Oliver Johnson, General Agent:

To whom all remittances are to be made, and letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI .-- NO. 14.

CONGRESS.

speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio.

Speech of art. Gladings, of South Carolins, to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the removal, subsistence, and benefit of such of the Seminote Chiefs and Warriors as may surreader for emigration. Delivered in the U.S. Hous of Representatives, February 9, 1841.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Chairman, Lhave called the attention of the committee to what is officially announced as the first and principal cause of this war, and also to some of the proximate and immediate causes. I dink no man can doubt that it originated in the attempts of the Executive to support slavery by the induced and efforts of our national Government, in volation, as I think, of the constitution and of the rights of the free States. I propose to investigate the subject a little further, and to examine into the case that led to its remeal and confinuance.

On the 6th of March, 1837, General Jesup enterel into a conventional arrangement with the Semi-ole fishins, by which st was agreed that hostilities should mimediately cease; that the Indians should enigrate west of the Mississippi; that they chould be secure in their lives and property; and that they have been should be secured to the Mississippi; that they company them. By the terms of this compact, no secroes were included except those who were called the bona-fida property of the Indians, although Gor. Duval, Gen. Jesup, and the Indian agent, all unite in saying that the Indians ever controlled by the blacks. These blacks comprised both fugitive slaves and free people of color, who were connected with the Indians by marriage and consanguinity. The attempt to separate them appears to me to have been hopeless.

The Indian who had married a fugitive slave, and

been hopeless.

The Indian who had married a fugitive slave, and resred a family of children, would not, in my opinion, quietly fold his arms, and view his offspring and their mother marched off into interminable slavery, while he himself should go west. Nor do I believe that will ever be done. They are all the enemies while he himself should go west. Nor do I believe that will ever be done. They are all the enemies our country, fighting in arms against us. They have already cost us much treasure and the blood of many freemen. If they will now surrender themselves prisoners of war, I would send them all west together. No person can doubt our perfect right to do so; and I think justice to the nation and to the lafans requires it; and my amendment will be to that effect. General Jesup's attempt to separate them failed, and I believe all further attempts of that ind will fail.

bem failed, and I believe all further attempts of that hind will fail.

This compact between General Jesup and the Indias bears date on the 6th March. On the 18th of the same month, a solemn remonstrance against this arrangement was signed by a number of gentlemen of high standing in Florida, and transmitted to the Screetary of War These gentlemen totally objected to any pacification that did not provide for the recapture of their fugitive slaves. They objected to any pacification that did not provide for the recapture of their fugitive slaves. They objected the Indians going west until they should take and return to their owners the slaves who had escaped from their masters in Florida. The remonstrance may be found at 55th page of executive documents of the House of Representatives, No. 225, of the 3d session of the 25th Congress. It is an interesting paper, but of too great length for me to read at this time. It shows, in a most palpable light, the views entertained by those gentlemen in regard to the case and object of this war. Whatever others may have thought upon that subject, it is clear that they supposed the war to have been commenced and carried on for the purpose of aiding them in holding they supposed the war to have been commenced and carried on for the purpose of aiding them in holding their slaves; and they declare it incompatible with the beam and dignity of the nation to permit the Indust temigrate until they shall bring the slaves back to their owners. I have no doubt they felt that they were correct in their views; nor do I believe they are the slaves and propriety of taxing the free States to any extent in support of slaver. There was, however, a cessation of bestilities, notwithstanding these remonstrances. The Indians ceased for a time to plunder the defraccies shmilles of Florida, to burn their cabins. caccless families of Florida, to burn their cabins, and murder the defenceless women and children; but, sir, the fugitive slaves remained yet hidden in the swamps and everglades of that untraversed country. Peace on such terms appears to have oeen unacceptable to the people of Florida. I will not speak the conclusions of my own mind, however, on this subject, but will give you the words of a high officer of Government, who was on the spot, and who pake from positive knowledge. I refer to General less, who, in a letter dated 29th March, 1837, and insetted to Colonel John Warren, speaking of the deceded to Colonel John Warren, speaking of the saxiety of the Indians to maintain the peace agreed upon says: 'There is no disposition on the part of the great body of the Indians to renew hostilities; and they will, I am sure, faithfully fulfil their engagements, if the inhabitants of the territory be pruched. But any attempt to seize their negroes or other property would be followed by an immediate resort to arms.'

Thus we have the authority of General Jesup for saying that the Indians were anxious to maintain pear. That he was at the same time apprehensive did the people would attempt to seize the Indian segrees. What reason General Jesup had to respect that the people of Florida would be otherwise than prudent, or what reason he had to fear that they would seize the Indian negroes, I know not. He certainly exhibited fears upon the subject. For, on the 5th April, being seven days subsequent to the latest of the series of the Thus we have the authority of General Jesup for se Indiana. In this order we have official intellirace that the whites did in fact interfere with the
dian slaves, or, in other words, they began to rob
se Indians of their slaves almost as soon as hostifise cased. As to the outrages committed upon
se fee blacks during the suspension of hostilities,
se cased. As to the outrages committed upon
se fee blacks during the suspension of hostilities,
se take no information in this order, and are left to
fer the course pursued towards them from the eviface I have previously given. If these people
tres sufficiently rapacious to rob the Indians of
sen an opinion as to the safety of the free colorden, if any, were made slaves, we know not. On
set hard, it welve days after the date of his lettrio Col. Warren, Gen. Jesup wrote to Governor
all, saying: 'If the citizens of the territory be prutrat, the war, may be considered at an end. But
y attempt to interfere with the Indian negroes
wall cause an immdiate resort to hostilities. The
troes control their masters, and they have heard
the act of your legislative council. Thirty or
one of the Indian negro men were at and near my
and the surface of the control of the conset of the Indian negro men were at and near my
are on the Withlacoochie late in March. But
a trival of two or, three citizens, of Florida, said
bein search of negroes, caused them to disperse
tace, and I doubt whether they will come in
in. At all events, the emigration will be delayla month, I apprehend, in consequence of the
tun of these negroes.'
The embarrassment into which, General Jesup

of these regroes, in consequence of the between the consequence of the seembarrassment into which General Jesup brown is quite spparent, notwithstanding his of the 5th April. The people were anxious at for slaves. The negroes, it would seem, under constant apprehension, and filed when a take came into their vicinity. Whether a take came into their vicinity. Whether to judge, except from the documents before between the Indians and our army, it appears, was no difficulty whatever. But the difficulty is to have been between the Indians and necessary of the seem one side; and those who sought to rob the set and enslave the blacks on the other. It is



COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1841.

elso quite evident that some of the people were restifued to the control of the state of the following them from entering the Indian country. When in the control of the people were restifued to respect the the order of the State of April, prohibiting them. It seemes that the state of people might enter the Indian country for the purpose of series above the control of the people of the them the people might enter the Indian country for the purpose of series above the people of product in the people of product in the people of product importance in these peoples in the people of product importance in these peoples into the complete of the state of the people of the people of the state of the people of the people of the state of the people of the state of the people of the people of the state of the people of the peo

every one of them who does not come in.

If the negroes, who appear to have controlled the Indians, had quietly suffered themselves to be trailed with bloodhounds, or to be hanged for their love of liberty, they would have well deserved to be slaves. Another important piece of intelligence we have here also. The expenditure of \$5,000 for bloodhounds in Cuba was not, as has been supposed, for the purpose of trailing Indians. In this letter we have it officially announced, that they were sent for and obtained for the purpose of catching figitire states. I desire the people of this nation to understand distinctly, that they are taxed for the purpose of maintaining and supporting slavery in the slave States; that their treasure has been appropriated directly and publicly to that purpose; that our army—many of whose officers and soldiers were bred in the free States, and in the love of liberty—has been employed, by order of the Commanding

and those which I intend to refer to are on record in the achieves of our nation, and will descend in all coming time to give character to this unholy war.

It would appear, from a perusal of the documents before me, that General Jesup was unable to fulfil his covenant with the Indians, to protect them, and the negroes connected with them; but on this point we have no direct evidence. Certain it is, that he was unable to bring the negroes to terms of submission. I use the term negroes, because he siys, officially, that 'negroes controlled the Indians,' Being unable to subdue the enemy, his troops falling a prey to the unhealthy climate in which he was situated, the citizens being murdered, their habitations burned, and his army discouraged, he issued the order No. 160, to which I will now call the attention of the committee. That part to which I particularly refer is in the following words: 'All Indian property captured from this date will belong to the corps or detachment! making it.' The senso in which the term property was used in this order is fully explained in a letter of Gen. Jesup to Col. Warren, dated a few days subsequent, in which, speaking of the Seminoles, he says: 'Their negroes, in which the term property was used in this order is fully explained in a letter of Gen. Jesup to Col. Warren, dated a few days subsequent, in which, speaking of the Seminoles, he says: 'Their negroes, in which the term property will belong to the corps by which they are captured.' This order bears date on the 3d of August, 1837, and may be found at page 4 of the documents communicated to this House by the Secretary of War on the 27th day of February, 1830. I think that history will record this as the life to that portion of the order which declares the Secretary of War on the 27th day of February, 1830. I think that history will record this as the life to that property of the public. Merchant the freedom of his family if he property of the public to the order of the facility and property of the public. Merchant the freed

to this fact, and bring it to the consideration of the committee with feelings of deep mortification. As an American, I feel humbled at this act, which cannot be viewed by the civilized world otherwise than dishonorable to our arms and nation. That this of ficer, entrusted with the command of our army and the honor of our flag, should appeal to the cupidity, the desire of plunder, and the worst of human passions, in order to stimulate his men to effort, is, I think, to be regretted by men of all parties, in all sections of our country. Our national flag, which floated in proud triumph at Saratoga, which was enveloped in a blaze of glory at Monmouth and York. town, seems to have been prostituted in Florida to the base purpose of leading on an organized company of 'neggo catchera.' Sir no longer is 'our country's but slares has become the watchword to inspire them to effort. No longer does the warrown veteran, amid the battle's rage, think of his country's glory, and nerve his arm in behalf of freedom; but with eagle eyes he watches the wavering ranks of the enemy, and as the smoke rises from the battle-field, he plunges amid their fleeing cohorts to seize upon the sable foe that he may make him his future slave.

But I intend to pursue this subject further. I shall now show that this government—this nation, composed of twenty-six States, some holding slaves, and some denying the right of man to hold his fellow man in slavery—has been made to deal in slaves; to become the owner of slaves; that the administration, now just going out of power, has dealt in 'human flesh;' that the funds of government, than an analy family and one that will excite inquiry. The slaves remained at Fort Pike for many months. And, if had the purpose, I refer to order No. 175, dated at Tampa Bay, September 6, 1837. It reads as follows:

'1. The Seminole negroes captured by the army in the companies of slaves captured from the Seminole Indians. And for that purpose, I refer to order No. 175, dated at Tampa Bay, September 6, 1837. It reads

tration, now just going out of power, has dealt in human flesh; that the funds of government, drawn from the pockets of free laborers, have been paid for the capture of fugitive slaves, and the purchase of slaves captured from the Seminole Indians. And for that purpose, I refer to order No. 175, dated at Tampa Bay, September 6, 1837. It reads as follows:

11. The Seminole negroes captured by the army will be taken on Accourt or government, and to the Creek chiefs and warriors, by whom they were captured, or who were present at the capture, in full for their claim to them.

3. To induce the Creek Indians to take alive, and not destroy the negroes of citizens who had been captured by the Seminoles, a reward was promised them for all they should secure. They captured and secured thirty-five, who have been restored to their owners. The owners have paid nothing, but the content of the purchase of these negroes of citizens who had been captured by the Seminoles, a reward was promised them for all they should secure. They captured and secured thirty-five, who have been restored to their owners. The owners have paid nothing, but the

SELECTIONS.

Reply of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, have taken into consideration the foregoing documents, most of which were published in the Emancipator of February 25th, and they deem it necessary, for the sake of truth and history, to offer a plain exposition in reply. As the 'Statement of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society 'embraces all controverted matter in regard to which they have any vindication to offer, we propose in the first place to pass it briefly in review.

The CLERICAL APPEAL is spoken of as marking the origin of the dissensions which subsequently spring up among the abolitionists of the U. S. It is represented as having been a local dispute, excessively aggravated by one of the contending parties, involving nothing essential to the integrity or efficiency of the anti-slavery cause, and calling for no animadversion from the National Executive Committee. We are happily able to cite authorities on this point, that must appear conclusive. The American and Foreign Committee, after adverting to the fact that at that time the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society was composed chiefly of themselves, affirm that their determination to stand aloof from the controversy, was the circumstance in which 'the attempt to alienate from them the confidence of abolitionists generally, had its origin.' The progress of events since that 'ime, proves how asgacious was the judgment which detected in their significant silence, an evidence that they were no longer worthy of the solemn trust reposed in them—that, however competent they had shown themselves in all previous emergencies, they were unequal to that—and being so, how could it be supposed, for a single moment, that they would be able to defend the more critical positions, which the daily advance of public opinion would require them to assume! Among those who rebuked them for their expressive silence in regard to the Cleri

"The measure ('the Boston Schium,') meets with of avor among genuine abolitionists, of any sort, in he country generally, and cannot succeed, if attempted. Indeed, we do not believe it will ever be attempted. Of course, our friends abroad will not feel under ny necessity of spending their time and strength bout it. It has been a farce and a failure from the irest.'

Such was the judgment of Amos A. Phelps, one of the foremost of the seceders in 1840, and now one of the main pillars of the American and Foreign Society. The editor of the Emancipator copied this paragraph, with brief strictures, to which Mr. Phelps replies:

lone to enlighten the public on the subject, the Bos-on schism might ere this have been the schism of the rhole country, and new organization been any thing ut a failure.

but a failure. "That it is hoped the Amarican Anti-Slavery Socity and its worthy editor, " " when, by its agents
or otherwise, as in the present case, it helps one of
its auxiliaries into trouble, that it will have the magnanimity, to say the least, to help it out.'

The editor of the Emancipator replies, 'Brother
Pfielps has treated us fraiernally, and we hasten to
make our amends. We knock under to Massachusetts, and are glad the 'schism' took plage in a region so well able to bear it. It has been well taken
care of. Requiescat in pace.'

Thus, the Clerical Appeal was branded by A. A.

setts, and are glad the 'schism' took place in a region so well able to bear it. It has been well taken to are of. Requisscat in pace.

Thus, the Clerical Appeal was branded by A. A. be Phelps as 'a farce and failure,' which met 'with no it favor among genuine abolitionists of any sort,' as a 'schism,' which, but for the Emancipator, 'might have been the schism of the whole country,' and in which he distinctly charges the 'American Society and its worthy editor,' as participants, and hopes, that when they, by their 'agents or otherwise, as in the present case, help an auxiliary into trouble, that they will have the magnanimity, to say the least, to help it out;' and the editor of the Emancipator, after the battle was fought and won, suddenly arouses the form his lethargy, rejoices at the result, and officiates with a solemn 'Requisscat in pace,' at the obsequies of the fallen foe!

The Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, admitting corrupt and bigoted sectarism into council, preserved through all the strife, an official but not a dumb silence. With but one or two exceptions, they were members of the same religious the did not disavow the partiality which the latter belaimed to exist between them. Some of their agents were actively engaged in promoting the dissension, and they received no rebuke.

The next point of the 'statement,' requiring notice, relates to the embarrassment of the Society's finances. It complains that the agents of the Committee were excluded from those 'districts of country that could furnish more than was required for operations within their own limits.' This is true, but

finances. It complains that the agents of the Committee were excluded from those 'districts of country that could furnish more than was required for operations within their own limits.' This is true, but the Committee received their appointment from the Society, subject to that restriction. It was not imposed by local or State Societies, but by the annual meeting. Their acceptance on that condition was voluntary, and by the act of acceptance, they became, themselves, a party to the agreement. This complains because the State Societies declined to rescind that restriction, since the latter found it impossible to collect sufficient means to support their local operations. Had they acceded to the request of the National Committee, their own efforts must have been wholly suspended. The same reason was as operative after, as before the special meeting in January, and hence it was that 'but an inconsiderable sum was contributed by the State Societies.' The Executive Committee were undoubtedly society pressed by their embarrassments at that time, but those to whom they appealed for aid were equally so; and when so plain and sound a reason as this presents itself, why should other, and invidious ones be alleged, which are calculated only to aggravate instead of relieve, and to engender blind personal animosities?

There was another reason for the restriction above.

instead or relieve, and to diguist animosities?

There was mother reason for the restriction above named. It was to prevent the collision of local and general interests, by which the harmony and success of our operations had already been endangered. It was stated, moreover, not in arbitrary and absolute terms, but in the form of a recommendation, which left the Executive Committee at liberty to enter any field with the concurrence of the local society. Their failure to obtain that concurrence, is confirmatory of the fact already stated,—that they no longer possessed the confidence of abolitionists, which was the true cause of their diminished success in the collection of funds.

On behalf of the friends of human liberty throughout the country, we appeal from the charge which the American and Foreign Committee have preferred against them,—that they refused to furnish the necessary means for sustaining the interests of the cause. During the year, the aggregate of receipts into the treasury was greater than in any previous year, being nearly \$45,000. We cannot sufficiently admire the alacrity with which such a large sum was contributed, while deep-seated distrust rankled in the minds of the donors. This munificent provision, under such circumstances, and when every branch of productive industry was embarrassed beyond precedent, is a living memorial of disinterestedness, and sacrifice to humanity, to which history furnishes few parellels.

