliest settlement of the country, and always with the approbation of public opinion. The repeal of the law at the present time, and under the circumstances, would have the force of a positive enactment, and would be equivalent to a direct sanction of such unions on the part of the people. This the public unions on the part of the people. This the public and would be equivalent to a direct sanction of such thions on the part of the people. This the public mind is by no means prepared for, and this, as we view it, is the reason why so much apathy, not to say positive opposition, is made to the present efforts of Mr. Bradburn and his female friends. The difficulty is, that the reverend gentleman and his lady associates, ask for too much. They ask for all, what they consider would be a boon for themselves and what the great majority look more accessed. they consider would be a boon for themselves and what the great majority look upon as no boon at alliviz, the privilege of marrying a colored person. Eleg have been denied their philanthropic request in this form; and now, having shown their good will to a blind and ungrateful public, we advise them to turn their attention and direct their efforts to their own private affairs.

As thus, let each lady petitioner who desires to be united to a colored man, present her respectful neiting to the greatly course affairs.

As thus, let each lady petitioner who desires to be united to a colored man, present her respectful petition to the general court, setting forth the circumstances of the case, and praying that she may be permitted to take unto herself Mr. So-and-so as her lawful husband. Let Mr. Bradburn, or any other gentleman who conceives that an union with a colored person would be conducive to his happiness, present a similar petition for himself, and our word for it, there will not be a hand raised in opposition to their requests in either branch of the legislation, but we think such a course would be justifiable on the part of our public servants, as it would continue in force an enactment which public opinion supports, and at the same time, extend to the individual that personal freedom which should never be restrained, except for the good of others.

never be restrained, except for the good of others.\
The course suggested abovo is analogous to that pursued when a change of name is desired, and might be justified on the same grounds. Suppose for instance one or more persons should wish to change their names, how abourd it would be in them to putition the government. to polition the general court to pass a law allowing every body to change their name at pleasure! No. they are wiser; they petition that they may be allowed the privilege, and it is granted. Let those who desire an union with colored persons, take a lesson from this, and when they want a favor, instead of asking for all the State, let them ask for themselves.

From the Lynn Record. Massachusetts Legislature.

colored law, prohibiting intermarriage be-The colored law, prohibiting intermarriage between certain classes on account of the color of their skin, which has long been a disgrace to our statutes, has lately been the subject of warm debate, and much attempted wit. We are surprised, that any man making any pretensions to civil liberty, should advocate this old arbritary slave law, which originated in olden time, when people but little understood human rights. Will any man pretend to be in favor of equal rights and democratic principles, and yet hold that a white skin shall not marry a red skin, or a black skin; or that a person with brown hair shall not marry another with red hair or black hair, or that a person with brown hair shall not marry another with red hair or black hair, or that a black eyed man shall not marry a white eyed woman? For there is as much reason in making a distinction in the color of the hair, as the color of the skin. The distinction was made when liberty and slavery were not so well understood as at present.

when liberty and slavery were not so well understood as at present.

The champions on the question of repealing this old barbarous law, we understand, were Bradburn, the well known, bold defender of human rights, on the one side, and Mr. Lunt of Newburyport, somewhat notorious for his arbitrary conduct and assuming airs, a few years since, while sitting as 'Young Mr. Lunt of the Senate,' in refusing to allow the late Professor Follen and other meritorious citizens to speak in his honor's presence against slavery. So glaringly and grossly improper was his conduct on that occasion, and so strongly was the public indignation manifested against his conduct, that his friends could not obtain his nomination as a candidate for the Senate the next year, although a spetriends could not obtain his nomination as a candidate for the Senate the next year, although a special effort was made, nor have they been able to procure his nomination to that body from that time to this. The 'SLYER GREYS of Newburyport,' however, have elected him as their representative, and it seems he is at his old tricks again. According to the Legislative report on this question in the Bay State Democrat,—

'Mr. Lunt of Newburyport looked upon this bill as shameful in its character and peruicious in its consequences. If it be a matter of taste only, as had been urged in favor of repealing the law which has stood on our statute book for 200 years, the repeal would be holding out inducements for a corrupt taste. For one, he should rather see any female connexion of his lie dead at his feet than contract marriage with a negro; and it was, he deemed, the duty of the Legislature to preserve the purity and morality of the people as far as possible by wholesome restraints upon depraved appetites. We have laws upon our statute book against incest and marriages within prohibited degrees. Must they too be repealed, and the Legislature wearied into giving up a good law, by incessant clamor?' 'Mr. Lunt of Newburyport looked upon this bill a

