Oliver Johnson, General Agent: To whom all remittances are to be made, and

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WI LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

as a storeact claimed, as fugitives from the southhouse of bondage,
was truly a heart-cheering sight—the interior
was truly a heart-cheering sight—the interior
Bethel church—when we entered it a few minpedre the appointed hour. Pews, aisles and
selver the appointed hour. Pews, aisles and
selver towded—packed—with a living mass, and
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one of the railed space around the situanation sched the railed space around the situanation sched the railed space around the situasuperior signification of the situation of the situation
of signification. On one side of each, was an
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open with them to side of each, was an
open with them to breast; and face turned upward
a supplication. This, we understand, was the
a supplication. This, we understand, was the before the breastrand face turned upward application. This, we understand, was the us work of one of the first artists in this (the amiable and grifted J. Sartain) and it is orthy even of his high and well deserved a. On the other side, done also in admira-, was this inscription:

ated to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the cannot discover a section of Philadelphia, in testimony of operation of his moral courage and generous estedness in advocating the rights of the operations, without regard to complexion or condition.

Pahert Parvis had been selected by the Commitpropriate address.

appropriate address.

iparted Sir—In behalf of the Committee representation of your fellow-citizens as city, I have been instructed to present to you sate, in testimony of our appreciation of those ces, which, without money or price, have never wanting in advocating the rights and liberties of pepressed of this country. And permit me here defines that actuate us, being unmixed appointed by any selfish or base-born considers. It comes from pure hearts, which, in grateful means of the ending that actuate us, being unmixed appointed by any selfish or base-born considers. It comes from pure hearts, which, in grateful means of the ending in their holy and elevated, have never failed to strike terror into the heart despot, inspire the voice of freedom, and cause aprire to exult in the joys of life, and light, and

joys of a glorious eternity.

sh repeated bursts of applause.

M. Charkhan:—I thank you for the friendly and latering terms with which you have been pleased battering terms with which you have been pleased battering the same pleased to be the committee, and to the committee, and to the committee, and to the whom they represent, absent or present, for it gratifying token of their respect and regard, at me not be understood to allude merely to these pleaded and glittering baubles, which, magnificent all costly as they are, have in themselves no charms a me; I refer to their relative value—to the lofty at honorable motives which they exhibit—motives thich are like 'apples of gold in these pitchers of live.

y friends-the constitutional lawgivers of the My friends—the constitutional lawgivers of the und forbid me to call you my fellow-citizens—I area few words to say to you, and they shall be of fee, upon the subject with reference to which we have here assembled. Language is not always seemest fluent, where the feelings are most closus. The prayers of the persecuted—the blesmes of the oppressed—the heartfelt offerings of the seement of the contributions of the sight of men and angels, which indeed is that tribute of siter which is composite of contributions of copper. The smaller the resective contributions, the larger necessarily must be the number of the contributors; and the greater the number of the contributors, the greater the honperior to others, these tokens of your riemosmip see from honest toil, from scanty and hard-earned mans, from the widow's. mite, and the orphanication of the period from, and they tend toward earen, the poor man's only treasury—where neiser moth nor rust doth corrupt—where the persecuted shall be rewarded, the oppressed relieved, and less also be free.

With such views, allow me again to assure you, at these testimonials of your feelings are received me with gratifuled and pride. I am grateful for test, because they furnish an unerring manifestates of your unqualified esteem. I am proud of test, because, you will allow me, in cold modesty say, that I am conscious of not being altogether deserving or unworthy of them. Honors that are asserting or unworthy of them. Honors that are ainvited by desert are at best but disgraces in disguise—they degrade rather than dignify the wearer, four favors have been justly won, and they may be a supplied to the property of the supplied of the property of the supplied of the property of the supplied of the su With such views, allow me again to assure you,

since tunes, affect an unworthiness which I do not see, and which, if I did feel, I would as promptly reject this tribute, as I note receive it.

Again, then, I say, I accept your proffered gift. It shall be transmitted as a rick memento to my children, accompanied by an inculcation of those principles which shall render the legacy doubly dear—the principles of universal emancipation.

For more than twenty years—for my whole active and professional life, I have without a single exception, whenever required, freely rendered my services to the oppressed, indigent and afflicted portions of this community, not only without exacting, but in all cases refusing every offer of professional ompensation. I have been especially the friend of those who stood peculiarly in need of friendship—the colored population. The consciousness of the performance of my duty to my fellow-men, was not only a sufficient, but an abundant reward. Living, it has never been a subject of regret—dying, it will be matter of rejoicing. I must not, therefore, be accased of vanity, when I say, that the term disinterawer been a subject of regret—dying, it will titler of rejoicing. I must not, therefore, be ac-of vanity, when I say, that the term disinter-as applied to my services, so far as regards pe-ry consideration, was no more than appropri-while I cheerfully acknowlege that my feeble s have been requited far, far beyond their ure by the inestimable bounties of Heaven. I, then, disinterested?



opus snail stretch forth her hands unto God, and sla-very shall be no more.

After the applause amid which Brown concluded had given place to silence, our own name being called by some one in the assembly, and a consider-able number seconding the call, we came forward

able number seconding the call, we came forward and spent a few minutes in commenting on the scene we had just witnessed, and drawing from it inferences favorable to the character and disposition of the colored people, and fraught with encouragement to hope for the ultimate recovery of those rights from which prejudice and unjust law now exclude them. The benediction, pronounced by a colored minister in the pulpit, closed the exercises.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. I A letter from Mr. J. A. Collins, Representative of he old American Anti-Slavery Society, to the Com-nittee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Soci

To the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-

and I trust the appear thus made, may interest in your cordial approval.

A reply to this is respectfully solicited, as early as the convenience of the Committee will permit.

With fraternal feelings, and a desire for your prosperity and faithful continuance in every good word and work, I subscribe myself,

Yours, very respectfully, for the cause,

To J. H. TREDGOLD, Esq., Sec. B. & F. A. S. Society, 6 Queen st. Place, Southwark Bridge, Dec. 10th, 1840.

No. II. A note from Joseph Marriage, Jr., of Chelmsford near London, a member of the Society of Friends, and a gentleman of the highest respectability,—dated 30th Dec. 1840,-and addressed to the Committee of the

To the Committee of the British and Foreign Ant Slavery Society.

John A. Collins, (accompanied by C. L. Remond,

years to pander to a sincery photoning poole, that many of those who were once sincere and tried abolitionists, and have suffered severely in the cause are now bowing to the force of public opinion, an leaving the high ground on which they formerly stood, but which they have no longer the moral cour

R. and F. A. S. Society.

(Signed,) J. A. COLLINS, Representative of the Am. A. S. Society.

tv. dated London, Dec. 10, 1840-

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

something higher and nobler than mere moral courage. It may rather be defined to be, that firmness which is ever to be found in a confident reliance upon the immutable principles of divine justice and mercy—the protective power of an overruling Deity. Offer up your gratitude, then, where it is due, at the throre of the Most High, not to vain man.

One other semank, and I have done. I have said enough, more than enough of myself; the prominent position occupied by me, in these ceremonies, must be my excuse. There is one point of view in which this spontaneous tribute remains to be considered; and in which it is no less acceptable, than in those already noticed. It is this. It furnishes a practical proof that you are not unmindful of benefits received—a practical refutation of imputed ingratitude. Whatever tends to elevate your moral character, contributes to break your bonds, and to restore you to your natural rights. Bear this ever in remembrance. Never be dismayed; for, however tardy and reluctant may be the work, depend upon it, the time will come, and that ere long, when you shall not only be permitted to assume your full stature, and walk erectly as the Creator designed, but you shall be invested with those civil privileges of which you have been most unjustly deprived. Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God, and slavery shall be no more. if required, requested me to convey their opinion, that it is due to J. A. Collins, and the party he represents, as well as our friends who compose the new Society, and against whom these and many other similar charges were brought, that a full and fair investigation should be made by your Committee, that the abolitionists of this country should know to which of the parties in America their sympathy and assistance is due.

I remain

Your sincere friend,

Your sincere friend, (Signed) JOS. MARRIAGE, Jr. 12 mo. 30th, 1840.

No. III.

Reply of the Committee of the B. and F. A. S. Soiety to the letter of Mr. Collins,—dated January 2,

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, For the abolition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.

For the abolition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.

27 New Broad Street, London, \{\}
January 2nd, 1841.

To Ms. J. A. Collins:
Sin:—Your letter to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was laid before them at their meeting yesterday, and was taken by them into full consideration.
It appears that the Committee are to regard you as an authorized representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society; on whose behalf you are deputed to raise funds in Great British; and that you apply to them, either for 'a grant of a sum of money,' or 'for an expression of their cordial desire for the success' of the Society you represent.

With respect to the former part of the alternative, the Committee have to observe, that, whatever the amount of their funds might be, they could not consider themselves entitled to dispose of them in the way you desire, so that they feel it their duty to deciline allogether the consideration of a money grant; and easy as the adoption of the latter part of the alternative might appear, and painful as it is to and any ground for hesitation in this respect, the Committee are nevertheless constrained to say, that the course recently pursued by the American Anti-Slavery Society has alienated their confidence.

According to your request, the Committee forward this reply at the earliest moment. They have heard something indirectly of your wishing an interview with them, but they wait, before saying any thing on this point, until they shall understand from your self that this is your desire.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

J. H. TREDGOLD, Secretary.

Mr. J. A. Collins.

To the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

GENTLEMEN,—I am deputed by the American Anti-Slavery Society, to solicit pecuniary aid in this country, to enable it to continue its exertions for the abolition of slavery in America.

It is with great reluctance that the Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society feel compelled to call upon their friends in Great Britain for peculiary assistance, and they would have resident to

J. H. TREDGOLD, Secretary.

No. IV.

to call upon their friends in Great Britain for pecuniary assistance, and they would have rejoiced to have been able to sustain their operations for the oppressed slave, without being compelled to do so.

The recent monetary difficulties through which North America has been struggling for the past three years, have been so oppressive, and the sacrifices which the friends of the negro have been called upon to make, have been so great, that they, however willing, are no longer able, without some aid, to sustain the anti-slavery cause.

The contest for the election of a President has likewise been detrimental to the cause of abolition; inasmuch as political opinions, by dividing men for a time, during a period of excitement, and attracting attention to another subject, beget, for a while, united in the attanment or a caused a diversion of funds to political objects which caused a diversion of funds to political objects which The commission which Mr. Collins took to Engand, and under which he has acted, signed by Mr. James S. Gibbons, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society, and dated New York, Sept. 25, 1840.

To the Abolitionists of Great Britain. Beloved Coadjutors in the cause of Universal Eman cipation.

ing attention to another subject, beget, for a while, united in the attainment of solution of the caused a diversion of funds to political objects which had probably, otherwise been devoted to emancipate those in bonds.

We trust, however, that if the Society can obtain the sum of two thousand pounds, it will suffice it to retain its ground, until circumstances shall so be altered that the friends of abolition in America may again be able to carry on the work of the Society without further assistance. I therefore address myself to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society for a grant of such a sum of money as it may be in their power to contribute in aid of the American Anti-Slavery Society. But should the Committee be unable, from the want of funds, to make any grant, then it only remains for me earnestly to solicit from them an expression of their cordial desire for the success of the American Anti-Slavery Society. their cordial desire for the success of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

To you, as the acknowledged Society for the abo-lition of slavery, both in this country, and all over the world, I enclose my credentials, signed by Chas. Marriott, Secretary, &c., James L. Gibbons, Chair-man of the Executive Committee of the Am. A. S. Society, and dated New-York, Sept. 25th, 1840; and I trust the appeal thus made, may meet with your cordial approprial.

Beloved Coadjutors in the cause of Universal Emancipation.

We, denote our trustworthy and esteemed friend for the anti-slavery enterprise in this country, as you may find it in your hearts and within your ability to bestow. We are not forgetful of what you have had to endure, to sacrifice, and to overcome, in seeking the utter overthrow of British West India slavery. We have sympathized with you in hat success which the God of the oppressed has so wonderfully vouchsafed to you. We bid, you God-speed in your efforts to civilize and christianize Africa, and especially to redeem oppressed and mis-governed India. For all that you have done, by way of example, expostulation, remonstrance, and encouragement, to sustain those who, on this side of the Atlantic, are struggling against the most fearful odds for the over-throw of slavery, we bless and honor you. We have been cheered by your approving voices, inspired by your smiles, and strengthened by your co-operation. Surely you have neither spoken nor labored in vain. Hitherto, we have made no direct appeal to you for pecuniary aid, to enable us to carry on our great moral conflict against the one great crime and curse of our land. If it could have been soner granted to us, we do not doubt that our enterprise would have been much further advanced than it is at present; for,—as in every other philanthropic movement that is wisely conducted,—the dissemination of light and truth is graduated by the available means and in strumentalities adapted to accomplish the object in view. If we could possibly avoid making this application to you for assistance, if we could possibly sustain the operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society without appealing to your sympathy and benevolence, we would gladly do so; but the exigency of the times, and the embarrassment in which we find ourselves placed, require us to take this step. We have done what we could, and still we need your aid, and without it we see no prospect of our being able much longer to keep the field, in an organize being able much longer to keep the field, in an or-ganized capacity, against the foes of human rights. Why it is that we are thus straitened, we proceed very briefly to state.

being able much longer to keep the field, in an organized capacity, against the foes of human rights. Why it is that we are thus straitened, we proceed very briefly to state.

1. The present is a time of delirious political excitement in this country,—an excitement most inurious to the progress of anti-slavery principles, and one which absorbs, in an extraordinary manner, the feelings and interests of all classes of the people. It has been heightened by the pecuniary embarrassments which have so extensively prevailed in the United States, for the last two or three years, and, in addition to the usual party stimulus, grows out of the insane attempt to restore the prosperity of the nation by carefully guarding that execrable system of slavery, which is fast hurrying us all to ruin. Both of the candidates for the Presidential station are openly and unequivocally pledged to stand by the slaveholding States, and, as far as may be in their power, to shield them from every anti-slavery assault that may be made upon their hideous 'domestic institution.' It is not a struggle, therefore, either to deliver the country from the cause of its pecuniary sufferings, or to place in office a friend of liberty. Whether General Harrison or Martin Van Buren be the successful candidate, the slaveholding power will still hold complete supremacy over the nation.

2. Though the real growth of our cause has been marvellous even in the eyes of its enemies, yet we are daily making the painful discovery that 'all are not Israel who are of Israel,' and that there are many who are abolitionists only in name. They run well for a time; but, finding that they must either sacrifice their sectarian or party prejudices, or compromise their anti-slavery principles, they have chosen the latter alternative. Not that they have chosen the latter alternative. Not that they have close the form, but that they deny the power of abolition. It is difficult, if not impossible, for our friends in England to understand the peculiar character of the opposition w John A. Collins, (accompanied by C. L. Remond,) who represents himself as the agent of, and commissioned from the American Anti-Slavery Society, has lately visited this place to solicit subscriptions on its behalf. In the course of his visit, when questioned respecting the separation that has taken place in the United States, among abolitionists there, he made the following statements in reference chiefly to those of our anti-slavery friends in America, with whom you are most identified.

1st. That the attempt last made to divide the anslavery interest in America, is one similar to three or four others which have been made in former years to pander to a slavery upholding public; and that many of those who were once sincere and tried abolitionists, and have suffered severely in the cause, are now bowing to the force of public opinion, and leaving the high ground on which they formerly

leaving the fing ground on white the stood, but which they have no longer the moral courage to maintain.

2d. That when the separation took place, the Executive Committee in New York, who had already lost the confidence of the abolitionists, and would have been deprived of their offices at the general meeting about to be held there, made over (without the sanction of the subscribers) to a rival Society the property with which they had been entrusted, including the Emancipator newspaper, and its types, &c. and property, worth from 12 to 15 thousand dollars, thereby committing a breach of honesty as a Committee, which, had they done as individuals, would have consigned them to the State's prison; and in this charge of breach of trust, he particularly implicated J. G. Birney and H. B. Stanton, who have so lately been travelling through the country under the sanction of your Committee.