The statement concerning the Emancipator is not full, nor is it clear, as far as it goes. An effort is made to impress the mind of the reader with the belief that the official organ of the Society belonged by right, to the members of the Executive Committee as individuals, and not to the Society itself. It is affirmed that the members of the Committee were by right, to the members of the Executive Committee as individuals, and not to the Society itself. It
is affirmed that the members of the Committee were
personally responsible for credits obtained, and thus
a factitious case is made out, calculated by its plausibility to deceive and mislead the public. The purchase of the Emancipator by the Executive Committee, was an official act, for which the funds of the
Society were employed. If responsibilities had
ever been assumed by individuals, they had always
been discharged by the Society. In unincorporated
bodies, this is the suiversal practice, and in benevolent societies, we believe no instance can be cited
in which such obligations have been violated. The
American Anti-Slavery Society had paid in the aggregate, for the support of its official organ, the
Emancipanter, more than fifteen thousand dollars,
over all its receipta. No expenditures on its account, had ever been defrayed by the individuals of
the Committee. They had not the slightest ground
for supposing that any such obligations would fail
to be honorably redeemed, as they always had been.
It appears to us, therefore, to be exceedingly disingenuous, to attempt a justification of the transfer of
that Journal on the pretext of individual responsibility
which had no other than a merely nominal existence.
In the absence of any reasonable grounds, however

It appears to us, therefore, to be exceedingly disingenuous, to attempt a justification of the transfer of that Journal on the pretext of individual responsibility which had no other than a merely nominal existence. In the absence of any reasonable grounds, however, for the perpetration of this outrage, the American and Foreign Committee must have recourse to the best they can devise—an expedient that honesty is never compelled to adopt, and one that constitutes in itself, an irrefragible proof of their moral defection. They affirm another pretext, equally disingennous—equally unworthy of the character and profession of Christian philanthropy, namely: the necessity of making an engagement for another volume. No such necessity existed. The contract for the previous year, was not acted upon until after the Annual Meching. It is trivial, therefore, for the American and Foreign Committee to affirm the necessity of renewing an unexpired engagement, in vindication of the transfer.

The impossibility of obtaining funds for the continuance of the Emancipator, is another alleged reason for its transfer. The amount requisite to sustain it until the Annual Meeting of the Society, was little, if any more than one hundred and fifty dollars—the Society itself would then have provided for its longer continuance. The ability of the Committee to obtain such an inconsiderable sum, will not be doubted, when it is known that at the time of the transfer, the balance of the Society's stock in their hands over all its liabilities, was nearly \$12,000! 'At this crisis,' say the American and Foreign Committee, the N. Y. City A. S. Society "magnanimously stepped forward and offered to sustain the paper,' &c. One of our number was then a member of the Executive Committee, and he affirms that no such proposition was ever communicated to them, but that the Editor of the Emancipator, without any authority whatever, and without even the knowledge of the Executive Committee, entered into negotiation with that Society, and virtually consummated

Whereas the financial condition of the Society does not permit the continuance of the Emancipator in the hand of the Committee, or to reimburse subscribers who have paid in advance, and us it is desirable the paper should be continued in this city;

therefore,
Resolved, That the publishing agent be authorized to sell the subscription books of the Emancipator to the Executive Committee of the City Anti-Shavery Society, including the arrears due from subscribers, provided they will supply those who have paid in advance, amounting to about \$1000, and will publish the paper at least a year, under the charge of the present editor.

No labored excuse can relieve the editor of the Emaccipator from the odium which deservedly attaches to him, for such a signal violation of honor and trust, as is exhibited in his conduct. Not content with depriving the Society of its official organ, he shared the bounty of a resolution passed at the same meeting of the Committee, that the salaries of the Secretaries and Editor be paid up to the day of the annual meeting, thus receiving nearly a month's salary as editor, after he entered the service of the City Society!

To maintain the official organ of the Society was assuredly one of the most important trusts confided

To maintain the official organ of the Society was assuredly one of the most important trusts confided to the Committee. Was it maganimous in them to transfer it to a hostile body? The American and Foreign Committee deny that the City Society was hostile to the American, but what stronger evidence of the facts is needed than their participancy in a blow that was treacherously aimed at its very life! The Executive Committee of that Society issued a printed circular on the eve of the annual meeting, which commences thus:

Dear Sir - At a meeting of the Executive Commit-

By order, &c. C. B. HATCH, Secretary.

C. B. HATCH, Secretary.

Several hundred of these circulars were distributed in the city and neighborhood, and a large number of the sent into New Jersey, by order of Joshua Leavitt. There are no conditions of membership specified, such as an acknowledgment of the great truths of nature with regard to human freedom, or of any principle which the American Anti-Slavery Society regards as essential to membership. It asks no questions—requires no convictions. It does not address itself to known abolitionists. It simply appoints, then appeals to prejudice, and offers to clothe, purchance the worst enemies of freedom, with an official right to invade her sanctuary, and to blast the hopes of the toil-worn and bleeding slave. Never, before, was exhibited such reckless indifference to principle; but thanks to the promptitude, the devotion and the integrity of American abolitionists, this daring plot was signally defeated, and the platform of the National Society preserved in its original, simple and uncompromised character.

We can hardly suppose it possible for any houest mind to require a more direct proof of hostility to the American Society, than is furnished by this attempt to substitute a base material for the sterling currency of truth.

With regard to the appropriations of the Executive Committee to pay the editor's salary, and the expenses of Mesars. Stanton and Birney to London, at the same time that they declared it impossible to sustain the Emancipator, the fact is fully substantiated by the records of the Committee. It is affirmed that they were 'obliged to fulfil their contract with the editor to the end of the term for which he was engaged, then having a few weeks only te run.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 585.

But in a previous paragraph they found an argument for the transfer of the Emancipator on the assertion, that 'the editor's engarement would expire before the annual meeting." With this absurd contradiction in remembrance, we ask the reader to refer to the resolution already quoted, providing for the payment of salaries up to the annual meeting!! It is an incontrovertible fact, that Joshua Leavitt received from the treasury of the American Society, a sum nearly adequate to sustain the Emancipator to the same date! We cannot appreciate the anxiety of the Committee to Iufili their contract with the editor for the few "eeks of his anexpired term, while they violate the superior contract,—to snatain the official organ of the Society,—that sacred trust confided to their integrity and their honor, and rendered doubly sacred by the absence of every form that presupposes the possibility of an upfainful elevardship.

The statement under review, says, '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.

not a cent in money was paid to either of them by the Executive Committee. It matters little whether the money was paid to either of them by the Executive Committee. It matters little whether the money was paid or not—the Committee voted if, and it was no fault of theirs, if the result was different from what they desired. They acknowledge the material point, the money was finally raised on a pledge of the Society's property, to pay in part, Meesra. Birney and Stanton's expenses; and those gentlemen were subsequently furnished with credentials from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, whose delegates they in fact were, and whose interests the former faithfully served, by denying to the American Society, a representation in the London Convention.

The Committee state that the

in the London Convention.

The Committee state that the 'trustees' made a conditional tender of the property of the Society to the annual meeting. That proposition was referred to the present Executive Committee of the American Society, who, after mature deliberation, declined acceding to it, for reasons which they deemed ample, but which it is not necessary to introduce in this connection.

and acceding to it, for reasons which they deemed ample, but which it is not necessary to introduce in this connection.

We would advert, as briefly as the nature of the case will admit, to the professions of a pacific disposition, which are held out by our disaffected brethren. They deny that they are hostile to the American Anti-Slavery Society, or that they have made any attempt to riqure it. We state in reply, that during the latter part of their administration of its affairs, they, maintained a perpetual warfare against it, which was as much more destructive than that of avowed enemies, as is the treachery of the commandant of a besieged fortress, more disastrous than the ssaults of an external foe. The annals of Christian reform present no similar instance of desecrated trust, marked by such total abandonment of principle. A parallel may be sought in vain, even in the angry partizanship of political clubs. We have no desire to derogate from the character of our opponents in any respect; necessity alone forces us to an exposure of conduct, for which charity can find no other excuse than that of moral turpitude. We appeal to every man's sense of justice—to his sense of Christian obligation to decide whether it is sintered. appeal to every man's sense of justice—to his of Christian obligation, to decide whether it be or wrong, to violate a solemn trust, confided w of Christian obligation, to decide whether it be right or wrong, to violate a solemn trust, confided without reserve, and sustained at such a sacrifice as was the official organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The absence of all legal restraints whatever, proves how unconditional was that trust. It was reposed is held in the integrity and honor of Arthur Tappan, Lewis Tappan, Joshua Leavitt, James G. Birney, Theodore S. Wright, Simeon S. Jocelyn, La Roy Sunderland, Henry B. Stanton and Samuel E. Cornish. In their hands it was considered safe. Not the slightest suspicion rested on their fidelity to a pecuficary trust, whatever were the misgivings that obtained with regard to their sagacity on other subjects. But the result disappointed all feelings. We behold them, on the most trivial pretexts, despoiling the Society, of which they were the chosen conservators, of its, chief instrumentality, and with singular hardihood, placing it beyond the reach of recovery! On former occasions, when pressed by similar embarrassments, they had sent forth a stirring appeal for aid to prevent the suspension of their operations, but no warning voice was heard at this critical juncture, with reference to the Emancipator. The alleged inability of the Committee to sustain it, —the alternative, if means should not be furnished for that pupose,—nay, even the possibility of its failure, were not so much as whispered of, to the friends of the cause. Such exposures would have brought prompt relief; but they would also have deprived the Committee even of the idlest pretext for the transfer.

the Committee even of the idlest pretext for the transfer.

We ask every impartial mind to pause, and to contemplate the position of the American and Foreign Committee. Can any one conceive of an act of higher hostility to the old Society, than is here described? And yet that Committee say, in the document before us, 'As to the zeal with which we are charged, for the overthrow of the American Anti-Slavery Society—laving never cherished it, we have never shown it.' That zeal was signally exhibited by Lewis Tappan, when he offered a resolution at one of the last meetings of the Executive Committee previous to the annual meeting in May, 1840, that the office of the American Anti-Slavery Society, be abandoned! Although assented to by James G. Birney and other members, it was not officially acted on. It was, however, fully carried out, as

G. Birney and other members, it was not officially acted on. It was, however, fully carried out, as will be seen in the following paragraph.

With respect to the assignment of the Society's property, referred to in one of the foregoing documents signed by Joseph Marriage, Jr., it is substantially correct. The Executive Committee were conscious that they had lost the confidence of their constituents, and had good reason for supposing that they would be removed from office, at the approaching annual meeting. Three weeks previous to its assembling, after transferring the Emancipator, they took possession of, all the property of the Society. amounting to about \$12,000, and removed it to another building, in pursuance of the following resolution, offered by Lewis Tappan:

'Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be author-

'Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be author-ized by remove the Society's library, records and fur-nitifie, to the room in Clinton Hall, and to occupy the same till after the annual meeting.

niture, to the room in Clinton Hall, and to occupy the same till after the annual meeting.

By order of Lewis Tappan, the sign was taken down from over the door, and deposited in the cellar of the new office. On being remonstrated with for this unnecessary act of hostility, and requested to place the sign at the door, he replied, that the conditions on which the premises were rented, forbade it! He was himself the negotiator for the office.

Thus was the office of the American Society destroyed by its own Executive Committee. It stock, furniture, account books, files, &c. were transferred to the office of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, where they yet remain. And yet that Society, whose very outfil was at our expense, and whose Executive officers were, and remain to be, the sequestrators of its property, thus standing in perpetual argressiveness towards us, are proclaiming to the world that they cherish no animosity, and that they hold out to us the olive branch of peace! We feel that there is some nocessity for an apology on our part, for pursuing this unpleasant inquiry so much in detail. It has been to us a painful and reluctant task. But the historian has no right to interpose his own choice, in the selection of materials; he must furnish a faithful transcript of facts. This has been our honest aim.

We do not deem it necessary here to enter into Adscension of every noint which our opponents have

has been our honest aim:

We do not deem it necessary here to enter into a discussion of every point which our opponents have brought forward. Those to which we have not adverted, were deborately treated in an address of the present Executive Committee, published soon after their accession to office.

They were authorized on their appointment, to establish a weekly paper to supply the place of the Essancipator.—After continuing its publication for several months, they found themselves in a position of extreme difficulty with respect to funds. They

Agent. D, d Phys

l repaired

RTH MARassortment
is ready to
rden, and
mens.
icare, raisity of Bosevery prerfect needs.
en to pur-

eds, ds, &c.

ectfully so

VES, and prices that se call and a Street.

econd Monequarters of close of the ach. in teaching the parents of the control of or spring

instrument g, (teacher \$5; Draw teacher, Mr and French i, Assistan ANACS,

ndwich; B Barnstells George O. dover; Josent, Town-ml. I. Rice, ckst ;-Wm-erwick. woklyn;-S. w-Haven;-Hall, East

as Van Ran-n, Albany :-arker, Pers i les Marriott,

any; 1. B.
Groce; Jointerprise; mt, Andrew i
C. A. Boyd,
delphia.
arles Oleuti,
—Abner G
lin; James
on; Joseph

may enclose ewspaper, to nd frank the lways desig

therefore commissioned John A. Collins to proceed to England, and to solicit aid in their behalf. He was not authorized to make any application to the British and Foreign Committee, as his commission plaintly shows, and we are not acquainted with his reasons for so doing. We commend him, as a faithful, segacious and indefatigable laborer in the cause of humanity, to all whose sympathy for the oppressed might induce them to extend a belping hand. As such, we still commend him, desiring that he may ever prove steadfast in the hour of trial, and serviceable in the sacred cause of human freedom.

JAMES S. GIBBONS, Chairman.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Rec. Sec.

The Clergy. Their Power, Sectism, Conservatism and Pharisaic Spirit.

The Cerry.

Their Power, Sectism, Conservatism and Pharisaical Spirit.

The fault in the clergy of which we complain, is religinful genee in lieu of self-denial—a worldly-minded spirit—a love of the praises of men, more than the approbation of the Almighty—a determination to be popular and to oppose every improvement as dangerous innovation, till a majority of the community drive them to its adoption.

Let us see whether we judge them too hard, for it is a dreadful thing to oppose a minister, says one. It is dengerous to appose the clergy, says another. It know it, says a third, but by their frails while they be judged. Are they, or are they not, opposed to the moral enterprises of the day, and generally, to every thing that runs not smoothly with the popular current?

In the early stage of the temperance cause, when excessive drinking, and not 'moderate drinking,' was opposed, the ministers engaged in the enterprise; because nobody considered themselves immedicate drinkers. They took the lead, and it added to their power and influence; but when tex-totalism was adopted, there was more opposition, and a proportional defection of the clergy. Ten years ago, Dr. Beecher took the lead in this branch of reform; but five or six years afterward, at the General Association of Massachusetts, held west of Connecticut river, he virtually renounced the part he had taken in this and all other moral enterprises, and spoke against hinerant lecturers, and their admission into the 'sacred desk.'

We have heard as minister in the pulpit in this neighborhood express his doubts of any benefit from the temperance enterprises should be left to the sole magement of the clergy. He deprecated the mixing of the church with the world in these cases, and thought them attended with danger to the former—that the moral enterprises should not be separated from religion.

Another minister (Hubbard Winslow), preached and published six sermons ridicaling the moral enterprise.

om religion. Another minister (Hubbard Winslow,) preache

thought them attended with danger to the former—that the moral enterprises should not be separated from religion.

Another minister (Hubbard Winslow,) preached and published six sermons, ridiculing the moral enterprises, and societies formed for their promotion, and dissuading-ministers from engaging in them. He has also interested himself greatly in opposition to these movements in other respects. He would say and do 'what the voice of the brotherhood would allow and protect.' He would have his voice guided wholly by the popular will, and if the popular current shall lead the way, he and his 'brotherhood' would fall in and float along with it. 'We have not so learned Christ.' How different, how diametrically opposite is this to the self-denying spirit and practice, taught by the apostles!

When anti-masonry began in this country, its friends calculated on great help from the clergy. They supposed the latter would, of course, rejoice to join in opposing the profane rite and ceremonies, the pompous titles and ridiculous mummery, so opposite to Christianity. They found, it is true, a few true-hearted friends of the cause, but were surprised and shocked to find the great body of the clergy either cold and indifferent, or wholly opposed to the enterprise. Why? Because many were themselves free-masons, and others would not engage in an unpopular work. On one occasion, when there was a State Convention held in Boston, not a clergyman could be found to officiate as chaplain. They had all deserted, or were 'not at home.' Enough could always be found to attend a masonic meeting, amid the dazzling display of gewgaws, little aprons and finery, but where the sober, sensible yeomanry of the country were assembled, they were afraid to appear.

When the cause became popular, however, the ministers began to cast about them for means to identify themselves just so far, and no farther, than 'the voice of the brotherhood would allow and protect.' They called a meeting in Boston in 1831, and took the subject into serious considera

From the Norfotk Beacon.

From the Norfoik Beacon.

Resionation or Governor Gilmen. Judge May offered a resolution in the House of Delegates on Friday, setting forth that the Governor of New-You had demanded of the Governor of Virginia a fugitive from justice legally charged with crime in that State, and now confined in this, but that the Governor of Virginia, for the purpose of retaliation, had declined for the present to surrender the fugitive, but that the fugitive ought to be surrendered forthwith by Governor Gilmer, which, on motion of Gen. Bayly, was laid on the table.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Taylor, requesting the Governor of Virgina to communicate the late Executive order respecting a demand made by the Governor of New-York for the surrender of a fugitive from justice, and his reasons for refusal to comply with the demand, and also a copy of the demand. Gov. Gilmer complied with the request on Frieay, and the matter was discussed at length on Friday evening in the House, without coming to a voic.