Were it possible for Mr. Lunt to become more ob overe it possible for Mr. Lunt to become more obnoxious to the people than he has been, this fresh
ebullition of aristocracy and tyranny would make
him so. Mr. Bradburn lashed his opponent in his
usual style of sarcasm, with good effect, and happily
alluded to a late case at a seminary in France,
where a colored youth took the prize at a public exhibition, against the son of Louis Phillipe. Yet Mr.
Lunt would rather see any connexion of his dead
than to be married to one who was preferred to the than to be married to one who was preferred to the king's son by the literariof the French nation. There would be no danger of such intermarriages in this country till public sentiment and public taste are changed, but all should be left free and equal in right as God has made them.

Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1841.

There was a rare scene in the House yesterday, occasioned by the introduction of an abolition petition by Mr. Adams. The speaker decided, that the portion of it relating to the non-admission of slave-holding Territories into the Union, was admissible. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair holding Territories into the Union, was admissible. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair. At length a point of order was raised, then another; and another; till at last the whole concern became so intervolved and entangled, that no one seemed to know precisely how matters stood; and a member sung out, 'You are out of order all round!' And, in fact, this member appeared to be nearer the mark than any of them. It would have gratified you much, to hear the voice of John Quiney Adams, on this occasion, raised above the storm, denouncing the rule excluding abolition petitions as unconstitutional and infamous, and declaring that he would continue to present them while he had a voice in the House. It was a spectacle of moral grandeur and sublimity indeed, to see that venerable old man thus stand up, undaunted, amid the raging elements and sublimity indeed, to see that venerable old man thus stand up, undaunted, amid the raging elements warring around, and hurl defiance at all that might oppose; charging a large majority of the House of Representatives of the United States, with an unconstitutional and an infamous act, and declaring that he would treat it with contempt. I can hardly command terms to express my admiration of his indomitable and indignant bearing. Not one seemed disposed to encounter him, or to lisp a syllable of opposition to his denunciation. I fear we shall not soon see another John Quincy Adams in Congress. Let us duly value him while we have him. As one act of justice, I this day tendered to him, in behalf of the friends of liberty, an expression of gratitude for his course on this occasion.

An Old Postmoster. The oldest postmaster in the United States, died recently, Henry Tutwille, P. M. at Harrisonburg, Va. He was appointed by Washington, and had held the office forty years.

Turee young men, Mark S. Rink, Oscar Douglas, and — Redman, firemen, were killed by the falling of a well at the store of Wright and Brothers, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last.

Cotton at Macon, Ga. Jan. 26, was selling from 8

MISCELLANY.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Transcript, Jan. 27th.

Anolition Mon. Our city was thrown into the greatest confusion on yesterday morning, in consequence of the murder of an individual named M'Creary, and the stabbing and otherwise injuring four or five others, by the negroes, on the night previous. As will be seen by an article in another column, an attempt was made on Saturday night last, to get up an abolition meeting in the court-house. Having failed in the attempt, an appointment was made in several of the churches, on Sunday last, that an abolition meeting would be held on Monday evening, at the house of one of our citizens, Dr. Jewett. Early in the day on Monday, indications of hostility to the holding such meeting, were manifested throughout the city. But in consequence of the presence of the Mayor and other officers, at the time and place of meeting, comparative quite was maintained, until after its close. But, immediately upon the breaking up of the meeting, and the consequent absence of the police, the windows, &c., of Dr. Jewett's house were broken in, and other acts of violence committed.

But the business did not stop here. Having heard that a white woman was residing with some negroes, in the outskirts of the city, a number of individuals repaired to the place, and demanded of the inmates whether such was the fact? Upon being answered in the negative, they then inquired whether any abolitionists were within? Whereupon a general fight commenced, in which M'Creary was killed upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict returned in accordance with these facts. The greatest excitement prevails among us. While we write, our streets are promenaed by men, in whose countenances are depicted sorrow, horror, and vengeance.