3. That he had documents in his possession to prove these charges, which he was ready to do before any body; and that when he had made the same statements before H. B. Stanton, the latter, instead of disavowing them, went off to America to some statements before H. B. Stanton, the latter, in-stead of disavowing them, went off to America to avoid the odium attached to such misconduct. Under these circumstances, the friends here who heard the statements and are ready to confirm them

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1841.

palities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places. With ue slavery is omapiotont. Wide as is our national territory, its ferce spirit covers the whole surface thereof, and there is not one foot of earth in all the country on which a fugitive slave can stand in safety from his pursuers. The conflict is hand to hand, foot to foot, face to face, with the drawing in early and united opposition of Chart in the land, on any subject, is control to be not our movement. We have to contend and State; and, ye and united opposition of Chart in the land, on any subject, is considered to the last and the land, on any subject, is considered to the last and the land, on any subject, is control to contend the land, on any subject, is control to the last and the land, on any subject, is control to the last and to hand, foot to foot, face to face, with the great cause so the personned to read in the land, on any subject, is control to the last and to hand, foot to foot, face to face, with the last of the last and the land, on any subject, is conflicted to the country of the last and the land, on any subject, is conflicted to see season to the face face in the control of the last annual more control of the face of the control of the last annual more control of the face of the personnel of the face of the control of the face of the face of the control of the face of the control of the face of the control of the face of the face of the control of the face of t

Since the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society, men and women have alike made themselves members and life members of it, and consequently, have enjoyed a constitutional right to participate in its proceedings. At the annual meeting of the Society in 1839 on attempt was a defeated.

the constitution. In the course of the debate upon of the Geritt Smith, of Peterboro', said:

Brother Leavitt, (Editor of the Emancipator,) is right. You can exclude no description of persons from the Seciety. As many women are officers of auxiliary water that the to overthrow the plain that he me brought for it has been well said, in representations of secience on the other side. I believe that fifther Jew no Greek, Jesus, all are equal. There is neither Jew nor Greek, Jesus, all are equal. There is neither Jew nor Greek, Jesus, all are equal. There is neither Jew nor Greek, Jesus, all are equal. There is neither Jew nor Greek, Jesus, all are equal. There is neither Jew nor Greek, Jesus, all are equal. There is neither Jew nor Greek, Jesus, all are equal. There is neither Jew nor Greek, Society. I skall be very slow to withdraw from the Colonization Society. I skall be very slow to withdraw from the Society. You must be guilty of pelpable, gross is society. You must be guilty of pelpable, gross is society and must show a disposition to continue in it, before I shall do so. Brother Birney thinks we should propose an amendment to the Constitution. He puts the saddle on the wrong horse. The Constitution suits us as it is. One word more. If some suitiliary societies prefer to send up here, as their delegates, your Chappanas, your Kelleys, and your Barneys, have we the right to object? If a woman can do my work best, I wish to be at liberty to select a woman.

clergymen, to disfranchise a portion of the members of the Society on account of their sex. This also proved unsuccessful. The minority then withdrew, and formed a rival association, as already stated, and the zeal which they manifest for the overthrow of our Society is equalled only by that of all who are hostile to the success of the anti-slavery enterprise. They are acting, in this particular, in concert with the colonization and pro-slavery opponents of abolition. As a proof of this, taken from a great mass of corroborative evidence, it will suffice to quote the following extracts from the 'Pastoral Letter of the General Association of Massachusetts,' (a notoriously pro-slavery body,) issued in 1837, to the churches under their care—a letter that was extorted, among other reasons, for the purpose of baffling the efficient and powerful labors of those eminent women, Angelina E. and Sarah M. Grimke, as public lecturers on the subject of slavery—lecturers whose appeals were mightily stirring up all that was sympathetic, humane and religious in New England, for the overthrow of that atrocious system:

tem:

'When woman assumes the place and tone of man as a public reformer, (i. e. lifts up her voice in the cause of God and down-trodden humanity,) our care and protection of her seem unnecessary: we put ourselves in self-defence against her: she yields the power which God has given her for protection, and her character becomes unnatural. We cannot but regret the mistaken conduct of those who encourage femiles to bear an obtrusive and ostentations part in measures of reform, and countenance any of that sex who so far forget themselves as to itinerate in the character of public locurers and teachers.

character of public lecturers and teachers.

This was the language of a clerical association, most bitterly opposed to the anti-slavery cause in 1837, and it is now the language of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in 1840! The very individuals who were formost in applauding the conduct of A. E. and S. M. Grimke, are now arrayed in opposition to the Parent Society, because it will not officially condemn those invaluable laborers, and trample upon the Constitutional rights of a portion of its members!

As might be expected, the division thus excited in our ranks has had a most disastrous effect upon all our organizations. The resources of the American Society have been greatly crippled, and, consequently, its ability to promote the interests of the cause of emancipation materially lessened. In addition to this unhappy state of things, a new and operous burden has been imposed upon us, as the Executive Committee, of the Society, by the units of the conduct of our predecessors in office. And work the conduct of our predecessors in office.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CLETT, IN RELATION TO THE CHARGES OF THE EX-ECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETT, AND THEIR AGENT, MR. J. A.

sequently, have enjoyed a constitutional right to participate in its proceedings. At the annual meeting of the Society in 1839, an attempt was made, for the first time, to exclude persons from acting as members on account of their ser. The Rev. Nathaniel Colver, at the head of a considerable number of clergymen, moved that none but men should have their names placed upon the Roll. His motion was amended by substituting the word persons for that of men, in accordance with the language of the constitution. In the course of the debate upon it, Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', said:

Brother Leavitt, (Editor of the Emancipator,) is right. You can exclude no description of persons from the debate with the language of the constitution. In the course of the debate upon it, Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', said:

Brother Leavitt, (Editor of the Emancipator,) is right. You can exclude no description of persons from the debate upon the plain leaves been brought for Religious scrupres the plain leaves be reported to was what was generally spoken of in this science on the other side. I believe the state of the American And Figure 1 and the first in th ferred to was what was generally spoken of in this

It has been well said, in Territory of Aussign quoscience on the other side. I believe the sufficiency of the series of the committee. The exception received in the threats of secession thrown out. I hope these who have made them, will think better of it. I was slow, too slow, to withdraw from the Colonization Society. I shall be very slow to so solidaraw from this Society. You must be guilty of palpable, gross us. Society. You must be guilty of palpable, gross us. Society. You must be guilty of palpable, gross us. Who have for shall do so. Brotler Birney thinks we slound propose an amendment to the Constitution. He puts the saddle on the wrong horse. The Constitution suits us as it is. One word more. If some suxiliary societies prefer to send up here, as their delegates, your Chapmans, your Kelleys, and your Barneys, have we the right to object? If a woman can do my work best, I wish to be at liberty to select a woman.

In commenting on the decision of the meeting the Emancipator, (the official organ of the Society) remarked as follows:

'The Roll of the Society, being grounded on the phraseology of the Constitution, cannot be justly regarded as committing the Society, being grounded to the phraseology of the Constitution, would have been taking sides on a question, respecting which this Society was bound to entire neutrality.

In this opinion, we, the present Executive Committee had raised the means for carrying forward the cause without restriction from about the part of the Constitution, would have been taking sides on a question, respecting which this Society was bound to entire neutrality.

In this opinion, we, the present Executive Committee that raised the means for carrying forward the cause without restriction from about the confidence of the decision of the society was a consequence called in Innuary, 1840. The was all abouttonists and abouttonists in any part of the constitution, would have been taking sides on a question, respecting which this Society was bound to entire neutrality.

In this opinio

meeting of the Society was in consequence cained in January, 1840. The wants of the Society were laid before it. A resolution was adopted that the sum of ten thousand dollars was necessary for carrying on the operations of the Society, and that this sum be apportioned equitably among the State Societies.—
The resolution was sent abroad, but a very inconsiderable sum was contributed by the State Societies.—Some who are now the loudest in their accusations, were among the number who were then the most industrious in opposing the object of the meeting.

The Emancipator was commenced by individual enterprise, before the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The publishers becoming embarrased, the Executive Committee at that time purchased the subscription list, and continued the paper. The expense, beyond the subscription, was defrayed from the treasury of the society, leaving the individuals of the committee, they not being a corporate body, responsible to the subscribers with paid in advance, and to those from whom credits were obtained for paper, printing, &c., should the funds fall short. Some weeks before the termination of the volume for 1839-40, when it became necessity to make engagements for another volume, the committee, convinced that its future support was no longer practicable by them, with an exhausted treasury, without sacrificing to it other objects of greater importance, accepted a proposition made by the New York City Anti-Slavery Society for the purchase of the paper. At this time, upwards of a thousand dollars—in papers—was due to subscribers who had paid in advance, and the society was in debt to the printers and the editor, who were unwilling to go on without payment of the amount due, and a guarantee that future claims should be met.—At this crisis, the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, nota 'rival' society as is stated in the Address, signed by J. S. Gibbons to the Abolitionists of Great Britain, but an auxiliary of the then parent society, magnanimously stepped forward, offered

lavis Smith, Plymouth; N. William Wilbur, Dorer, ment, Woodstock; Rowlan

VERNOST.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowlan T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachurerts.—Wm. E. Kimball, Topsfeld;—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—lanc Stearns, Mangfeld;—Luther Boutell Graton;—B. F. Newball, Sangus; W.S. Wilder, Fitch burg;—I. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring, feld;—W. & S. B. Usus, Salem;—Honry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Borchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Handarnon, Henover;—Wm. Carnibors, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac A. min, Nontuckti;—Elias Richards, Heymonth;—Edward Enrie, Wor. Cartille;—Isaac Perkins, Lopen;—Elijah Bird, Tauni m.—N. A. Borden, New Bedford, —Alvan Ward, Ask burnham;—Saml. I. Rice, Northborough.—[Er For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

### WHOLE NO. 531.

power of the committee to discharge the debt to subscribers who had paid in advance, unless it should be done from their private resources. The Emancipator was therefore transferred to the City Society; and the committee were happy to know, when the necessity occurred for stopping the paper or transferring it to other hands, that it would be conducted on the same principles as it had hitherto been.

or transferring it to other hands, that it would be conducted on the same principles as it had hitherto been.

It has been charged that the Executive Committee, at the same time they were destitute of means, according to their own statement, to sustain the Emancipator, had means to continue the editor's salary, and to defray the expenses of Messrs. Birney and Stanton as delegates to the London Conference. In reply, we state, that the Committee was obligated to fulfil their contract with the editor to the end of the term for which he was engaged, then having a few weeks only to run; and that, although appropriations were voted to defray the expenses of Messrs. Birney and Stanton to England, yet, in fact, not a cent in money was paid to either of them by the Executive Committee. Five-eighths of Mr. Birney's expenses were paid by the City and Ladies' Anti-Slavery Societies, and the balance was paid from the proceeds of books appropriated for the purpose by the Committee. Mr. Stanton's expenses were also paid from the proceeds of a similar appropriation. In both cases, the money was advanced by their friends, on a deposit of the books, from which nothing has, in fact, been realized up to the present time. These personal friends would not have made similar advances to continue the Emancipator, nor could adequate funds have been raised for that purpose, as we believe, from any other quarter.

The property of the Society, consisting of books.

Emancipator, nor could adequate funds have been raised for that purpose, as we believe, from any other quarter.

The property of the Society, consisting of books, stereotype plates, &c., was put into the hands of two persons, with authority to sell the same and liquidate the debts of the Committee. At the annual meeting, these trustees made a formal tender of the entire property to a Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, on condition that security should be given for the payment of the debts due, and for other liabilities. The proposition was declined. These trustees have since been converting the property, into means to extinguish claims upon the old Society, and when they are discharged, the balance, whatever it may be, will be paid to their Executive Committee, for the time being. As the creditors of the Society would look to the individual members of the Committee as responsible for the debts, it was deemed proper to hold the property for their personal security, when the guarantee that the debts should be paid was refused, and also to have the means of redeeming their pledged faith to the creditors of the Society.

To the statement that the American and For-

be paid was refused, and also to have the mesus of redeeming their pledged faith to the creditors of the Society.

To the statement that the American and Foreign A. S. Society is a rival Society of the American A. S. Society—that its grand object is the utter extermination of the latter by means of its official organ, its agents and auxiliaries, rather than the overthrow of slavery, we have to reply:—The files of the American and Foreign A. S. Reporter will show how groundless is the charge, so far as the 'official organ' of this Society is concerned. We have had no agents in the field since our organization was entered into. Our Secretaries were absent from this country till within a short time past. At home or abroad, it is believed they were not obnoxious to the charge. If we had any code of discipline for our auxiliaries, we are unaware that the conduct of any of them would call for its exercise.

The separation from the American A. S. Society took place in May, 1840. The woman question, as it is called, was not the cause—it was only the occasion of it. It had been evident, for several months, that there existed a great diversity of views as to the manner of conducting the anti-slavery cause—if cing subjects of Trails. Whilm are next of the in no way connected with that. These were taunted with unfaithfulness to the cause of emancipation and with sectarianism. That it was the desire of some of the most influential of the abolitionists, now connected with the American A. S. Society, to break up the existing ecclesiastical arrangements of the country, and to bring the ministers of the gospel, as

connected with the American A. S. Society, to break up the existing ecclesiastical arrangements of the country, and to bring the ministers of the gospel, as such, into contempt, we think there can be no reasonable doubt. For such 'reforms,' the great majority of the abolitionists of the country were not prepared—however true they may have thought it, that ecclesiastical bodies had failed in doing much which they might have done, and ought to have done, for the cause of abolition.

The statement that 'an attempt was made by a

which they might have done, and ought to have done, for the cause of abolition.

The statement that 'an attempt was made by a number of clergymen to disfranchise a portion of the members of their Society on account of their sex,' is in a remarkable manner disingenuous, not to say untrue. The question was not to disfranchise's any one, but to decide the were members. The 'attempt' was not commenced by clergymen, nor was the support it received confined to them. That the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society should present that transaction in an inviduods and false light, and then seek to make the ministers of religion responsible for it, may be accounted for on the ground of his prejudice against the ministry as a separate class. That there were many ministers in the meeting, and also on the vote which decided what is terned the woman question, may well enough be accounted for,

on the vote which decided what is terned the woman question, may well enough be accounted for,
from the fact, that, as a class of the community, they
furnish, and have from the first furnished, a larger,
proportion of abolitionists than any other.

As to the zeal with which we are charged for the
overthrow of the American A. S. Society,—having
never cherished it, we have not shown it. Whilst we
say this, candor compels us also to say, that we
have but little expectation of the American A. S.
Society rendering any solid sid to the cause of
emancipation, as long as it pursues the course which
has characterized it for the last nine months. Most
heartly would we rejoice to see it change its course,
and outstrip all other agencies in its efforts to free
the slave from his bonds.

Equally variant from the truth and disingenuous
is the assertion that the American and Foreign A.
S. Society any way acts in concert with the colonization and pro-slavery opponents of abolition.
No colonizationist—no pro-slavery advocate—can
be found to second this strange statement. The
proof adduced of the assertion is not less singular

No colonizationist—no pro-slavery advoca-be found to second this strange statemen proof adduced of the assertion is not less than the assertion itself:—Being a 'Pastoral of the General Association of Massachusetts proof adduced of the assertion is not less singular than the assertion itself:—Being a 'Pastoral Letter' of the General Association of Massachusetts—which the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society is pleased to describe as 'a notoriously pro-slavery body,' but with which this society has no connexion or communication. And what is still more remarkable, their Pastoral Letter of 1837, is introduced to show our course in 1840. The language quoted from that letter has never been adopted or sanctioned by the American and Foreign A. S. Society. Equally disingennous and untrue is the insinuation that we have ever applied to the American A. S. Society 'officially' to condem S. M. Grimke and A. E. Grimke, (Mrs. Weld)—or that we have found fault with it for not having done so. Whilst most, if not all of us, differ with those ladies on the question of woman's rights, we do not therefore undervalue their successful and arduous labora in the anti-slavery cause; whilst we also have the satisfaction, personally of being on the most friendly footing with them. So far from destring what is unjustly imputed to us, we should consider any sentence of condemnation which the American A. S. Society, or any other Society, might pass on the anti-slavery services of these ladies, as impertinent as it would be useless.

is slavery services of these ladies, as impertinent as it would be useless. For proof how far the American and Foreign A. S. Society has been the object of attack by the eld Society, we appeal to the National A. S. Standard to almost every number of that paper since its commencement. For proof of our patient endu-

VOL. XI .-- NO. 10. SELECTIONS.