When on motion of Mr. Bayly, the House adjourned.

ourned.

The House of Delegates took up the subject again on Saturday and adopted, as we learn, a resolution condemnatory of the course of Governor Gilmer, whereupon he immediately resigned his office. The Legislature will probably elect a successor to Gov. G. on to-morrow.

From the Journal of Commerce The Old Dominion.

The Old Dominion.

The resignation of Governor Thomas W. Gilmer, communicated to the Legislature of Virginia last Saturday, appears to have taken every one by surprise. His term of service would not regularly have expired until March 1843. The cause of his resignation was a vote in the House of Dolegates disapproving of his refusal to surrender to the Governor of New-York, in compliance with a demand from the latter, Robert F. Curry, charged with having committed forgery in the State of New-York, whence he fled, and being arrested in Virginia, was lodged in the jail of Wheeling, where he still remains. The only motive with Governor Gilmer in conditionally refusing the surrender, was to retaliate upon Governor Seward (and perchance bring him to terms.) for having refused to surrender three colored men, viz., Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey, when demanded as fugitives from justice by the Governor of Virginia, on account of a crime charged to have been committed by them in that State, which orime consisted in stealing a stare. The following is his letter to Governor Seward:

Executive Departments.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

March 16th, 1841.

A demand from the Governor of Now-York, for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, charged with the crime of forgery under the laws of that State, was this day presented by John D. Dix, the accredited spent of the Executive of New-York, together with a duly certified copy of an indictment, found by the Grand Jury of Tompkins county, in the State of New-York, against the said Curry; and it being stated that the said Curry has been arrested, and is now in custody, within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the demand for the said Robert F. Curry is in proper form, and will be complied with whenever a similar demand for the surrender of Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Issac Ganzey, hereiofore charged with felony under the laws of this State, shall be complied with by the Governor or other anthorities of the State of New-York.

It is further ordered, to be certified to the Governor of New-York, that measures will be taken for the detention of the said Curry for six months from the time of his arrest, a period sufficient, it is hoped, to enable

the authorities of that State to determine whether the Constitution and laws under which this demand is made, are of as binding force on the State of New-York as on the State of Virginia.

By order of the Governor:

WM. H. RICHARDSON.

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
See'y, Com'th.

The course of Governor Gilmen in his controversy with Governor Seward, was entirely satisfactory to the Legislature of Virginia, until this last ect, which they deemed unconstitutional, and also inconsistent, inasmuch as it denied to New-York the very right which Virginia claimed from New-York. And although the refusal was intended as a countervaling measure, still it was considered wrong in itself, and not of a nature to lical existing differences. The House accordingly passed a resolution of disapprobation, and immediately on being apprised of the fact, the Governor sent in his resignation. His communication to the House occupies a column and a quarter in the Richmond Enquirer, and concludes as follows:

communication to the House occupies a column and a quarter in the Richmond Enquirer, and concludes as follows:

It is not the fault of Virginia that our relations with New-York have been subjected to these embarrassments. Every expedient has been resorted to in vain by different departments of our Government to avert this state of things. The State of New-York has placed herself beyond the palse of the Constitution, and it is competent for her Executive to restore the relations which once existed, and which we desire to exist again, at its pleasure. As the Chief Magistrate of Virginia, I have not been willing to acknowledge any superiority in the demands of New-York over those of this State; and while I hold this station, no demand of the Governor of New-York will be respected intil it is conceded that Virginia is cuttled to at least a equal measure of justice and respect with New-York. It would have been to me a source of inexpressible satisfaction, if, in this view of my official duty, I had been sustained by the Legislature. I am very sensible of the ill consequences resulting from dissentions in the connects of our State on such subjects. It cannot be longer disguised that interests are involved in this controversy which are never in danger while Virginians are united in their defence, but which, on the other hand, are exposed to extreme our estimate of those interests, or entertained mistaken views as to the high responsibilities of my station. On questions of such moment, I am not willing to obstruct the action of the General Assembly by my individual judgment. It is now apparent, that whatever of force the position of this department may have possessed, fans been impaired, if not destroyed. The General Assembly have done une on more than justice in believing that my course has been prompted by proper motives. I shall rejoice, if the course which you have indicated will attait the ends which we mutually desire; and while my own conscientions convictions of duty to the State will not allow me to conform th commended. In thus dissolving the official ties which have connected us, I cannot forbear to express to the General Assembly, and through them to the people of Virginia, the profound sense of gratitude which I shall always cherish in remembrance of the unmerited distinction which their confidence bestowed on me.

I am, your fellow-citizen,

THOMAS W. GILMER.

tinction which their confidence bestowed on me. I am, your fellow-citizen,

THOMAS W. GILMER.

All this occurred on Saturday morning last. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Crutchfield moved that the Governor be respectfully requested to withdraw his resignation; but after debate, it appeared to be conceded that the resignation was complete, and that it only remained for the Legislature to elect a new Governor, or to leave the Executive power where the Constitution lodged it in the case which had occurred, viz: in the hand of the first Councillor. A motion was then made by Mr. May, a leading whig member of the House of Delegates, 'to change the term of, the gubernatorial office,' with a view to enable the Legislature to proceed to the election of a new Governor. A bill to that effect was reported by a select committee of seven, four of five of whom were whigs, and speedily passed both Houses. All this time the whigs were persuaded they could elect a Governor of their own party. But discoveries were soon made, which changed the aspect of the case. It seems that in the morning of that day, several members took their departure for their homes in the western part of the State; the whirs going by steam-boat, and the locos by land. When it was found by those of the latter party who remained, that a Governor was to be elected, they sent an express, with all speed, to call back their absent brethren, which call, we need not say, was promptly obeyed. The whig absentees, having gone by water, were beyond the reach of any express. So it came to pass that soon after the bill above alluded to, was passed into a law, the said locos, who it was supposed were far, distant on their way homeward, made their appearance in the House! This gave the locos a majority, and cooled the ardor of the whigs on the question of an immediate election of Governor. After various maneouvers, on one side and the other, a motion for an adjournment till Monday (the last day of the session, as fixed by a joint resolution of both Houses,) was put

er decided, that it was against the rules to read a writ-ten speech from a book or a newspaper, but it had been the custom to permit gentlemen to read authori-ties, and he did not feel at liberty to prohibit any gen-tleman from doing so. Not being willing now to pro-hibit the gentleman from Rockbridge from reading his authority, he put the question to the House, and Mr. Goode's point of order was sustained, ayes 54, noes 44.

Mr. Goode's point of order was sustained, ayes 54, noes 44.

Mr. Dørman then announced, that he had concluded his remarks. He had determined from the first to speak till the cars came, supposing that they would bring in some imembers—or, as they said in the country, until the cows came home—and having accomplished his object, he would now desist. If the present majority were prepared to force an election, be it so. He had discharged his duy.

Mr. Scott of Fauquier, (who had just arrived in the cars, with two other whig Delegates,) spoke in opposition to the previous question—and took occasion to express his doubts about the constitutionality of the bill passed in Senate, for changing the Gubernatorial term.

term.

After he concluded, Mr. May announced that he had pleasing intelligence for the House—and that was, that Mr. Brown would, with the leave of the House, withdraw his motion for the previous question, if it were understood that the resolution would thereupon be laid on the table—and the remaining business be completed, and the House adjourn sine die.

There seeming to be a general assent to this proposition, Mr. Brown asked and obtained leave to withdraw the motion fer the previous question. Mr. May then moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried, by a vote of 71 to 26.

Mr. May then, with leave, introduced a bill to

was carried, by a vote of 71 to 26.

Mr. May then, with leave, introduced a bill to repeal the act passed on Saturday to change the term of the gubernatorial office, and it was repealed accordingly. Consequently, the Executive power, under the Constitution, devolves upon the First Councillor (John M. Patton, V. B.) until the 31st of March, and then upon the succeeding senior Councillor, (John Rootherford, V. B.) until the next Legislature shall pass the necessary law and elect a Governor.

Nothing further was done in regard to the controversy with New-York. The following is their

e of De

The whigs were thus decidedly outnumbered. Sanday was a busy day, and the locos appeared in large numbers and high spirits.

On Saturday, a law was hastily passed by both Houses, changing the time of the commencement of the Gubernatorial term, and recognizing what we think is unquestionable, the power of the Legislature to fill a vacancy in the chief magistracy, occurring during its session by resignation. A resolution was also offered for proceeding yesterday to the election of a Governor.

Yesterday, soon after the meeting of the House, the subject came up. The moment it did so, by party preconcert, Mr. Brown, of Preston, moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution for proceeding instanter to the election of the Governor. The object of this movement was to stiffe debate, and force a loco loco Governor upon the whig majority. The locos had procured what was well described as an'accidental, a 'connived' majority, and they manifested the most relentless eagerness to avail themselves of it to accomplish a party purpose.

They were annealed to in every form, not to hur-

described as an 'accidental,' a 'connived' majority, and they manifested the most relentless eagerness to avail themselves of it to accomplish a party purpose.

They were appealed to in every form, not to hurry on an election of that consequence, when 45 seats were vacant—when nine-tenths of the people had not heard of it—on the last day of the session—when at the beginning of the session, they tremselves had bitterly complained of being forced into an election of Senator, on account of the vacancy of one seat, that of Louisa. All appeals were vain. The member from Preston, instructed is his part and continually strengthened in his resolution by the becks, and nods, and whispers of the loco foce managers, refused to withdraw his call for the previous question.

In this exigency, the whigs rollied and determined that management and contrivance and trick should not avail to thrust a loco foce Governor on the Commonwealth. They resolved that there should be no election, and they proceeded to enforce that firm resolve by speaking against time—for by joint resolution already adopted, the session was to a close at the adjournment on Monday. Now succeeded a scene of high interest to a most thronged andience. A succession of whigs took the floor, and spoke with the most excited animation under the 'guillotine' of the previous question, until half-past 2 o'clock, when the recess occurred. It was in vain that they were repeatedly called to order by loco foce members, and reminded by the chair that they were transcending the privileges of the previous question. They would not be hand-cuffed. Their ingenuity baffled every attempt to put them down. They determined to defeat an unholy scheme, and they did defeat if.

In the evening, a better spirit prevailed. The locos had now begun to discover that their game was desperate, and had as well be abandoned. Mr. Brown yielded, and the election was postponed by a large majority. Messrs. Scott, of Fauquier, Irving, of Cumberland, and Harrison, of Loudoun, three whigs who fiad been

New-York and Virginia.

New-York and Virginia.

We understand that on Monday last, the day after the duties of Governor devolved on him as Lieut. Governor, Mr. Patton issued his warrant for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, the fugitive from justice from New York, in compliance with the demand by the Governor of New York. He had previously in his capacity of Conneillor, advised the surrender of the subject which was submitted to the Council for their advice, by Gov. Gilmer. His own sense of duty, therefore, required of him to pursue the course he has so promptly taken. He has, we understand, enclosed the warrant to Gov. Seward in a brief letter, containing a strong and decided remonstrance against the conduct of the Governor and Legislature of New-York as to fugitives from justice and fugitive slaves, with an earnest but respectful appeal to them to arrest the unhappy and dangerous collisions which must ensue from a perseverance in their aswhich must ensue from a perseverance in their as saults upon the rights of the State of Virginia and the other southern States — Richmond Whig.

The Virginia Controversy.

The Virginia Controversy.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

IN SENATE—Saturday, March 20, 1841.

Mr. Paige laid on the table the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the Governor of this State has refused to deliver up, upon the demand of the Executive authority of Virginia, Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansen, alleged fugitives from justice, charged with the crime of theft, viz: stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia. And whereas, the Governor has assigned as the rason for such a refusal, that the stealing of a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is not a felony or other crime within the meaning of the second section of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia is a crime within the meaning of the second section of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the United States, and that therefore the reasons assigned by the Governor for his refusal to surrended the said alleged figitives from justice, upon the demand of the Executive of Virginia, is not in the opinion of this Senate sufficient to justify such refusal.

Mr. Paige, in submitting this preamble and resolution briefly gave his reason for so doing. He allegions and the secution of the secutive of birginia, is not in the opinion of the priefly gave his reason for so doing.

Mr. Paige, in submitting this preamble and re lution, briefly gave his reason for so doing. He alluded to the serious aspect which this subject had now assumed, and referred particularly to the law lately passed by the Legislature of Virginia, which virtually declares a non-intercourse between the two States. He called upon the Senate to come forward and either support the Governor in his views, or to declare, as appeared to be the opinion of all learned jurists, that he was in error.

On motion of Mr. Skinner, the resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mississippi Resolutions.

Mississippi Resolutions.

The Legislature of Mississippi, after stating the refusal of the Governor of Maine to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Georgia, for the surrender of fugitives, and the refusal of the Governor of New-York to comply with a similar requisition by the Governor of Virginia, proceed to say:

Whereas, the offences charged against all said fugitives from justice, was larceny in feloniously inveigling, stealing, taking and carrying away certain slares; and whereas, the council and corporation of this and all the other slaveholding States of this Union have been asked in the premises, to the end that our common and peculiar interests may not be prejudiced by the action of our sister States not interested in, but opposed to the institution of domestic slavery: therefore,

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the right of the Executive authority of one State to demand fugitives from justice of the Executive authority of another State, and in the duty of the latter to surrender such fugitives to one such demand, is a right secured by the terms of the Federal compact, a right which cannot be denied without a palpable violation of the Constitution, and a right which no State Legislature can animal, evade or impair.

Be it further resolved, That the attempt of the

Nothing further was done in regard to the controversy with New-York. The following is their resolution passed by the House of Delegates on Saturday, which occasioned the resignation of the Governor:

'Resolved, therefore, by the General Assembly, That in its opinion, the said fugitive, if legally charged with crime committed in New-York, and demanded with crime committed in New-York, and demanded with crime committed in New-York, and demanded with crime and laws of the United States, ought to be surrendered, notwithstanding the refusal of the Governor of New-York so to act in a similar case.

The grand finale of the affair for the present is thus described by the Richmond Whig—the Lieut. Governor meantime assuming the chair vacated by Governor Gilmer:—

LAST ACT OF THE DRAMA.

There was yesterday great fermentation in the political circles here. The reader is apprised that

Mendi people been in America 17 moons. Ye talk America language little not very good; we write every day; we write plenty letters; we read most all time; we read all Matthew, Mark and Luke and John, and plenty of little books. We love books very much. We want you to ask the court what we have done wrong. What for Americans keep us in prison. Some people say Mendi people cray: Mendi people dolt, because we no talk America language. Merica people no talk Mendi language; Merica people all the Hendi language; Merica people no talk Mendi language; Merica people and we no understand. Some men say Mendi people, and we no understand. Some men say Mendi people very happy, because they laugh and have plenty to eat. Mr. Pendleton come and Mendi land and friends we no see now. Mr. Pendleton say Mendi people anzry; white men afraid of Mendi people. Then Mendi people no look sorry again—that why we laugh. But Mendi people feel sorry; O wecan't tell how sorry. Some people say Mendi people no got souls. Why we feel bad, we got no souls? We want to be free very much.

people say Mendi people no got souls. Vny we feel bad, we got no souls? We want to be free very much.

Dear friend Mr. Adams, you have children; you have friends, you love them, you feel very sorry if Mendi people carry them all to Africa. We feel bad for our friends, and our friends all feel bad for us. They say we make you free. If they make us free they tell true, if they no make us free they tell lie. If America people give us free we sorry—we sorry for Mendi people little, we sorry for American people great deal, because God punish liars. We want you to tell court that Mendi people no want to go back to the Havana, we no want to be killed. Dear friend, we want you to know how we feel. Mendi people think, think, think. Nobody know what we think; teacher we know, we tell him some. Mendi people think, think think. We tell him some. Mendi people thave got souls. We think we know God punish us if we tell lie. We never tell lie; we speak truth. What for Mendi people afraid? Because they got souls. Cook say he kill, he eat Mendi people—we afraid, we kill cook. Then captain kill one man with knife, and cut Mendi people plenty. We never kill captain, he no kill us. If court ask who brought Mendi people to America? We bring ourselves. Ceci hold the rudder. All we want is make us free.

[Mr. Booth, who is a member of the senior class that the

IMr. Booth, who is a member of the senior class in Yale College, assures the committee that the above letter was wholly composed by Ka-le, assisted by some of the other Africans. They understand many words in common use, owing to their being instructed so faithfully in the definition of words.]

by some of the other Africans. They understand many words in common use, owing to their being instructed so faithfully in the definition of words.]

The same paper gives the following statement, from an eye-wincas:

Intelligence was expected from Washington on Thursday the 11th. The Africans had been informed that the decision of the court might be expected. For days previous they had shown much anxiety, and this day their feelings were greatly excited, so that they called-to persons who were passing by the prison to make inquiries. The marshal and the jailer, on receiving the New-York newspapers, rode over to Westville, two miles, to communicate the intelligence to the Africans. They were all assembled in the room, and on a signal from Cingue, were seated, with the deepest anxiety depicted on their countenances. The marshal then said, 'The big Court has come to a decision—they say that you—one and all—are free, and no slaves.' Cingue immediately said, 'Me glad—me thank the American men—me glad. He then spoke to his countrymen in their native language. They laughed and begran to talk in the Mendi tougue. The marshal addressed Cingue and enquired, 'You want to go home to Africa?' Cingue said, 'I don't know—I think one or two days—then say—we all talk—think of it—then me say.' The marshal then showed them a newspaper; and said, 'here it is in this paper—read it.' Cingue beckoned to Ka-le to read it aloud, but looked doubtingly, and said, 'here it is in this paper—read it.' Cingue beckoned to Ka-le to read it aloud, but looked doubtingly, and said, 'here it is in this paper—read it.' Cingue beckoned to Ka-le to read it aloud, but looked doubtingly, and said, 'here it is in this paper—read it.' Singue beckoned to Ka-le to read it aloud, but looked doubtingly, and said, 'here it is in this paper—read it.' Singue here how—then a few moments. 'Cingue, said, 'here it is in this paper in the said of the court to decide favorably, &c.' They said, 'we very glad—love God—love Jesus Christ—He over all—we thank Him.' They th

Which is the Worse ?