P. S. Three of the blacks engaged in the riot From the Dayton (Ohio) Transcript, Jan. 27th.

men, in whose countenances are dispersed in the riot and wingeance.

P. S. Three of the blacks engaged in the riot and murder have been taken, and the officers are in pursuit of the remainder.

A question of more than ordinary interest is now pending before the Supreme Court of the U. States. It concerns the liberty and perhaps the lives of some torty negroes, who came upon our coast in the Spanish schooner Amistad. It will be remembered that these negroes were apprehended at the time on that these negroes were apprehended at the time on the charges of piracy and murder—that subsequently they were discharged by Judge Thompson of the U.S. Circuit Court, on the ground that the courts of the United States had no cognizance of crimes committed in a foreign jurisdiction—and that immediately after this decision was made known, the Spanish Minister demanded these negroes as fugitive criminals, under the 9th article of our treaty with Spain. The validity of this demand is now under consideration in the Supreme Court, and from the array of counsel on either side, it is manifest that the ablest intellects in the country have been tasked with the investigation of this high and important question. The decision of the court is looked for in various quarters of the Union with considerable anxiety, and every step of the discussion closely and eagerly watched.

It was to have been brought to bear upon the decision of a question involving interests of such magnitude. It seems, however, that the Washington Globe, the organ of the Government, is determined that the court shall understand at least in what manner the administration would desire to have the question disposed of. That journal, on the eve of the meeting of the Supreme Court, publishes a long and labored article urging the delivery of the negroes to the Spanish Minister, in compliance with the demand of that functionary. We do not indeed suppose that the authority of the Washington Globe is of any great weight with the Judges of the Supreme Court; but the attempt to throw by indirection its official authority—be it more or less—into the scale of justice, and that too on the side adverse to humanity, not to say right, is a most dangerous and discreditable act. Fortunate indeed is orty negroes, who came upon our coast in the panish schooner Amistad. It will be remembered

—into the scale of justice, and that too on the side adverse to humanity, not to say right, is a most dangerous and discreditable act. Fortunate indeed is the for the country that a few brief weeks will terminate the official career of the Globe, and thus strip it of all that ever gave character or importance to the outpourings of its conductor's malice, impudence and ignorance.—Albany Gazette.

The Slave Trade.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List of Nov. 24th, received at this office, contains the following particulars relative to the progress of the slave trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa.—Jour. of Com.

tive to the progress of the slave trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa.—Jour. of Com.

The Spanish barque Amelia, of 278 tons, but under the Portuguese flag, from the Havana, bound to Mozámbique, was taken off the harbor on 31st ult, after an arduous 'chase of 21 hours, by H. B. S. Acorn, Capt. J. Adams, being fully fitted for slaves, and having on board 27,000 Spanish dollars for the purchase of the same, and has been sent into Table Bay with 10 slaves on board, taken out of a large dow of 150 tons, also captured by H. M. S. Acorn, with 30 slaves, (the remaining 20 taken on board the Acorn,) but is said to have landed 200 near Mozambique harbor, the evening previous to her capture. The hull was to be destroyed.

A large brig, the Portia, sailing under Portuguese colors, had been fined previous to the Acorn's arrival at Mozambique harbor, and allowed to depart, with a passport for the Havana, but on getting outside, the slaver commenced levying contributions of slaves from the different ports, and plundering Arab dows along the coast. Not having water casks on board (they having been burned at Mozambique harbor,) he stood over to the island of Joana, and levied a contribution from an English schooner and an American whaler lying there, after which he continued his course for the island of Mayotta, where he anchored, and sent to the King to procure him 200 slaves, with a sufficient supply of rice and water to maintain them. However, he ended his where he anchored, and sent to the King to procure him 200 slaves, with a sufficient supply of rice and water to maintain them. However, he ended his cruise here, for a French corvette happened to come round the island, and, on observing a vessel at anchor, sent her boats and took him. He was sent into Mozambique harbor, and it was said that he had on board 250 Arabs, negroes, &c.

The three Spanish slavers condemned by the local government at Mozambique herbor, (see our No. 45) have since heen secretained to be the Greet.