Testimonial of Gratitude. Testimonial of Gratitude.

Last Fifth day afternoon, we had the pleasure of intessing the presentation of a pair of elegant silippichers to David Paul Brown, by a large numer of the colored people of this city, in testimony their gratitude fit his services to the cause of edoes and humanity, in his many gratuitous effects as advocate before the courts, for those whom a oppressors claimed, as fugitives from the south-

oher Parris had been selected by the Commis-file donors to present their gift. A better se-on could not have been made. His part was smed with a graceful dignity of manner, while does of his voice, and the expression of his e countenance, attested the deep feeling and all sincerity which dictated his words of eulogy, thukfalness. We subjoin a copy of his brief respective address.

int unto you, Sir, unmensured blessings here exard of the christian philanthropist in the

While the assembly listened in profound silence utterance of grateful emotions, their expresed up from the body of the house beeemed to give back every word as the lan-of their own hearts.

of uncir own nearts.

somentary pause ensued, and Brown respondthe following speech, which was interrupted
epeated bursts of applause.

the manner of the contributors; and the greater the number of the contributors, the greater the hon-er of the gift. Unlike those munificent donations which are lavished and squandered from the abun-hance of the affluent, who at most but shake their superflux to others, these tokens of your friendship ties from leaves. nd hard-earned

sure by the inestimable bounties of Reaction II, then, disinterested? It then, disinterested? ever yet have I witnessed those talents, or that er enlisted in behalf of the tyrant—the oppreserved in the state of the insufficient of the state of the insufficient of th





rance of almost every wrong that naturally provokes retort—to the Anti-Slavery Reporter, since its commencement—as well as to every other source of information except that which we have already shown

mencement—as well as to every other source of information except that which we have already shown to be unworthy of reliance.

The American and Foreign A. S. Society is charged with a sectarian apirit. To this it may be replied, that there is nothing in its Constitution to give color to the charge—nor has there been in its practice—inasmuch as persons of most of the religious denominations are members of the Society. True it is we have not considered a general remoulding or breaking up of the existing religious organizations as part of the anti-slavery enterprise. When we entered into the anti-slavery cause, we did not think it necessary or wise to embarrass it with so great a weight, nor do we at the present time. Our aim was, liberty for the oppressed—not the origination of an abolition religious sect. Whilst there is nothing to prevent persons of any religious denomination from uniting with us, we have not thought it necessary to require from them, as proof of the thoroughness of their abolitionism, that they should willy the ministry or the church, or abandon the religious persuasion with which they were connected—nor attempted to fix on them the odium of a secturian spirit, when they have been reluctant to do so.

ARTHUR TAPPAN,

ARTHUR TAPPAN,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
LA ROY SUNDERLAND,
SIMEON S. JOCELYN,
CHRISTOPHER RUSH, LEWIS TAPPAN, THEO. S. WRIGHT,

THEO. S. WRIGHT,
S. W. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM CHURCH,
S. E. CORNISH.

[The other two members of the Executive Committee are absent from the city, and have not had the opportunity of assenting to the foregoing statement.]

#### Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. The Captives of the Amistad.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 24, 1841.

Mr. Adams spoke to-day about three hours and a half, and paused for the Court to adjourn. I have copious notes of the whole, covering 50 post pages, not written very compactly, it is true, but sufficient tolenable me, I hope, to give hereafter a tolerable view of the whole argument. Of course, you will not expect from me aught beyond a meagre skeleton of the performance, which, I may say, nas surpassed the most raised expectations in regard to its interest and power, and the skill with which the argument has been carried forward to its object. His exordium was in something like the following words:

May it please your Honors-

In rising to address this Court, as one of its attorneys and counsellors, regularly admitted at a great distance of time, I feel that an apology might well be expected for my appearance where I shall perhaps be more likely to exhibit at once the infamities of age and the inexperience of youth, than to render those services to the individuals whose lives and liberties are at the disposal of this Court which render those services to the individuals whose lives and liberties are at the disposal of this Court which I would most earnestly desire to render. But as I am unwilling to employ one moment of the time of the Court in any thing that regards my own personal situation, I shall reserve what few odservations I may think necessary to offer as an apology, till the close of my argument on the merits of the question.

I therefore proceed immediately to say, that in a consideration of this case, Lderive, in the distress I feel both for myself and my clients, consolation from two sources; first, that the rights of my clients to their lives and liberties have already been defended by my learned friend and colleague in so able and complete a manner as leaves me scarcely any thing to say, and I feel that such full justice has been done to their interests, that any fault or imperfection of mine will be merely attributed to its true cause; and secondly, I derive consolation from the thought that this Court is a Court of JUSTICE. And in saying so very trivial a thing, I should not on any other occasion, perhaps, be warranted in asking the Court to consider what justice is. Justice, as defined in the Institutes of Juctician, nearly 2,000 years ago, and as it is felt and understood by all who understand human relations and human rights, is I therefore proceed immediately to say, that in istans et perpetua voluntas, jus SUUM cuique

tribuere.'
A constant and perpetual will to render TO EVERY ONE that which is his own.'
And in a Court of justice, where there are two parties present, justice demands that the rights of each party should be allowed to himself, as well as that each party has a right, to be secured and many each party should be allowed to himself, as well as that each party has a right, to be secured and protected by the Court. This chainly this case, will soft in a fumping judgment on these thirty-six individuals, but will act on the consideration that the life and the liberty of every one of them must be determined by its decision.

determined by its decision.

They are here, individually, under very different circumstances, and in very different characters. Some are in one predicament, some in another. In some of the proceedings by which they have been brought into the custody, and under the protection of this Court, thirty-two or three of them have been charged with the crime of murder. Three or four of them are female children, incapable in the judgment of our laws, of the crime of murder or piracy, or perhaps, of any other crime. Yet, from the day when the vessel was taken possession of by one of or perhaps, of any other crime. Yet, from the day when the vessel was taken possession of by one of our naval officers, they have all been held as close prisoners, now for the period of eighteen long months, under custody and by authority of the Courts of the United States. I trust, therefore, that before the ultimate decision of this Court is established, its honorable members will pay due attention to the circumstances and condition of every individual concerned.

When I say I derive consolation from the consid-When I say I derive consolation from the consideration that I stand before a Court of justice, I am obliged to take this ground, because, as I shall show, another department of the Government of the United States has taken, with reference to this case, the ground of utter injustice, and these individuals for whom I appear, stand before this Court, awaiting their fate from its decision, under the array of the whole executive power of this nation against them for whom I appear, stand before this Court, awaiting their fate from its decision, under the array of the whole executive power of this nation against them, in addition to that of a foreign nation. And here arrises a consideration, the most painful of all others, in considering the duty I have to discharge, in which, in supporting the motion to dismiss the appeal, I shall be obliged not only to investigate and submit to the censure of this Court, the form and manner of the proceedings of the Executive in this case, but the validity and the motive of the reasons assigned for its interference in this unusual manner in a suit between parties for their individual rights. At an early period of my life, it was my fortune to witness one of the tragedies of the great dramatist of England. I may say the great dramatist of the world, where I heard a character, heaping reproaches upon Cardinal Wolsey, at the moment of his disgrace and loss of favor with his sovereign; and another checks him saying. 'O, my Lord, press not a falling man too far.' I was struck with the sentiment, and have ever looked upon it as a lesson of morals, which I hope to carry to my grave.

It is peculiarly painful to me, under present circumstances, to be under the necessity of arraigning before this Court and before the civilized world, the course of the existing Administration in this case. But I must do it. That Government is still in power, and this subject to the control of the Court, the lives and liberties of all my clients in its hands. And if I should pass over the course it has pursued, those who have not had an opportunity to examine the case, and perhaps the Court itself, might decide that nothing improper had been done, and that the parties I represent had not been wronged by the course pursued by the Executive. In making this charge, or arraignment, as defensive of the rights of my clients, I now proceed to an examination of the correspondence of the Secretary of State, with the reasons assigned. In the lotter of Mr. Forsyth, Dec. 18,

I know of no other law that reaches the case of my clients, but that law of nature and of nature's God, on which our fathers placed our own national existence. The circumstances are so peculiar, that no code or treaty has provided for such a case. That law, in its application to the case of my clients, I trust will be the law on which the case will be decided by this Court.

In commenting upon the first seizure of the vessel, he quoted the Senate resolutions, (Calhoun's,) of last session, and said, admitting those principles to be true, to what nation did the Amistad belong when taken possession of by the officers of the United States? The Africans were in the possession, and had the presumptive right of ownership, they were in peace with the United States, the courts have decided, and truly, that they were not pirates, they were on a voyage to their own rative bones, their duces Argos, they had acquired the right, and so far as their knowledge extended, they had the power of prosecuting the voyage, the ship was theirs, and being in immediate communication with the shore, was I believe, in the territory of the State of New-York, or, if not, at least half of the number were actually on the soil of New-York, and entitled to all the provisions of the law of nations, and to the protection, and aid, and comfort, which the laws of that State secure to every human being within her limits. In this situation, Lieut. Gedney, without any charge or authority from his government, without warrant of law, by force, by fire-arms, seizes and disarms them, then being in the peace of that Commonwealth and of the United States, drives them on board the vessel, seizes the vessel and transfers it, against the will of its possessors to another State. I ask in the name of justice, by what law was this done? Even admitting that it had been a case of actual piracy, which your courts have properly found it was not, there are questions arising here of the deepest interest to the liberties of the people of this Union, and especially of the

And if he could send as Africans beyond the by his own letters de eachet, he could send forty American citizens as well by the same power.

In commenting upon Article 9, of the treaty of 1795, on which the United States Government has rested its claim for the restoration of these Africans as merchandize rescued out of the hands of robbers; he said he spoke of his own knowledge with regard to the objects of the Article, hause himself earlier to the objects of the Article, hause himself earlier to the objects of the Article, hause himself earlier. The Courts below have decided that they have no right to consider these Africans as pirales and robbers. If the sympathies of the government and the nation had been impartial, in what light would Ruz and Montes have appeared? These Africans had been torn from their own country, shipped at Lomboko, against the laws of Spain, against the laws of the United States, against the laws of nations,—as far as the United States, and Spain, and Great Britain were concerned,—they were in fact and in law on the continuation of the original voyage, they were in a perishing condition, dropping dead from day to day, no less than sixteen having died of the treatment they received from Ruiz and Montes before they reached our shores, while during the last fourteer months not one has died in an American prison. The moment they were restored to the absolute wants of human nature, furnished by the tenderness of our laws, the mortality ceased, and they have enjoyed perfect health. At the great day of accounts, said Mr. A., who is to be responsible for the souls of those sixteen men that died? Ruiz claims them as his merchandize. Who, in the closing hour of his life, would have those sixteen passing before his eyes and exclaiming, \*Let me sit heavy on thy soul to-morrow.' Who, then, were the oppressors and robbers from whom this vessel was rescued? Certainly not Montes and Ruiz.

The Article cannot apply to human beings. It says the ships and merchandize shall be restored entired.

The Article cannot apply to human beings. I says the ships and merchandize shall be restored entire. Is that treaty made between cannibal nations and does it intend to stipulate that when human merchandise is restored, the legs and arms shall no

fire. Is that treaty made between cannibal nations, and does it intend to stipulate that when human merchandise is restored, the legs and arms shall not be cut off? This single word 'entire' is sufficient to exclude human beings from the scope of the Article. But it says merchandise, rescued from robbers. Who are the robbers, and what is the merchandise? According to the construction of the Spanish minister, the merchandise is the robbers, and the robbers are the merchandise; the merchandise was rescued out of its own hand, and the robbers were rescued out of the hand of the merchandise. These Africans are themselves the robbers out of whose hands they themselves have been rescued. Is this the meaning of the treaty?

With regard to Article 10 of the treaty, he showed that if it applied to any party, it was to the Africans, who were in possession of the ship, and who were pursuing a langful voyage, while that of Ruiz and Montes was clearly unlawful. The treaty says they shall be treated as our own citizens. Suppose the case had been an American vessel, a Baltimore clipper, fitted out for the African slave trade, and had performed its voyage, directly or ladirectly, and with fifty-four African victims on board, had been taken possession of by our cruisers, how would obrown citizens have been treated? The captain would have been seized and Ausg. No appeal before this Court could have saved him. Is that the provision of the 10th Article, which is songht to be applied in behalf of Ruiz and Montes? Perhaps it would be a nearer reward for their merits than the, restoration of these poor negroes to their power would be, or any other act enabling them to complete their voyage.

But I must pause. You have a small specimen of the manner in which the whole three hours were occupied. More like it to-morrow.

Another Alarm. The citizens of Augusta, Ga. have been through into great excitement, by the

Another Alarm. The citizens of Augusta Anorsize Alaam. The citizens of Augusta, Ga., have been thrown into great excitement, by the suspicion of a plot to effect a revolt among the slaves of that city. A young man named Hawes, who had been teaching school, was arrested on the 30th ult., with several blacks, on the charge of attempting such an insurrection. No proof has transpired but the assertion of a white man and woman, who heard or saw Hawes in conversation with the blacks. Surely Southern life cannot be very agreeable, if apprehensions are justly excited by such trifling occasions.

Texas. Mr. Robert Davis, a respectable merchant of San Antonio, was robbed and murdered on the 223 ult. near the Rio Colleto. A Mr. Diego Taylor, a merchant of Victoria, had also been murdered by his partner, Wm. Patterson.

it was fixed at \$7,000,000, but it was judged best not to stake the reputation of the convention upon the accuracy of the calculation, although brother Torrey said it was made by a cotton dealer.

The next matter taken up was the following resolution, offered by Mr. Durfee:

Resolved, That the convention highly approve of the proposition made in our legislature to amend the constitution of the State so as to strike out the article which requires the payment of a tax in order to constitute a person a voter.

This was a sound democratic principle for the democratic liberty party to commence business upon, and Mr. Durfee accordingly supported his resolution with a speech which certainly, saide from the peculiar views of his party, might be considered a sound and able argument. He advocated the adoption of the resolution, as an expression of opinion which, if the convention desired to be considered consistent, they ought to make. The 'liberty party' should distinguish themselves as the advocates of the rights of the laborer at the north, as well as at the south, and they would make a wide departure from the principles which they professed to entertain, if they permitted a system of white slavery (for subjection to a government in the direction of which the subject had no voice, he contended, was slavery,) to prevail at home without raising their voices against it. No professions of love for the colored slave could extenuate such a disregard for the interests of the white one. He did not approve of the course of men who always managed to keep the ebjects of their benevolence at a distance.

Mr. Rice, one of the Vice Presidents, and an old and venerable member of the party, ruse in opposition to the resolution, and commenced his speech by laying down two indisputable axioms, viz: that 'man is a selfish being,' and 'that there is very little pure religion in the world,' Mr. Rice thought, therefore, as man was a selfish being, and as there was so very little pure religion in the world, which we have the man two or more

but he found that there was a disposition to confine the political action of the party entirely to one subject, 'the old fundamental principle,' and although he should always hereafter oppose slavery, as he had heretofore, he considered his political duties to be more extensive than such opposition alone, and he more extensive than such opposition was next ty. Forther Durfee, whose remarks he thought were not much calculated to produce harmony in the ranks of 'the liberty party ty.' Brother Durfee received the 'rebuke' with meekness, and so the matter dropped.

The resolution giving the name of 'Democratic Liberty Party' to the new organization, was next taken up. If Shakspeare had been present, he would never afterwards bave asked 'what's in a name.' The members of 'the liberty party' thought that the simple word 'democratic 'had lafely lost much of its value, and he was in favor of adding one of the infant party. This proposition met with a vigorous assault from several members, one of whom the simple word 'democratic 'had lafely lost much of its value, and he word 'whig,' so that the party and the 'republican' the word 'whig,' so that the party and the 'republican' member withdrew his motion, and an advocate of simplicity moved that the word 'democratic 'be stricken from the resolution, and in the party,' must exist, 'without a local habitation and a mame.'

The committee on finance reported that the appeal better the party of measures as with a wide and an ame.'

The committee on finance reported that the appeal made to the grant and an ame.'

might nave over the 'wing republican democratic liborty party,' must exist, 'without a local habitation
and a name.'

The committee on finance reported that the appeal
made to the generosity of members on Wednesday
for the purpose of raising \$173,84 1-2, had produced
only \$40 75, but the chairman suggested that the invitation to contribute was still extended. The convention then adjourned till the afternoon.

One of the committees (a committee of one appointed to collect a list of the members of the convention) did not report to the convention, and the result of his labors will not probably be made known
till the official report of the proceedings appears, but
we cannot let this opportunity pass without bearing
our testimony to the faithful manner in which that
'brother 'discharged the duty assigned him—he
was most assiduous in his efforts, and at every full
is in the wordy storms which prevailed, his voice might
be heard uttering the one stereotyped invitation—
'Gentlemen who have come in, and who have not
recorded their names on the roll, are requested now
to come forward! nothing is neccessary but sympathe in adding to the numbers on his list, that he beset a
stray loafer, who was comfortably discussing his
quid in a corner, with an invitation to inscribe his
name upon the roll. The gentleman invited, howerer, was either so much attached to private life, or so
very magnanimous, that he declinend the honor!

In the afternoon, the committee on the press reported. They recommended three great measures

er, was either so much attached to private life, or so very magnanimous, that he declinend the honor!

In the afternoon, the committee on the press reported. They recommended three great measures for the advancement of the cause, viz., the circulation of tracts—endeavors to use the local presses now established in the various sections of the State, for the dissemination of the views of the 'liberal party,' (for so the reports and members continued to call it, although they refused to 'give it that name')—and the support of a central press in this city, (called the Free American) as a State organ. In regard to the country presses, the report stated that 'many' of them were now either under the control of 'liberty men,' or well disposed to their cause. Some of the members doubted the correctness of this assertion, and called upon brother Torrey, who prepared the report, to name the presses so favorably inclined to their cause, or under their control. Brother Torrey deemed it impolitic to memtion names, but said that here was one in the extreme western part of the State, and two in the eastern section. The Convention were not quite convinced, and amended the report by striking out all it contained in relation to the subject.

It was resolved to support the Free American, in this city as the State, and the control of the pressure of the state of the control of the subject.

that this convention are of opinion that sheriff corniers, and justices of the peace, ought to be ele-ed by the people of the ceveral counties and towns. This gave rise to the last debate which occared in the convention. One member approximation Led by the people of the several counties and towns.' This gave rise to the last debate which occared in the convention. One member supported it on the ground that this principle was in operation in Ohio—that sheriffs were there elected by the people, undithat, where the abolition candidates were successful, it was found greatly to facilitate the escape of runaway slaves! That was a strong argument in favor of the resolution, based upon 'old fundamental principles,' out so many others were urged against its adoption, and in such an irregular and desultory manner, that the whole subject of resolutions was in the end reconsidered. The resolutions introduced by the business committee yesterday were taken up, but, brother King suggesting that if they received the approval of the convention the members would subject themselves to the imputation of being "locus," all becoming haste was shown to avoid such ascandalous imputation, and instead of the magnificent series relative to national and state policy which were at first proposed, it was finally resolved to adopt none! The one relative to coroners, &c., with the one in relation to the right of suffrage offered by Mr Durfee in the forenoon, was referred to the next state convention, and the resolutions on the subjects of banking' the English corn laws, the encouragement of foreign emigration to this country, the cotten duty, &c., &c., were all referred to the national convention, with an expressed no opinion upon any of them. The leaders of the 'liberty party' are decidedly non-committal.

After the 'lame and impotent conclusion' on the

them. The leaders of the 'liberty party' are decidedly non-committal.

After the 'lame and impotent conclusion' on the subject of resolutions, nothing more remained to be done, and the brethren with one accord began to take up their cloaks and hats—brother Torrey seized the brief interval while this was going on to give the members a parting 'bod of exhortation—a vote of thanks to the officers was proposed and carried—it was announced that there would be an address in the evening by a brother who had not found an opportunity in the convention to 'speak his speech',—and then, but without taking a formal vote to adjourn, each member went his own way, and the convention was adjourned sine die.

## Letter from Jamaica.

The following is an extract of a letter from Jamai-ca, under date of Jan. 4, 1841. It was written by a gentleman from this town.

ca, under date of Jan. 4, 1811. It was written by a gentleman from this town.

The men arrived safe and in good health. Accommodations had not been provided, as Mr. Whitmarsh had expected, and it required a few days of Yankee enterprise to put things in order. Nor had land been made ready for the trees. The Islanders are not accustomed to put things in shape in anticipation. The strival of Mr. W. and the hands gave them great pleasure and satisfaction, and they proffered every facility in their power to promote the enterprise with all possible despatch.

About 20 acres are now cleared and partially set with trees, which are doing well; the residue are secured until more land shall be made ready. The trees came in good condition, and all things are now progressing favorably. Mr. W. is opening roads through the premises; a blacksmith's shop is erected—a well is in progress of construction—ground is laid out for a boarding house, circular saw-mill, and cocoonery. Our location is delightful. First rate soil. Our trees are so forward that we have commenced feeding a few worms. I never saw worms do so well—so healthy, and grow so rapidly. The climate and location appear pecuarly adapted to the culture of silk, as well as other agricultural crops. Every thing now appears encouraging. It is a great enterprise. It is very popular, and great confidence is felt in the undertaking. Provisions are dear. Clothing is the only article at a reasonable price. Negro labor, 35 to 37 1-2 cts per day; work from 7 in the morning to 4 P. M. and this is all their work is worth. The men which Mr. W. sent out, are the only white people who labor out of doors, and the inhabitants are quite astonished to see how they take hold. It is marvellous to them that they know a Wester of the content of the content of the morning to 4 P. M. and this is all their work is worth. The men which Mr. W. sent out, are the only white people who labor out of doors, and he inhabitants are quite astonished to see how they take hold. It is marvellous to them th

ous to them that they can be a superior of the control of the cont

glected—some even to spontaneous production—incomes reduced—followed by a great sacrifice of ease and comfort. The trial was severe. But they are becoming more reconciled to the new order of things, and find their condition improving.

The negro, on the sudden change of condition, from slavery and bondage, to freedom, in some instances was like the Wild Asses' Colt.' They entertained false notions of its blessings. You may well suppose they cut many negro capers. They strutted about with the air of independence and arrogance, and sometimes they were very insulting—But now there is a unanifest appearance of improvement. They are more industrious and civil; save their wages; feel some laudable pride of character; ambitious to provide themselves with cottages and a patch of land to cultivate as their own. They are becoming attentive to public worship, and are desirous to have their children educated. These facts I have collected from respectable sources as well as from personal observation and intercourse in business with them. Desirous to aid in the improvement of their condition, I have visited them in their cottages, conversed with them, &c. I find some of them possessing good minds, capable of improvement in useful snowledge. They are hearty, robust, well proportioned, walk erect; are civil, polite, shrewd in calculation, and sharp in trade. Of their perfect honesty, I say nothing.

The government and individuals feel equal interest for this long oppressed and degraded portion of tour species. Much is doing for their moral and intellectual wants. For their special benefit churches and schools are being multiplied; and they appear contented, temperate and happy. I have not

tellectual wants. For their special benefit churches and schools are being multiplied; and they appear contented, temperate and happy. I have not yet seen an instance of intoxication. They reside upon a delightful portion of this earth, prolific with spontaneous productions of every tropical clime—of perpetual growth and verdure—a climate of uniform temperature, varying only from 7 to 9 degrees—surrounded by the ocean—in the line of the trade winds, with alternate land and sea breezes, setting in from the ocean about ten in the morning, and at sunset from land to the ocean. These alternate breezes are delightful and salubrious. Our location is delightfully romantic, and one of the most charming spots.

here.

The location selected by the Silk Company is elevated, beautiful and healthy. It will take the mame of Mercally, the name of the very popular Governor of the island, gho is one of the warmest friends of the enterprise, and who exerts all his influence to promote the undertaking; and if it should not succeed, it will not be for want of capital or powerful influence.

All with whom I have conversed, are more pleased with American settlers than those from the mother country. The legislature has made provision to induce inhabitants of the United States to remove hither.

the report, to name the presses so favorably inclined to their cause, or under their control. Brother Torrey deemed it impolitie to mention names, but said that here was one in the extreme western part of the State, and two in the eastern section. The Convention were not quite convinced, and amended the report by striking out all it contained in relation to the subject.

It was resolved to support the Free American, in this city, as the State organ of the party, and it was grown from Mr. W's plantation. Many viewfit as

and all that is wanting is skill and enterprise to marth them.

Since Gov. Metcalf has come into office, a new pirit of enterprise is awakened, and companies are orning for mineral researches. Encouragement is affered for the growth of cotton, indigo, tea, silk, and the improvement of breeds of horses and cattle. Here would be an interesting field for New Engand industry, skill and enterprise.

Have had plenty of rains. Settled weather will commence in February and continue until next Autumn.

N.

The following testimonials in regard to the politi al independence of our friend George Bradburn, in spite of his being a whig, we submit to the inspection

From a correspondent of the Boston Atlas.

From a correspondent of the Boston Atlas.

Gener Bradden or Natureket, is one of the most remarkable men in the House of Representatives; his sent's on the left, and near the Speaker's chair; he may be noticed during most of the debates, listening with profound attention to the various remarks of the speakers. In consequence of partial deafness, his countenance, while listening, has a doubtful expression, which, added to the circumstance of his holding his hand to his ear to intercept the sounds, gives an air of incertitude to his appearance somewhat painful.

But, when he rises to address the House, 'all darkness and doubt at once flee away.' Tall in person, unembarrassed in demeanor, bold in language, distinct in utterance, he stands facing the whole assembly, ready at once to give his earnest and decided support or opposition to any question, though it might be difficult beforehand to decide which side he will take; bound by no party ties, and seeing things through a medium of his own, he pursues an independent and fearless course. On all those questions which are, by courtery, called philanthropic, though it is difficult in some instances to say why, he will be found an enthusiast. He is a thorough abolitionist, and as such, attended last summer the World's Convention in London, that solemn farce where the male knight errants were so jealous of the superior intellect of the female ones, as to exclude them from thoir sittings. He is opposed to all the 'pomp and panoply of glorious war,' as well as against war in the abstract. He derides the Militia and the Militia System, and pronounces the whole machinery 'absurd and contemptible.' He goes to the death for the repeal of the law prohibiting intermarriage between whites and blacks, and though several times put down, because New England feelings revolt at the idea, yet he will probably carry his point eventually, by sheer teazing and agiation.

On othe temperance question he is equally ardent, but has wisely let that subject rest this session. ritation.
On the temperance question he is equally ardent

On the temperance question he is equally ardent, but has wisely let that subject rest this session.

On other subjects, Mr. Bradburn may generally be expected to speak and vote on the liberal side of the question. Had he lived in the days of chivalry, no man would have been more ready to couch a lance in favor of the distressed than he, and now, in this calculating age, his heart will always be found in the right place, though his head may be occasionally wrong.

in the right place, though his head may be occasionally wrong.

As a speaker, he is ready, energetic, and even eloquent, though not effective. He at once impresses a stranger with the just opinion that he is a man of talent and intelligence, yet hearing him often, he will arrive at the conclusion that he is one of those brilliant, but ill-regulated minds likely to be unserviceable or dangerous to both friends and foes; a piece of ordnance which must be well aimed, else it is useless. In his sallies, he likes to give hard blows, equally regardless whether they hit his colleagues, the loco-focos, (as he calls them,) his whig friends, or those who do not see fit to adopt his crotchets or ride his hobby-horses.

This habit of judiscriminate attack, with the frequent application of his favorite adjectives to the opinions of others, or the decisions of the House, 'atrocious,' 'infamous,' 'abominable,' 'scoutedfrom-the-face-of-humanity,' &c. have left him without that influence his eloquence, 'sincerity and honse's house.'

To draw the finer lights and shadows of Mr. Bed.

To draw the finer lights and shadows of Mr. Brad

burn's character, would require more space than these sketches are permitted to occupy. We leave him, by applying this distich—

Wit, genius, talent, hast thou, all agree; One grain of wisdom would be worth all three.

### From the Hampshire Gazette.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Bradburn of Nantucket is rather a suisance to the House. He is a man of undoubted talents, and perhaps he is honest in the course which he pursues; but he is a sort of Ishmaelite—opposed to almost every thing. He speaks upon almost every question, but his speeches have the redeeming qualities of brevity and facetiousness. There is Hinckley of Barnstable, also, who perhaps may be placed under the same category. He is a nuisance, because his chief aim seems to be to retard the business of the House. In the absence of Tarbell, he is the leader of the loco-foco party in the House.

A Generous and Instructive Gift.

Mr. John C. Gore, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, has given a deed of a piece of land at Jamaica Plains, near Boston, to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, valued at six hundred dollars. The deed includes an account of a previous offer of the gift of the same land to a Baptist Society, who were desirous of forming a Baptist church and erecting a house for public worship in that place; with the condition that the building might be used twelve times a year, on week days, not at all on Sundays, for five years from its first being opened, by the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who would appoint a responsible per-A Generous and Instructive Gift. Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who would appoint a responsible person, not personally disagreeable to the Baptist Society, to lecture therein, 'in order that the cruelties and villanies practised towards twenty-seven hundred thousand human beings, by a nation who call themselves Christians, and profess to be the most free and enlightened on the earth, may be exposed.' After the expiration of the five years, the whole property was to remain vested in the Baptist Society without condition.

y without condition.

The Baptist Society replied to this proposal, in a letter by their Clerk, that they deemed it inexpedient to accept the proffered gift, said the conditions named by Mr. Gors.

breezes are delightful and salubrious. Our location is delightfully romantic, and one of the most charming spots.

But the reverse of the picture must be told. There is a great want of general improvements, embellishments, industry, taste and refinement. All things have been done to great disadvantage, in a careless, wasteful, and slovenly manner. They are, at least, a century behind New-England, except in luxurious case. A wide field is open for Yankee industry and enterprise. Fine crops of corn, potates, &c., with a constant growth of vegetables, may be annually had. Coffee, pimento, coca, ginger, milk and butter are plenty. The land is in perpetual verdure. There is no need of providing hay for winter, or of laying up corn for hogs. All run at large. Sweeter or more tender beef and pork I never wish to eat. A colony of Yankees might, in a few years, make this an enviable spot. Men of enterprise, industry and perseverance could do well here.

The location selected by the Silk Company is elemented by Mr. Gore.

We denominate this deed an instructive as well sa a generous gift. Its peculiar instructiveness lies in the account incorporated in it, of the offer of the land to a Baptist Society, and the rejection of the offer on account of the conditions specified. It shows that their religion actually possessed is not the offer on account of the conditions specified. It shows that their religion actually possessed is not the Christian. That it is a religion without mercy—defa and dumb to the deepest injuries under which homanity was ever crushed; and not only refusing themselves to hear and speak, but having a disposition to hinder others from hearing and speaking in behalf of crushed millions, and in reproof of the instructive to posterity. This deed, including the instructive posterity. This deed, including the

Anti-Slaceay Convention. A numerous and very apirited Convention was held at Columbia, Ohio, on the 20th uit. of the friends of freedom. Col. Robert Stewart was President, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the principles and designs of the antislavory enterprise; of the evil usurpations of slavery of the necessity of political action, and others, which were ably sustained by speeches from Hon. T. Morris and others.

Preaching. Gall says, Preach up maceration, ab-stinence, fanalicism, mortifications, mysteries, &c., and the crowd will follow you; but exact a sever-morality in action, and you will be abandoned."

## COMMUNICATIONS

when the idea of aumonity snall be full out;—when individual man and universa be identical;—when the cord of brother unites man to his fellow, shall reach

word; and that the kingdoms thereof has be transformed into the form and spirit of the 'San Man.'

Though I find much in this document to appear and admire, there are some things which are use the worst features in society as at present erseand which, unless removed, will eventually as this 'Fraternal Communion,' like the Stakens Quakers, but an appendage and support to be pasent corrupt institutions and governments of a world. Will you allow me a small space in repaper to state, briefly, some of the objectionation of the state of the control of the space occurred to me while reading their Constitute. Allow me to say first, however, that it seems me nearly all the reformers, past and present in fallen into the common error of regarding crissocial organizations as the primary cause of the intividual, growing out of his parture from the law of his being. After society created, it no doubt often becomes a most posent provinged cause in producing the degradation of individual, and often, like the appetite of the character of its produced that the standard of the common and the standard of the social arrangement are sone consequences of that violation. If, therefore, would restore the primitive state of things; a vidual man must return once more to his orn law. Then the present structure of society and crumble to pieces, and perish with the rubbat by-gone ages. So for as society is actually cause of evil, it should be made accountable:

Fair Indicate the state of the

vidual man must return once more to his erglaw. Then the present structure of society will be rumble to pieces, and perish with the rubbid by-gone ages. So far as society is actually cause of ovil, it should be made accountable; we should remember, alreays, that society, is present existing, is the original, legitimate offer of individual guilt. Hence all communities ware controlled and held-together by a medascompact, can do little towards constructing then ple of God.

Having premised this much, I come to erm some of the objectionable features in the Cosetion of the Fraternal Communion; one of the wof which is the provision for engaging in a Trade is of the devil. It is always carried at the expense of the producer in the final results of the control of the producer in the final results of the control of the producer in the final results of the control of the producer of the work of the work of the control of the producer of the work of t

in the old world, or as the town-toolease, the new.

But, say our friends of the 'fraterial communities,' Perhaps not. But I understand on pose accumulating wealth by trade. You came this by trading with each other. You must go into accommunities, world with your products before your arrangaling world with your products before your pose accumulating wealth by trade. You came this by trading with each other. You must go into surrounding world with your products before you add to your property in this way. You must go the world, and avail yourselves of its robbing, on ing regulations, before you can buy and sell profit. And here the money which you gather in the last resort, wring out of the bones and insert in the last resort, wring out of the bones and insert a thing as a mulual exchange of commodities think there may. Though I believe when mes alize the idea of Jesus, there will be no buying selling—no debt and credit. There is no true that idea. No, brethren, you must discard there it that idea. No, brethren, you must discard there it to trade from your community before it can made to shadow forth the law of love. By my you will understand me to mean, of course, they tund accumulation of wealth by exchange of comdities, in which light only the present system

made to shadow forth the law of love. By my you will understand me to mean, of course, her total accumulation of wealth by exchange of come dities, in which light only the present system trade would be of any value.

Another objection to the Constitution is that really allows the artificial distinction of casts, issued upon wealth, &c. In other words, it proposes have rich and poor, the high and the low, the stress and the maid. In Christ's kingdom, then mo rich, no poor, no high, or low, no masters of wants, but all are one. They seem to suppose, it true, that nearly all may honeally acquire an and competence, but they will have to bring in the if the world to obtain it.

Another very objectionable feature is the identity of the world to obtain it.

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Another very objectionable feature is the identity of the world to obtain it.

Another very objectionable feature is the identity of the personal independence, or that the true Christ does actually need some such stimulus to indentity of the control of the law of the interest to a control of the own of the personal which is included by the own of the own of the interest to actual his organic law, then came the desire for citeral love was the appropriate food for the misd loss upon. He never dreamed of any external results he wished for none. But when he departed is his organic law, then came the desire for citeral world of the own of the interest of the interest of the own of the interest of the personal of the interest of the own of the interest of the interest of the interest of the interest of the

beauties its delightful theme. Woe be to him is beauties with would confine it with the who would confine it we who would confine it with the work with the wor

Marshfield, Feb. 28, 1841.

... Communities. New Lisson, Ohio, 2d mo. 17th, 1841.

New Lisson, Ohio, 2d mo. 17th, 1641.

In the Liberator of December 25th, we find an article on the subject of 'Communities,' copied from ticle on the subject of 'Communities,' copied from the 'Practical Christian.' It was gratifying to us the 'Fractical Christian.' It was gratifying to us the subject having claimed considerable attention. The subject having claimed considerable attention to some time here, made the article the more welfor some time here, made the article the more welfor some time here, made the article the more welfor some and deeper interest. We feel that the subject must, ere long, unaset.

We feel that the subject must, ere long, unaset, we have a more important aspect than the ranty now attach to it, or can fancy it will ever possibly deserved.

roadily assumed to it, or can fancy it will ever possing now attach to it, or can fancy it will ever possing deserve.

While we rejoice at the appearance of the article while we rejoice at the appearance of the community shot of conveying the outlines of the community shot of conveying the outlines of the community we have singuined best adapted to promote the high-rest state of enjoyment at which human beings are exceptible of arriving. Though our idea of what a exception, we are not prepared to say enough can be sengition, we are not prepared to say enough can be sengition, we are not prepared to say enough can be removed freedom, which the perfect enjoyment of our whole being seems to us to demand. Could communities he established on the plan proposed in the article referred to, we should rejoice; and though they should not come up to what we believe still better, they would be 'lights of christian excellence, to which we shall do well to give heed, not implicitly as unto perfection itselfs but judiciously as unto lamps lit at the great light of truth, which may yet be excelled in some respects by a new pattern. be excelled in some respects by a new pattern.'

1. What, then, is the great leading idea of the

I. What, then, is the great leading idea of the proposed community?

Answer. A compact village, a neighborhood of human beings drawn together by the power of love and truth, for the purpose of living as human beings for the purpose of securing to themselves all those appropriate means necessary to the full development of all their faculties and powers,—and to the discharge of all the duties devolving on them as human beings. What is the basis on which members are to

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2 What is the basis on which memoers are to be admitted into the community?

Answer. None: save that which each individual all determine for him or herself. If any should enter the community from impure motives, the concentrated moral power brought to bear on them centrated moral power are them as expect them from

it 3. How is a tract or proper quantity of land to be obtained for such an establishment?

Answer. In the manner described by friend Ballox, or by odintary donations, each one contributing according to his or her ability or disposition. ting according to his or her ability or disposition,—
and only to remain in the investment subject to withdawal at any time,—notice of such intentions being given to the Communion at some specified preview time. Let every donor be entitled to, and
hold as his or her own, a share of property proportionate to their donations; or, if all, or any part
should agree to hold all things in common, let them
do so, so far and so long as they may see proper.
Let all like together in one common brotherhood,
however much their opinions in such small matters
may differ; each will respect in the other 'the gifts
of nature and of grace,' and rejoice in seeing extended to all that perfect liberty wherewith the sons
of God are made free. of God are made free.

4. Where shall the community be located?

4. Where shall the community be located?

Answer. Probably in the West,—or any where which, after the thorough investigation of the matter, may be deemed the most suitable. If most of those about to engage in the enterprise should be inhumble circumstances,—which must necessarily follow from the principles they profess,—they would probably do better in the West, where good land can be had with small means. A good water power and convicient market would not make a location objectionable; neither should they be considered indispensable to make a location desirable. Let not the enterprise be undertaken on any other than the most general principles and ordinary advantages—those quality applicable to all men in all places.

5. What shall be the size of the Community?

Answer. If the whole human family should see proper to live in any Community where they could live happier and better than they do now, let no one field it. We know no better way of answering this question, than of leaving it for experience yet to determine. But, perhaps all who might be found ready to embark in the experiment now, or at the entilest practicable period, might safely venture to associate in one community,—and the knowledge obtained from the practical operation of the system would suggest the best course to be parsued hereafter in order to secure the great object in view.

6. What sort of a Constitution would be proper for such a community?

Answer. No written work; but the constitution

for such a community?

Answer. No written work; but the constitution Answer. No written work; but the constitution which nature gave us,—that of our own minds and moral natures. Have not Constitutions and laws, creeds and confessions of faith, in too many instances, if not all, been impediments to human improvement and happiness? Would it not seem too much like returning to 'the weak and beggarly elements'—to the letter that killeth,—to have any written-constitution? But, novertheless, a community, with a constitution and laws, and with officers to simunister them, might, and certainly would, form standard them, might, and certainly would, forn an abode comparatively happy to those who are weary of the scenes of sorrow and misery which they are compelled to witness in every departmen of society, under its present organization and ar

the proposed community are briefly but forci-pointed out in the article above alluded to by pointed out in the article and wow would that they could be speedily realized, and no longer exist in anticipation, a mere fancy sketch. They must, sooner or later, for light is abroad, and they must, sooner or later, for light is abroad, and They must, sooner or later, for light is abroad, and haman beings are waking up to their condition. They are beginning to think and to feel, and to inquire into the cause of what they find around them. The spell must be broken, and the delusion subside. The mind will be unshackled, and its march be carvard. Let it be onward—let a convention be called, at as early a poriod as may be thought best, and the propriety and practicability of the project be thoroughly discussed. We may not be able to attend, but we should feel deeply interested in the movement, and our best wishes would attend those reagaged in it.

For the triumph of eternal truth, and the redemp-

the triumph of eternal truth, and the redemp

WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM MYERS,
JOSEPH GRANETSONE,
THOMAS E LONGSHORE,
BENJAMIN F DAVIS,
JAMES BARNABY, Jr.
OWEN THOMAS,
MARY F. THOMAS,
HANNAH E MYERS.

Worcester County Society. PRINCETON, Feb. 18, 1841.

The Worcesetr County Anti-Slavery Society, North Division, met in the Baptist meeting-house, greeably to notice given for the annual meeting the choice of officers, at half past 10 o'clock, A.

Dea. Joshua T. Everett, President, took the

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev.
Samer Lincoln, of Gardner; after which it was
Voted, That all persons present, agreeing with
us in the principles of the Society, hereby be
invited to take a seat with us in the deliberations of
the meeting.

the meeting.

A business committee of five was chosen, consuming of William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, Rev. Sunner Lincolo, of Gardner, Charles White, of Holden, James Davenport, of West Boylston, and George W. Stacy, of Boylston.

A committee was also appointed to bring in a list of candidates for officers for the year ensuing, constituting of Moses Smith, of Holden, Alvan Ward, of Ashburnhan, John Merrick, of Princeton, and Joel Cowee, of Gardner.

Also a committee to take the names of delegates present.

Present.
The following resolutions were presented by the

committee: Resolved, That abolitionists ought not 'to for sake the assembling of themselves together, as the make the assembling of themselves together, as the make the assembling of themselves any portion of their countrymen remain in chains and slavery; but they should deem it a high privilege to meet in their assemble. country men remain in chains and slavery; but they country men remain in chains and slavery; but they should deem it a high privilege to meet in their associated capacity, to plan and combine for the over-law of that execrable system, which is alike a eproach to republicanism, and a stain upon christian.

Discussed by Messrs. Garrison and Lincoln. Adopted. Resolved, That the recent attempt of the Rev.

Adopted.

Resolved, That the recent attempt of the Rev. Nathaniel Colver, of Boston, to destroy, in England the anti-slavery reputation and influence of our unfaltering coadjutors, John A. Collins and William L. Garrison, by slanderously assailing their mora and religious character in private letters addressed to certain influential abolitionists in that country, is regarded by this Society as in a high degree flagrant and unjustifiable, and worthy of universa reprobation.

Supported by Messra, Lincoln, Davenport, Stacy

Supported by Messrs, Lincoln, Davenport, Stary and Lampson, and opposed by Rev. Mr. Ball, o Princeton, and Mr. Smith, of Leominster. Befor taking any action upon the resolution, the Society

Afternoon Series

The Society again met according to adjournmen half-past 2 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mason Ball, of Princeton.

Prayer by Rev. Mason Ball, of Princeton.
On motion of Rev. Mr. Lincoln, it was
Voted, That the resolution under discussion, la
upon the table, for the purpose of hearing an addres
from William L. Garrison.
Mr. Garrison then delivered an interesting, high
ly popular and instructive lecture upon the evils o
slavery, to a large and attentive audience.
The business of the meeting was then resumed.
The committee on nomination of officers report
ed—

The committee on momination of officers reported—

Joshua T. Everett, of Princeton, for President; Chesies White, of Holden, James Davenport, of West Boylston, George Hoit, of Athol, Alpheus Gedding, of Winchendon, B. Whitney, of South Orange, and Stilman Flint, of Rutland, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Sumner Lincoln, of Gardner, Corresponding Secretary; W. S. Wilder, of Fitchburg, Recording Secretary; Silas Walker, Treasurer; Samuel Stratton, Auditor; Edward Kendall, Jr., of Westminster, Alvan Ward, of Asliburnham, S Spofford, of Berlin, Nathan Tolman, of Fitchburg George Miles, of Westminster, George Gerry, of Leominster, John Mirick, of Princeton, J. C. Glazier, of Asliburnham, Thomas E. Glazier, of Gardner, Jonathan Burrage, of Fitchburg, and James E. Cheney, of Holden, Counsellors.

Report accepted, and they were chosen.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln, the resolution on the table, respecting Nathaniel Colver, was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Lincoln, Whitney, Stacy, Ball of Princeton, and Lampson.

Those who opposed the resolution doubted the propriety of its introduction into this Society—those in favor contended that the persons injured were our agents and co-laborers, and it was therefore our business to vindicate their cliaracters from any unjust aspersion from whatever source it might come. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Resolved, That the nation, in giving its legal pro-

vote.

Resolved, That the nation, in giving its legal protection to slavery, has given to the system its highest possible sanction.

Resolved, That this Society regrets to perceive the determination of a portion of the abolitionists of this country to organize a third political party; and that it regards such a movement with disapprobation, as unnecessary, and of injurious tendency.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition which has been made in the official organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for holding a national Convention during the present year, of such abolitionists as are opposed to the formation of a third party.

abolitionists as an are sprinting party.

Adjourned to six o'clock, evening.

Assembled in the evening at half-past six. The Secretary being absent, Charles White, of Holden, was chosen Secretary pro tem.

Address by Mr. Garrison.

The following resolutions were then introduced.

Resolved, That the refusal of the Legislature of this State, at its present session, to repeal that part of the marriage law which degrades and punishes a portion of the human race on account of their complexion, and which is a violation of the law of God, is a reproach to the humanity, the equity, and the purity, of that body, and should stimulate every friend of human rights to exert himself, until that blot upon our statute book be removed forever.

Resolved, That it behoves every abolitionist to

Resolved, That it behoves every abolitionist to see to it that he is faithful to his anti-slavery princi-ples and professions at all times, and under all cirsee to it that he is faithful to his anti-slavery princi-ples and professions at all times, and under all cir-camstances; and to remember that every tree is judged by its fruits.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Baptist Society of Princeton, for the use of their house; also to the choir of singers, for their very acceptable performances this day.

Voted, That these proceedings be published in the Massachusetts Spy, Liberetor, and Christian Reflector.

Reflector.
Adjourned sine die.

The proceedings of the day were characteri The proceedings of the day were characterizes with a good degree of harmony, fervency, and un flinching zeal in the support of the great principles of human freedom, and 'undefiled religion,' in the cause for which the Society was organized; and the same good spirit seemed to prevade the meeting that was realized in former days when party distinctions, sectarian opinions and feelings were sacrificed upon the altar of human rights, as of much less importance than the redemption of the slave.

If EVER EXT. Persident

J. T. EVERETT, President. W. S. WILDER, Rec. Sec.

Pro-Slavery in Dorchester.

MR EDITOR:

The 'Lyceum Hall' in Dorchester, the use of which was granted by the committee of said Hall for a lecture by George Bradburn, Esq. on Sabbath evening last, was withheld, on account of a remonstrance drawn up and subscribed, by a portion of the proprietors. This transaction is rendered more ocious to the friends of free discussion, from the fact that the site, on which this Hall was erected, was granted by the town, with the understanding that it should be public, and that no moral subject should be excluded.

Most all the various subjects, which have presented themselves, have received not the least opnosity.

d numerous audience. Dorchester, March 2, 1841.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

Of Money received into the Treasury of the Masse setts A. S. Society, from Jan. 31st, to Feb. 28, 1841 Feb. 1. From Cambridgeport, weekly con. Miss Farwell,
Sales of articles from Fair,
3. Braintree, Vt.—a friend,
5. Fall River—Anti-Slavery Fair, by J.

ple, Walpole-weekly con. by J. R. Engley,

Total, S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer pro

Fayettsville, (N. C.) Feb. 17.

Sudden Death. On Friday evening last, Duncan Buie, Esq., of this country, whilst on a visit of business to town, fell and expired, without a momenta premonition, having been in his usual good health, apparently up to the instant of the fatal summons. He was in the 82d year of his age, and had recently completed, what no other man in the county, could boast of, probably, the labor of taking the census of this county, for the fifth time! He had performed that duty in 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840.—Observer.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON: PRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1841.

Mr. Phelps and the Woman Question. We proceed to make a few heaty comments (for we must write briefly, and in a hurry,) upon the Let-ler of A. A. Phelps, which we published in our las number, in vindication of his course on the woman nucetion.

we specially admire, it is frankness—an absence of very thing that may look like special pleading—implicity of purpose which comes right to the point without any attempt at hair-splitting or circumlocution. Of this we find bothing in the Letter of Miles. helps, which is tediously verliose, and needless! ircumstantial

Adroit as he may be in dodging a dilemma,

king a false issue. The question is not, strictly, whether he was against or in favor of the public lecturing of the Grimkes to promise our assemblies; but rhat are the constitutional rights of members of the and others like him, undertaken to determine, on the anti-slazery platform, what is the appropriate sphere, and what the proper duties, of any who stand on the platform? If anti-slavery be common ground, or which all sects, parties and varieties of the human race may meet for the abolition or slavery, what is i but an act of presumption in him, or in any one else, to narrow that ground, and to subject individuals to his theological admeasurement? He supposes 'the Bible doctring to be, that, as a general rule, women may not take on themselves, as public teachers or otherwise, the responsibilities and duties of public life.' We suppose no such thing—that the Bible is not addicted to any such metaphysical hair-splitting—and we put our supposition against his own. But this parade of words about 'the responsibilities and duties of FUBLIC LIFE' is mere dust-throwing. Let us stick to the point—and that is, Mr. Phelps, why are you not but an act of presumption in him, or in any one else the point—and that is, Mr. Phelps, why are you not willing to let every member of an anti-slavery society take the responsibility of publicly pleading the Why have you secoded from our ranks, because wo the enslavement of mothers, wives and daughters a the ensiavement of mothers, wives and daugaters at the South? Tell us, what are those 'responsibilites and duties,' in an anti-slavery meeting, which, 'the Bi-ble aside, physiological lave absolutely forbids' woman to meet and discharge? If that law and the Bible have settled the matter, why give yourself any concern about it? Are you not as inconsistent as those who assert that the white and colored races can neve amalgamate, owing to a 'physiological law,' and ye declare that the emancipation of the slaves will inevi-tably lead to amalgamation? You say—'She cannot, if she would, be the wife and mother, and, at the same time, the public man. What! Do you mean to say that England is without a queen on the throne, be Or that a woman who ventures to speak at an antislavery meeting, or is pluced upon a committee, is no longer a woman, but a man? Can not one who is 'a wife and a mother' use her intellect and open her mouth in behalf of imbruted humanity as readily as though she were a maiden or a man? Do the very laws of her physical being incapacitate her to with stand the excitements and perform the labors of 'anti-slavery meetings? Do they render it impracticable for her to exert her moral influence and to use moral sussion for the suppression of licentiousness, op-pression and crime? How weak and foolish is such a

Mr. Phelos thinks there are 'extraordinary or sions or circumstances,' which may authorize woman to do that which, the Bible aside, physiological law bsolutely forbids her doing, which is contrary to the very laws of her physical being," which 'she cannot do if she would,' and which for her to attempt to perform would be to rebel against her own nature, a hall not attempt to reconcile. 'The cases recorded in scripture, in which woma

stepped out from her wonted sphere upon the arens of public life, Mr. Phelps says were exceptions to the general law of female action in those days.' Sup-pose they were—what then? Where is the analogy between those cases, and the equal action of woma n anti-slavery meetings? between opening the mouth for the suffering and the dumb, and exercising gov ernmental power? between wielding physical force and using moral sussion? 'The fact of their being out of the ordinary course of things is the very reason of their record.' Indeed! Where is the proof of it Does the 'record 'say so? And if it does, is there not a wide difference between a woman swaying the sceptre of dominion, like Victoria, and one pleading for the slave, like Abby Kelley? If 'extraordinary emergencies can justify a woman in stepping out from her wonted sphere, then the present, being such an emergency, authorises the public action of woman in the anti-slavery field. These are fearful times pelled to live without God and without hope-are Most all the various subjects, which have presented themselves, have received not the least opposition from the proprietors; but when the subject touching 'inalienable rights' comes up, for a Sabath evening, the propriety of the time and place is questioned, and the doors are closed!!

An able and eloquent lecture was delivered by Mr. Bradburn at the Town Hall, on the evening referred to above, and was listened to by an attentive can be dumb? Who would put a gag into the mouth of any human being that wishes to speak out? The great mass of the clergy are dumb dogs that canno -the great majority of the churches are verily guilt of the blood of the slaves:—why, then, may not wo men now, as they did in days of old, be justified in stepping out from their wonted sphere, in order to save the republic? Call their acts, if you will, 'exceptions to general law, or by any other name; but in the sacred name of the God of justice, mercy and love, let them act! let them act! and do not attemp to put gags into their mouths! If they are silenced he very stones in the streets will cry out against the leed, and the voice of blood, like Abel's, will pierce he skies, and bring down the retribution of Heaven

If, as Mr. Phelps concedes, there are times when it ot willing to leave it to woman to determine when presume to meddle with another's accountability ture,' first obtain the consent of the clergy, before the ventured to 'step out from their wonted sphere'? Of 2 70 did they act in their own freedom, in the fear of God caring not whether men would hear, or whether they would forbear ? Why refuse to accord the same

right now? Mr. Phelps says, in one breath, that, as 'exception to the general law,' he was ready to 'justify, for a while, (!) the mission of the Grimkes, and the occawhile, (!) the mission of the Grimkes, and the occasional speaking of others in anti-slavary meetings.

In the next, he tells us that, soon after they began to address promiscuous assemblies, he sent them a letter, in which he romonstrated with them on their do not believe in the propriety of your doing so—I think it contrary to THE TEACHING OF INSPI-RATION '!! What shall we say of the man who Fayettsville, (N. C.) Feb. 17.

Sadden Death. On Friday evening last, Duncan Buie, Eqq. of this country, whilst on a visit of business to town, fell and expired, without a moment's premonition, having been in his usual good health, apparently up to the instant of the fatal summons. He was in the S2d year of his age, and had recently completed, what no other man in the county could boast of, probably, the labor of taking the census of this county, for the fifth time! He had performed that duty in 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840.—Deserver.

Desth of 'Florio.' James G. Brooks, Eqq. extensively known in early life as a poet, and for the hast fifthen years as the editor of different newspapers, died recently at Albany, after a long illness. His remains were conveyed to Troy for interment.

markable manner? Does the Almighty bless

We are not were that Mr. Phelps ever unde any public avowal of his opposition to the course pursued by the Grimkes. Why did he not do so, when he found that his private remonstrance availed nothing? Was he afraid, if he did so, that he would be ranked with the 'Pastora' Association,' with Hubbard Winslew, and with other clerical enemies of our cause? It is worthy of notice, that, while he was privately attempting to induce those excellent women is adopt his views, the Emancipator was heaping panegyric upon them, and uttering this language:— 'We could fully justify the American A. S. Society in sending them to do just what they are doing... Who will lay a straw in the way of their able and effective advocacy of the rights of the poor victims of Who will lay a straw in the way of their able and effective advocacy of the rights of the poor victims of our own Christian oppression. It also proposed sundry difficult questions to those who had made themselves the special guardians of female manners, is their opposition to the Grimkes.

Mr. Phelps has been accused of having been foremost among the men to intrude upon the meetings of women which were addressed by the Grimkes, and these to because the light in the poor to the contract of the contract of

thus to change the distinctive character of al meeting of the Lyun Female A. S. Society, in 1837, several Boston ladies wished to be present, and, accordingly, he and Mr. J. E. Fuller provided carriages, and drove them to the meeting. After standing some time at the door in conversation with som friends, WE WENT IN WITH THEM, and listen ed awhile to what was said, &c. Here he confesse lar; and yet he does it in a manner that is as defi sistency. The advice of Mr. Phelos to the Grimkes show

what kind of regard he cherishes for 'principle'.
Thus—'When among Quakers, do as Quakers do.'
In other words, when among Quakers, do what 'the Bible and physiological law absolutely forbid'—what the very laws of your physical being 'incapacitate'. you to perform—what even to attempt 'is to rebel against your own nature, as well as its Author'!! But, when among other people, who do not sanction such violations of nature and the injunctions of scripture, be sure to act in accordance with the laws of your being, and give due heed to all that the Bible enioins upon woman! Excellent moralist and pro

There is one reason which Mr. Phelps says he ticularly urged, why the Grimkes should confine th lectures on slavery to women-and it is worthy of notice. By the course they were pursuing, they were prevented (in his opinion) from testifying to the fearful havoc which slavery makes with female virtue ! !- There are statements on this subject, which as women, you can with propriety make to women, but which neither you nor men can with propriety make to a mixed and promiscuous assembly '!—Why did he not think of this before he went into their meeting at Lynn, to 'listen awhile' to what might be said, perauventure, in relation to this 'delicate' topic? But we denounce such squeamishness as inconsistent with sound virtue. It is remarkable that while the clergy are never tired of expounding the fourth commandment, (a commandment which they never keep,) they have agreed, as it were, almo ununimously, to obliterate the seventh comman ment from the Decalogue! That commandment wa not given to be commented upon before a 'promiseu ous' assembly! The lewdness and profligacy grow ing out of the slave system may be properly refer red to, in public, by woman as well as man,—a red to, in public, by woman as well as man,—as properly as any other facts respecting that nefarious system. The reply of A. E. Grimke to Mr. P's advice was worthy of her character:—'We cannot think lect companies of women—' and even whilst ou meetings were select, we seldom made them.' Their object was to exhibit all the abominations of slavery. but the impure in heart, while the revelation never failed to produce the happiest effects upon the minds

opposing the free action of woman for the overthrow of slavery, brings forward an extract of a letter from A. E. Grimke, in which she says- We do not re to us, in any way, their disapprobation of our holding promiscuous meetings. And she adds— So far from it, that, with regard to myself, nothing but the rehave induced me to consent to speak to any but wo-men —owing to a feeling of timidity, and not to any doubt as to the propriety of such a course.' This extract is highly important, as it shows what were the feelings of the great body of abolitionists as to the 'woman question' in 1537. No one thought of making a division in the anti-slavery ranks on that account—not even A. A. Phelps. But now times have altered—how altered! Here we must drop our pen

Presto! Change! The 'Massachusetts Abolitionist' has sunk distinctive title, and is henceforth to be called the It has been somewhat enlarged, and terms raised fro we know not who. In the last number is the followng endorsement of the libellous charges of Nathanie Colver, by the Executive Committee of the Mass chusetts Abolition Society. We shall let it remain until the return of Mr. Collins.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, Feb. 1, 1841, at 9 o clock, A. M., the following presmble and resolu-tions were manimumb.

Massachusetts Abolition i society, Reb. 1, 1841, at 19 o clock, A. M., the following pressible and resolutions were unanimously passed.

Whereas, since the World's Auti-Slavery Copvention in June, 1840, at London, the leading journals of the old organization anti-slavery societies, have basely attempted to traduce the character of our transatiantic coadjutors, particularly the London Committee, by affirming that 'they had rather trust the anti-slavery cause in the hands of our pro-slavery mobs, than in the hands of the London Committee; and, whereas, other sentiments of a similar character have been published in the newspapers, professedly or virtually the organs of said societies; and, whereas, the same bodies which have taken the above ground, and have never, to our knowledge, retracted their steps, have delegated John A. Collins to England, to solicit funds to sustain said old organization; and, whereas, we are informed that said Collins has made application to the London Committee and others whose abolition characters they have thus traduced; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, John A. Collins and a majority of those he represents, are not entitled to the confidence or support of British abolitionists.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee,

are not entitled to the conneenes or support of British abolitionists.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the money contributed to sustain the old organization of this country, will be wasted in the vain attempt to put down new organization, they having taken the ground that 'the new organization is the worst form of slavery, and their first business is to put it down.'

Resolved, That the representations made by the Rev. Nathaniel Colver to Joseph Sturge, Eaq., in regard to J. A. Collins, are, in our opinion, entitled to entire confidence.

gard to J. A. Comme, any account of the contine confidence.

Voted, That the above presemble and resolutions be forwarded to the London Committee, and also published in the Messachusetts Abolitionist.

A true copy from the records,
Attest, J. W. ALDEN, Rec. Sec.

Mission of Mr. Collins.

We have copied into our present number, from the Enuncipator, certain documents in relation to the mission of our bro. Collins to England, with a rejoinder by the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. We shall review the whole matter in our next number. whole matter in our next number.

The Editor being absent to Connecticut, err omissions may thus be accounted for.

Besex County Auti-Glavery Society.
The quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-lavery Society, was hold in the Baptist meeting-ouse in Gorgelows; on Thursday, the 25th of Feb-cary, 1841—Wm. Bassett, President, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer.

Voted, That a Luziness committee of five be chosen, to be nominated by the Chair. Wm. Lloyd Garaine of Boston, Eliza J. Kenney of Salem, James P. Boyce of Lynn, Joneph S. Noyee of Georgetown, and Jesse P. Harriman of Danvers, were chosen said com-

A. Merrill of Georgetown, be a co

or it is distance.

Voted, That all persons present, who hold with us the doctrine of immediate emancipation, be invited to take seats with us, and participate in our delibera-

ciety were read, and also a letter directed to the So-ciety, from Charles T. Torrey, in relation to a deb against the Society, which he states is due him. On

Voted, That said letter of C. T. Torrey be be requested to report what action shall be taken or the subject. Chose Wm. Endicott of Danvers, Christopher Rob-

nson, of Lynn, and John Bagley of Georgetown. Voted, That Abner Sanger, of Danvers, be added to this committee.

The business committee reported the following

The business committee reported the following resolutions, which were taken up, discussed, and adopted, in the following order:

Resolved, That those meeting-houses which are closed against the anti-slavery enterprise, and yet are opened for political and other worldly purposes, ought to be regarded, while they so remain, as refuges of

despotism, and synagogues of evil.

Resolved, That the most dangerous and impiou

form of 'infidelity,' now prevailing in this country is that which, under the guise of religion, arrays itsel against the anti-slavery enterprise, strtkes hands with thieves and consents with adulterers, and wrests the scriptures to prove that the enslavement of a portion of mankind is in accordance with the divine will. Resolved, That the most formidable enemy to Lib-

resolved. That the most formidable enemy to Liberty and Christianity, existing in this country, is slavery; and that its overthrow is essential to the triumph of the gospel, and the redemption of the world.

Resolved, That it is a delusion on the part of the

people of the free States, to suppose that the country can be made prosperous by any change in the nation-al administration, so long as the slaveholding power holds supremacy over it, or any alliance is preserved between the political parties of the North and South and, therefore, that unti-slavery should be made the congressional and legislative elections, until 'liberty be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Resolved, That it is the imperious duty of ever ndividual, who would be true to the cause of Hu manity, to deny to those professedly religious bodies which oppose our enterprise, or are silest on the sin of slavery, the sacred character which they hypocrit-

islay assume, as churches of Christ.

Resolved, That we recommend to the abolition-isla of this country, to take immediate measures to furnish the necessary amount of funds, to enable the Board of Managers of this Society to employ an effi cient lecturing agent, and to take such other mea-sures as they may think expedient for the furtherance of our cause; and that the finance committee process forthwith to take pledges and contributions from those

present.

Resolved, That the ensuing annual meeting of this Society be beld at Lynn, in June next, on such day as may be appointed by the Board of Managera.

Resolved, That we are not associated to settle the

question of 'woman's rights,' or any question less broad than that of suman rights; and we therefore can hold no fellowship with those associations, which, under our name, have undertaken to define the 'ap propriate sphere' of woman; thus introducing an ex neous subject, to divert the attention of abolition ists from their common cause.

Resolved, That we view, with indignation, the at

empt recently made by Nathaniel Colver, of Boston to impeach the character of our beloved brother. Wi Britain, by alleging against him charges false in fact olitionists, cannot rightfully take cognizonce.

the unjustifiable attack of the same individual upo our beloved brother, John A. Collins, whose more integrity stands unimpesched.

Resolved, That the immolation of the sacred righ

of petition upon the bloody altar of slavery, by Congress, ought to fill the bosom of every American with alarm and indignation; and that the general apaths with which that high-handed outrage has been garded is a startling proof of the base degeneracy of the American people from their parent stock.

Resolved, That we would caution abolitionists to be on their guard against the designs of SECT to make our holy enterprise subservient to her interests, as ex-emplified in the recent proposition of 36 clergymen of New Hampshire, who are 'extremely anxious' to bear 'a solumn testimony' against slavery, and who propose to unite their endeavors professedly for that purpose, provided they can secure the number of rirty Congregational and Presentational Clerest

NEN.
Resolved. That this Society is more than ever con abolitionists of the country, would be not only con-rary to the sound policy originally mark ed out in our rery to the south highly detrimental to its best interests.

Resolved, That those abolitionists, who array themselves against the formation of a third party and yet vote for slaveholders, or the opponents of the ani-slavery cause, act most inconsistently, justly subject themselves to the suspicion of being actuated by mer party considerations, and thus bring dishonor upon Resolved, That this Society cordially unites in the

Resolved, That this Society cordially unites in the proposition, which has been made by recent anti-slavery conventions in western New-York, for such abolitionists as are opposed to the formation of a third party to hold a national convention, during the present year, at such time and place as the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society nay determine. Resolved, That the prejudice existing in the con

munity against our colored brethren is cruel and un natural, and justice and humanity require it to be radicated from our midst.

Resolved, That the abolitionists of the Unite

States have no reason to be asliamed of their cause o States have no reason to be assisted of their cause or their company; that none but despots, or the friends of despotism, are arrayed against that cause; and that all who are true to humanity and liberty, on both sides of the Atlantic, will carnestly seek the immodiate abolition of slavery and the slave trade through out the world.

Adjourned, sine die. WILLIAM BASSETT, Pres. JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.

Deeth of Mr. Breat. Died on Sunday evening, Jan. 31, in Paris, in the 68th year of his age, of typind exhaustion after gout, Daniel Brent, Eq., Consul of the United States of America for Paris, and agent of American claims.

The East India Telegraph reports the death of 38 persons by eating turtles, and 40 more who eat portions of the same food were seriously ill. MARRIED-In this city, by Rev. George H. Bl. Mr. Thomas Jacobs to Miss Rhoda B. Freeman, to of Boston.

chusetts Anti-Slavery Fair.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair.

The Anti-Slavery women of Boston would again, by their Committee, call the attention of their friends in Massachusetts, and throughout the country, to the increased prospect of adding the cause, by means of the 'Masachusetts' Arti-Stavery Fair, siready notified to be held at Boston during Christmas week, 1841. The receipts of the sale of last year, far exceeding those of any previous year, afford ample testimony to the faithfulness with which the women of Massachusetts have discharged, amid much 'evil report,' the responsibilities they had assumed, and encourage us Again to summon them to unite with us for a still more streamons effort in the slave's behalf. An appreciable impression has been made upon this community. Many among us, who have hitherto regarded the subject of human freedom with indifference, will venture to do so no longer. We treat that happier influences than we have yst known, may lighten our coming labors. We sak for resultocements, that we may be better enabled to continue our conflict with slavery, as well as to defend the territory we have gained from it.

Strengtened by much profitable experience, by increased knowledge and resources, we hope to make, this year, a more valuable contribution than ever before, to the Treasury of this State Society. It would be unnecessary to state here the objects of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, or to enter-into any deniant respecting its operations. With these, our friends are familiar. But as our appeal may reach individuals not so informed, we would say to such, that, having deliberately and earnestly bound ourselves to the anti-slavery cance, see, as much as any others should be indisposed to spend our strength for nought; and we have carefully sought for the best mode of advancing its interests. A long and intimate acquaintance with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, a knowledge of the strength of principale, integrity of charactor, efficiency, teal and disinterestedness of its members, has assured us t

which may promote the section of the represence at the time of the sale as well as by their denations. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all who come up to our help, and no endeavors omitted to make the occasion one of enjoyment and festivity, as well as of toil and responsibility.

ment and festivity, as well as of toil and responsibility.

So well is the Fair now understood, that a particular description of articles that might be profitably provided is unnecessary. Information will be furnished upon application to any member of our Committee.

We ask anti-slavery societies to take early action with respect to the Fair, and communicate their determination to us. In towns where no society exists, or where having a name to live they are dead, let individuals, who remain true to the cause, unite their efforts in this behalf. Permit us to say here, to any who, in view of our protracted struggle and unanticipated perplexities, may be preparing to abandon the cause—"The numbers of the enalaved, their sufferings and despair, the crime and danger of the slayeholder, the guilt of his northern confederate, are no less than when they first awoke your conscience, and enlisted your sympathy. Remember the declaration of our Saviour, 'No man having put his hadd to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."

In many places, one laborer bears alone the liest and burden of the day. To such we would say, be and burden of the day. To such we would say, be resolute and self-sustaired. You do but seem to be alone. Within your call are true and faithful hearts.

hearts glowing with a flame, Kindled like yours for purposes the same To cheer the watch, to daunt a common

Help shall arise by your side soon, and at the eleventh hour the ranks will be full. deventh hour the ranks will be full.

We shall address to you, from time to time, during the year, such information respecting our plans and arrangements, as may facilitate yours. Meanwhile, and arrangements, as may facilitate yours. Meanwhile, on and advice, we are affectionately your friends and co-laborers for the slave,

co-laborers for the stave,
Maria W. Chapman,
Mary A. W. Johnson,
Thankful Southwick,
Louisa Loring,
Eliza F. Meriam,
Ann T. G. Phillips,
Mary Young,
Caroline Weston,
John Southwick. Abby Southwick, Larinia Hilton, Mary F. Rogers, Emily A. Winslow, Hannah Tufts, Catharine Sargent,

Lydia Maria Child, Mary G. Chapman, Eliza Lee Follen, Henrickan Sargent, Susan Paul Louisa Sevall, Cecilia Howard, Caroline F. Williams, Hannah S. Adams, Mary Willey.

INFORMATION WANTED

Intelligence has been received that Alexander Potter, formerly of Boston, has been lodged in jail in New-Orleans for sale. He is a free man and probably has been taken up for want of free papers. He sailed from this city in 1837 in the employ of R. G. Shaw, Esq. Information in reference to him is desired in mediately, that papers may be forwarded necessary for his release. Please call at 25 Cornbill.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION A.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION A.
S. SOCIETY.
A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at
Worcester, in the hall in Paine's block, over Boyden
& Fenno's store, on Tuesday the 16th day of March,
at 10.0'clock, A. M. Friends of the cause in the district and elsewhere are earnestly requested to attend.
JOS. S. WALL, Sec'ry.

JOS. S. WALL, Secry.

To the Executive Committee of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society.

The subscriber, one of a committee to appoint the time and place for a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Worcester North, and Worcester South Division Anti-Slavery Societies being ignorant of the names of those who compose your committee, takes this method to inform you that the meeting of the South Division Society notified above, to be held at Worcester on the 16th of March, current, is considered as the most suitable time and place for the proposed joint meeting of the two committees, you are therefore individually and collectively requested to attend punctually at the time and place notified above.

WILLIAM B. EARLE.

ANTI-SIAVERY MEETING FOR CONVERSA-

The Ninth of the series will be held at 25 Cornhill (up stairs,) next Monday evening Murch 8th. Commencing at 7 o'clock. W. M. C. NOTICE

Mr. Bradburn, of the House of Representatives, will deliver a lecture on Slavery, in the Old Congregational meeting-house, near the monument, in Lexngton, on Sunday next, at 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

ADELPHIC UNION.

The last lecture of the course, will be delivered at the Smith School Room on Tuesday evening, March 9th, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Admittance Free.
To commence at 7 o'clock.
JOEL W. LEWIS, President.
WM. C. NELL, See. pro lem.

BOYS HATS AND CAPS.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of BOYS HATS, CAPS, and BELTS of every style and price. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call at 173 Washington-street.

W. M. SHUTE, Agent. March 5.

CORRESPONDENCE between O. Johnson and George F. White, a minister of the Society of Friends. With an appendix. For sale at 25 Corn-COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OLIVER JOHNSON AND F. WHITE.

SUFFOLK, Ss. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, in said County, on Mouday the fifteenth day of Feb-ruary in the year one thousand eight bundred and

reary in the year one thousand eight hundred and dorty-one.

WHEREAS Samuel E. Sewell, Administrator, of the goods and estate of AMY JACKSON, late of said Boston, widow, deceased, testate, has this day presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon said estate, with a list of the claims against the same;

Ordered, that the said Sewall give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the first day of March next, at nine o'clock before noon, by uphilishing this order two weeks successively in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston, that they may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, either for or against the allowance thereof.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate.
A true copy: Attest—
OLIVER W. B. PEABODT, Register.

From the Brandon Telegraph. There are two voices, from the sounding Sea-One speaks of Freedom—one of Slavery. O, sunny South! thy skies of blue Glow in eternal light; Thy groves, and fields, of varied huo,

Like Eden, charm the sight;

While on thy streams, bright pennons play, And blue sails gleam smid the spray. Thy rice-fields, waving in the breeze, With harvests rich and fair-Forests of cane, and orange trees. In beauty blossom there,—
And flowers, bright flowers, their fragrance thre
O'er hill above, and vale below.

But lo! beside thy loveliest stream, A mother wails her child; She felt its warm breath in her dream, But woke with monnings wild-And pours her accents of despair !

And where tall rice luxuriant waves, Warm blood bath fell like rain-And where the caue-fields bloom, are graves, Where broken hearts are lain-And bright flowers blossom loveliest, where The fettered maiden pours her prayer.

'Twas morning-and the golden sun Lay upon ocean's breast, Whose rocking billows, one by one, Had gently sunk to rest— And on a thousand hill-tops high, Bright sunbeams kindled to the sky

And thousands woke to feel the blood Of freedom swell their veins-To lift their hearts and hands to God, And dash to dust their chains ;-O, loud the peans of the Free, Rang from the green Isles of the Sea.

We are free, brothers,-free as the waves that beat, We are tree, brothers,—free as the waves that beat,
With fheir gamboling surges, around our feet,—
Free, as the gale-of the spicy breeze,
As it sighs through the forests of cinnamon trees—
Free as the merry birds that sing,
To their frolicksome mates, in the beautiful spring.
O, blithe and gay as our swift feet roam Through the orange-groves, we will sing of home; Sing, by bright streams, 'neath the cocoa bowers, The laughing young prattlers we fondle are ours— They are ours to caress, as we toil through the day o to the hand that shall bear them away ;-Sing, for the days of our bondage are o'er-The cankering chain shall be worn no more— Where the driver's lash hath been twined around And the shrick of woman hath rent the sky, As the blood of her bosom gushed fearful and high There the burning tears and the broken heart Have sighed adieu, as the fond ones part; And the creaking door of the prison-cell, Where darkness, and famine, and agony dwell, Hath moaned a dirge for the dweller there, And chimed to his wailings of wild despair;— Shall ring in Autumn the harvest-song, With hymns of thanksgiving the green hills along, And red grapes shall cluster 'neath cottage-eaves, And the reapers sing with their plumy sheaves, And trail the thick vines, as homeward they bear A burden that gladdens the dwellers there; And Freedom, and Peace, and Love shall be Inscribed on the banners and hearts of the Free.

But where the 'star-fing flouts the sky,' Millions that morn awoke, To see the red lash lifted high, And sink beneath its stroke; And as their mounings died away, The far hills caught the mournful lay. Mourn, for the clanking chain

Mourn, for the swollen vein, And the eyes with weeping dim Still, still the gory lash they twirl O'er the mangled flesh of the fainting girl! Mourn, for the parted child,

A bitter world for him,— He shall kiss no more his mother wild, Nor list to her infant hymn-Nor sigh at eve by her early grave, For a distant lord has claimed his slave.

Mourn, for the ghastly crew, In the den of the 'floating hell;'
With a frantic look they bade adicu To the hills they loved so well-Of the packed and pinioned cargo there. The fierce lean shark shall have his share!

Mourn, for a coming hour, When the shout, and the battle-cry, Shall break-like a tempest through hall and bower And the dreamers wake, to die— While the midnight hour shall light the skies With the flame of the costly sacrifice!

W. G. Brown.

#### NIGHT-STORM AT SEA. BY EPES SARGEST.

'Tis a dreary thing to be When the sun has set in clouds, And the wind sighs thro' the shrouds, With a voice and with a tone Like a living creature's moan

Look, how wildly swells the surge Round the black horizon's verge ! See the giant billows rise ocean to the skies! While the sea-bird wheels his flight O'er the streaming crests of white

List! the wind is wakening fast! All the sky is overcast! Lurid vapors, hurrying, trail In the pathway of the gale, As it strikes us with a shock That might rend the deep-set rock? Falls the strained and shivering mast Spars are scattered by the blast

And the sails are split asunder. As a cloud is rent by thunder And the struggling vessel shakes. As the wild sea o'er her breaks.

Ah! what sudden light is this, Blazing o'er the dark abyes? Lo! the full moon rears her form 'Mid the cloud-rifts of the storm, And athwart the troubled air, Shines, like hope upon despair !

Every lesping billow gleams With the lustre of her beams, And lifts high its fiery plume Thro' the midnight's parting gloom : While its scattered flakes of gold O'er the sinking deck are rolled.

Father! low on bended knee, Humbled, weak, we turn to thee Spare us, 'mid the fearful fight Of the raging winds to-night! Guide us o'er the threatening wave;

Save us!-thou alone canst save! SOWING SEED In the morning sow thy seed,
Nor at eve withhold thy hand:
Who can tell which may succeed,
Or if both alike shall stand, And a glorious harvest boar, To reward the sower's care?

From the Bernld of Free CONCORD, Feb'y. 8, 1841. The Last Desperate Resort of Clerical Caste and

Concord, Feb'y, 8, 1841.

The Last Desperate Resort of Cierical Caste and Sectarianism.

Dear Brother: The Presbyterian and Congregational Clergy of New Hampshire, act like men smitten of God and given over. They seem bent on self-destruction. It is impossible that they can live much longer in the affections and confidence of the people. They are playing a game, in reference to Abolition, so puerile, so selfish, so dishonest, so diagusting—that, as ministers, they will make themselves a hissing and a by-word. They are showing themselves in their true colors, not as companions and co-worker together, in the cause of himmanity, with all men, women and children, that are ready to help to redeem our common nature from under the hammer of the auctioneer—but as incurable sectarians—spiritual despots. They show themselves ready to sacrifice the holy cause of human rights—the essential principles of human freedom, on the altar of their sectarianism. They seem fixed to maintain clerical caste—though at the expense of all human brotherhood. They show that they have no more affinity to Him whose kingdom of love and universal neighborhood they profess to preach, than had the Priest and Levite that passed by you the other side. They love sect, better than humanity—clerical caste, more than Justice and Mercy. They are determined to be a distinct class—to separate themselves from the people as far as possible—and to be known among men only as clergy-men—to make themselves respected, not 'for their work's sake,' but for their office—their title.

The latest exhibition of their clerical pride and infatuation appears in the formation of 'A New-Hameshire Covargational and Pressuteran to ask for the motives of a minister's conduct, will an equipment to ask for the motives of a minister's conduct, will an equipment to the conduct of their conduct, will an equipment to the conduct of t The Last Desperan Reserved Ceretal Caste and Date Brother: The Prechylerian and Congregational Clergy of New Hamphine, set. like mean smitted of God and given over. They seem bean the mean of the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people. They are playing a game, in reference to the people and the people and the suppress of process and the people and the people

moral horizon, that threatened certain death to their clerical character unless they did something to avert the doom.

What did they do? Like honest men—did they confess their sin in opposing abolition, and sustaining colonization, repent and bring forth fruits meet for repentance? Not they. To confess to a poor, untitled printer, and to the scorned and hated 'nigger'—this had been too humiliating—especially after sneering at them as they had done. What did they do. What?

"The American Union for the Relief and Improvement or the Colored Race." They brought into being this scowling, misshapen imp.—This was the offspring of the clergy. It was all their own. This mis-begotten thing they hoped would stand between them and the threatened doom. But it so strongly resembled its colonization mother, that it did not take with the people. It hardly lived to gasp twice. It died, and left the clergy in a worse condition than before. The storm was rising—frowning darker and more terrible as it drew near. They were about to be set down as menstealers, as robbers, the worst of sinners. The finger of scorn began to be pointed at a pro-slavery clergy. What next? A heart-felt repentance?—No. But

p. 'A Clerkical Appeal.' This they fondly hoped

clergy. What next? A heart-felt repentance?—No. But

\* 'A CLERICAL APPEAL.' This they fondly hoped
would avert the storm, and rescue them from proslavery infamy. But this shield was dashed in
pieces by the battle-axe of Truth. Again the danger became most imminent. The scorn and loathing for a pro-slavery clergy became deeper and
deeper—the rebukes grew louder and louder. The
clergy felt their foundation giving way, and themselves going down with their protegees—the slaveholders—into the bottomless pit of contempt and infamy. Now something effectual must be done, or
New England would soon be left without a clergy to
teach the people how to butcher each other in selfdefence, and to explain away and accommodate the
plain commands of God, to suit their sinful prejudices and customs; and to countenance the world
and the devil in the practice of man-stealing and plain commands of God, to suit their sinful prejudices and customs; and to countenance the world
and the devil in the practice of man-stealing and
man-killing. Did the clergy now repent? No. Did
they join in the old Anti-Slavery Society, based on
the brotherhood of the human race? Not they,—
Never could they join a society in which a CLERGYMAN, a REVEREND, a DOCTOR OF DIVINITY, is no more than a mere man—where he
must work as a mere man—and be loved and honored, only as a mere man. That abolition that degrades a REVEREND, or a DOCTOR OF DIVINITY, to a mere man, is above the comprehension of the clergy—not to their taste—it chokes
them. To take hold with Unitarians, Universalists,
Infidels, Deists, Jews, Mahometans, Heathen, Children, WOMEN, and all sorts, colors and conditions
of folks to help lift Humanity out of the prison-house
in which slavery had entombed, it was too much to
expect of an Orthodox Clergyman. They could in
work with these and every thing else, to rastore
men—but not to redeem them—to destroy, but not to
save. What next?

'NEW-ORGANIZATION.' This compound
of Mahometanism, Sectarianism, Clerical Caste, Slasere Colorization, Political Expediency, and State

plain commands of God, to suit their sinful projudices and customs; and to countenance the world
and the devil in the practice of man-stealing and
man-killing. Did the clergy now repent? No. Did
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the brotherhood of the human ruce?—Not theyNever could they join a society in which a CLER
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VINITY, to a mere man, is above the comprehension of the clergy—not to their trast—it chase
them. To take hold with Unitarians, Universalists,
Infidels, Desits, Jews, Mahometans, Father, Children, WOMEN, and all soft the prison-house
in which slive the comprehention of he clerg—not to their trast—it dose
men—but not to redeem them—to destroy, but not to
exerce that Grades and the strength of the search of

Presbyterian."—(2.) A man—and not a woman—Half of mankind are excluded, simply because God made them WOMEN. Ninety-nine hundreths of the rest are excluded because they happen not to be "Congregationalists or Presbyterians." These elergymen welcome "Congregational, Presbyterian," and male humanity to their platform. All other is cast out.

pentance in dust and ashes, can.

H. C. WRIGHT.

N. B. I would ask these 'EXTREMELY ANX-IOUS' ones, the following questions:

1. Do you observe the Anti-Slavery Monthly Concert, and urge your church to attend it, as you urge them to attend the Missionary Monthly Concert?

2. Do you urge upon your church the anti-slavery enterprise, as you do the missionary cause? Do you lay before your church the condition of the southern slave, on the Sabbath, as you do the condition of the heathen abroad?

3. Did you ever preach on slavery, on the Sabbath, as you have on temperance and idolatry?

4. Did you ever urge your church to contribute to the anti-slavery cause—to redeem the slave—as you have to give to the missionary, bible, and tract societies? Have you ever requested that the contribution box might be passed around the congregation, on the Sabbath, to take up a collection for the slave, as you have to take a collection for the heathen abroad?

5. Do you introduce the anti-slavery question into your prayer meetings and church meetings, to discuss the subject in the church?

6. Have you ever done any thing to get your church to pass a vote to exclude slaveholders and their abettors from their communion and pulpits?

7. Have you given anti-slavery agents the same facilities to plead the cause of the slave before your church, that you have given to the agents of other benevolent societies to plead their cause?

8. In a word, have you ever done any thing to get your church to act, as a church, efficiently and earnestly, for the immediate and unconditional abolition of American slavery?

9. Do you fellowship REVEREND MR. HOLT, of Portsmouth, who bought and sold the image of God, in a woman, and declared he would do so again under like circumstances—and REVEREND MR.

PERRY, of Hollis, who declares that slaveholding would be no bar to christian fellowspip with him—as christian minister?

(FI hope that the abolitionists in the towns where thees 36 'EXTREMELY ANXIOUS' ones preach, will look into the marker, and communicate to

### A Voice from Western New-York.

The following are among other important resolu tions that were adopted at a great Anti-Slavery Convention held at Palmyra, N. Y. on the 2d ultimo:

Received an interesting letter from our friend and brother, James C. Fuller, containing extracts from a

Ages.	Mark State	Men.	Women.
15 and under	r 20	156	688
20	25	2536	2627
25	30	1150	861
30	35	398	320
20 25 30 35) 10 15	40	219	2627 861 320 187
10	25 30 35 40 45	156	ESSENTIAL AND
15	50	103	67 38 17
50 l	55	70	38
55	60 65	30 19 4	17
50	65	19	6
35	70		STREET BENEFIT
70	70 75	4	0
75	80	1	0,
tota dog	1 84 8	4858	4858

Population. The population of Pennsylvania, (the returns being now complete,) is 1,763,541; being a gain from 1830 of 420,308. Four of the United States have each above a million inhabitants, viz.

Population,

New York 2,432,335 513,704
Pennsylvania 1,763,541 420,308
Ohio 1,515,785 579,817
Virginia 1,231,444 20,039
Ohio bas gained more than any other State,
We learn from the Missouri Jeffersonian that the population of that State is 363,761. The increase from 1832 to 1836 was 67,931, and from 1836 to 1840, 119,553.

OFFICIAL The following is the official account of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, as declared by Congress:

For President.

William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, 234
Martin Van Buren, of New-York, 60

294 For Vice President.
John Tyler, of Virginia,
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia,
James K. Polk, of Tennessee, 294

In the correspondence from Algiers, the Toulonnais, the following singular story is related:—

During the Marshall's last expedition, one of our chasseurs found, near the tents of a tribe we were ravaging, a suck of considerable magnitude. Without seeking to know its contents, he fastened it on the crupper of his horse. Ere long, to his uter astonishment, he heard a human voice issue from his burthen, and dismounted to solve the mystery. On opening the sack, he discovered a beautiful female between 16 and 17 years of age, and a valise containing about ten thousand france. It appears that the young woman was the wife of an Arab, who had thus packed her up with his money as his two greatest valuables, but in his terror had abandoned them both. The soldier placed his living prize on one of the ammunition waggons, and divided the money with his comrades.'

EXTRACT OF A LETTER PROM WASHINGTOF:

'It is strongly rumored that General Harrison, in his Inaugural, will declare his utter hostility to the abolitionists and all their projects.

In a letter the other day, I said, in allusion to this matter, 'he will treat them worse' than Mr. Van Beren did; but the types make me say 'trust them more, &c.

The Supreme Court Room has been crowded daily of late, in consequence of the great display of argu-

The Supreme Court Room has been crowded daily of late, in consequence of the great display of argument and eloquence elicited in the Mississippi slave case. Mr. Clay made a splendid argument yesterday. He connected it a little with the popular topic of abolition, intimating that his view of the question was the anti-abolition view. Mr. Clay also represented the amount of property involved in the question to be very great, but Mr. Gilpin insisted that it was very small.

be very great, but Mr. Gilpin insisted that it was very small.

Mr. Webster will deliver an argument to-morrow on the same side with Mr. Clay.

The question is, whether contracts made for the payment for alaves imported from other States into Missiesipis since 1832 and there sold, centrary to the State Constitution as amended in 1832, are valid. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster are counsel on the part of those who maintain the validity of the contracts.

The question is asked what will become of the alaves if the contracts are annulled? The State of Mississippi must decide that. They will probably remain the property of those in whose possession they be, Mr. Walker intimated that they would be free.

The publishers of the Boston Universal Yankee Nation will issue about the 1st of March, a double sheet, which will be, the publishers say, the largest newspaper by 500 square inches ever published, and the largest that can be printed on any printing machine ever built. It will contain 56 columns of reading matter and engravings, each column more than four feet in length. Ten copies for \$1.

A fatal affray occurred near Meridianville, near Huntsville, on the 17th inst., between Col. B. F. Ricketts and Mr. Robert C. Clopton. In the course of a quarrel, Rickets drew a pistol and shot Clopton in the thigh, and then struck him several times with it; whereupon Clopton drew a bowie-knife, and laid his assailant dead on the spot. M. Clopton was examined and discharged.

amined and discharged.

Size of London. London is probably the largest city in the world, at least, if we set down as doubtful the exaggerated accounts of the population of some of the Chinese, and Japanese cities. We can form some idea of its size when we are told it contains as many inhabitants as do the five States of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Vermont.

Maine, Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Vermont.

On the trial of Mrs. Kinney, it was stated that the East Boston Sugar Refinery furnished an article for the market, which, upon being dissolved, deposited a sediment, which might be mistaken for arsenic. In consequence of these rumors, Dr. Jackson, one of the best chemists in the country, was requested to analyze it. He did so, and could not detect, in one thousand grains, the five-hundreth part of a sediment.

A correspondent of the Boston Mail, at Norwick A correspondent of the Boston Mail, at Norwich, Conn., states that Asa Child, the late agent of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, is a defaulter in the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars, and that he has added to this the crimes of forgery and perjury. Mr. Child is a young lawyer, and a man who has hitherto maintained a high reputation in the community.

community

Mons. N. Girod, of New-Orleans, lately deceased, has left, by will, six bundred and sixty thousand dollars to various objects, including one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of an Orphan Asylum for French orphans residing in Louisians.

The death of Rear Admiral Sir Philip B. Vere Brooke, the officer who commanded the Shannon in her engagement with the Chesapeake during the last war, on which occasion he was severely wounded, and for which he was made a Baronet, is announced in the last London papers.

Valuable Present. Several of the friends of the editor of the Boston Atlas have recently presented to him a splendid new printing-press, valued at about \$2000. Few editors receive such substantial and valuable tokens of regard as this.

Prost-bitten hands, &c. may be cured, says the Philadelphia Ledger, by dissolving alum in pretty warm water, and bathing or washing the hands or feet in the solution for some ten or fifteen minutes before going to bed. Three ounces of alum to a quart of warm water is the proportion.

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

Iton Riots, by Free. Becomes
College,
Iton Trials, 12mo
Imerican Libertics and Amer. Blavery, 1 00
Inti-Blavery Record, 12mo.
31
Ippeal by Mrs. Child, 12mo.
37
Inti-Blavery Examiner, 1 00
Anti-Blavery Manual, 25
Ball, Charles, 12mo.
30urne's Picture of Slavery, 18mo.
50
Buston on Slave Trade,
British India. Lectures by Geo. Thompson.
25 25 00

sexes, Godwin on Slavery, 12mo, Gustavus Vassa, Gustavus Vassa, History of St. Domingo, Jay's Inquiry, 12mo. "View, Light and Love, 18mo. Light and Truth, 18mo.

Songs of the Free,

Temperases. The Providence Courier says— The bars have been discontinued in all the boats belonging to the Transportation Company. The vote directing this change, we understand, was unanimous.

Slavery Manual, 18mo. n Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Illinois

12mo.
Eavoy from Free hearts to the Free,
Fountsin, 64mo.
Freedom's Lyre,
Freedom's Gift,
Grimke's (A. E.) Letters to Miss Beecher
Grimke, (S. M.) on the equality of the

Life of Granville Sharp,
Liberty Bell,
Mott's Biggraphical Sketches,
Memoir of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, 12mo.
1 Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Haynes, 12mo.
1 Memoir of Parllis Wheatley, 18mo.
Negro Pew, 18mo.
North Star,
Oasis by Mrs. Child,
Pennsylvania Hall,
Peter Wheeler,
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1
Rankin's Letters, 18mo.
Right and Wrong in Boston, 18mo.

"" in Mass.
Songs of the Free,

Songs of the Free,
Slave's Friend, 32mo.
Star of Freedom, 32mo.
Stavery As it 1s,
Slavery As it 1s,
Slavery Star of the Stavery Stavery As it 1s,
Thompson's Lectures,
Thompson in America, 12mo.
Teatimony of God against Slavery, 18mo.
Tracts, miniature series,
The Abolitionist, a periodical,
Whittier's Poems,

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

Africans Isken in the Amistad,
Ancient Landmark
Bassatt's Wm. Letter to the Friends,
Bible against Slavery,
Birney's Letter to Mills,
Channing's Letters to Clay,
Letter to Clay,
Debate on Modern Abolitionism,
Dec. of Sentiments and Const. of the A.
A. S. Society,
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinbridge,
District of Columbia, Examiner No. 1,
Dresser's Narrative,

ather Ward's Letter, Garrison's 4th July Address, 1838 & 9 Grimke's (S. M.) Letter to Southern Cler-

Gunnison & Condition of Granger's do. Generous Planter, 6 Generous Planter, 12 Immediate, not Gradual Abolition, 12 Jay on Condition of Free People of Color, 9 Jay on Exercise Sec. 25

itor of the Boston Atlas have recently presented to him a splendid new printing-press, valued at about \$2000. Few editors receive such aubstantial and valuable tokens of regard as this.

As to feats in skating, we are told, that the Frieslander, who is generally a skilful skater, often goes for a long time at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. In 1808, two young women, going thirty miles in two hours, won the prize in a skating race at Gronigen. In 1821, a Lincbinshire man, for a wager of one hundred guineas, skated one mile within two seconds of three minutes.

What western village gives license by its name, to perpetual sinning? Sin-sin-away, (Sinsinawa;) and at the same time objurgates all sin—Sin, sin, away!— Albany Atlas.

33 25 00

The Abolitionist, a period Whittier's Poems, Wheatley, Phillis, 18mo. Wesley's Thoughts, Wilberforce, Memoir of Williams, James, Williams, James, View of Slavery by E. P. Barrows, 12

Adams's J. Q. Oration at Newburyport,
Adams's J. Q. Speech on the Texas ques tion, Adams's J. Q. Speech on the State of the 25 20 00

Nation,
Apology for Abelitionists,
Appeal to the Christian Women of the
South,
Allen's Report,
Appeal of Forty Thousand Citizens of
Pennsylvania,
Anedotes of American Slavery,
Africans taken in the Amistad,
Ancient Landmark

District of Columbia, Examine 1997.

District of Columbia, Examine 1997.

Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States,

Evils and Cure of Slavery by Mrs. States,
Evils and Cure of Child,
Elmore Correspondence,
Emancipation in W. Indies, by Thome and Kimball, in boards,
First Annual Report of the Committee of Vigilance,
Freedom's Defence,
Freedom's Defence,
Ward's Letter,

gymen,

Liberty, Svo.
Do. 12mo.
Martyr of Freedom, by Berinh Green,
Madden to Chambing,
Martyr Age by H. Martineau,
May's Discourse on Follen,
Narrative of James Williams, in sheets,
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S. Societies, S. Societies, Rural Code of Hayti, Reply to Catherine Beecher, by author of Archy Moore, Report on People of Color in Ohio, Revolation Unfinished. Slavenolding Weighed in the Balance, Slavers Raynes.

TRACTS. Colonization,
Moral Condition of the Slaves,
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The Ten Commandments,
Danger and Safety,
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PRINTS. &c. Likeness of E. P. Lovejoy, Declaration of Sentiments,
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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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Serpoix, ss. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, a said County, on Monday the twenty-second day of February in the year one thousand eight hundral and forty-one.

Whereas a certain instrument purporting to be the first will and testament of HENRY We. MAN, late of said Boston, yeoman, deceased, has been presented to said Court for probate, by Rule. Wyman of Salem; in the County of Essex, yeoman the Executor therein named.

Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probase Court to be held at said Boston, on Monday, us eighth day of March next, at nine o clock before non, by publishing this order two weeks successively in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in sed Boston, the last publication to be two days at less before said Court, that they may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, either for a squinst the probate thereof.

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