Which is the Worse?

Sabbath Mails.—The Penobscot Ministerial Association of Congregational ministers recently voted, at Bangor, that a Post Master, changing and continuing and continuing to change the mail on the Sabbath, cannot consistently be admitted to a Christian church. They came to the result with great unanimity.—Indeed, the feeling was, that the position was two clearly true to admit of being doubted for a moment—needing not to be argued, but commending itself at once to the approval of every right-minded Christian.—Zion's Herald.

Zion's Herald.

And how much better than 'changing the mail on the Sabbath' is it to buy and sell beings; to hold and use them as 'chattels personal;' to sunder families; to use a neighbor's service without wages, to deny mental cultivation, limit the means of moral deny mental cultivation, limit the means of moral and religious instruction, fetter conscience, enforce heathenism by law, and the brutalizing of manhood and religious instruction, fetter consectince, entired to heathenism by law, and the brutalizing of manhood by statute and public centiment; and participate in it keeping up a system which has been graphically described as the 'full measure of unmixed and unsophisticated wickedness, which, scorning all comparison or competition, stands without a rival in the undisputed possession of its detestable pre-emittence? Will the Penobscot Ministerial Association vote that no person who will assist to perpetuate these abominations, by claiming a right of property in his fellow-men under the laws which authorized them, can consistently be admitted to a Christian church? Will they come to this result with the same unanimity as to the above stated?—and regard it, like that, too clear a case for argument or doubt, to any right-minded Christian? Or will they content themselves with rebuking one transgression,—as they believe it,—of the divine law, while passing over another, and that, moreover, one which involves a violation of every precept of the Decalogue, and every principle of the gospel? Will they utter against the greater offence—the complication of iniquities, transgression and sins—the same lionlike voice as against the less; or while so loud against Babbath-breaking in the Post Office, will they in the presence of clerical and ecclesiastical slaveholding, like the majority of their brethren in the ministry and the church, subdue their tones and 'roar as gently as a sucking dove;—roar as it were any nightingale?' We should like to see an expression of the Association's opinion on the subject of slaveholding; particularly on the holding of slaves by churches, to raise the means of 'supporting the gospel;' and their selling of men (perhaps their own members) to buy plate for the communion table.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

The Massachusetts Abolitionist

The Massachusetts Abolitionist
Has turned into the 'Free American.' This sounds a little more like it. The word 'Abolitionist' in the old name, was rather injudicious. It was too hear akin to anti-slavery. Regular nominations would not figure in it so naturally. The community has a prejudice against this old 'nigger business,' Free American is genteel. It is equal to New-Hampshire Patriot. We predict one amendment more—the omission of 'Free.'—That sounds Garrisony. The American—outle two would avoid it. That will bring the advertisements and the subscribers and the votes.—Herald of Freedom.

Death of Mr. Chitty. This distinguished law-writer, whose works on Pleading, Bills of Exchange and Prantice, have been so extensively used in our constry, used on the 17th Feb. 1841, in Southampton street, Fitzroy Square, London, in the 66th year of his age.

From the Dublin Register. To the Editor of the Morning Register. 34, Eccles-street, 2d March, 1841.

To the Eather of the Street, 2d March, 1841.

Draw Siz—Feeling, in common with a very large imber of our countrymen, a deep interest in the appression of the size trade and the overthrow of avery, I addressed a letter, of which the inclosed a copy, to the editor of the Friend of Africa and as British and Foreign Anti-Simery Reporter, Lonon papers, established for the avowed purpose of alling the attention of the people of the united ingident to these deeply important questions, with view of obtaining the hearty co-operation of antire people with the noble spirits now engaged it rance and in America in the struggle with the legraded man-stealers, who are yet permitted to the people with the arth—a canker upon the fair face of the people with the arth—a canker upon the fair face of the people with the arth—a canker upon the fair face of the carth—a canker upon the fair face of the people with our yet. But I hold that this no law work will only be retarded, if we attempt to the work will only be retarded, if we attempt to the live upon the earth—a canker upon the fair face of creation—but not an incurable one; it will yet be rooted out of our system. But I hold that this noble work will only be retarded, if we attempt to use unholy means for the accomplishment of our object. The London editors declined publishing my letter, without assigning any good reason for so doing. I fear, therefore, that the foundation of the great enterprise is rotton, and that the blessing of the Almighty will not rest upon it. I am anxious to call the attention of my brother abolitionists to this matter—to do what seems to me to be my duty—and to leave the further prosecution of the matter in their hands. Large sums of money have been subscribed by individuals, and government is co-operating with them at, I imagine, an immense expense also, to send out an expedition to try to civilize and christianize Africa. If men who have grown rich on the unpaid labor of our enslaved follow-men, be mixed up in such an association, does any man of common sense imagine that the rights of hunanity will be really and truly its guiding star? I hope you will give the enclosed letter and those remarks on it a place in your patriotic journal.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

JAMES HAUGHTON.

'TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRIEND OF AFRICA.

JAMES HAUGHTON.

'TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF AFRICA.

Dublin, 34, Eccles street, 4th Jan. 1841.

'Sire—Some friend laving furnished me with the first number of the Friend of Africa, I have now to be you will be so kind as to send it to me for the ensuing twelve months. You do not mention the terms of subscription, or I would send you an order for it. I perceive that the name of W. E. Gladstone, Esc., M. P., is among the deputation 'appointed to confer with her Majesty's government upon the measures to be adopted for promoting the objects of the society.' Perhaps you will have the kindness to inform me and your other readers if this gentleman be the person who held slaves in British Guiana, who received a large sum for making them free, and who has since assisted in entrapping a number of Hill Cooles into that colony and into the island of Mauritius, where many of them perished miserably from ill-treatment. If this Mr. G. be the person I allude to, how can Sir F. Buxton, S. Gurney, Esq., and other benevolent movers in this catterprise, hope for the blessing of God on their efforts, if they unite in their labors a man who could act as I have mentioned? Mr. Gladstone may not be the person I allude to; I hope he is not. It appears to me that the title which every man who got a share of the twenty millions of compensation money has for holding it, is just the same that the privateer can exhibit in the time of war when he shows his license to steal, to the man whose goods he seizes on the high seas. The act of emancipation increased the value of slaveholders' property, so that they cannot, as just men, retain the double compensation: an honest man would not enrich himself unjustly, even under the sanction of law. No man who could do so can be a fit instrument in assisting to christianize Africa. In proof of my statement as to the increased value of estates in the West Indies, I may refer to the work of Mr. Gurney, of which you express high approbation. Your giving place to this note, and a reply to it, in your co

From the New-York Observer.

Mr. Gurley in England.

Loxdox, Feb. 9, 1841.

'We have had a very interesting discussion during the last week, on the merits of abolition and colonization of the slaves in America. Mr. Gurley, the Sceretary of the Colonization Society, has been sent out for the purpose of setting before the British public a fair statement of the progress of that establishment, which has been so dreadfully belied by the abolitionists of this and our own country. Mr. Gurley has been shown him. He has not been permitted to be heard in the meetings, in consequence of the prejudice existing against the Colonization Society. Mr. Catlin tendered him the use of his lecture-room for two nights; and he (Mr. G.) advertised that he would lay before the British public the objects of the Society; meet the objections urged against it, and endeavor to show that it was worthy of their favorable consideration and co-operation.

Accordingly a very respectable audience attended, and he went on in a very lucid and interesting manner, when at the close, a fery abolitionist arose and challenged him to a discussion, premising that he would show, 'that the American Colonization Society was not worthy their support.' Mr. Gurley acceded to this—but the audience requested him to continue the subject the next night as he intended, and then meet Mr. Scoble after. The next evening, he stated objections that were urged against the Society, and answered them.

This appeal was certainly one of the most eloquent I ever heard, and the audience one and all, with the exception of five or six violent abolitionists, warmly applauded him, and seemed convinced of the truth of his statements. The next evening was fixed upon for the discussion. They met—a moderator was appointed, and each was to speak half aff hour. Mr. S. commenced with finding fault with the Constitution of the Society. Mr. G. over ruled his objections. Mr. S. then went on to paint the horrors of slavery—the internal slave trade, &c. Mr. G., however, came off best in the argument. The next evening was

The following extract of a letter from Louisville, Kentucky, is copied from a late number of the Rich-mond Enquirer. Louisville, Jan. 25, 1841.

Take my word for it, the abolitionists have won Kentucky, whether through the success of Gen. Harrison, or not, time will decide. A confidential letter from a friend at Frankfort says:

letter from a friend at Frankfort says:

'I have had a good deal of private conversation with the democratic members here within a few days. They seen all to regret that you have taken up the eudgels for the repeal bill.* They are persuaded that nine-tents of the whigs in the State, and a majority of the democrats are in favor of the law of 1833, and that you can effect nothing with such a poor minority. Emancipation is so openly avowed and maintained here, that the cry of abolition has entirely lost its force, and can no longer re-

tard the extermination of slavery in this State, Hot upon the new movement of incorporating a Colomition Society, as only the entering wedge of the grad scheme of clearing out the negroes; the next spormsy be to raise a lean for that Society to purchase up slaves, and send them to Liberia. With such tiops, slaves emancipated gratuitously, loans and contributions from British emancipators, such a Society, in ten years, could effect their object of clearing out all the negroes. It is impossible now a stem the tide.'

stem the tide.'

The letter from which the foregoing is an extract bears date on the 24th inst., and is from the pea of a gentleman who may be relied on. The democratic members of the Legislature tell me that notice members of the Legislature tell me that notice members of the Legislature tell me that notice members of the Legislature emphatical to long the thing can stem the tide setting against slavery—and its in Mr. Clay's State! Our Legislature emphatical belongs to that gentleman. He is now small belongs to that gentleman. He is now small belongs to that gentleman. He is now small sagnise slavery in Kennucky to win abolition support six where—that is, he stakes up the negro propert of his State to win support elsewhere from Abolitics. To demonstrate that I am not mistaken on that point, I need only mention the fact that all leading political friends of Mr. Clay are open mouthed against the evil or curse of slavery, and as gentle advocate the substitution of free for slave laber in Kentucky. If not immediately aroused, Kenterth will go with Northern abolitionists, and for abelian too, in the next canvass for President! Apathy is a few months longer severs Kentucky from the Next.

Yours truly.

* Bill to real pethe act prohibiting the important

. John Pierpont.

The following is an extract from an article in the Public Ledger upon the subject of the Independence of the Pulpit.

The following is an extract from an article in the Public Ledger upon the subject of the 'Independence of the Pulpit.'

The Rev. John Pierpont, a Congregational chegyman, pastor of Hollis street church, in Bosn distinguished as a poet, a clerical orator, a fine writer, a true Christian, which means a republicantal a gentleman, undertook to preach against interporance; and, in the course of his war against this source of nearly all mischief, he imposed not af the responsibility where it belongs, upon the muss facturers and venders of alcoholic poisons, and as upon the ignorant reckless consumers. His copperation contained several distillers and many deckn in alchohol, both by wholesale and retail; these persons, considering their own rights invaded his the attempt of their pastor to expose the source of nearly all the mischief which afflicts society, a quested him to desist from all discussion on the skipet, because it 'tended to produce excitement' a Mr. Pierpont belonged to the school of the Saving and the Apostles, John Huss, Martin Luther, Geral Washington, and other civil and military is roes of our revolution, a school which teaches the truth must not be silenced because its proclamata will produce excitement among the workers of eti, he pleaded his own convictions of a right as a morthinker, and his duty as a moral teacher. Perceing that they had mistaken their man in suppose that he would sacrifice duty to expediency, they requested him to leave his pulpit because his urifices that they had mistaken their man is suppose that he would sacrifice duty to expediency, they requested him to leave his pulpit because his urifices. He had ended; a conclusion exactly like in of the God-makers in Ephesus, who regarde & Paul as worse than useless, because he precise a doctrine that interfered with their trade. As he Pierpont thought he might be usful, even in a couraging the most fertile sources of misery all crime, and as the majority of his congregation esterile in the clearly go. They then applied to a council of

A London correspondent writes to the editor

the Christian Watchman as follows:

The Rev. Baron Stow has been here, but it gas to Italy, and will not return till June. We sai want him, howaver, at the meeting of the Baria Union and our other public bodies in May. B. Wayland, also, has been amongst us, but is at securing the property to say that there is a ference of opinion as to the manner in which it distinguished countryman ought to be received. By our ultra-abolitionists, including many repeable Baptists, he is regarded as an apologust of inholding, and passages from his writings have been adduced to six that he is in good faith an honest abolitionist. In truth, I imagine, is that he is too wise a man to know that he is in good faith an honest abolitionist. It truth, I imagine, is that he is too wise a man to know the property of the case; and it country as in yours, there are men who constituted to a surple of the case; and it reason to any cause in which they are engaged suggest that there are many obstacles to the said date gratification of their wishes. I have head seriously canvassed whether Dr. Wayland out the admitted to our pulpits or not! I known, seever, that several of our most distinguished pulpare ready for his acceptance; and I have bead that I shall hereafter be able to inform you of having preached to most of our large and respective to the our of their own principles. The Anti-Slavery our of their own principles. The Anti-Slavery of them have passed resolutions to exclude faccommunion all who may be implicated in slavker of them have passed resolutions to exclude faccommunion all who may be implicated in slavker of the same and the same of them have passed resolutions to exclude faccommunion all who may be implicated in slavker of the same and the same and the same of them have passed resolutions to exclude faccommunion all who may be implicated in slavker of the same and the same and the same of the same and the same a

vention has put our churches in motion, and sucoffice them have passed resolutions to exclude for communion all who may be implicated in sixuating. Now, Dr. Wayland is at least free from such thing of this kind, and, therefore, why should be most ardent abolitionist feel it his duty to be six him? By the bye, the London Board of how Ministers, have called upon the Rev. F. A. 68.

D. D., to write an essay on the duty of cheristic and the second of the community D. D., to write an essay on the duy with regard to slaveholders professing Christan the appearance of which is expected with inces The Doctor assures me that he has bestowed a pains upon it, and thinks he can produce a coppo-warrant for refusing to commune with sub-

The Slave Trade under the American In-The Slave Trade under the Americas Far
a correspondence with the United State, set a
correspondence bes, on both sides, been ended with some asperity. According to the law of
United States, the conveyance of always under
American flag is an act of piracy, but the yam
laws indirectly found means to promote the
trade very considerably, and to appropriate the
selves a large share in the enormous posts the
crue from it, the greater portion of the size
of Cuba being at present carried on by America

Crue from it, the greater portion of the America of Cuba being at present carried on by America at Washington against this system of fraud, and renewed his demand for a right of search; let President's only reply has been, that he see its affection only reply has been, that he see its African coast, in order to protect America schantmen from being searched by British and the President has answered that these are stronger means for the suppression of the six proper means for the suppression of the six and that what the English ought to do of six attempting to prevent the conveyance of six destroy the slave markets of Rio and Cuba. It piece of advice is mere insolent iron, for a knows better than the President that language destroy the slave market of Havana only by coning the island, and that such occupation mediately lead to a war with the United State Allgeneine Zeitung.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life at S. that is.

We learn by a slip from the office of the sicily.

N. B.) Courier, that a disestrous fire broke eather the second of the sicily.

Output the second of the second of the sicily, on Wednesday morning last, which desire eight for source, and several buildings in them, among which were the Observer and street, and the second of the

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1841.