45,) have since been ascertained to be the Great 45,) have since been ascertained to be the Great Antilles, Relampago, and Emprendedor, but sailing under Portuguese colors, with the following names: Gloria, Maria Segunda, and Emprendedor. The cargoes and specie they had on board were given up to the masters, after heavy fines had been levied on them; the prize brig Relampago, taken into the government service, and fitted up as a man-of-war, had been expedited for the different ports along the coast, with orders for taking any vessels that might have entered fitted for the slave trade; the Governor General besides taking very active steps to supnor General besides taking very active steps to sup-press the slave trade, had removed from their post all the Governors of the different ports suspected of giving any countenance thereto.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER. We have been favored with the subjoined extract from a letter to a gentle man of this city, dated St. Croix, December 30.

man of this city, dated St. Croix, December 30.

'I beheld this morning, in company with several gentlemen, one of the most horrible sights my eyes ever encountered. An English brig of war which cruises in the vicinity of Potto Rico, while running from St. Thomas to this island, observed at a considerable distance a small dirty looking craft, which would not have been suspected as a slaver but from the number of men seen upon deok. After a short chase, the brig came up to her, and from her appearance the commander of the brig was satisfied she was no slaver, but concluded that after having taken the trouble of giving her a chase, they might as well search her. On opening the hatches, they found the hold crammed with negroes from 8 to 12 years old, stark naked, with their heads shaved. The crew of the slaver was immediately taken

The crew of the slaver was immediately taken on board the brig, and the slaver manned and

on board the brig, and the slaver manned and brought into this port.

This morning after breakfast, we engaged a boat and went alongside the slaver, and conversed some time with the lieutenant in command, on the subject of his vocation.

Several of the little sufferers were very ill, and one died last night. They were all placed around the sides of the vossel, and as we approached, they grinned and waved their hands at us, apparently quite happy and pleased with having their liberty on deck.

deck.

I do not regret that I took the trouble to see them but I never desire to see another such a horrible sight. The cargo belongs to a Spaniard in Porto Rico, whose loss will be \$60,000. The brig has just fired a salute, which has been answered from the fort, and she is departing for Porto Rico, whence the slaver will be sent to Havans, where I suppose these unfortunate creatures will be apprenticed to Spanish masters.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Mr. A. D. Crane, of Newark, (N. J.) has invented a clock having four wheels only, which require winding up but once a year. One of the many powers is a spring with rotary motion. A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser thus speaks of the

of the Newark Daily Advertiser thus speaks of the invention:

"The principle ones discovered, there was still great difficulty in its application, and it has not been until after norths (nearly a year, indeed) of patient study and totalsome labor, that he has at length brought his plan to perfection, and produced a clock—the fellow of which the world has never seen. In the train which belongs to the time keeping part, there are but four wheels, two additional being required for striking. The whole is moved by one power, hardly equalso that of an eight-day clock; and when once wound up, will go with the sun throughout his annual course. In bulk, it is about equal to the common French mantel clock, and can be made to suit any taste or fancy. But its most remarkable property and greatest excellency is the extreme accuracy with which it is calculated to keep time. A great variety of experiments have enabled him to apply a spring, which is perfectly isochronal, and of course, when properly regulated, the movement must be entirely faultless. Having now secured a paton, as well in Europe as in this country, the clock will doubtless soon be before the public, when they can judge for themselves.

Invention. An ingenious mechanic, residing at

Invention. An ingenious mechanic, residing at Grahamstone, has been for a long period engaged in constructing a small vessel to be propelled by means of pressure pumps—the application of a principle quite new to the masters of this science. On Monday evening the boat was launched into the Forte and Clyde canal, at Brainsfordbridge, and proceeded beautifully along the beach at a rate of not less than fifteen miles per hour, conducted alone by the inventer who worked the pumps. This novel invention has produced much speculation among the members of the profession in this place; and it is now reported he is so much satisfied with his first experiment, that another on a larger scale is forthwith to be undertaken, and a patent procured to profect the invention. He has no doubt that it will, at no distant era, entirely supersede the present mode of propulsion by means of paddle wheels.—Caledonia Mercury.

Ancedote. The celebrated English surgeon. Sir

means of paddle wheels.—Calcdonia Mercary.