George Thompson.

letter from this beloved and faithful coadjutor Manchester, March 3, 1841, he says-Though I have not time to make up a despate of the opposition of t eks, my nearm nas occur aconsequence, very feeble; nas in the India cause, in consequence, very feeble; what I sim able to do, I still strive to accomplish

shat I am ante to do, the equally with our and or enterprise, identified equally with our and saturnal honor and welfare. If you hear little of from me, you must not therefore conclude at my affection for you, or my interest in the cause addition in the United States, declines. No-no and I as much as, ever with you. May Heaver je and bless you, and bring forth your rightoous the noon-day. So prays
Your fast and affectionate friend,
GEORGE THOMPSON.

n extract
he pen och
lemocrat
i nothing
and thi
baltirall
anticin
is again
port clae
roperty o
Abolition
en on thi
Il leading
mouther
mouther
kentack
abolitio
pathy fo
the Sout
the Sout
North.

ional clerion a fine writing a fine

Clergymen New-Eng

Since the

seem as re-Mr. Pierpon of the pulpit heir claim t , or, in oth 1 they dem

, but is gone
2. We shall
the Baptis in May, Dr.
ut is at preshere is a dif.
in which you e received—
iny respectatogist of slareis have been
On the other
iced to show
itionist. The
i man to have
it and in this
who count it
who count it

who counts on engaged, to the imm have heard land ought known, ho uislied pul; have no do my you of and respect

y F. A. Cor.
y of churches
christianity
with interes
cestowed great
nee a scripture
with such per-

rican Flag.

ent engaged is itates, and that een conducted he laws of the aves under the ut the Yanker mote the slave profits that the profits that the the slave trid by American

h graud, and he fearch; but he sees his to so will be found to the fearch of the fearch of the fearch of the slave index of the slave index of the fearch of the slave index of the fearch of the fear

We have long felt apprehensive that, in his zea the cause of outraged humanity, Mr. Thompson and bring himself to a premature end by his more has Herculean labors; and the marvel, the miracl dathe is yet in the land of the living.' The ds of that sublime, magnificent and holy enters, in which he is now engaged, and which cor tes the reacupiton of British and a from fool sion and tyrannous misrule, should be careful require too much at his hands, but rather to against excessive and ruinous labor. Am nine should be allowed him to repair his exted energies, and to obtain that bealth, withou thick it will be impossible for him to remain long in the feld. We will not supplicate that he may 'live thousand years, but we earnestly hope that h be spared to a good old age, a blessing to the

Sabbatical Argument.

p 8 Kleg, 32, Washington-street, has published D. S. Alega, 32. Variangion received in postulated is a large and nearly printed pamphlet, the Argument for the Perpetuity of the Sabbath, made by Amos A. Pfelps, at the Chardon-street Chapel in September Mr. Phelps has extended his Argument in th phiet, and covered a large extent of ground. Alspace, and the other space hes of various individuals at the convention above laded to, in order to prove that it was an 'infidel de it being nearly the same as he lately caused to published in the New-England Christian Advocate hen it was proposed in the Convention to prin be proceedings, it was unanimously conceded that speaker ought to be allowed to revise his own ch prior to its publication; and, even on the adition, Nathaniel Colver insinuated that no relicould be placed on the integrity of the Reporter Mrs. Chapman! In violation, however, of this mu ert of certain speeches at that meeting as suits hi a purpose, without allowing any one of the speak en to decide whether his language or his sentiment correctly given, or whether, in their isolated form ey convey a just idea of what he meant to inculcate his entire speech. This is neither manly nor jus

The adjourned Sabbath, Ministry and Church Co.

tion met, agreeably to public notice, in the Char street Chapel, on Tuesday last, Edmund Quincy deat, and was in session up to the time that of er went to press. A large and highly respectabl ace was in attendance, the members of which ere not to be intimidated from a free investigati claims of the ecclesiastical orders of the day prestly clamor or pharisaical malignity. We hav tenable to give only a brief attendance of a few our, in consequence of other unavoidable engage ats; but we learn that an attempt was made, be spening of the Convention, (us at the former mee ing by certain elerical attendants, to procure the passing of a resolution, affirming the scriptures to b the only rule of faith and practice.' The discus The Convention refused to adopt it, by a vote of 3 to 6, because they were determined that every perso ould have the utmost liberty of speech in the meet ng; and because they had not come together as ody to decide upon any question touching 'faith or rectice, but simply to hear what might be said, pro rean, on a particular topic. The resolution posed as unscriptural—as claiming for the scrip neswhat they did not claim for themselves. Fur

We are indebted to Mr. S. N. Dickinson, 52, ashington-street, for a copy of a handsomely printed thame of more than 400 pages, bearing the title— Tiles of the Ocean, and Essays for the Forcastle taining matters and incidents humorous, patheti nantic and sentimental-by Hawser Martingale them exceedingly graphic, some of them extremely not had time to examine its contents, though we pesee in the columns of the Boston Mercantile Journal. The author of the work is John S. Sleeper the editor of the Journal; and, from the high mora me of that 'respectable daily,' under his manage eat, we presume that he has been careful to exclude from his Tales of the Ocean, every thing of an im-teral or offunsive character. Indeed, in his Preface. he says - Some of these articles were intended to be merely amusing; others were intended to impress on the mind of the reader the duties of a seaman, and a man on shore as well as on the ocean; and others, agua, were designed to inculeate principles of sound erality. Most of the narratives were founded on fact, and it is believed that they contain nothing which can be reasonably objected to on the score of proprio-ty or virtue. The style of these Tules appears to be narkably natural and attractive, and they treat on t great variety of topics—t from grave to gay, from fively to severe. We presume the work will obtain simmense sale, especially among those who 'do

business on the mighty waters." Knowledge versus Insolence.

The slaves must be educated for freedom, is an old rry on the part of those who are opposed to the mediate abolition of slavery; but, how much a man must know, or what amount of education he must ain, before he can be entrusted with his inaliena bla tights, they do not choose to tell us. Why it a too, -if they are sincere in what they say, -that they never raise a single note of remoustrance against bee improve laws of the slave States, which forbid instruction of the slave population under severe pairs and penalties, is equally inexplicable. Our at-tention is drawn to this point on reading an advertise neet in the Louisville Advortiser, offering one hun ded dollars reward for the seizure of a runaway slave Among other crimes charged upon him, it is said, be has made profession of religion, and, as I learn, has spalized himself occasionally as a preacher, or ex-barter—has been taught clandestinely, to read and write, from which time may be dated his insubordinain and insolence. Now, if the slaves should be ed tad and write makes them insubordinate and inse eat, we should like our friends, the gradualists, to us how this difficulty is to be got over. "We pages for a reply."

Conduct of Churches. ABINGTON, March 25th, 1841.

STITLE

DEAR SIR regeneration, on the subject of slavery. A more rect assertion was never made. It is, indeed, as ishing to witness the apathy and indifference mani-fested by a large majority of them, in relation to this important question. Not only do they remain silent, but refuse to adopt any action whatever, condemna-tory of a system of iniquity so atrocious. And, we are condemned, persecuted, if, from a sense of duty consideration I speak from experience. I have some facts to state to you, in regard to this subject You are not unacquainted with persecution. I shall therefore say to you, what I should not to others

not be uninteresting to you.

My feelings have been greatly injured by remar which have been made, and the course pursued by certain individuals, members of the Baptist church in this place, of which I am a member. Assertions have been made, which are enough to wound the feelings of those, who have, it appears to me, in the least degree, the good of the slave at heart. Abuse has been hesped upon us for the course of action which we have seen fit to pursue, in order to arouse this nation to a sense of its duty, in regard to this important question. They assert that the Church of Christ is no place to introduce this subject! You are creating divisions, disturbing the peace of the church, &c. &c. Anti-slavery lecturers are called by such names, that a forbear to mention them. And will you believe me, when I say, that an assertion has often been repeated by an individual of the church, that he would as soon attend a theatre, as encourage us in our efforts of love! My heart, dear brother, has been affected in view of such proceedings. I have been almost overcome. How such conduct can be reconciled

with the spirit of Him who came to preach deliverance to the captives,' I am at a loss to determine. have often been led to ask the question, how can such proceedings emanate from those who are indeed the children of the Most High? I shall not, here, stop to show the utter inconsistency of such a course of ac-tion in those who profess to be netuated by the spirit tine gospei.
In consideration of such conduct, I proposed to

one of my brethren the propriety of some action of the charch, in regard to the expressions which had been made, and the course of action pursued by some of the brethren in relation to the subject of slavery; but they all began with one consent to make excuses. 'We ought,' said they, 'to be exceeding cautious of introducing this question to the consideration of the church.' You will cause division,' &c. &c. But, notwithstanding, I considered it my duty to lay the case before them. From love to my fellow-men, and from duty to God, I could not conscientiously do otherwise. I accordingly called a business meeting of the church, expressly for this purpose. I prepared a communication, which I laid before them, requesting of them some action in relation to the expression which had been made, and in regard to the subject of slavery. All I required of them was, simply, to con deem such expressions, to adopt a series of resolutions declaring their hostility as a clurch against this institution, and debarring from their communion, slaveholders and their apologists. And what, think you, was the result of this

ing? I could weep, yea, I would that mine head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night, in view of the coldness of Christ was no place to introduce this subject. You are creating divisions, disturbing the peace of the tion of that odious sentiment advanced, and often re peated by a brother, that he 'would as soon attend theatre as an abolition meeting,' and to which their taken on my communication, excepting choosing a committee of fire to wait on me, and endeavor to convince me of the impropriety of my course. Thus raised to look into my conduct, instead of applying to the axe at the root of the tree Very well-I shall endeavor to meet them.

My brother, I need not ask what are your feeling in regard to such proceedings. You have often give en vent to them in a manner worthy of our seriou attention. I would to Heaven they could be appre is pained in view of such conduct. I cannot cor ceive how those who profess the religion of the meel been called to, when we are commanded from heaven 'to break every yoke, undo the heavy burdens, 'let the oppressed go free.' But, why quote single word to prove the sinfulness and impropriety of such a course? Those who are willing to suffer, to be reproached for the truth as it is in Jesus, I need to a single passage, in order to convinc to listen to the woes of the slave, or discuss his rights? Will supplication for the perishing quench the ardo urged in brotherly kindness to feel for the outensts from christian sympathy and beavenly hope? Indeed, if we cannot as christians act as God requires we have cause of alarm for the churches. What as christian men the first principles of humanity? To denounce robbery for burnt offering! the trans-forming of men to brutes, and the withholding of the scriptures from men as immortal as ourselves! To whom shall we look for aid in this enterprise, if not spiritual privileges, and the performance of moral an to Christians? Who shall feel, if they will not? religious acts, the distinction between male and fe Will the worldling—the infidet—the mere politician? Shall they be permitted to surpass us in benevolence?

No-let us follow our Redeemer, through crif as

The gospel addresses of

well as good report. If truth excites wrong feelings, it is not answerable for the result. The excitement bespeaks a wrong state of heart, which must be repented of. The meek and lowly Jesus excited oposition : was he therefore wrong? If speaking the truth in love, on the most important moral question which presents itself for christian reflection, causes division in churches, we deeply lament it; but we cannot neglect our duty. The path of duty is always the path of safety. Our principles promote no spirit unfavorable to piety or revivals. If our brethren in the school of Christ, are willing to imbibe his spirit, and beautiful duty willing to proform it, they will and, knowing duty, willing to perform it, they will have no fears that the cause of mercy will divide the The Baptist church in this place has ever laid near

our heart. We love them, we do indeed wish them prosperity. But we love the cause of truth and rather than man. And we have yet to learn that, in doing, so we shall ultimately retard the cause of God. doing, so we stand unmarred, read of the spirit which not the Spirit still influence the minds of men, and characterised Nathan in his abort but pithy address to guide, warn, admontsb, and instruct them? To de David, ' Thou art the man.'

Yours, for the truth, as it is in Jesus, H. HOBART BRIGHAM.

READ IT. We advise all our anti-slavery friends, and particularly members of the Society of Friends, to purchase copies of the Correspondence between George F. White, a Hicksite minister, (whom it is haritable to suppose is an lusane man, and yet there too much method and maliguity in his madness to hield him under such a supposition,) and out talented and vigilant friend Oliver Johnson, touching anti-layery and non-resistance. It is for sale at 25, Cornill, and is in all respects worthy of a very wide cir-

Pennie Praying, or Speaking, in pro

signed to forbid women to speak at all in public meet-ings, either for the purpose of giving instruction or making inquiry. But I am also satisfied, from the great amount of evidence on the other side, either wrote, (a theory in favor of which much may be said, or that, having not yet apprehended the full extent o ed his commission by imposing Jewish cust

ration, were slow to understand the true character o some of which our Saviour corrected on the spot, bu some of which still ruled in their minds after the as ension of Christ and the gift of the Holy Spirit Some of them wished to retain circumcision and the distinction of means; some objected to admitting the Gentiles to free participation in the blessings of Christianity; some fell into debate and contention about bution of their work; and some of the New Testament writers have given positive Injunctions which we deem ourselves authorized to disregard, be cause they are manifestly inconsistent with the geni James enjoins that the sick should be anointed will oil by the elders of the church; a general council o the apostles declared that it was necessary for Christians to abstain from things strangled; Paul command - As the church is subject unto Christ, so let the thus enjoining a submission absolute in degree and ur imited in extent. Our practice shows that we d not regard these comma should we fear to say so?

We find some of these errors in the very letter t

the Corinthians, a part of which we are now cons ring. Paul says that to have long hair is a glory to women and a shame to men. I believe that length of the hair is of no more consequence than the graceful proportion of any other part of the body, and has nothing to do with the real shame or glory of human being. Paul declares it to be improper for a woman to pray with her head uncovered. I believe that the propriety and acceptableness of prayer have nothing to do with the presence or absence of a veil or a bonnet. And, for the following reasons, I believe that the christian system allows women in the fullest manner to engage in public religious services;

prayer, praise, exhortation or prophecy.

1st. It is a well-known fact that women did preach and pray in public in the apostolic times, as the prophet Joel foretold that they should. (Joel ii. 28.) And this passage is quoted by Peter in explanation of the conduct of the disciples on the day of Pentecost as follows . This is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel,-And it shall come to pass in the las lays, saith God, I will pour out my spirit on all flesh It is, indeed, astonishing. I was told that the Church and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy; and on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my spirit, and they shall

tion to the women, exactly what it means in relation to the men. But what is it to prophesy? St. Paul tells us, I. Cor. xiv. 3. Desire spiritual gifts, but rather that ye may prophesy. For he that speaketh in an unknown tongue, speaketh not unto men, but un-to God; for no man understandeth him. But he that prophesieth, speaketh unto men to edification, and exhoron, and comfort.'

Women then might lawfully speak in public, as ording to the prophecy of Joel. But did they really use this liberty?

Lake ijl. 36-8. Anns, a prophetess, departed no from the temple, but served God with fastings an prayers night and day. And she, coming in at the mastant, gave thanks likewise unto the Lord, and spok of him to all them that looked for redemption in Jeru

salem.'
Acts ii. 1—4. And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. (All here refers to the whole body of Christian disciples, according to the testimony of Scott, Clarke, Doddridge, Bloomfeld, and others.) And there appeared unto them cloven tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and did speak with other tongues.

fire, and it is dilled with the Holy Ghost, and did speak with other tongues.

Acts xxi. 9. Philip the evangelist, (one of the primitive deacons,) had four daughters, virgins, which did prophecy.

Rom. xvi. 3. 'Greet Priscilla and Aquila, my helpers in Christ Jesus.' [The Greek word translated helpers means fellow-laborers, and the same word is applied to Timothy, 21st verse of same chapter, and 1. Thess. iii. 2; to Titus, 2. Cor. viii. 23; and to Marcus, Aristarchus, and others, Philem. 24.].

Philip iv. 3. 'Help those women which labored with me in the gospel, with Clement also, and with other of my fellow-laborers.'

These passages seem to me to afford decisive and

abundant evidence that in the apostolic times, women disciples, and approved by them.

2d. The grapel itself declares that in Christ Jesus
there is neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, neithermale nor female. That is, that in the use of

The gospel addresses our race, not as men and w

The gospol addresses our race, not as her and we men, but as human beings. It requires alike of all, the conscientious performance of the will of God, as they individually understand it. And one of the most prominent duties of the Christian is to spread the knowledge of the gospel. Can we believe that this same gospel forbids half the Christians in the world to teach these momentous truths because they are wo men? I cannot.

But, says the objector, 'these females were prophet esses, and being such, are not a precedent for us These were inspired women, and are therefore not to be taken for precedents, unless our women also claim

to be inspired.'

Does the objector mean to deny that Christians are now inspired by the Spirit of God? Does he forget give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forerer; even the spirit of truth.' Does he mean We are bound to obey God to deny that the Christian's body is the temple of th Holy Ghost? Does he not know that if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his? Doo ny these things is to deny Christianity; for if the scrip tures assure us that God's Spirit has ever acted on th minds of men, they assure us as plainly and positivel ue so to influence them until the end of time. All true Christians, whether men women, are inspired by the Holy Ghost, and he who furbids any one of them to prophesy, that is, to 'speal unto men to edification, and exhortation, and con C. K. W. assumes a fearful responsibility.

The Puritan, in reply to an article that was pub-lished in that paper on the same subject; but, as i was not allowed to appear, we have cheerfully given

looking colored man. Soon after the train started this venerable man, who had paid as much for his ticket as I had for mine, and who had therefore the Corporation, to quit the car; he was treated little bet ter than those of his color are treated by the 'hyenas of the Eastern Reilroad. I therefore take back what ever of compliment may have been implied by my re-marks in the House to the Boston and Providence Railroad Company.

The gross indignity offered to that grey-haired old

man, elicited expressions of strong disapprobation from several of the passengers who had witnessed it. On the other hand, none defended or seemed to apa Southerner, temarked, that in no part of the civiliz-ed world were colored people treated so shabbily as in New-England. And if he meant, that no where color, the remark was quite correct. He remarked, also, that several of his slaveholding friends, travel-ling on one of our Railroads, interfered, on one occaon, to protect a colored citizen from the indignity of being thrust out of the car, on account of his complex put out unless they also were ejected. Let it be re-membered, thesefore, that even slaveholders have more politeness and more humanity, than are to b nies. The truth is, the former are disgusted with the diabolical hypocrisy of the latter, who welcome filthy, drunken, blasphemous blackguards—so that they be supposed to have a white skin beneath the incrustration of dirt encasing their loathsome carcasses—to oc cupy their cars on terms of perfect equality with our anest fastidious epidermis aristocrats, while they thrust out persons of color, though never so well educated, talented and virtuous, as unworthy to sit in the presence of gentlemen.

offered thus to trample on the rights of citizens of this 'old time-honored Commonwealth?' It is high time that the people should look into this matter. That such tyranny is either constitutional, or equal or consistent with the principles which governed the Legislature in granting its authors their respective charters, none but a knave or a fool will pretend. The meanness and rescality of its authors are aggravated by the fact, that their corporate privileges were ob tained, in part, by the votes, as their roads were constructed, in part, by the credit of the very persons over whom they tyrannise so outrageously. Truly yours,

GEORGE BRADBURN. Nantucket, March 27th, 1841.

A Cheering Word.

Washington, (Washington Co., Ponn.,) March 5, 1841.

I have been, for some time, an attentive observe of your faithful labors in the cause of our commo humanity. It cheers my heart to see you pressing on, with zeal untiring, and ardor unabated. May the Lord of Hosts strengthen your heart, and uphold your hands, in your labors of love, and nerve your pirit, in the fiery ordeal through which you are pas

ing.

Dear friend, I see, in reading your paper, you have bitter enemies This you may expect. Indeed, is would be most anomalous if it were not so. The rea friends of truth and holiness have ever been hated Your blessed Lord and Saviour was thus treated His burning rebukes, administered to the proud plus risecs of his day, brought out their bitterest venom, and rankling malice. It is one of the plainest axi-ous, that like loves like; that corruption will fellowship corruption; and that holiness and sin are per fect antagonists. If you had shaped your course, the editor of a public journal, in harmony with the corruptions of the age, and thrown yourself upon the popular sinful current, you would have escaped persecution. No tongue would have been moved, or pen wielded against you. The pulpit and the press would now be mum, and no commotion have been produced in Babel. corruptions of the age, and thrown yourself upon the a Babel.

If you had gone on in utter disregard of the suffer

ing slaves—if their hruised, peeled, lacerated, forin your bosom-if the blood and carnage, the groan and anguish, the widows and orphans, made by the dark demon of war, had been looked on by you with stoical indifference—if you had winked at and appro-bated the thrusting aside, from the broad platform of spiritual equality, WOMAN—benevolent-hearted self-sacrificing, devoted WOMAN—you might at this day be high up in the scale of spurious patriotism, and bearing in the van the bombastic banner of carring groy. In thunder of the American Valle-can woul I still he pent up, (or directed against other objects,) and the world unroused by its)engthened re-verberations. But this has not been your course; and happy it is for the imbruted slave, and for bleedmity, it has not been so. The approbation of a good conscience, and the smiles of an approving same day, in the Rev. Mr. Perkins' meeting house. Redeemer, is a full compensation for the loss of the other.

other.

Beloved friend, press round more tightly the folds of righteousness! Grasp more firmly the sword of truth! Bear on the banner of the cross still farther into the enemy's camp! I do believe the Lord is now shaking down the pillars of the kingdom of dark, ness; that soon the mountains of sin shall be made low, and the vallies of righteousness raised, and a moral highway prepared for the Redeemer's coming. I pity those whose faith is so weak in the plain promises of God, and who appear sellittle disposed to labor, in a common sense-way, for the establishment of Christ's kingdom on earth. But what ought to be the estimate of those men, who profess to be the ambassadors of the Prince of Peace, who, like Sanliallot of old, impiously strive to keep back the work of the Lord, and covertly seek, with untiring assidnity, to murder the character of the faithful advocates of the Prince of Peace, who, like Sanliallot of old, impiously strive to keep back the work of the Lord, and covertly seek, with untiring assidnity, to murder the character of the faithful advocates of the Prince of Peace, who, like Sanliallot of old, impiously strive to keep back the work of the Lord, and covertly seek, with untiring assidnity, to murder the character of the faithful advocates of the Prince of Peace, who like Sanliallot of old, impiously strive to keep back the work of the Lord, and covertly seek, with untiring assidnity, to murder the character of the faithful advocates of the Prince of Peace, who like Sanliallot of old, impiously strive to keep back the work of the Christian that the proposition of the Methodist Church, and the delimination to the robber of the office of Messrs. Gilbert and Sons, and the office of the office of Messrs. Gilbert and Sons, and the office of the office of Messrs. Gilbert and Sons, and the office of the office of Messrs. Gilbert and Sons, and the office of the office of Messrs. Gilbert and Sons, and the office of the Lord, and covertly seek, with untiring assidnity, to murder the character of the faithful advocates of the truth as it is in Jesus? Such, eminently, I con ceive to be the conduct of the Rev. Nathaniel Colver towards yourself and the beloved Collins. But, most unfortunately for himself, he charged his ordunnee of malice too high; it shot beyond the mark, and, by its rebound, has crippled bimself. Such base conduc developes a mind saturated with sectarism and inmisitorial intolerance, through which it is high time he plough of reform should be driven, beam deep.

The people of Great Britain will certainly not b The people of Great Britain Wit.

misled by such wholesale slanders; especially such misled by such wholesale slanders; especially such urst, Bowring, O'Connell, Thompson, Sturge, and a lost more. They will readily discover their infamous character, even should they never see the clear and triumphant exposition that has been made of his low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt as nice as low he felt, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as low he felt as nice as nice as low he felt as nice as lo

mendacity.

Whilst writing this letter, the Liberator came to will writing this letter, the Liberator came to hand, containing a better article in perfect unison with the one under consideration, from the pen of the Rev. J. Blanchard. My surprise was great at first, but it subsided when I recollected Mr. Blanchard

My object is writing is, to show what effect such base conduct has had no my own mind, and to contribute my mite in austaining the devoted friends obleeding humanity and rightnous reform. Beloved friend, may the Lord sustain you, and all the faithful aguged! That the meek, forgiving, martyr-spirit of lesus may ever control and inspire your hea carnest desire of your humble correspondent.

Thine for the triumph of truth and holin

New Organization Gems.

A State Anti-Slavery Convention, for Eastern Con-nection, was held in Williamatic on the 3d ultimo, which all persons, far and near, were most cordially invited to attend. We were present, with our sister Abby Kelley, and participated in its proceedings, which assumed an extreordinary aspect. Among oth-ers in attendance were Ichabod Cudding, the agent of the State Society, and a young theological student, the mere echo of Mr. Codding, named Booth, of New Haven. The latter has undertaken to give an account of the meeting to the editor of the Emancipator

veraciously, as follows:

*Brother Leavitt,—An Anti-Slavery Convention for the eastern part of Connecticut, was held at Williamnic, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week, the principal object of which was to put dawn independent political action, and to put ty woman's tights, and "non-resistance." The Convention was got up by Dr Hudson, G. W. Benson, &c. and was graced by the presence of William Lloyd Garrison. No one cust of the river was invited who was not supposed to favor their sentiments, except myself. (When we consider that this meeting was whally get up by the non-resistance perty, we cannot but rejoice at the signal victory which we have achieved. The principles of that party can never flourish on the soil of Connecticut.

In the Connecticut Observer appears another letter obviously from the same pen, relating to the Conven-tion, from which we extract the following:

obviously from the same pen, relating to the Convention, from which we extract the following:

On Thursday, the 4th inst., resolutions or opinions were introduced by the committee, respecting antislavory political action. On this subject, the cloven foot of Garrison appeared. His peculiar views of no government, woman's rights, and non-resistance, although partially obscured by his astonishing powers of fascination, were unmasked and brought forth to the light of day by the untiring vigilance of Mr. Codding. Abby Kelley, too, seemed very ready to second the efforts of Garrison. She appeared among the disputants with uncovered head and unablashing face. Mr. Codding stated a fact in relation to her acting on a committee with one married and one unmarried man, in the examination of anti-slavery publications. He seemed to question its strict propriety. This brought down upon his head the vengeance of the whole Garrison party, Abby and all. They denounced him as a man, a Caristian and a philauthropist, and used their non-resistant tongues in heaping upon him the-refined sentiments of the lovers of the vocaculary of billingsgate. He with almost superhuman wisdom and meckness, patiently endured these injuries of the noble non-resistants, turning their pointless weapons against themselves.

Much interest was excited in this village, and the sympathics of all were with Mr. Codding, except a few of the true Abby Kelley stamp.

Garrison and his party were no doubt greatly disappointed with the result of the Convention. Although they meant it not so, yet all its events conspired to show the utter weakness, if not the entire baseness of their plans and projects.

A correct sentiment is now pretty firmly established in this region, where considerable sympathy for Garrisonism was before cherished. Upon the announce-

A correct sentiment is now pretty hrmly established in this region, where considerable sympathy for Garisonism was before cherished. Upon the announcement of the meeting, many fears were entertained for the consequences; but the result confirms the declaration of divine truth, that God can bring good out of avil—order out of confusion.

In a letter to the editor of the Free American, the ne individual says:

"The abolitionists of Willimantic expected a thorough-going Garrison meeting, and talked of writing to "to come over and help them, but finally concluded to stay at home and let the storm pass by. Accordingly at the beginning of the meeting few of them were present; but as soon as they found there were any to raise up a standard, they rallied around it' in good earnest. The people of Willimantic were indignant at the treatment Mr. Codding received from Mr. Garrison, Benson, and Coe, and many of them said that they should teel that the village was disgraced, should the condemnatory resolution of Mr. Garrison be passed.

"When we consider that this convention was got up by the woman's rights and non-resistance party, we cannot but feel that a signal victory has been achieved. Such a spirit of desperation, such a recklessness of measures, provided the ends could be secured, such a disregard of right, and such RUFFIAN-ISM in endeavoring to carry their points, as characterised the conduct of the Garrison party, I never before witnessed. The course of those universal reforms has been rebuked, and the florce spirit of misrule laid to sleep." The abolitionists of Willimantic expected a the

We publish these extracts as curiosities, reserving to ourselves another opportunity to refer to this sub

We have copied from the National Standard, th Reply of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society to a Statement of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign A. S. Socie ty. It is a triumphant exposition of the real facts in the case, and subjects to merited condemnation the leading seceders from the old anti-slavery platform. More yet remains to be said on the same subject.

Past Day.

The Editor will lecture, Providence permitting, in in the Town Hall, Abington, at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, next (Fast Day,) on the subject of slavery; and at Weymouth on the evening of the

ITEMS.

On Friday night last, the store of Mr Prince, auctioneer, in Milk street, Boston, was entered by some robbers. They were discovered by a watchman, and made their escape in such a hurry that they took nothing. On the same night an attempt was made to break into the store of Mr. Daniel Hersey; No. 29 Exchange street. Three panes of glass were broken, and efforts were made to force off the shutters, but the robbers probably being alarmed, did not succeed.

The carpenter's shop of Mr. Ezra Ames, in Chelsea, was broken open the same night, and robbed of about \$50 worth of tools.

In the case of Peter Robinson, tried at New-Brun wick for the murder of Abraham Suydam, Esq., th

the central party of the providential term, or chief magistracy of Mexico, are Gomes Farias and the notorious Santa Ana. These men severally build their hopes of success upon the chance of enlisting the interference of Texas in their behalf by offering the interference of Texas in their behalf by offering the interference of the second of the second

A destructive fire occurred at Augusta, Me., or Monday evening, 23d ult. Eight buildings were destroyed, including Judkins boarding-house, a two story house occupied by Mr. Black, and a building occupied by Messrs. Morse & Jayne, as a paint shop and by Augustus Brick, saddle and harness maker During the fire, Mr. Simeon Goodwin fell from the roof of the Kennebec hotel, and was seriously injured

The Texan Congress has passed a law forbidding the attachment of slaves under any process. Of course, they can be sold only at private sale, or at ancion by order of their masters. This, we suppose, was designed for the benefit of the slaves; but, we are not sure that it is not a solume of the slaves but, we are not sure that it is not a solume of the slaveholders, to riot in their unholy possessions, undisturbed by their creditors:—Greenfield Gazette.

Mehemet Ali has commenced his military coloni-zation, and had promised Commodore Napier that he would take an early opportunity of abolishing ne-gro slavery. Ho had ordered a raview of calvary and artitlery on the 5th inst., at which the Commo-dore was present.

The Montreal Herald of Saturday, March 20th

speaks of seenes of unparalleled violence and blood-shed at the election in Aenthier county. That paper states that a large body of Ganadiana, arned with bludgeons, attacked a body of Irishmen, estimated at forty or fifty, and that the encounter resulted in the death of one Canadian and six Irishmen, and the wounding of a great number on both sides.

Port of Liverpool. The duties received at the Cus-tom-house of Liverpool, in the year 1840, amounted to no less than four millions seven hardred thousand pounds sterling, and yet, on the decounts being sub-jected to the usual rigid examination by the propes officers in London, the only error found was under 20s.—Liverpool Mail.

A late European Journal ironically speaks of t country as 'a land of liberty, with the slave trad national traffic; a land of equality, with one fifth its population slaves. The sarcasm is deserved.

Of Money received into the Treasury of the Massachu setts A. S. Society, from March 1st, to 31st. 1841.
From Sulem A. S. Soc. weekly con. L. Dean
Tross.
Sales of articles from Fair, by Caroline Wes-

ton,
Buston weekly con by M. G. Chapman,
Hangrer, Muss. a friend,

Histon weekly con by M. G. Chapman, Hanorer, Mass. a friend, Fall Rieer, sales of articles from Fair, Dedham, cent-n-week Son. E. G Ford, Holliston, by H. A. Morse, Plymouth, weekly con. W. G. Ripley, Treas. Dansers, weekly con. J. Osgood, Weymouth, weekly con. E. Richards, Collections by W. L. Garrison

S. PHILBRICK, Treas. pro tem.

NOTICE.

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its quarterly meeting at Holliston, on Tuesday, the 27th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Tre meeting is for the transaction of business in the cause of freedom and equal rights. Let the friends of freedom hear the call. It is the siave's meeting—the friends of the slave, of humanity and of God will be there to deliberate and decide, so that they may go out to do and to suffer, under the fresh influences of the living truth.

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec'ry.

Acton, March 31, 1841.

NOTICE.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, on Tuesday, April 13, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several of the prominent friends of the cause are expected to be present. Ample provision will be made for all who may attend. The meeting cannot fail to be an interesting one; and the friends in and out of the county are earnestly invited to attend.

Per order:

Per order: NATII'L A. BORDEN, Secr'y.

Papers friendly to the cause will please copy the

Those indebted to the Depository 25 Cornhill, for publications, are respectfully invited to settle their

FAIR AT MILLBURY.

An anti-slavery Fair will be held in Millbury, on the fifth and sixth of July, the proceeds to be given to the Massachusetts and American Societies. The friends of the slave in other places are earnestly so-

licited to assist us.
Per order of the Society,
MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec
Millbury, March 15, 1841.

NOTICE.

The Women's Anti-Slavery Conference of Essex North will hold their next quarterly meeting on Thursday, April 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in West Bradford, at the house of Mrs. Edward Kimball. SOPHIA G. PARKER, Sec.

FAIR.

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

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

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

ELIZA J. KENNEY, Rec. Sec.

Salem, Feb. 9th, 1841.

FAIR.

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

ABBY A. BENNETT, Rec. Sec.

Lynn, Jan. 2, 1841.

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 habeen taken up for want of free papers. He sailed from this city in 1837 in the amptoy 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 Cornhill.

THE TEMPTATION.

THE Tempiation; or Honry Thornton. Lead us not into temptation. This day published by Saxton & Peirce, 133 1-2 Washington-street. April 2.

NEW WORK.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN; or, Toussain L'Overture, by Harriet Martineau. For sale at 2 Corphill. Jan 22

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT. They are all gone, but one. A daughter and a son And my own childhood's joy Was darkened when, a boy, I saw them, in their coffins as they lay. To manhood had I grown; And children of my own
And children of my own
athering 'round me, when my mother died.
I saw not her cold clay,

When it was borne aw And buried by her little children's side. Beneath the new green sod She led me first to God; words and prayers were my young spirit's dew

For, when she used to leave The fireside, every eve, I knew it was for prayer that she withdrew, That dew, that blessed my youth-Her holy love, her truth, Her spirit of devotion, and the tears That she could not suppress-Hathnever ceased to bless

My soul, nor will it, through eternal years. How often has the thought Of my mourned mother brought Peace to my troubled spirit, and new power The tempter to repel! Mother, thou knowest well

That thou hast blessed me since thy mortal hour Two younger sisters then, Both wives of worthy men, each one of them had been a mother Were touched by the cold hand And to the spirit land, In quick succession, followed one the other.

To neither could I speak :

Nor, on the marble cheek Of either, drop a mourning brother's tear. The husband of the one, The mother's only son, nee been borne away upon the bier. Lake Erie's waters cold Over a brother rolled; The day was bright; the luke scarce felt a breeze;

While I have yet been spared, Though dangers I have dared, Storms, rocks and pirates in the Grecian seas

Dear brother! in my dreams Thy floating body seems To lift its hand, and my poor aid implore!
I'm wakened by my weeping, And know that thou art sleeping In thy lone grave, on low Sandusky's shore I had one brother more, The last my mother bore; as a boy when forth I went to roam. He delved upon the farm; Our father's aged arm Leaned upon him-his hope, his prop-at home

Of manly cares. A great And growing name he left for strength and worth.
"Twus but five months ago My father felt the blow. And now, he too, has passed away from earth.

O, could I but have heard One parting, blessed word From all these dying loved ones! But the pall,

He sunk beneath the weight

And the green turf hath grown, Wet by no tear of mine, over them all. All but the last : thank God ! Before the heavy clod-Fell on His coffin, to its side I drew ;

And, though the thin, white hair Lay like the hour-frost, there, My hand his forehead press'd, that felt like freezing It had been marked with care,

It had been bowed in prayer, For many a year ere Death upon it stole. O'er it I bent alone, Twas love's forsaken throne,

And its death-chill went to my very soul! Of all am I bereft ; Only one sister left-

weeping willow, that to many a blast Hath bowed her slender form. O, God, hold back the storm, That thou shalt send to break her down at last Father, to thee I bow ! In very love hast thou

ren summoned from earth's toils and ter Uphold me by thy strength, Until I join at length,

The friends thou gavest to my earliest years.

A CHARADE. Pronounced as one letter, and written with three,

Two letters there are, and two only in me: I am double, I'm single, I'm black, blue, and grey I read from both ends, and the same either way. I am restless and wandering, am steady and fixed, And you know not one hour what I may be the nex I melt and I kindle, beseech and defy; I am watery and moist, I am fiery and dry. I am light, I am dark, I am strong, I am weak; I am sluggish and dead, I am lively and bright; I am sharp, I am flat, I am left, I am right ; I am piercing and clear, I am heavy and dull, Expressive and languid, contracted and full; I am careless and vacant, I search and I pry, And judge, and decide, and examine, and try I'm a globe, and a mirror, a window, a door, An index, an organ, and fifty things more. I belong to all animals under the sun, And to those which were long understood to h

By some I am said to exist in the mind. And am found in potatoes, and needles and wind Three jackets I own, of glass, water, and horn, I wore them all three on the day I was born. I am cover'd quite snug, have a lid and a fringe, Yet I move every way on invisible hinge. A pupil I have, a most whimsical wight, Who is little by day, and grows bigger by night, Whom I cherish with care as a part of myself, For, in truth, I depend on this delicate elf, Who collects all my food, and with wonderful kna-Throws it into a net which I keep at my back; And though head over heels it arrives, in a trice, It is sent up to table all proper and nice. I'm spoken of sometimes as if I were glass, But then it is false, and the trick will not pass A blow makes me run, though I have not a limb; Though I neither have fins nor a bladder, I swim Like many more couples, my partner and I At times will look cross at each other and shy; Yet still, though we differ in what we're about, One will do all the work while the other is out. I am least upt to cry, as they always remark. When trimm'd with good lustres, or kept in the dar Should I fret and be heated, they put me to bed, And leave me to cool upon water and bread; But if harden'd I grow, they make use of the knife, Lest an obstinate humor endanger my life;
Or you may, though the freatment appears to be rough.
Run a split through my side, and with safety enough.
Like boys who are fond of their fruit and their play, I am seen with my ball and apple all day.

My belt is a rainbow; I reel, and I dance; I am said to retire, but I never advance, I am read by physicians as one of their books,

And am used by the ladies to fasten their hooks, My language is plain, though I cannot be heard And I speak without ever pronouncing a word. Some call me a diamond, some ssy I'm a jet, Others talk of my water, or how I am set. I'm a borough in England, in Scotland a stream, And an isle of his sea in the Irishman's dream. The earth without me would no loveliness wear. Yet so frail is my tenure, so brittle my joy. That a speck gives me pain, and a drop can destroy

NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Non-Resistant. Letter from Henry C. Wright. MILFORD, N. H., Feb. 1, 1841.

DEAR BROTHER:

My object in making a report of my labors in the Non-Resistant is, to enable its readers to look at the clergy, church organizations, military systems, homan governments, and all systems of armed protection and bloodly defence, through the medium of our pure and bloodless principles. Certain it is, that we are engaged in a dering enterprise of tremendous import. We certainly do stand in an attitude of open hostility to the deeply-rooted prejudices and dearly-cherished institutions of mankind. Non-resistance is to the clergy, Church and State now, state the interest of the state of Christ and the spoetles, to the scribes, pharisees, priests, Jewish DEAR BROTHER: what Christianity was, in the time of Christ and the spostles, to the scribes, pharisees, priests, Jewish systems and the Roman empire. Non-resistance has dared to encounter, with spiritual weapons, all the ecclesiastical and political organizations of mankind. They all rest on the point of the bayonet—they are cemented by blood. They assume that man is rested with discretionary power over human life—and on this they rest for protection. We have struck at their foundation. It will one day be of interest to know how the clergy and churches stand affected toward our enterprise. stand affected toward our enterprise.

I have been in New-Hampshire about six weeks and have lectured in several places.

Concord .- I have lectured in this town, (the sea Concord.—I have lectured in this town, (the seat of government,) seven times, to numerous and attentive audiences, for the most part. Nathaniel Bouton and Daniel J. Noyes, Congregational ministers, spurned non-resistance from their pulpits, and have done what they could to get their brethren through the State to do the same. The Unitarian -minister, Mr. Thomas, and the Methodist, Mr. Hatch, freely admitted it. Non-resistance is working, like leaven, among the common people. The Non-Resistance Society, formed here, has excited much interest throughout the State. It is making sad work with

unrougnout the State. It is making sad work with lawyers and criminal courts here.

New-London.—Lectured here once, (Sabbath forenoon.) The minister, Reuben Sawyer, would not take the responsibility of admitting non-resistance to his pulpit. He referred me to the committee, who cheerfully consented.

ut the State. It is making sad work with

Bradford.—Lectured here twice in the Baptist Bradford.—Lectured here twice in the Baptist church, and attended a county Anti-Slavery Convention. F. P. Tracy, agent of new organization, and a clergyman, had been here before, and held up non-resistance before the people as compounded of all that is blasphemous and vile, in the Congregational church. Stephen Rogers, Cong. minister, and his church, bitterly opposed to non-resistance. They have recently excommunicated five of their most christian members, solely because they refused to support a pro-slavery minister. Stephen Rogers, with Daniel J. Noyes of Concord, and with the Congregational ministers of this State generally, goes on the principle that, if the Devil is settled over a church, as a clergyman or Reverend, they are bound to maintain him till he is regularly dismissed.— This is PARSON HAYES' doctrine. Applied our principles to a military clergy and church.

Boscovern.—Lectured here twice. Caleb B. Tra-

principles to a military clergy and church.

Boscovern.—Lectured here twice. Caleb B. Tracy, minister and his church, as a body, committed against the cause. C. B. Tracy advised the people to have nothing to do with it or me. Church and Academy, being controlled by the minister, were closed sgainst the peaceful kingdom of the Son of God. C. B. Tracy, a politician and warrior, goes about in stores and taverns, electioneering for Old Tip, and advocating armed defence, teaching his people how to vote at the polls, and how to kill each other with the sword. A few of the people dared to lay the elective franchise, under this military and slaveholding government, on the altar of Christ. C. B. Tracy reprobated and scouted them for their fidelity to their principles. I advised the people not to support any man as a christian minister, whose hands and garments are died in human blood. C. B. Tracy, the Sabbath after, preached a sermon against non-resistance. sermon against non-resistance.

Canterbury.—Lectured here three times—once in the Free Will Baptist house—twice in the town-hall, near the church. Wm. Patrick, Congregation-al minister, felt insulted and offended when asked all minister, felt insulted and offended when asked to allow me to occupy his pulpit on the Sabbath.—
NO—was his answer. So I preached in the townhall close by, while he preached in the church to advocate war and murder for the good of the community. He refuses to allow WOMEN to vote in the church—would not have married had he supposed his wife would have claimed to be equal to himself. Rev, Calvin White preached here, sometime since, to show the necessity of a general judgment. One argument was, that such men as N. P. Rogers, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and H. C. Wright, who condemn the clergy as pro-slavery and bloodstained, might be judged and receive their just reward. Rev. George Punchard preached about the plagues of God's wrath. He said the worst plague of wrath now being found out, is—Non-Resistance and Perfectionism, that are now spreading. These, he said, were the last great plagues that are to visit the earth. Wm. Patrick and his church in open hostillity to the non-resisting Saviour.

slave-drivers, who makes whips to whip the slaves if they read the Bible, if they will not work for nothing to the defendant, ing, if they refuse to live in concubinage, and don't submit to the lust of their masters—Deacon Crslave-drivers, who makes whips to whip the saves it hey read the Bible, if they will not work for nothing, if they refuse to live in concubinage, and don't submit to the lust of their mesters—Deacon Craus EASTMAN, a pro-slavery man—and Deacon David Firs, who carries pistols in his pocket to shoot his brethren and show his love to enemies when they injure him—constitute the church committee. These and the minister closed the pulpit. The selectmen admitted me to the town-hall, under the church, to lecture all day Sinday. The committee stood in the entry, to keep the people out of the hall; but some 200 found their way down, and heard gladly. Daniel J. Noyes, of Concord, who excommunicated J. B. Chandler and Amos Wood, because they would not pay him any salary,—he beling a pro-slavery priest,—wrote to the committee here not to admit me—that I was a dangerous man. SILAS AIKIN, of Park-street Church, Boston, was here, and laid before the slave whip—maker, B. B. DAVID, several charges against me—that, (1.) I was a dangerous man. (2.) I could not get into any of the Boston pulpits. (3.) That I had lectured on abolition and non-resistance in the hall where Abner Kneeland and Fanny Wrightlectured. (4.) I was an infidel. (5.) I was heart and hand with O. A. Brownson. in his ultra-democracy. (6.) I was opposed to the Sabbath, and Church and Ministry—These things were circulated by Reverser's Stats Arxin and the slave whip—maker, DAVID, through the town. This made great excitement, but it did not deceive all the people. The sheriff, a few years since, built a scaffold in this place, and took a MAN—his brother—Gor's vicegreent—upon it, and anox were transported to the same summement and benefit of thousands collected to witness the feat. They have taken another MAN, whose neck they expect to break in a similar way, for a similar purpose. This town is cursed of God. You can hardly look upon it without seeing a gallows rising over it, with a pro-slavery church, and with manifolds and man-stealing deacons, and with a slave whi

church have called him up for heresy—he a non-resistant—a Mr. DUTTON. The peopl out to hear—vestry about full. The case of

Peterbore.—Two lectures here in the Presbyte-rian house. The minister,—George French,—re-ceived me heartily, and attended the lectures, and acknowledged that non-resistance was true. A great attendance here. House crowded, I held up chaplains to military bands as caterers to ruffians and murderers—emissaries of Satan. REVEREND MR. JONES, a military chaplain to sanctify mur-der by prayer—to urge God's children on to the work of mutual butchev by prayer, came forward der by prayer—to urge God's children on to the work of mutual butchery by prayer, came forward to oppose. He would not meet me and discuss the subject, but appointed a meeting to answer me after I was gone. Thus he volunteered to urge the peo-ple up to deeds of violence and blood—to urge them

on in sin.

New Ipswich, N. H.—Came here Saturday. Sent a notê to Rev. Samuel Lee, Congregationalist, and I. M. Wilmarth, Baptist ministers, requesting permission to occupy their pulpits on the Sabbath. I. M. W. cheerfully consented. Samuel Lee, as the note was handed him, exclaimed, 'What! has that CRAZY man come here?' He peremptorily refused to admit me. Monday evening, I met him at an anti-slavery prayer meeting. After meeting, before all the people, he branded me as a crazy man—insane—declared he really believed it. When asked why he did not have me taken care of, he said, some insane men were harmless. He said his brethren, who were enemies to mon-resistance, all assured him I was insane. It was evident that he asserted this solely to prejudice the people against non-resistance. But it only excited them to come and hear. After thus showing his malignity to non-resistance, by branding me as a crazy man, when he saw it did not take with the people, he tried to get out of his unpleasant dilemma by inviting me home to spend the night with him. I, of course, refused, not knowing what trick a man, who could thus accuse me night he disposed to nut mon me. to spend the night with him. 1, or course, and not knowing what trick a man, who could thus accuse me, might be disposed to put upon me. REVEREND CHARLES SHED, teaches of a

REVEREND CHARLES SHED, teaches of an academy here, and deacon of Mr. Lee's church, at the close of his last fall term, had a public exhibition on a stage fitted up in the meeting-house. One dialogue was written and spoken, called the 'Non-Resistant,' designed to hold up non-resistants and their principles to the ridicule and contempt of the proprie. Charles Shed told with a dialogue was and their principles to the ridicule and contempt of the people. Charles Shed told me the dialogue was rehearsed before him before it was spoken in the church. It made fine fun for the Reverend Charles Shed and the spectators to hear non-resistants ridiculed. 'CHRIST WAS A NON-RESISTANT.' Rev. Charles Shed, deacon of Samuel Lee's church, and teacher of youth, thus held up our non-resisting Saviour and his non-resisting kingdom to the scorn and contempt of the people of New-Ipswich; and he goes unrebuked by Samuel Lee or his church. They take the elements of Christ's love to his enemies from his impious hands. Non-resistance might be held up to scorn in the church, but could not be advocated. I lectured in this town five times, and many confess the truth of our principles.

Millard.—Delivered five lectures in this town.

Milford.—Delivered five lectures in this town. Abner B. Warner, Congregational minister, refused to admit non-resistance to his pulpit on the Sabbath. The people opened the vestry, close beside the church. I went there with a goodly number, and preached a no-fighting religion. Evening—went into the church—much interest felt here. I urged the people to do their duty to military churches and ministers, and cease to regard them as Christian. Better that every man should be his own minister, than support a man-killing ministry; better that each should be his and her own church than recognize a military blood-stained church as Christian—better that each should be his and her government under God than acknowledge allegiance to a military government. Many are determined to excommunicate our military churches.

Why are the Congregational clergy of New Milford .- Delivered five lectures in this tow

why are the Congregational clergy of New Hampshire so united and resolute to shut their pulpits against the non-resisting Saviour and his non-resisting, long-suffering kingdom? Last Spring, uninister Clement of Chester preached before the Convention of ministers in Concord. He told them to beware of non-resistance, and not admit it to their pulpits. They have concluded to follow his advice. When the people are disposed to repent of the sin of man-killing, and to cleanse themselves from a brother's blood, the ministers come and quiet their awakened consciences—tell them it is right to pour out a brother's blood in defence—that armed and bloody resistance is a right and duty; and thus urge them on in sin, to shed blood. Ministers have encouraged men-stealers in their sins, and have stood between their consciences and abolition truth. So now; ministers encourage men in the sin of men-killing—of Mulder—by opposing non-resistance and advocating armed-resistance and bloody protection.

Notwithstanding the bloody position of the clergy,

ance and advocating armed-resistance and bloody protection.

Notwithstanding the bloody position of the clergy N. Hampshire is a glorious field to sow the seeds of non-resistance. Thousands are beginning here to see that MAN is something nobler than a social or ganization in Church or State—that men are responsible as individuals—not as corporations—the Christianity is not an organization, but an INDI-VIDUALITY. As this is seen and felt, men dare

H. C. WRIGHT.

MISCELLANY.

From the Journal of Commerce. Supreme Court.

JUDGE GRIDLEY Presiding.

JUDGE GRIDLET Presiding.

John Davis vs. Charles Turner.

This was an action for an assault and battery.

Loudon.—Lectured here twice in the Congregation. No minister. So the people let me in. Showed that all systems of armed resistance are at war with God and man—with liberty, with justice and common sense. One man, and only one, stalked out of the house, with much loud stamping and slamming of doors, to show his enmity to non-resistance—Col. Zeptamian Bachelona leading member of the church—having one son a captain and a church member, and another a licutenant in the militia. Held up the military system as a system of Murders, and all who advocate it as accessored. and when he got down on to the rail, the defendant seized him by the leg, took up a club and struck him over the head from four to nine blows. One Amherst.—Have lectured seven times in different parts of this town. The orthodox church here, Mr. Savage, minister, refused to admit me to their house. Barnabas B. David, a whip-maker for slave-drivers, who makes whims to which the slaves if the beating, that he was a mild man and had done the most of the slaves if the beating, that he was a mild man and had done the beating, that he was a mild man and had done nothing to the defendant. It appeared that the

The counsel in summing up for the defendant,

whip-maker.

Mount Vernen.—Lectured here twice. The Rev.
Mr. JENNISON would not give notice, nor attend.
Church opposed—could not enter the house. Lectured in the vestry. To prevent an abolition member from introducing abolition into the church, the

in which, in a civilized country, some particular crime comes into vogue. It flares its season, and then burns out. Thus at one time we have burking, at another swingism—now suicide is in vogue—now poisoning trades-people in apple-dumplings—now little boys cut each other with penknives—now common soldiers shoot at their sergeants. Almost every year there is one crime peculiar to it; a sort of annual, which overruns the country, but does no bloom again. Unquestionably, the press has a great deal to do with these epidemics. Let a newspaper give an account of some out-of-the-way attrotity that has the charm of being novel, and certain depraved minds fasten to it, like leeches. They become praved minds fasten to it, like leeches. They blood over and revolve it; the idea grows up a horrid phentasmalian monomania; and all of a sudden, in a hubdred different places, the one seed sown by the leaden types, springs up into foul flowering. But if the first reported aboriginal crime has been attended with impunity, how much more does the imitative faculty cling to it. Ill-judged mercy falls, not like dew, but like a great heap of manure, on the rank deed.

ITEMS.

As Extracondurant Clock. A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser thus describes a new, and certainly very curious clock;

The clock, apart from the ornamental work, is simply this; an arrow, the stem of which is a solid glass rod; the barb or head of which is of brass, and also solid; the feather end of the arrow is of the same metal, but is made hollow, and contains the whole moving power of the clock, and is wound up once a week. This arrow is fastened by a pin in the centre of its stem into a glass dial plate on which the figures are painted, the arrow-head pointing the hours with perfect precision and regularity.

An inspection of the clock presents to the curious observer this question: how can any movement contained in the extreme end of the arrow, and obviously having no connection with the centre on which it turns—operate to cause the arrow to revolve? A remarkable fact which shows the impossibility of deception, is that the arrow may be removed from the dial plate and laid down, or even carried in the poeket; and when replaced, will immediately return to the correct hour.

Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson gave eleven mil-

Vicksburg Free Trader.

Kingston, Feb. 21. The Wilberforce, iron steamer, which is to form part of the Niger expedition, under the command of Captain Allen, arrived here on last Friday, and is on her way to the river Thames. She has a large and well appointed establishment of officers and men, whom we heartily wish God speed on their perilous, but truly philanthropic errand, to induce the natives of Africa to cease that vile traffic of their species, which nothing but making it punishable as piracy will evereffect. Amongst nations calling themselves christian, such a law would at once bring those countries who still uphold this inhuman system, to their senses, and save millions of British money, and, what is more valuable, British lives.

Mbany Manor. The difficulties between Mr. Van Rensalaer and the tenantry of Rensalaerwick, have broken out afresh. The executions commenced against many of them have run out, and attempts have been made to levy upon and sell property under them. No foreible resistance is made to the sale, but a large number of men disguised stand around the Sheriff, and no man dares to bid. These proceedings must lead to very serious consequences.

A strike for Wages The clerks in the departments of the Government of Texas recently, one and all, sent in their resignation on account of their salaries being too small to obtain a living. This act brought the affairs of Government to a stand Congress suspended all other business in great haste, and passed a resolution to increase their salaries. The clerks condescendingly agreed to resume their duties, and the business went on again as usual. This is the first instance on record, we believe, of a Government strikling for wages.

A very melancholy occurrence took place recently at Margaret's Bay, L. C. Mrs. Holland, wife of Thomas Holland, Eq. of that place, and their three children, were unfortunately drowned; the children were amusing themselves on the ice in front of the house, when it gave way, Mrs. Holland heard their screams, went to their assistance, and fell in. Mr. Holland hastened to the assistance of them all—holland lastened to the assistance of them all—Montreal Gazette.

The deaths in the city of London during the last year were 14,574, of which 7,269 were males and 7,278 females. Only one is reported as murdered—there were 31 by suicides, 13 accidentally poisoned, 78 drowned, 119 accidentally killed, and 1903 died of consumption.

consumption.

There were, in the same time, 16,160 births, of which 8,090 were males and 8,070 females. There were also buried 699 still-born children, not included

were also buried 639 still-born children, not included in the foregoing.

Americans in Paris. Col. Thorn, of New-York, and Mr. Edward S. Bird, of Philadelphia, are striving for the greatest distinction in the fashionable world in Paris. The equipage of the Colquel excels in splendor and costliness even the French aristocracy. A letter from Paris dated Feb. 6, salvs that Mr. Bird recently gave a hall at his hotel, which had not been surpassed during the season, in brilliancy, fashion, orchestra, and animation. This is queer business forfrepublicans belonging to the 'Universal Yankee Nation.—Phil. North American.

con learns by an arrival there itom some derivation of that from 6000 to 7000 persons were rendered houseless and homeless, and exposed to suffering and privation, by the late destructive fire at that place. A church, a prison, and one or two houses were standing, as beacons to point where the city of Mayaguez once stood. The total loss was estimated at about

Shocking Death. We learn that yesterday morning Mr. Jacques Girodeau, one of the proprietors of the lower ferry boat, being on board, and thinking that the engine of the boat had stopped, as she neared the bank, thrust his head under the lover of the engine to look at something inside. All at once the engine was put in motion, and the result was that Mr. Girodeau's head was severed from his body, and fell inside, while the body was left in the passage way.

—New Orleans Bee.

Unspun Clock Mr.

Unspun Cloth. Mr. Arnold is exhibiting in New York specimens of the new mode of manufacturing cloth without spinning or weaving. By this process, wool may be made into cloth with the greatest ra-pidity, and at an expense of less than six cents a yard.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The U. S. Supreme Court have overruled the demurrer, in the case of the State of Rhode Island, complainant, vs. Massa-chusette, and directing the defondant to answer on or before the first of August next.

Melancholy Catastrophe. A small dwelling house was consumed in Amberst village, Lorain Co. Ohio, on the morning of the 11th inst. Two young ladies, Miss Bivine and Miss Cunoingham, perished in the flames.—Cleveland Herald. Miss Bivins and Miss Cunningham, perished in the flames.—Cleveland Herald.

Fire in Antrin, N. H. The dwelling-house of Capt.
Thomas D. Nesmith, of Antrim, N. H., was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Loss, \$10,000. No insurance.

A Musician's Definition of a Debtor's Jail.—A stone Narrative of Riot at Cincinnati, Narrative of Riot at Cincinnati, Narrative of Riot at Cincinnati, Narrative of Riot at Cincinnati,

A Musician's Definition of a Debtor's Jail.—A stone instrument, with additional keys, where a man is sent till he can make a satisfactory overture of his notes.

America and England have each 800 stans vessels. In the year 1838, the accidents to English steamers were 455, and 80 lives were lost—whilst during the same year in America, the accidents were 272, and the loss of lives 1,924?

March Zephyrs. The thermometer stood at Syra-cuse, on Tuesday morning, at 14 degrees below zero; and on Wednesday morning 10 degrees below.

Some apprehension is expressed in consequence of a large body of Russian troops concentrating in Poland. It is said the number is equal to 200,000 men. The papers mention the death of Rear Admiral Lord George Stuart

OLIVER JOHNSON AND G. F. WHITE. CORRESPONDENCE between O. John George F. White, a minister of the Se

BARNES'S NOTES...-Uniform Editions
NOTES ON THE GOSPELS, Acts, Roman
I, and Ils Corintilians, &c. For sale by
SAXTON & PEIRCE,
133 1-9 Washington street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testument of HENRY WYMAN, late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, yeoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directa. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to RUFUS WYMAN, Erc.

Boston, March 8, 1841.

HATS-Spring Style. W. M. SHUTE, Agent,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS.
NOW IN STORE,
THE French style Moleskin, Beaver, superior Nutria, Silk and other kinds of HATS, at all prices from 2 to \$6; all of which are wyrranted; and those who call will find the prices as low as at any establishment in Baston. shment in Bo March 12

Books, Pamphlets, Prints, etc. For sale at the Depository of the Massachu Anti-Slavery Society, 25 Cornhill.

BOUND VOLUMES. Single. Hund. \$0 50 40 00 25 20 00 Archy Moore,
Anti-Slavery Manual, 18mo.
Alton Riets, by Pres. Beecher, of Illinois Alton Rists, by Pres. Beecher, of Illinois
College,
Alton Trials, 12mo 50
American Liberties and Amer. Slavery, 1 00
Anti-Slavery. Record, 12mo. 37
Anti-Slavery Examiner, 1 00
Anti-Slavery Examiner, 1 00
Anti-Slavery Manual, 25
Ball, Charles, 12mo. 1 25
Bourne's Picture of Slavery, 18mo. 62
Rustan on Slave Trade, 62 Appeal by Mrs. Child, 12mo
Anti Slavery Examiner, 1
Anti Slavery Examiner, 1
Anti Slavery Manual,
Ball, Charles, 12mo
Buxton on Slaver Grader, 18mo
Buxton on Slaver Trade,
Burman Slave Girl,
Chice Spear, 18mo
Surman Slave Girl,
Chice Spear, 18mo
Chandier, E. M. 12mo
Channing on Slavery, 12mo
Chandier, E. M. 12mo
Channing on Slavery, 1 25 100 00 50 33 00 62 50 00 50 45 00 25 23 00 1 00 75 40 00

12 50

15 11 25 50 37 00

6 3 50

12 8 00

4 00 8 00

2 1 00

5 3 00

3 2 00

30. 20 00

6 4 00 10 8 00

6 4 00

25

37 25 00 Grimke, (S. M.) on the equality of the sexes, Godwin on Slavery, 12mo. Light and Love, 18mo. Light and Truth, 18mo.

Songs of the Free, Slave's Friend, 32mo. Star of Freedom, 32mo.

Slavery As it Is, Slavery Illustrated in its effects on Woman,
Thompson's Lectures,
Thompson in America, 12mo.
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo.
Tracts, ministure series,
The Abolitionist, a periodical,

Whittier's Poems,
Wheatley, Phillis, 18mo.
Wesley's Thoughts,
Wilberforce, Memoir of
Williams, James,

PAMPHLETS. American Anti-Slavery Almanac, \$30 for 1000.
Appeal to the Women of the nominally
Free States,
An Address to the People of the United

States, Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child, Adams's John Quincy, Letters to his Con-Appled to the Christian Women of the South. surpassed during the season, in brilliancy, fashion, orchestra, and animation. This is queer business forfrepublicans belonging to the 'Universal Yankee Nation.—Phil. North American.

7000 Persons without a House. The Norfolk Bear of the Nation of the Na

Bassett's Wm. Letter to the Friends, Bible against Slavery, Birney's Letter to Mills, Channing's Letters to Clay Crandall, Reuben Trial of Chattel Principle, Debate on Modern Ab

Cincinnativ Riots,
Chattel Principle,
Bebate on Modern Abolitionism,
Dec. of Sentiments and Const. of the A.
A. S. Society,
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinbridge,
District of Columbia, Examiner No 1,
Dresser's Narrative,
Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern
States,
Child,
Elmore Correspondence,
Emancipation in W. Indies, by Thoms
and Kimball, in boards,
First Annual Report of the Committee of
Vigilance,
Freedom's Defence,
Father Ward's Letter,
Grimke's (S. M.) Letter to Southern Clergymen,
Grunison's Sormon.

gymen, Gannison's Sermon, Gunnaces do.
Granger's do.
Generous Planter,
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition,
Iav on Condition of Free People of Color,

Narrative of thos at Cincionau, Negro Pew, Narrative Life of Thos. Cooper. Power of Congress over the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania Convention, Products of Slave Labor, by Charles Mar

rootte, of Save Labor, by Charles Mar-riott, Roper, Moses Narretive of a Fugitive Slave, Rights of Colored Men, Reports of Am. Mass., N. Y. and Ps. A. S. Societies,

S. Bocieties, Rural Code of Hayti, Reply to Catherine Beecher, by author of Archy Moore, Report on People of Color in Ohio, Revolution Unfinished. Slaveholding Weighed in the Balance,

CINQUEZ.

EXCELLENT likenesses of this remarks soning has been taken, to the order of Mer Purvis, of Philadelphis. J. T. HILTON is appointed sale signat for the sale of them is 1 Any persons wishing to procure one or more can do so by leaving their orders at his place to posses, No. 36, Bratile-street. Price \$1.

HOUR AND THE MAN. Harriet Martineau, in 2 vols. For sale 1331-2 Washington-street, by Saxton & Pen March 19.

TRIAL OF DARNES.

A FULL and accurate report of the Trial of W. Jurnes, on an indictment found by the Garage St. Louis County, at the Sembler 1840, of the Criminal Court of said County, et al. Manslaughter in the third degree, for death of Andrew J. Davis, late of Northbore M. charge of sales. J. Davis, late of Northbore, Makin the city of St. Louis, on the first day of June, last by Thomas S. Nelson, a member of the St. Last Bar, second edition.

The Trade supplied.

This day published and for sale by SAXTON, PEIRCE, Booksellers and Publishers, 133 1-2 Was included the sale of the sale by SAXTON, PEIRCE, Booksellers and Publishers, 133 1-2 Was included the sales of the sale by SAXTON, PEIRCE, Booksellers and Publishers, 133 1-2 Was included the sales of the sales of

PHRENOLOGY, GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE

THE fundamental powers of the human mind particularly applied, as manifested through the hair asven degrees of development, with introduce observations and remarks illustrative of the sites; Phrenology, by T. H. Pons.

Just published and for sale by SAXTON PEIRCE, No. 133 1-2 Washington-sireet.

March 26.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRINT

to READ, will most assuredly be converted, and ma outself converted.

Reader! will you see that an Anti-Slavery Line is established and put into circulation in you a trict, without delay?

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

The Aliberal discount will be made to seek and individuals, who purchase to sell again, or fast ribution.

BOYS HATS AND CAPS

BOYS HATS AND OALS.

The subscriber manufactures and keeps consulting to the sale, a full assortment of BOYS HATI CAPS, and BELTS of every style and price. To readers of this paper are respectfully invited to at at 173 Washington-street.

W. M. SHUTE, Aged. March 5.

Garden and Farm Seeds-

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 184

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

THE subscriber has just completed his assoring of Seeds for the coming season, and is respisuply orders to any amount for Farm, Garden, as Flower Seeds, both to TRADERS and to FARSIL.

The Seeds offered are selected with greaters, as ed by experienced seed growers in the vicinity of both, New Hampshire, and in Maine, and even pecantion has been used to obtain pure and perfut set it is confident that satisfaction will be given up chasers.

GARDEN SEEDS. FOR SALE AT THE SEED STORE NO. 45 NORTH EL-

GARDEN SEEDS.

The assortment of Garden Seeds comprise are variety of seeds that is worthy of cultivation.

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

Boxes of seeds for retailing, neally prepared, a cents per paper, with printed directions for the culture, variously assorted, from \$10 per bex sale wards: a liberal discount will be made to deales.

FARM SEEDS.

in excellent and very select assortment of ing ed field seeds, comprising the best assortment of Wheat,
Rye,
Barley,
Corn,
&c &c &c &c.

Farmers who intend to change their seed, as as ed to call and examine.

FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS, SHRUES, VISH STREES of all kinds furnished to order.

Catalogues of the whole may be obtained on my

Orders by wholesale and retail are respectfully

CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seedsman, No. 45 North Market Street, Bosto February 12, 1841. 6 times.

Boarding School for Young Ladies AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE Academical Year commences the second to day in September, and consists of four quaranteleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of by year is five weeks; the others one week each. Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in team several years, and devote themselves to the pandeducation of their pupils. They have a houst leexpressly for the accommodation of about TMP PUPILS, in a pleasant and healthy situation. It are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Dress and modern languages, and by assistant teachers reside in the foully and modern languages, and by assistant treside in the family.

TERMS.

Boand—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150 fer one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or 1978, \$50.

\$50.
Turtrow, (per quarter) English or Classical braics, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instrumental \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (test Miss Youve, who boards in the family, \$5; first ing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teachet, P Vauvin, from England. Teacher of Italian and fresh Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Cushic, Assist Pupil.

D. MACK, Principal. D. MACK, Principal 40. 11epd

Cambridge, March 10, 1840. A. S. JORDAN,
No. 2 Milk Street—1st Store from Washington S.
EVERY VARIETY OF SHELL COMBS—HOLL
COMBS—POCKET-BOOKS—FANCY GOODA
AND PERFUMERY.

AND PERFUMERY.

Combs of every pattern made to order and repair

Oct. 23

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. [SEE FIRST PAGE.]

MASSACHUSETTS.—William Loring, SandwithFreeman, Brewster; — Ezekiel Thatcher, Berust
and Yarmouth; — R. F. Wolleut, Dennis; — Georgi
Harmon, Haverhill; — Joseph Brown, Andeer, —
seph L. Noyes, Georgetoner; — John Clemest, Iraend.; — Alvan Ward, Ashburnham; — Saml. I. En
Northborough.

RHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Pastucket; — Wh
Aplin, Providence; — George S. Gould, Warwick
Connecticut; — George W. Benson, Brookigs, S. Cowles, Hartford; — Peter Osborn, New-Hernst
Thomas Kenney, Jr. Norucke; — John S. Hall, IsHampton.
NEW-York: — S. W. Benedict, New-York Cap.
Charles S. Morton, Albany; — James C. Fullet, Sim
ateles; — John H. Barker, Peru; — Thomas McGrock, Waterloo; — Charles Marriott, Hudsen.
PENNSYLYARIA.—H. C. Howell, Allegheny, — I.

tock, Waterloo; — Charles Marriott, Huden.
PENNSYLVANIA.— H. C. Howell, Allegheny; — Vashon, Pittbeburg; — M. Preston, West Greet; seph Fulton, Jr. Siean; — Thomas Peart, Enterprivation of Hambleton, Russellielle; — B. Kent, Aster Bridge; — John Cox, Homorton; — Rev. C. A. Ferie, Eric Co.; — James M. M. Kim, Philadojsia.
Onto.— James Boyle, Cincinnati; — Charles the Medina; — Dr. J. Harvey, Harveysburg; — Alest Kirk, Barrysulte; — William Hills, (helia, Jask Kirk, Barrysulte; — William Hills, (helia, Jask Austin, Ateater; — Lot Holmes, New Lisben; — Jord A. Dugdale, Cortroille.

Remittances by Mail.— A Postmaster may color money in a letter to the publisher of a newspare, pay the subscription of a third person, and letter if written by himself."

10 6 00 BT Agents who remit money should always best ate the persons to whom it is to be credited. VOL

TH

Olive

Sir. I fun affairain, and asin, and asin, and asin, and asin, and ashas tarn
ounded it
ustion, asaade on i
eptember
it. L. Bout
occs, saysasy (the
roperty
eminoles
treek wan
housand
ant, some
ex, showi
riced their
oubted.
I Indian
ome exci
y which
ion of ti
olders, as-

AME. Molly,
Iddy,
This alchildren,
ix years
by our oil
our peopl
world, thi
I have no
quire for
question,
name of
daughter
another en
slave-cate
But the

pot have the last so presented which he these san riors, of the gives ments. der of Grerty was tion of the time Jesup's le riors had bears dat supposed

supposed these are of their in regard 1837, the

cretary control control to delive to delive to delive to delive the Cree tions, on owned to the control of the control of the series of the passes of the control of the co