Anccdote. The celebrated English surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, was one day waited upon by a gentleman afflicted with a tumor on his face, which he was anxious to have removed. The skifful practitioner proceeded immediately to operate, and with success. The patient, happy and relieved, withdrew without offering the operator the least testimony of gratitude. In the evening, the patient returned, and put into the hands of the surgeon bank notes to the amount of twelve thousand pounds sterling. The amount startled Sir Astley, who was on the point of refusing it, when his patient said, I made an eath that I would bring you this evening the amount of gain I might make on 'change; I have made twelve thousand pounds—here they are!' (But suppose you had lost?' 'Then I should have paid you your fee, two guineas.'

Immigration into Canada. The following is a ta-ble of the number of Immigrants who have arrived annually at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, with the number relieved by the Immigrant Committees from 1831 to 1840 inclusive:—

Years.	Number of	Numbe
	Immigrants.	relieved
1831/	49250	469
1832	51422	1024
1833	22662	780
1834	30217	252
1835	11580	454
1836	27513	872
1837	21852	935
1838	2938	-125
1839	7261	293
No.of arrivals to 1840	23190	950
Oct. 27th		2007
	247885	6151

The Newark Daily Advertiser of last evening contains the following statement:

An Earthquake in New Jersey. This city and its vicinity was very severely shaken this morning about half past 5 o'clock, as is generally supposed by an earthquake We hear from all parts of the city that families were roused from sleep by the shaking, some say, rocking of their dwellings. Several gentlemen rose, expecting to find the walls of their houses opened, or cracked at least, and all concur in speaking of the rumbling noise which is understood to be one of the indications of an earthquake. We hear of the same phenomenon as far west of us as Springfield and at Belleville on the north, a range of some 10 of 12 miles. The shock appears to have been felt for about 20 seconds. There was a similar quake in this vicinity about 40 years ago, which is said to have been in the same direction. The Newark Daily Advertiser of last evening co

Kentucky Slaves. The tax list of Kentucky, among other items, enumerates as the value of slaves in that state, sixty two millions two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, the number being one hundred and sixty six thousand. The total of toxable property in the state is \$272,250,000, and its revenue \$275,343.

Animosity subdued by a Common Misfortune. During the recent inundations in the River Rhone, there were seen on the banks of sand in the middle of the water, numerous wild bulls, horses, foxes, polecats, rabbits, rars, and other animals usually hostile to each other, congregated together, without doing each other any harm, and among them was a great number of snakes.

Martyrdom in Madagascar. A recent London Evangelical Magazine gives the melancholy intelligence that sixteen of the persecuted Christians of Madagascar, who had for a long time succeeded in concealing themselves from their pursuers, had been apprehended, and that nine of their number were cruelly speared to death on the 9th of July.—Among them were Raminahy, the wife of Davis, one of the refugees now in England, and Paul and his excellent wife, of whom mention is made in the 'Narrative of Persecutions in Madagascar.' rative of Persecutions in Madagascar.'

British Consul at Hapana. A letter from Havana, in the Louisiana Advertiser, states that Mr. Tornbull, recently appointed British Consul there, had been refused his exequator by the Spanish government, and had consequently been ordered by his own government to place the consulate in the hands of Mr. Jackson, a member of the mixed commission. Cause, Mr. Turabull's abolition principles and activity, which gave great offence at Havana.

spoken of as having been found in the pocket of the driver of a Paris omnibus, who committed suicide. A paper is said to have been found, setting forth that being a member of a secret society, his turn had come by lot to kill the king; but, finding himself unable to commit the crime, he had determined to hang himself.

A lamentable accident occurred a Dublin, on the 25th ult., at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Francis atreet.—One of the timbers of the gallery, which was thronged with people, was heard to crack—a cry was raised that the building was failing, and a rush entired that the building was failing, and a rush entired that the building was failing, and sued, in which three persons were trampled to death and several were dangerously injured.

The Steamship Columbia brought about 30,000 let-ters, it being the largest mail ever delivered from any vessel at the Post Office in Boston. The amount of postage on the letters for city delivery at New-York alone, exceeded two thousand dollars.

The Hon. Charles E. Dudley, formerly mayor of he city of Albany, a Senator in the State Legislature, and Senator in Congress, died at Albany on Saturday

There is a family in Mantreal, the father of which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian, the eldest child a Maltese, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard and the fourth a Canadian.

William C. Rives was elected a Senator from Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March, 1839. Indiana. The Indiana Senate on the 15th Inst. Isld on the table, i. e. rejected a bill to suspend the further prosecution of the public works.

The House of Representatives on the same day passed a bill to abolish capital punishment.

The Senate of Indiana, by a vote of 22 to 18, have indefinitely postponed a bill to allow fugitives from labor the right of trial by jury.

The slaves in Mississippi outnumber the whites whites, 178,667; alaves, 195,754; free persons of co

Amalgamation. The Pennsylvania House of Re-presentatives have passed a bill (64 to 25) to prevent the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

A great fire had occurred at Dundee. The venerable Cathredral which had weathered the atorns for 700 years, and two of the other charches, were entirely consumed—the dumage being estimated at between 30 and £40,000.

Books, Pamphlets, Prints, etc.

* BOUND VOLUMES. Single. Hund. \$0 50 40 00 25 20 00 Archy Moore, Anti-Slavery Manual, 18mo. Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Illinois College, Alton Trials, 12mo. Alton Trials, 12mo.
American Liberties and Amer. Slave
Anti-Slavery Record, 12mo.
Appeal by Mrs. Child, 12mo
Anti-Slavery Examiner,
Anti-Slavery Manual,
Ball, Charles, 12mo.
Bourne's Picture of Slavery, 18mo.
Button on Slave Trade. 100 0 Buxton on Slave Trade, British India. Lectures by Geo. Thomp-Chandler, E. M. 12mo.
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,
Emancipation in W. I., by Thome and
Kimball, 12mo.
1
Enemies of the Constitution Discovered,
12mo. 25 23 0

Envoy from Free hearts to the Free, Fountain, 64mo. Fountain, 64mo.
Freedom's Lyre,
Freedom's Gift,
Grimke's (A. E.) Letters to Miss Beecher
Grimke, (S. M.) on the equality of the sexes,
Godwin on Slavery, 12mo.
Gustavus Vassa,
History of St. Domingo,
Jay's Inquiry, 12mo.
"View."

Star of Freedom, 32mo. Slavery As it Is, Slavery Illustrated in its effects on Wo-man,

man,
Thompson's Lectures,
Thompson in America, 12mo.
Testimony of Good against Slavery, 18mo.
Tracts, miniature series,
The Abolitionist, a periodical,
Whitting Popums. Whittier's Poems, Wheatley, Phillis, 18mo. Wesley's Thoughts, Wilberforce, Memoir of Williams, Jan Williams, James, View of Slavery by E. P. Barrows, PAMPHLETS. American Anti-Slavery Almanac, \$30 for 1000.

1000. Appeal to the Women of the nominally Free States, An Address to the People of the United States, Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child, Adams's John Quincy, Letters to his Constituents, Adams's J. Q. Oration at Newburyport, Adams's J. Q. Speech on the Texas question, Adams's J. Q. Speech on the State of the Adams's J. Q. Speech on the State of the Nation,
Appleal to the Christian Women of the South,
Allen's Report,
Appeal of Forty Thousand Citizens of Pennsylvania,
Anecdotes of American Slavery,
Africans taken in the Amistad,
Ancient Landmark.
Bassett's Wm. Letter to the Friends,
Bible against Slavery,
Birney's Letter to Mills,
Channing's Letters to Clay,

" to James G. Birney
Crandall, Reuben Trial of
Cincinnati Riots,

Crandall, Reuben Trial of Cincinnati Riots, Chattel Principle, Debate on Modern Abolitionism, Dec. of Sentiments and Const. of the A. A. S. Society, Discussion between Thompson and Brec-

kinbridge, District of Columbia, Examiner No 1, Dresser's Narrative, Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern

Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States,
Evils and Cure of Slavery by Mrs.
Child,
Elmore Correspondence,
Emancipation in W. Indies, by Thome and Kimball, in boards,
First Annual Report of the Committee of Vigilance,
Freedom's Defence,
Father Ward's Letter,
Garrison's 4th July Address, 1838 & 9
Grimke's (S. M.) Letter to Southern Clergymen, gymen, Gunnison's Sermon,

senerous Planter, mmediate, not Gradual Abolition, lay on Condition of Free People of Color, illustry, Seo. gave great offence at Havana.

Concention. The National Temperance Convention of young men, is to be held in New York city, on Tuesday, the 11th of May, 1841. Boston should send Narrative of Laws Wilson States. Narrative of Riot at Cincinnati,

s Plante

Nagro Pew,
Narrative of Indea Chandle,
Narrative Life of Thos. Cooper.
Power of Congress over the District of
Columbia,
Pennsylvania Convention,
Products of Slave Labor, by Charles Mar

Pennays.

Pennays.

Products of Slave Labor, by Unarreriott,
Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive
Slave,
Rights of Colored Men,
Reports of Am. Mass., N. Y. and Pa. A.
S. Societies,
Rural Code of Hayti,
Bealy to Catherine Beecher, by author Reply to Catherine Beecher, by a of Archy Moore, Report on People of Color in Ohio, Revolution Unfinished.

Slaveholding Weighed in the Balance. Slavery Rhymes, Slade's Speech in Congress, Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jame Simmon's Sermons,
Things for Northern Men to do,
Twenty Millions thrown away,
Views of Colonization, by James A.
Nourse,

Nourse, fews of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau,

TRACTS

Caste,
Colonization,
Moral Condition of the Slaves,
What is Abolition?
The Ten Commandments,
Danger and Safety,
Pro-Slavery Bible,
PRINTS. 5 Likeness of E. P. Lovejoy,

St. Domingo,

Declaration of Sentiments, The Emancipated Family, Slave Market of America, Slave Market of America,
Southern Ideas of Liberty,
Dr. Franklin an Abolitionist,
Views of Slavery,
Our countrymen in Chains,
The Negro's Complaint,
Letter Paper, 2 cts. sheet, 50 cts. qr. \$9 a ream.
Anti-Slavery Cards,
Portrait of W. L. Garrison,
A Bird's-qv View of American Slavery,
Printer's Picture Gallery,
Thompson's Portrait,

Boarding School for Young Ladies AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

37 25 00

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37 25 00

5 3-00

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25

BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in testing several years, and devote themselves to the parameducation of their pupils. They have a house has expressly for the accommodation of about rear expressly for the accommodation of about rear expressly for the accommodation of about rear retrieval, in a pleasant and healthy situation. They are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drasing, and modern languages, and by assistant teachers he reside in the family.

TERMS.

BOARD—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. For one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or sping \$50.

Turttos, (per quarter) English or Classical brank es, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instruments, \$20: cultivation of the voice and single-

BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

Tortios, (per quarter) English or Classical bres, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instruse \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (tes Miss Youxo, who boards in the family.) \$5: pling, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher Vaurin, from England. Teacher of Italian and Fr. Mr. LANZA, from Italy. Miss CUSILEA, Assistant Pupil.

D. MACK, Principal. Cambridge, March 10, 1840.

A. S. JORDAN.

Sign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, doors from Washington St., Boston. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket

Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery tore,

SHELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most fashionable patterns and sire. Horn Combs, of every variety; English Dressy Combs, Pocket Combs, Shell, Iyory, Horn, Media, and Wood; Fine Ivory Combs; Fancy Toreis Shell Work; Pocket Books and Walles, a large variety; Dressing Cases; Jewelry Boekes; Memoradum Books; Waste and Bank do; Sheep and Cul Wallets and Pocket Books; Speciacle Cases; Brades of all kinds, Fancy Soaps for the Toile; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Cases—Shell, Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Napking Botz; Parse Claspa; Razors and Strape; Shaving Botz; Hand and Glass Mirrors; Pen and Pocket Reises; Silk Purses; Games and Toys; Fancy Stationar; Perfumery of all kinds; Fine Cosmetics; Hair Estorative; Church's Tooth Powder; Perrusal do.

[IT Combs and Pocket Books made to order, orposited.

Aug. 14, 1840. Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumer

RICHT AND WRONG IN THE AN-TI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.

Only, the nations shall be great and free!

THE Seventh Annual Report of the Boston Fe male Anti-Slavery Society, presented Oct. 1, 1840. For sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Combill. Price, 12 1.2 cents single.

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

hill. Price, 12 1-2 cents single.

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

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

'The anti-slavery societies have not yet done their work. When, in the heat of political excitemen, amid which the fareorersof the cause, a few years benee, will be engaged—when, in the conflict of a nonkern and southern party, yet to spring out of this question, compensation—partial emancipation—interaction diate arrangements—delay, become the rallying werd of the opposition—then let the slave rejoice if the anti-slavery societies exist, to urge up to the mark a patially regenerated people, who, though favorers of the cause of freedom, will not deserve to be called in friends; for they will need constant and persenting rebuke, entreaty, warning, to prevent their making shipwreck of the cause. Not by numbers, but by he borious and energetic fidelity, will the work be wrought out. 'Not by might or by power, but by MY SPIRKT, saith the Lord of hosts!'

Nov. 13.

COMPORTARLE PRESENTS

COMFORTABLE PRESENTS.

CUMPORTABLE PRESENTS.

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

W. M SHUTE, Agent.

Dog 18 Dec. 18.

GERMAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1841, for sale at No. 25 Cornhill.

A. S. JORDAN,
No. 2 Milk Street—1st Store from Washington St.
EVERY VARIETY OF SHELL COMES—HORN
COMBS—POCKET-BOOKS—FANCY GOODS
AND PERFUMERY.

Combs of every pattern made to order and repaired

THOMAS JINNINGS.

Practical Surgeon Dentist, 16 Summer St., (at Dr. Mann's office.)

Tilling, Setting, Extracting and Regulating. Extracting and Regulating Treeth. Teeth filled with pure gold, or the telebrated Lithodom. By the use of this valuable and recently discovered article, thousands of Teeth can be saved, which, for the want thereof, other Dentistan companied to waters. compelled to extract.

Mineral Teeth inserted with pivot or on goldplate.

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

14—eps...

MONTHLY OFFERING.

SUBSCRIBERS for this publication are coming is rapidly. Yesterdny thirty were received. One man says: We shall obtain many more shall bring up the subject at our next monthly metical. shall bring up the subject at our next monthly seeing.'
Another correspondent writes: 'I welcomed with the first number of the Monthly Offering. I think it is just what we have needed for some time.'
Another:—'I received the first No. of the Monthly Offering a short time since—have showed it but the contract of the showed it but the showed it

many as I could, and find it meets with general appropriation. We think it will do more good than the Cradle of Libetty, being so cheap that every one cas take it if they wish. Says another:—I am much pleased with the Monthly Offering, and have procured four subscriben in as many different families, who have never takes an anti-slavery periodical. I shall make exertions to procure more.

procure more.

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

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

hour.

"Price 37 1-2 cts. per copy for the year. But to encourage its circulation, four copies will be sent to ane address for one dollar.

Boston, Aug. 19th.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

MASSACHUSETTS.—William Loring, Sandwich;—B Freeman, Brewster;—Ezekiel Thatcher, Barnstalls and Varmouth;—R. F. Wolleut, Dennis;—George O, Harmon, Hawerhill;—Joseph Brown, Andorer;—Is-seph E. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Texas-end.

end.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Pasctucket;—Wm. Aplin, Providence;—George S. Gould, Warreick.
CONNECTICUT.—George W. Benson, Brooklyn;—S. S. Cowles, Hartford:—Peter Osborn, New-Haven.—Thomas Kenney, Jr. Norwick;—John S. Hall, Esti

Hampton.
NEW-YORK.—S. W. Benedict and Thomas Van Ren NEW-YORK.—S. W. Benedict and Trans. Albany;—salaer, New-York Sty;—Charles S. Morton, Albany;—James C. Fuller, Skoneateles — John H. Barker, Pers;
—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo;—Charles Marriell.

Hudson.

PENNSUABLA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghan; J. B. Vashon, Pittsburg; M. Preston, West Grose; Joseph Fulton, Jr. Snean; Thomas Peart, Enterprise; Thomas Hambleton, Russelleille; B. Kent, Andrew Bridge; John Cox, Homorton; Rev. C. A. Boyd. Eric, Eric Co.; James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia. OHIO.—James Boyle, Cincinnati; —Charles Oleut, Wedina; —Dr. J. Harvey, Harveysburg; —Abnet Girk, Barryelle; —William Hills, Oberlin; —James Austin, Atwater; —Lot Holmes, New Lisbon; —Joseph., Dugdale, Cortsville.

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

LF Agents who remit money should always designate thepersons to whom it is to be credited? PROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL