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LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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OL. XI.--NO. 25.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Christian Index. Basist Churches of Christ in the South ID BRETHREN:

BATHREN:

The Bathren is the recommendation of the torsion liquid state Convention and of the Cordina Biptist State Convention assembled in an a Wirginla, your delegation assembled in an at which April; brother T. Stocks of our ers called to the chair, and brother Crane reas appointed Secretary.

The West of the Carolina, present W.B. Johnson of South Carolina, present was a second control of the Carolina Biptist State Convention and State State Convention and State State State Convention and State St

w. R. Johnson of South Carolina, pre-table meeting a preamble and resolutions sales offered by brethren of the North, as error their views of new tests of Christian in These so entirely accorded with our at the delegation agreed to wait the action Jorenton in reference to the election of its of Managers before any further, proceed-

Managers before any further proceedintercoarse with our Northern brethren
is we found a most delightful spirit. They
their Southern brethren with the utmost
and confidence. A very few only were
ther declared, by a sense of duty to require
the delawhip, the course which has been
a prescribed by some of them for their
a brethren to pursue. On the Lord's-day,
to be brethren and sisters from the North and
the Last and the West, sat down at the
terminon board. The season was refreshfe sat begether in heavenly places in Christ,
close of the service, the overflowings of the
in were indicated in the flowing tear, the
grasp of the land, and the Christian salutaited and the standard of the service.

of the Board of Managers of the election of the agreeably to our wishes. The positionent of a committee to nominate a officers and managers of the Board was dissuit, and the general ballot was adopted.

with, and the general ballot was adopted.

This Board will appear the name of brother about the same of brother about the same of brother about the past sood before the public in an equivocal as a but in a letter which was committed to be fathabout a latter which was committed to be read before the meeting a severally satisfied, that this brother has not a has Southern brethren from his heart, his to this communion table. As this is a private (thinght be indelicate to publish it, but copies are been put into the hands of brother Sands rain, brother Merideth of North Carolina, and is Nokes of Georgia, and can be seen by any sho will call on them.

is Suckes of Georgia, and can be seen by any in the will call on them. Centherfore say to all our Southern brething weare fully satisfied with the spirit and next of the great body of our brethren at the hand take pleasure in assuring them that brigh Missionary Board, American and Forbace Sciety Board, Publication and Sunday & Band, and the Executive Committee of the can Home Missionary Society, are all satisfied by the Western Committee of the can be sufficient to be the continue of the continue your co-opmental you, brethren, to continue your co-op-ne with all these bodies, and to increase your persons for the furtherance of these objects. Your in the bonds of Christian affection, T. STOCKS, Chairman

From the same. eand Resolution on Tests of Church Fellowship.

eres, the scriptures constitute the only rule dect for Christians and Christian churches; heres, it is evident in the scriptures, that so are independent bodies, having no head not, and no law but His revealed will; and so, they have no right or authority to censure communicate any but their own members; and at, the Corstitutions of the Baptist General attent of the United States, the American allone Missionary Society, and the American for the United States, the American allone Missionary Society, and the American for the United States, the American allone Missionary Society, and the American allone is standing of Baptist churches in general with the decomination: and whereas, a disminable been manifested to introduce new tests standing and fellowship, unknown to the unation generally, when said Constitutions appears and whereas, the announcement of owship on the basis of such new tests, is now at season and the basis of such new tests, is now at season and the basis of such new tests, is now at been united in bonds of fraternal love for years, and hitherto have delightfully co-operate holy enterprise of disseminating the of Ged, through these organizations; therethe scriptures constitute the only rule

red That the undersigned deem it their duty illege to record their full conviction, that no anathorized by the scriptures, and by the designes of the great body of our of urchable suffered to interfere with the harmo-cratical of these benevolent associations, as of constituted; and therefore they embrace to constituted; and therefore they embrace to constitute the state believing the state of all such tests, believing the of all such tests, believing them to have tendency to part asunder those who have done Faith, one Baptism; and above all, invade the prerogative of Jesus Christ, the only Legislator of the churches of the thomate glory forever. Amen!

ton, Saztes to led by Fatz & old standards, my of the late gh recommendate refore course three or four press-work are L Cone, Isanc McCoy, Isaac McCoy,
C. George,
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A. M. Beebee,
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J. L. Burrows,
Charles G. Sommers,
George C. Chandler,
Thomas B. Ripley,
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Joseph Bullard,
Henry Jackson,
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James H. Linsley, George B. Ide, I. S. Eston, John O. B. Dargan, W. Williams, John O. B. Dargan, Albert Snead, S. W. Lynd, of Ohio. W. A. Baynham, Daniel Ward, Ira M. Allen, William Crane, N. N. Wood. P. Hill, ster may enclose f a newspaper, is on, and frank its

Africa's Luminary says that the law pre-importation of spirituous liquors into that repealed in 1840, in spite of the remon-the friends of temperance. The same pa-



BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1841.

Address to the President of the United States.

From the British and Foreign A. S. Reporter.

Address to the President of the United States.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have requested Mr. Sturge to present to the President of the United States an address, of which the following is a copy:

Sta,—As the head of a grest confederacy of States, josuity valuing their free constitution and political organization, and tenacious of their rights and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, through their esteemed coadjutor and representative, Joseph Sturge, would respectfully approach you in behalf of millions of their fellow-men, heid in bondage in the United States. Those millions are not only denied the political immunities enjoyed by the citizens of your great republic generally, and the equal privileges and the imparial projection of the civil law, but are deprived of their personal rights; so that they cease to be regarded and treated, under your otherwise noble institutions, as Mr., except in the commission of crime, when the utmost rigor of your penal statutes is invoked and enforced against them; and are reduced to the degraded condition of 'chattels personal' in 'the hands of their owners and possessors, to all intends, constructions, and purposes voluntates, the language and the law of elavery; and upon this law, guarded with jealousy by their political institutions, the slaveholders of the South rest their claims to property in men. But, sir, there are claims anterior to all human laws, and superior to all political institutions, which are immutable inteir nature—claims which are the birthright of every human being, of every clime and of every color—claims which find has conferred, and which man cannot destroy without sacrilege, or infringe without sin. Personal ilberty is among these the greatest and the best, for it is the root of all other rights, the conservative principle of human associations, the spring of public virtues, and essential to national strength and greatness.

The monstrous and wicked assumption of power by man ove From the Morning Star.

Seventh annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society.

Br. Bura:—If I could enjoy this feast alone, to the exclusion of our thousands of readers—if there were not power in written language to convey truth—if there were not virtue in the periodic press to carry abroad over the world the waxes of light and salvation—if it were not one of the principal objects and offices of a religious paper, legitimately conducted, to diffuse the accumulating influences to righteousness as they arise, and as they are appropriate to the acculiarities of the times—if it were not for these cansidesations which I cannot consistently resist, if I would, I should spare myself the labor and yourself the perplexity of this communication; for you know the difficulty of bringing one's selft to the work of written composition amids scenes of public interest; and I am aware of your desire to preserve the Star uncommitted on the question between old and new organized anti-slavery. I hope I may tell something of this meeting of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society, (in accordance with gospel liberty.) on my individual responsibility, not committing any person or any thing but myself.

The meeting convened yesterday morning at the Baptist meeting-house in this village, bro. Harper, President of the Society, in the chair. The meeting opened with prayer, led by H. C. Wright. A resolution was then presented, 'acknowledging, with gratitude to God, the hand of his mercy and faithfulness in enabling so many of the abolitionists to abide by their principles amidst the persecution that has tried our ranks, and the treachery that has thinned them.' In the discussion of this resolution, our dependence upon God for all truth and strength, and his goodness and wisdom in carrying forward his purposes of mercy and blessing by instrumentalities such as human wisdom could not devise or human power sustain, were so recognized and felt, as to make the seacon one of peculair refreshing. It was a season of great harmony of action and

civilized communities; and by none more emphati-cally than by that over which, sir, it is your honor

to preside.

The great doctrine that 'God hath created all men equa', and endowed them with certain inalienable rights, and that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' is affirmed in voir Declaration of Independence, and justified in the theory of your constitutional laws. But there is a stain upon your glory. Slavery, in its most abject and revolting form, pollutes your soil; the wailings of slaves, mingle with your songs of liberty, and the clank of their chains is heard in horrid discord with the chorus of your triumphs.

The records of your States are not less distinguished by their wise provisions for securing the order, and maintaining the institutions of your country, than by their ingenious devices for rivetting the chains, and perpetuating the degradation of your colored brethren. Their education is branded as a crime against the State; their freedom is dreaded as a blasting pestilence; the bare suggestion of their emancipation is proscribed as treason to the cause of American Independence.

These things are uttered in sorrow; for the Committee deeply deplore the flagrant inconsistency so glaringly displayed, between the lofty principles embodied in the great charter of your liberties, and the evi! practices which have been permitted to sgrow up under it, to mar its beauty and impair its strength.

But it is not on these grounds alone, or chiefly, that they deplore the existence of slavery in the United States. Manifold as are the evils which preside.
The great doctrine that 'God hath created all

Resolved. That the principles of the anti-slavery enterprise are of God, and, like their Author, are eternal and unchangeable, and are to be carried out to the sacrifice, if need be, of religious sect, political party, reputation, property, friendship, and life itself; and that, as abolitionists, we will throw ourselves on these principles, determined in the strength of God to defend them, to walk in them until victory shall crown our labor, or death release us from them.

This was a full and entire consecration principle, and the meeting suffered itself to be baptized into its spirit. A glorious spirit! It was the spirit of the true, full, living gospel. I have been in no anti-slavery meeting, (not excepting even the Convention at Philadelphia, at which the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized,) in which such depth and strength of sentiment has prevailed. And I may add, that I recollect no religious meeting, in which a deeper, more powerful, solemn, harmonious and sanctifying religious feeling was manifest. The true Gospel 'sound,' as our Freewill Baptist brethren and sisters express it, was fully in the meeting. O it was most manifest, that anti-slavery is a branch of the Gospel tree, and that in following it out to full success, it will bring us to the very root of that tree, full consecration to God and the cause of human salvation. The resolution was adopted unanimously and heartily. To live up to it will be a greater thing.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, and this morning, relations of the sectarian religious organizations and the professed Christian ministry of America, to slavery, have been under consideration—in which much interest has been manifested by the attending auditory. The following has occupied much of the time and elicited much feeling:

Resolved, That the great body of American clergy, with all their pretensions to sanctivy, and to the pre-

and the professed Christian ministry of America, to slavery, have been under consideration—in which much interest has been manifested by the attending auditory. The following has occupied much of the time and elicited much feeling:

Resolved, That the great body of American clergy, with all their pretensions to sanctity, and to the prerogatives of the Christian ministry, stand convicted in their deadly enmity to the anti-slavery movement, and in their invoterate support of the slave system, a great brotherhood of therees, and that it is the solemn duty of abolitionists to brand them with this moral felony before the people.

The declaration made by this resolution, at first struck many as untenable, if not absurd. Some among the most advanced, seemed at first not to clearly apprehend the ground upon which the resolution trod. A slight amendment was proposed. But truth shone brighter and brighter while the discussion proceeded. The amendment proposed was withdrawn—and the resolution was adopted heartly and unanimously.

This afterneon, a most intense interest has provailed under the discussion of the following:

Resolved, That the sectarian organizations, called churches, which fellowship the slaveholder, or his apologist, as a Christian, and refuse to bear a faithful public testimony against slavery and its shetters, ought not to be recognized as Christian clurches, but reprobated as a great fraternity of MAN-STEALERS.

Resolved, That the American clergy, to a great extent, by their determined sinence and indifference in relation to the abrogation of marriage among three millions of the people of our country, have proved themselves regardless of the claims of that budy and heaven-appointed institution, and dangerous guardians of the morals of the community.

This sketch admits not an attempt at record of even the letter of argument and eloquence with the letter of argument and eloquence

your great republic are pledged on the side of freedom beyond every nation of the world.

The negro, by nature our equal, made like ourselves in the image of his Creator, gifted with the same intelligence, impelled by the same passions, and redeemed by the same Saviour, is reduced by cupidity and oppression below the level of the brute; spoiled of his humanity, plundered of his rights, and often hurried to a preinature grave, the miserable victim of avarice and heedless tyranny! Men have presumptuously dared to wrest from their fellows the most precious of their rights—to intercept, as far as they may, the bounty and grace of the Almighty—to close the door to their intellectual progress—to shut every avenue to their moral and religious imprevement—to stand between them and their Maker! It is against this crime the Committee protest, as men and as Christians; and they earnestly and respectfully call upon you, sir, to use the high powers with which you are invested to bring it to a peaceful and speedy close.

May you, in closing your public career, and in the latest hours of your existence on earth, be consoled with the reflecton, that you have not despised the afflictions of the afflicted; but that, faithful to the trusts of your high stewardship, you have been 'just, roling in the fear of God'—that you have executed judgment for the oppressed, and have aided in the deliverance of your country from its greatest crime, and its chief repreach!

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS CLARKSON. This sketch admits not an attempt at record of even the letter of argument and eloquence with which these resolutions were sustained. O that the whole land and world could have participated in the sight, the blood-chilling view of the abominations of the American churches in their connections with slavery, and the Saviour, in the persons of his little ones, bought and sold, enslaved, as pictured in the descriptions and demonstrations by Wright and Foster among others. O that the melting eloquence of Abby Kelley, pleading the cause of the slave-wife and husband, the slave-parent and child, all crushed, every sacred tie torn asunder, under a system upheld by professed ministers and churches, could have come upon every soul in the nation.

London, March 8th, 1841.

Flend-Like.

Flend-Like.

How true is the remark we quoted not long since from the London Times, that American slavery, while it brutalizes the blacks, infrandizes the whites. The following brief paragraph from a Tallahassee newspaper, March 2kth, 1841, is quite an illustration, and shows how utterly debased is the moral sentiment of that portion of our country—our Christian country, as our slaveholding Chief Magistrate terms it. rate terms it.

trate terms it.

Auful Occurrence. A few nights since, we learn, 12 negroes belonging to the Rev. Wesley Adams, of Jefferson county, were burnt to death. They were all in one building, and it is supposed were sufficeated, and rendered insensible, as they gave no alarm, and when the doors were opened, uttered not a groan. The building was entirely destroyed. The loss of Mr. Adams is truly severe and distressing, and he has the sympathics of a large circle of friends! Twelve human beings burnt to death—pshaw! that is nothing; but the 'loss of Mr. Adams is truly distressing, and he has the sympathics of a large circle of friends!

From the Concord (New-Hampshire) Register.

Resolved, 1st, that whereas the American and Foreign Bible Society, state in their annual Reports that 'the bounds of their labors are limited only by the bounds of the world,' we therefore earnestly and solemnly call on that endeared institution, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, to take immediate measures to supply the destitute colored population of our beloved country, both bond, and free, with the bread of life.

As the deliberate opinion of this Convention, Resolved, 2nd, that it is the imperative duty of the American Baptist Publication and Sunday School Society to use all the lawful means in their power to give their tracts, and other appropriate religious publications, to the benighted and enslaved millions of the southern States.

Resolved, 3d, that the Baptist Education Societies of this country are under the most binding obligations to seek out and take the proper steps to educate such colored young men as may be approved by the churches for the christian ministry.

Resolved, 4th, that the Executive Committee of this Convention be instructed to appoint appropriate.

Resolved, 4th, that the Executive Committee of this Convention be instructed to appoint appropriate Committees to wait on, or correspond with the Boards of the above named institutions, and respectfully inform them of the passage of these resolutions. Other resolutions, approving the World's Convention and its doings—in favor of the Christian Reflector—and approving the recent Address of the Executive Committee to southern Baptists—were adopted.

committees to waiton, or correspond with the Boards of the above named institutions, and respectfully inform them of the passage of these resolutions.

Other resolutions, approving the World's Convention and its doings—in favor of the Christian Reflector—and approving the recent Address of the Executive Committee to southern Baptists—were adopted.

Two reports were presented by committees, which we shall insert as soon as we find room. Joseph Sturge of England was present, and addressed the Convention. Bro. Brisbane of Cincinnati, formerly a slaveholder, took an active part. He said his own experience;—mentioned the trial ho had when he became convinced it was wrong to commune with slaveholders, for he had a mother and siscase is an example of what the power of truth and the grace of God can accomplish. We well romember the violent denunciations he poured upon us, a few years ago while he was editor of the Southern Watchman, because we favored human liberty, and to us it was indeed a privilege to moet him now a bold advocate for the same heaven-bord principles.

At Home Again.

With heartfelt pleasure we once more greet our friends from the little desk which has so often witnessed and sided our communion with them, and galdly resume the old post, to mingle again with the rensylvania division of the anti-slavery host, in that conflict for right which we have been sharing for a few weeks with our New-York and New-Eng-

With heartfelt pleasure we once more greet our friends from the little deck which has so often witnessed and sided our communion with them, and gladly resume the old post, to mingle again with the Pennsylvania division of the anti-slavery host, in that conflict for right which we have been sharing for a few weeks with our New-York and New-Engined associates. Eminently pleasant, and, it is hoped, not wholly unprofubble, has been this sort excursion. The indications which, during its progress, have met our eye on overy side, have been those of advancement—decering and full of encourses the properties of the properties

From the Concord (New-Hampshire) Register.

The Convention.

The Bapits Anti-Bayery Convention was held in the Chapel of McDoggel St. Bapitst Church, in New-York, on the 11th May.

The attendance was not large, About one hundred delegates enrolled their names, from ten States.

Bro. B. Galusha was appointed President, D. Dunbar, W. H. Brisbane, J. W. Sawyer and S. Williams, Vice Presidents; C. P. Grosvenor, Cor. Sec.; L. Travy, Rec. Sec.; C. W. Denison and A. L. Poot, Assistant See'ryst. S. G. Shipley, Boston, Treasurer. The Board of Managers is composed of brethren in twelve States—those for Maine, are J. Gillpatrick, S. Adlam, E. R. Warrer, T. O. Lincoln; Vermoni, Alvah. Santit, S. Hutchina; New Hampshire, A. T. Feas, E. Worth, J. Newton Brown, J. B. Wood, S. Cooke, G. Williams.

The Report of the Executive Committee was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

During the session, the following resolutions were presented, discussed and passed.

The Report of the Executive Committee was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

During the session in following resolutions were presented, discussed and passed.

Resolved, that the organization and action of this Convention of our own demonization, and the christian world in general, its such as to encourage us to preserve in our labor of love, and timnihes, at the same time, occasion for devout gratitude to the God of the oppressed.

Resolved, that twe gratefully acknowledge the fraternal lotter from our better of love, and timnihes, at the same time, occasion for devout gratitude to the God of the oppressed.

Resolved, that twe prayeristic convention, for the propersed of the propressed.

Resolved, that we prespectfully acknowledge the fraternal lotter from our bettern of the English Union, and that our Executive Committee be in structed to reply to it at an early day.

Resolved, that the week and freemen, with the president proposal and undersoloned the proposal and the convention, for the president proposal and the proposal and the convention, for the president propo

A friend of mine, a gentleman in manners, education and principles, and a member of the medical class of Harvard University, bought a ticket a few days since at the office of the Eastern Railroad, to come from Salem. He paid full price for his ticket, but after taking his seat with other passengers, none of whom objected, he was rudely ordered out by the conductor, and compelled by brute force to leave his place and take the proscribed car appropriated to our unprotected colored brethren. Is this one of the forms of tyranny to which you declare uncompromising hostility? If you can say 'yes' to these questions, I am with you, and thousands never with you before will join you, the voice of humanity and truth, the voice of men and of God, will be with you and prosper you.

REFLY OF THE EDITOR.

REPLY OF THE EDITOR.

REFLY OF THE EDITOR.

(1) Certainly. The colored man has his rights as well as the white man, and they should be equally regarded, respected and protected.

(2) Certainly. 'We held '—in common with the immortal Jefferson—'these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights,' &c. That the people of the American Union are ready to sanction these truths, we have no doubt.

(3) Certainly. We show the winciple more which

brought forward under extraordinary circumstances.

All business, except the reception and reading of petitions of a particular class, must have been suspended by Congress, had not Mr. Atlierton's resolutions been adapted. Besides, they were intended to check the introduction of petitions upon a subject which many members of Congress believed that that body had so right, by the Constitution, to uneddle with. This question we shall not new discuss. The right of petition cannot be denied to the humblest citizen. The Representatives of the people are their servants, and not their masters.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 546.

signally failed of doing so by a vote of the Soci-

What epithet will properly describe the conduct of those who, after all this, excluded that protest from the paper, omitted all mention of the vote for its insertion, and conveyed an impression in regard to it so utterly at variance with truth, we leave the honest reader to decide for himself.

Against the vote of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society at its present meeting, by which a portion of its members, and of the delegates from its auxiliaries, were excluded from participation in its business, we whose names are underrigned, do enter our Protest, for the following reasons;

ness, we whose names are undersigned, do enter our Protest, for the following reasons;

1. It is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the Society, which nakes no distinction among its members, in regard to the rights attached to membership, and prescribes no condition of membership except contribution to the funds of the Society, and assent to the doctrine that slavery is sinful, and ought immediately to be abolished.

2. It is an infringement of the rights of the excluded members and delegates, who have complied with all the requisitions of the Constitution, and are as much entitled to the full privileges of membership as any other persons present.

3. It is an invasion of the rights of those auxiliaries whose delegates have been rejected, and an unwarrantable assumption of the power to prescribe to them,—and of course to all other auxiliaries,—whom they may and whom they may not, send to represent them. One of the Societies which have thus been injured is a county, and another a city Society, both of which were formed at an earlier date than the State Society itself, and are and ever have been since its formation, among its most efficient auxiliaries.

4. It offers a gross indignity to these auxiliaries, which they are not considered.

have been since its formation, among its most efficient auxiliaries.

4. It offers a gross indignity to these auxiliaries, by intimating that they are not competent to select their own representatives in the State Society, and to the delegates whom they have selected, by intimating that they are not suitable persons to participate in the business of a benevolent association.

5. It makes war upon the fundamental principles of abolitionism, that human rights belong to mere human nature, depending not upon peculiarity of physical conformation, and that these rights are inalienable. By assailing this principle, it thus far takes sides with the slaveholder, and opposes the cause it was organized to advance.

6. It introduces an extraneous topic, and attempts to settle a vexed question which ought never to be raised or for a moment entertained in an Anti-Slavery Society, and virtually superadds a test of membership not only unknown to the Constitution, but at variance with the genius and spirit of our enterprise.

Theodors Scarbovance.

prise.
Jonathan Leonard,
Erasmos D. Hudson,
Lucian Burleigh,
Augustus V. Read,
James R. Guild,
Luther Caldwell,
Ednah A. Olcott,
A. B. Martin,
S. W. West,
Joseph Case. Martha Hudso Abby Kelley, Timothy Read, A. F. Guild, Susan Byrne. A. F. Guild,
Susan Byrne,
B. A. M. Chapman,
S. C. Griggs,
Warren Clark,
Cyrus M. Burleigh,
Rhoda Tuttle,
James L. Smith,
Freeman Hubbard,
Freederick W. Gunn,
Eliza A. Fitch,
Sarah A. Perkins,
Jno. W. Johnsou,
Thomas M. Holmes,
Butler N. Strong,
Lyman Davenport,
Milton Bartlett.—43. Joseph Case, Leonard Tuttle, Geo. W. Bensor Wm. M. Steele, John B. Guild, Lauren Wetmore, James Monroe, David Chapman,

The Gag Law.

The Gag Law.

In the House of Representatives, June 1, Mr. Adams made a good speech upon his motion to rescind the Gag Law of the last Congress, the concluding portion of which was as follows:

But, to return: the majority by whom this bill was passed consisted of 78 Democrats and 36 Whigs. Thus stood the vote in reference to political parties. Of the Democrats, there were 36 stiff, and sturdy, and stubborn friends of the last administration, who voted against that rule, and 72 Whigs, so that the members were pretty much reversed; but it was emphatically a democratic or administration measure. It was the measure of the northern man with southern principles. True, it was brought in by a southern man, but it was either that he had been made the tool of the other party, or he had made himself the tool of the there principles. True, it was brought in but as caused by the votes of some gentlemen, who, on no other subject, voted with the democratic majority ou that occasion.

Now there was another point of view in which he wished to consider this rule, and that was a most important one—he alluded to the geographical position of the majority on that occasion. How stood it then as to the division of North and South? Why of the members north of Mason & Dixor's line, there were 23 only who voted for that rule; and south of that line there were 91. With reference to the Southern members, he considered that position of the West which called itself siaveholding States, as being of

as to the division of North and South? Why of the members north of Mason & Dixor's line, there were 23 only who voted for that role; and south of that line there were 91. With reference to the Southern members, he considered that position of the West which called itself staveholding States, as being of the same party. The States of the North-West denominated free States he considered of the same party as that north of Mason & Dixor's line. North of that line, then, there were only 23 of both political parties who voted for this rule, and 91 south of it.

To the oppressive nature of this rule to the constituencies of the south, he would particularly call the attention of the south, he would particularly call the attention of the southern members. He would tell them that the operation of this rule is precisely this—as effectually as if it had been thus worded—that not more than one in ten of the petitions from the north of Mason & Dixor's line shall be received by this House. It was in fact the rejection of nine-tenths of the petitions which came North of Mason & Dixor's line, while all the southern petitions were received and considered. This was a peculiar oppression on the people of the north. Only 23 of the most devoted northern friends of the then existing administration dared to vote for that rule. They were called upon to support the administration, but they leaped across the rubicon. He believed some of those who did vote for that rule have felt the displeasure of their constituents; and believed be could point to one or more now in this House who had kept their seats on no other consideration but of having voted against the rule.

The sense of the people of Massachusetis was soon expressed on this subject, through the Legislature of the propled—which could never be submitted to by a free people—which could never be submitted to by a free people—which could never be submitted to by a free people—which could never be submitted to by a free people—which could never be submitted to by a free people—which cou

churches, could have come upon every soul in the nation.

This evening, the crowded auditory has been addressed by Miss Kelley in a speech of an hour's continuance, which would do honor to any speaker, and which 'teaches our senators wisdom,' if they are teachable—a large number of the members of the Legislature, now in session, being present. Several of them have attended the meeting during most of its sessions, and a larger number during the recesses of their own sittings. Well may they come to such a school, if they are to have anything to do with liberty or justice in their legislation. We feel that this has been a good day for the slaves, the freeman, and the cause of our Redeemer, in respect to this meeting. May the kingdom come.

Your fellow servant in its labors!

E. MACK. Favorable Prospects.—The London Anti-Slavery Reporter says that a movement in favor of abolition has been made in Sweden. In both houses of the Diet, an address to the king has been moved and eartied, soliciting an inquiry into the state of slavery at St. Bartholomew's, with a view of its determination. The address was moved in the Upper house by Professor Gier, a person of distinguished literary rank, and by his brother in the lower.

Slave Vessels .- The total number of slave vessels which have been captured under the late treaty with Spain, and in pursuance of the act 2 and 3 Victoria, from 1837 to 1840 inclusive, appears, by a return late-ty moved for by Captain Pechell, M. P., to have been

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

From the Morning Star.

Seventh annual meeting of the New-Hampshire

ented:
Resolved, That the principles of the anti-slaver

This sketch admits not an attempt at record

E. MACK.

From the British and Foreign A. S. Reporter.

TH

who were devoted friends of the late administration on every other subject, never speak of the course taken in this matter but with regret.

He had been led into these observations further than he had intended, and he would now only say that he hoped the amendment would be adopted. But he wished to be correctly understood. The Washington newspapers of this morning had incorrectly reported him. His motion was to 'rescind' the 21st rule, and not to 'repeal' it, as the newspapers had represented; and the distinction was this—a motion to 'repeal' would be a tacit acknowledgment that the rule was a law; but he moved to rescind it, just as another bedy was about to proceed in a matter of another kind. Once more he hoped his amendment would be concurred in. be concurred in.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce

Washington, Thursday, June 3.

In the House, the motion of Mr. Wise to adopt the rules of the last House, for the present, and to appoint a Committee to revise the rules, was taken up, the question being on Mr. Adams's motion to amend by excepting the 2fst rule and rescriding the same.

Mr. Underwood signified a willingness to meet the question involved in Mr. A's amendment, but he wished also to propose several other amendments in relation to the rules of the House. He enumerated the many modes of proceeding under the present rules by which time was sacrificed. He dwelt also en the disgrace and disorder attending personal alusions on the floor, which had become too common of late. He had more than once witnessed cases of assault and battery under the very nose of the Speaker, and he had often heard language of personal insult in the debate, that was too foul for repatition. It had been found impossible to punish any of these disorders after they had happened. The only remeiby would be to make a law beforehand prescribing the mode and degree of punishment for each offence of this sort, and he hoped the Committee woule be instructed to report rules accordingly.

Mr. Wise remarked that he had not intended to discuss this question, but a word or two was necessary for him in reply to what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) when he offered the amendment. The venerable gentleman had said that the 2lfs rule, excluding abolition petitions, was a measure of the late administration; and he had made it a covert appeal to the Whigs to recause it as a Van Buren rule. There was no evidence whatever of the truth of this assertion. It had no foundation, except in the bewildered, bedizzened, and prejudiced imagination of the gentleman. That rule was brought forward by his friend from Maryland, (Mr. Cost Johnson) a sound Whig, and soon based on a proposition first offered by him (Mr. Wise). It was supported by all the Southern Whigs. The gentleman means by the administration to repeat the means the Exec

me understanding, in the House or out of it, between the Whigs and Van Buren men who voted for that rule.

Mr. Adams said he would repeat what he had assorted the other day, that the mover of the rule was a tool of the administration, or that he made the administration men his tool. He had proved that the rule was made by the administration party; he had proved this, not by declamation, but he had demonstrated it, grographically and politically.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson went into the history of the rule, and shewed that it was, in effect, acted on by the House, six or seven years ago, when by overwhelming majorities the House laid on the table the question of receiving these petitions. He read from the Journal passages showing the course formerly pursued. When petitions were presented, objections were made to their reception, and laid on the table, nearly the whole House uniting is this course, without respect to party. He brought foward the rule now in question, without concert with any one. He sustained it in a speech which went fully into all the considerations belonging to the subject, and, if any gentlemen of the party opposed to him supported the measure, it was because they were convinced that it was right. There was certainly no concert between the parties on the question.

The venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, in speaking of my participation in this rule, speaks from over-heated zeal and embittered prejudice,—but, in the heads of any party.

Mr. Slade hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would modify his proposition. It now reads as follows:—Except the 21st rule, which is hereby rescribed.' It was sufficient to except the rule, and then the other rules would be adopted, dropping this; and, if, then, a resolution should be adopted, as he hoped there would be, limiting the action of the House, at this session, to the topics of the Message, there would be no necessity for pronouncing any judgement on the rule, at this session. He proposed that Mr. Adams drop the words 'and is hereby rescribed.

House, at this session, to the topics of the Message, there would be no necessity for pronouncing any judgement on the rule, at this session. He proposed that Mr. Adams drop the words 'and is hereby rescinded'—for we could not rescind a rule that was not nexistence. The rule could not be rescinded till it

existence. The rule could not be rescinded till it was adopted.

Mr. Adams declined making the modification.

Mr. Slade moved to strike out the words, 'and is hereby rescinded.'

The previous question was, after further debate, demanded, and seconded. The House was in a snarl. Confusion reigned. The new Speaker could do nothing with the House, any more than if it was a mass meeting in the Park. There were no rules, yet every body quarrelled about the rules. Mr. Briggs tried to set the House right about the lex parliamentaria under which they now were. The fact is, they cared nothing for the rules; they were in a ferment as to the political effect of the decision they were now called on to make. They all saw the political importance of the crisis, and the Locos availed themselves of it with great twee. The question was taken—'shall the main question be now put—and it was rejected, 77 to 90. So the previous question was not ordered, and the effect of this vote was to postpone for another day the whole subject.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

Washiksrov, Monday, June 7.

The House, to-day, resumed the consideration of Mr. Wise's motion to adopt the rules of the last House, and to appoint a committee of nine members to revise the same. The questien being on Mr. John Quincy Adams's motion to assend the resolution by excepting the 21st rule, which rule declares that no abolition prittion shall be received or entertained in any manner whatever.

abolition prition shall be received or entertained in any manner whatever.

Mr. Wise spoke against the amendment, arguing that the rule had been founded on the practice of the House in past times, and was necessary in reference to the despatch of business. He read extracts from the Journals of the House, showing that the House, many years ago, discountenanced the presentation of these petitions.

Mr. Adams obtained the floor and spoke, at great length, in support of his amendment. He replied Mr. Cost Johason that he, [Mr. Adams] in 1836, voted to reject abolition petitions. The assertion, he said, did him injustice.

Mr. Cost Johason explained and read the Journal, showing that on the presentation of an abolition pe-

Mr. Cost Johnson explained and read the Journal, showing that on the presentation of an abolition petition in 1836, its reception was objected to, whereupon Mr. Gideon Lee moved that the question of reception do lie on the table, which was agreed. Yeas 176, mays 37—Mr. John Q. Adams heading the list of yeas. The gentleman from Massachusetts,

bad made various explanations of this vote, but he could not argue it off the record. The fact was, it country that has more deeply engage was a time of great public excitement. The President, in his message, had called the attention of Congress to the subject; and the Post Master General had asked for legislative aid to suppress the insurrectionary communications sent through the mail, and calculated to excite a servile war. It was these reasons which commanded so large a vote for the rejection of abolition petitions.

was, the people of the United States, who made the Constitution of the Union, were entitled to its protection. The slaves were not a part of 'the people.'

Mr. Adams pursued the subject at great length, strongly contending for the reception of all manner of petitions that were couched in proper terms.

Mr. Thomas B. King, of Georgia, followed in a speech opposed to Mr. A's. remarks. He read various anti-slavery documents, showing the object of the abolitionists, their numbers, resources, &c., and the danger to be apprehended from their machinations. If we gave admission into this Hall to abolition petitions and discussions, the Southern members would be obliged to leave their seats.

Several members attempted to get the floor. Mr. Filmore succoeded in catching the speaker's eye, and he remarked that he had not risen to take part in the debate, but to arrest it. It was now eight days since the House commenced its session, and still it had not completed its organization. He hoped this subject would be decided, and that the House would pass to business. The public expectation was fixed upon us, and would be disappointed at these delays. He feit a strong desire himself to reply to the menace of the gentleman from Georgia, but he would not do it now. He would do what he had never done before—move the previous question,—it being understood that, according to the decision of the chair, the main question was ordered to be put. Several motions were made to delay or avoid it—but the House was impatient, and many cried out—Let it come,—'Let us have it.'

The question being taken, Mr. Adams's amendment was agreed to; yeas 112, nays 104.

So, the 21st rule was excepted. Mr. Wise said he would now move to lay the resolution, as amended, on the table. He was opposed to acting on it—for his object was to do some business. No business could be done, if abolition potitions were to be received. He would resist the reception of every one of them, as they were opened.

Finally, the resolution, as amended, was adopted—123 to 91.

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Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 9th.

Mr. Ingersoll brought forward his motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Adams's motion to
except the Zist rule, when the rules were adopted,
was agreed to. The motion of Mr. Ingersoll was
objected to, and a long and very confused discussion
took place on the order of proceeding. Finally, Mr.
Ingersoll was allowed to speak in support of his motion. The members crowded near him, and he was Ingereoil was allowed to speak in support of his motion. The members crowded near him, and he was listened to with the closest attention. He began by speaking of the importance of the subject, and the desire he had to make known the views before which he had given his vote the other day. The subject, he said, embraced three distinct questions—abolition—right of petition—and regulation—upon each of which he intended to say a few words. The point of these questions had long agitated this House and this country, and he had heard and read much that had been said in relation to it, by a respectable gentleman opposite him, whose public life for fifty years formed a great part of the history of his country, and whose private virtues adorned his public career. Even that illustrious individual, whenever he spoke of this subject, shewed that he was a northern man with southern passions. Mr. Ingersoil went on to show that the abolition excitement was originally of English origin, and that it commenced in relation. He spoke with unusual of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition. He spoke with unusual of the proposition of the seeming to feel a deep interest in the question. His object was to show that the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the hydra of the House could not be organized until the with southern passions. Mr. Ingersoll went on to show that the abolition excitement was originally of English origin, and that it commenced in relation to the foreign slave trade. He read the passage of from Mr. Tyler's message calling the attention of Congress to the continuance of the slave trade, which the President had increased of late, on account of the emancipation of negroes in the British islands, or some other cause. Whether the President means the foreign or the domestic slave trade, he did not say—but the latter grow out of the former. Mr. I also adverted to Mr. Van Buren's last message on the same subject, and both messages, he seemed to intimate, took a British view of the matter. Mr. I was of opinion that the South had not taken ground high enough on this subject, and urged that the slave trade, if is was increasing, was countenanced by British authority. The officers of our ships of war that had been sent on the African coast, would tell us that the slave trade there would now be suppressed, because the British traders supplied the slave factories with the fabrica necessary to carry on the traffic. The British authorities winked at the continuation of the trade. The usual force of Great Britian could at any time break it up, if it was desirable, by closely blockading the ports, by seizing and destroying the factories, by marching a small force only filteen males into the interior, and breaking up the slave marts. But, instead of that, the British ships of war kept off from the coast. Mr. I alluded to cases of British interference in our affairs. He said some travelling abolition agent told our Secretary of the Navy, that he must appoint none but abolitionists to command our vessels of war. At the Bahamas, the British had a number of black regiments, and almost in sight of Florids.

Mr. Profit here rose to a point of order. He submitted whether it was in order for the gentleman to discuss the conduct of Great Britain. If this was the way we went on, we should never get to business.

Congress to the subject; and the Post Masier General had asked for Jegistizite aid to supprise the insurrectionary communications sort through the mail, and calculated to excite a service war. It was these reasons which commanded so large a yote for the rejection of abolition petitions.

Mr. A dead contended, that the vote which he secretion are considered to dead to the test the secretion of abolition petitions.

Mr. A went on to asy, that the had alway, from the first moment when he entered the House, expressed his opinion in opposition, to the shoultion of alwayr in the District of Columbia. He held that Congress had the constitutional power to abolish alwayr in the District, but that it was not exhaulted to the head of the constitutions of the constit

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10th.

Mr. Ingersoll renewed his remarks in support of his motion to reconsider the vote omitting the 21st rule. He continued his strictures on the objects of the abclitionists. Their object, he said, was, by a short and simple alteration of the Constitution, to exclude ten sovereign States from this Union. If this was not the object, he would like the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Slade) to tell us what they are after. Do they merely wish to say to the South that slavery is a sin, and that the Almighty has the seal of his reprobation on it? All concede that slavery is wrong in the abstract. Do they mean nothing more? Then what is the use of all this clamor and all this machinery? Even the gentleman from Massachusetts admits that as respects the States, we have no right to interfere, and, as respects this District, that it would be inexpedient. Has any good come from the agitation of the questionary improvement in the condition of the slave? None, whatever. Mr. I, came to the conclusion that there was a deep laid and extensive conspiracy in this country, connected with movements in Great Britain, against the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

After Mr. I, finished, there was a demand for the

In this country, connected with movements in Great Britain, against the peace and perpetaity of the Union.

After Mr. I. finished, there was a demand for the previous question by Mr. John C. Clarke. But, at the earnest request of Mr. T. F. Marshall, of Kentucky, who was desirous of speaking, Mr. Clarke withdrew the demand and yielded the floor. Mr. Marshall then spoke with great animation and eloquence, chiefly in reply to Mr. Adams.

Mr. Marshall is a young man and a new member. He is the nephew of the late Chief Justice Marshall, and brought with him a high reputation from his State, as a public speaker. His language was energetic, and his style original and striking. He had voted against the same amendment of Mr. Adams, omitting the 21st rule, but said he would now vote against the motion to reconsider, because he was desirous that the House should proceed to business. If abolition petitions should then he urged upon the House, and if they could not be avoided, he would be ready to meet the question full in the face, and settle it, in one way or other, at once, and forever. He was pretty severe in his remarks on the course of Mr. Adams.

Finslly, the previous question was ordered, and the motion to reconsider was lost, yeas 110, says 106. But there is another motion pending to reconsider the vote on the entire resolution adopting the fules. So the debate may be continued to moryow.

energy and excitement, seeming to feel a deep interest in the question. His object was to show that the House could not be organized until the hydra of abolition was crushed. He would not consent that any business should be taken up until this paramount question was disposed of. If it was a question of such import to the North that no organization could be allowed until abolition petitions were admitted, it was to the South a question of still greater interest. To them it was a vital question—far surpassing in importance all the financial and currency questions of the day, to settle which this special session was convened, in so extraordinary a manuer, and at secutaordinary a season of the year. He called upon gentlemen, therefore, to make their election—to choose between the business of the session and the business of abolition.

Mr. Wise went on about there fourths of an hour, and had arrived at the Virginia and New-York controversy, into the merits of which he was about to enter, when his countenance suddenly became pallidy and staggering backward, he was near falling from faintness: He was immediately taken out of the Hall into the Speaker's room.

After the House had recovered from the momentary agitation of this scene, Mr. Gilmore of Virginia, the late Governor of that State, obtained the floor, and asked leave to pursue the argument where Mr. Wise had left off.

It was at length agreed, however, to defer the onestion till Mr. Wise should be able to resume his

It was at length agreed, however, to defer the question till Mr. Wise should be able to resume his speech.

Four New States. It is said that the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and the two Floridas will knock at the due of the next Congress for admassion to the family of the American Union. The Floridas will probably endeavor to come in as slave States. We trust that the representatives of the new-daveholding States will not be so recreant to every great and good interest as to vote for the reception of the Floridas on these serms. Our southern brethren may and probably will talk fiercely about "interference," domestic institutions, "disunion," "Southern chivalry," etc. etc. to the end of the chapter. The time has been when this blarney weighted more than it now does, its avoirdupois is now very triffing in the opinion of ensible men. It ought not to weigh down the great interests of humanity in a case where our representatives have a clear constitutional right to rindicate those interests in legislation. We trust that there will be none of John Candolph's "dough finess" in the next Congress.—Greenfield Guzette. the way we went on, we should never get to business.

Mr. Ingersoll said, if the gentleman would hear him patiently, he would find that his remarks would bear on the question. My mode of speaking, said he, is discursive and illogical.

Mr. Proffit. Judging from what I have heard of the speech, I should think so.

The chair, after many interruptions and cries of order, allowed Mr. Ingersoll, comes from Great Britain. It is not an American question. It is a matter of public notoriety, said he, that the representative of the British Grown addressed to the late President an official note, calling on him to interfere in behalf of some negroes who were in the hands of the judicial tribunals. It is also true, that a minister of Protestant Great Britain communicated to this government a Papal bull, putting

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Daring and Reckless Deed CONCORD, June 4, 1841.

Coxcoan, June 4, 1841.

Dear Brother:

The anniversity of the Now-Hampshire Auti-Slavery Society has just closed. It has been a sublime and awful moment with us. We have had a clear and distinct perception of what we were doing. We knew that we were forfeiting our character for sanity, in the estimation of this pro-slavery nistion. But we have been sustained by the reflection, that our character for truth will not, in the end, suffer in the estimation of any—though one Resead man, John Le Bosquet, toid us that we were a pack of 'liars and fools.' Perhaps others will say so, but few will think so; and, in five years, none will stress. We were told that we should array arains us intense hatred and supreme contempt. We replied, that our position was above contempt. We replied, that our position was above contempt. We replied, that our position was above contempt. The supremental supre The great body of the American clergy A BROTH-

ERHOOD OF THIEVES!!!

ERHOOD OF THIEVES!!

. We have pronounced the body, as a whole, (of course, excepting individual abolitionists), to be so, and have done it in all soberness, and, we believe, in all truth. We have no hope that slavery can be abolished, while the religion and elergy of this nation are received as the christian religion, and a christian ministry. The truth of our assertion depends on the answers given to three questions. (1) is the system of American slavery, a system of the 13 (2) is that system of the fl. sustained by the religion of the country sustained by the elergy of the country. If these questions be answered in the affirmative, then is the great body of the American clergy, with individual exceptions, 'a BROTHERHOOD of THIEVES.' Whatever the clergy may think or say of us, for telling the truth about them, they will never dare to question the facts on which we base our conclusion.

Perhams you will say the spirit and language of

THIEVES: Whatever the clergy may think or say of us, for telling the truth about them, they will never dare to question the facts on which we base our conclusion.

Perhaps you will say, the spirit and language of our resolutions are rampant, and in bad taste. Slavery is rampant—defying all order, all rules and regulations of God and man—striding up and down the land, caring not on 'whose quivering heart she plants her iron heel; and we must be rampant in hunting her down. She can never be run down, if we pursue the chase by rule and coapsas. In defiance of all pro-slavery common sense and prudence, we must dash in upon the demon in the citadel of her strength, and confound her by our recklessness and daring. We are willing to be rampant it such a contest—provided, always, that we keep in the bounds of truth and justice. As to taste—slavery cannot be hunted down in good taste. Anti-slavery itself is in bad taste. It is the offspring of bad taste. It has attained its present growth in bad taste. Every thing about anti-slavery—its form, its features, its expression, its speech, its spirit, its gait—is in bad taste, in the opinion of a pro-slavery literature and a pro-slavery religion. It is impossible to rush to the help of humanity, crushed and agonizing in the folds of slavery, in good taste. We can't rescue humanity from under the auction hammer in good taste. We can't freue humanity from under the auction hammer in good taste. We can't freue humanity from under the auction hammer in good taste. We can't freue humanity from under the auction hammer in good taste. We can't the ferezied mother, as she sees her babe crushed and devoured by slavery—in good taste. Oh, no! We can't hunt this foe to God and man in good taste. We offine mother, as she sees her babe crushed and devoured by slavery—in good taste. See the shade and gonizing in the devouring flames, in good taste. We offine shade to show, by facts, that the true church and ministry. If so, why should we be so willing to suffer and die to abolish a system w

and means to send the gospel to the heathen!! If for them, suffering from such monstrous injustice. A company of slaveholders speat some time in A company of slaveholders speat some time in the control of the state of the state of the state of the state of the states, who were to hear him last week justify man-stealing from the bible. He arowed himself the owner of thirty human beings as goods and chattels. Multi-tudes of ministers and people went to hear the monster plead for the annihilation of mining, for people yearny, for the destruction of the bible, and of the moral government of God; and they applieded the moral government of God; and they applied the God, and applied to god; and applied they applied the God, and applied they ap

ands with anti-elevery life and beauty. There is a ernness and devotion, a high moral daring, in the nti-elevery of this State, which cannot be viewed the amiration, and which cannot but invigorate

have, I am told, formed a Clorical Anti-Slaver, iety, and held their clerico-political cancus to himse their candidates; and Reverent C. Weisson preached on the democracy of anti-slavery Ve have done a daring and reckless deed. Antivery itself is a daring and rockless deed. Antivery was born of moral daring and recklessness will, at first, admit the truth or propriety of our critics. But this nation must and shall ere long its both—or anti-slavery is a lie. Its slavery with the contract of admit both—or anti-slavery is a lie. Is slavery theft? Is this theft sustained by the religion of the country? Is this religion preached by the clergy of the country?

Thine, for truth and justice, H. C. WRIGHT.

Interesting Letter from Oberlin OBERLIN, April 25, 1841.

Draw Brother Garrison:

I have been, for some months past, residing among our colored brethren in Canada, and in Detroit, Michigan. I have thought that some of the knowledge I have thereby gained respecting slavery at the South, and, its companion, hatred of the color or dean at the North, might be interesting to you. But, in the first place, in these dark bours of the Liberator, when its enemies seem to be straining every nerve to effect its overthrow, I wish to add my humble testimony to that of others, in favor of it, and to express my deep sympathy with you in your present struggle with the 'powers of darkness,' clathed in the robes of angels of light.' It is, comparatively, but a light thing to wage war with the acknowledged imgodily; for we feel that the sins which they are guilty of are so apparent that they need but to be exposed, to be seen in "all their indeousness; and that all the godly are on our side. But, when we come to fight with 'spiritual wickedness, in high places'—when we attempt to unmask the hypocrisy of professed religionists—then the case is far different. This is a task for which we do preeminently need the 'whole armor of God.' Unless a pania then sustained by the almighty Spirit, he will be in great danger of ceasing to 'cry aloud and spare not.' He will be almost deceived by the solemn protestations of the 'house of Jacob,' that their sins are not sins, and perhaps at times imagine that they are right, and he is wrong. Thus, unless God teaches him better, and manifests to his mind clearily, that these things are sins, he will be induced to cease from 'shewing them' as such. But this is a work to which all christians are called to engage in at the present time.

At the commencement of the present volume, you appeal to your readers as to that influence of the Liberator pon their minds and hearts. For one I can say, I have been a constant and attentive reader of the 'theretor' for several years; and while some individuals say they would 'dread its influence in their families,' I can te

suffer and die to abolish a system whose existence depends on the annihilation of marriage, of the bible, of the christian ministry and church? We join issue with the clergy of a pro-slavery religion, and are determined to show, by facts, that the true church and ministry of Christ, the bible and family in the American clergy, while in their pro-slavery position. By our preaching, our writing, and our practice, we show that we believe in the divine authority of the bible, in the christian church and ministry and in the divine origin of the marriage institution. Because we do so, we denounce the pro-slavery clergy of this land, and the pro-slavery religion which they preach, as a curse to the world, and call on all they preach, as a curse to the world, and call on all they preach, as a curse to the world, and call on all to regard and treat them as enemies to the human trace. Let God and man decide between us. They will.

The Baptist Triennial Convention,

At its recent session, had a THIEF for its President—chose a THIEF to preach the Convention sermon—and called on a THIEF to pray, as they were about to elect the officers of the Missionary Board. This statement created much sensation in the meeting. Charles W. Denison was present. It was stated to the meeting that Charles W. Denison sand Nathaniel Colver were members of the Triennial Baptist Convention, and these sat with a known and acknowledged THIEF to preach the Convention and the meeting, that a THIEF—clider Davis—came from Georgia to Boston, to prove that American slavery is a bible institution. Thousands went to hear him last week justify man-stealing from the bible. He avowed himself the owner of the safe and the conversal of their slaves, who were should be supported to the meeting. The convention and inconvention and the convention and the conven

res, thank God! there is a Canada, er, who has been deprived of, and do of manhood, on account of the color be safe, at least from the fury of the bor; although, melancholy to relate da, he is subject to the scoffs and a cr-akinned neighbors. O, it does poor colored brethren, like the do ark, could find no resting place for feet—every whore, and in every They fly from mobs in one another, to a State where th least no worse off than they the case with some of the c least no worse off than they were before the case with some of the colored peer gan,) they are disappointed. They to to leave the coentry where they have birth, and where their friends reside, fuge under the protection of the British supposing that, under a government was on much for their race, their rights them. But, alasf even there, silling protect their persons and property from protect their persons and property from they have to encounter the same fiend. Their children cannot receive the education in their schools on account deprived of some of the facilities followed in the series of the facilities followed which are granted to the whare insulted, not only by the white inh by those who are travelling through About the place where I resided, a material between the black-pressal. About the place where I resided, a methal hatred between the blacks and whites up prevail. As far as I could judge, the colors seemed to be as well off as the whites, I habits they were more cleanly, and ther to presented a neater and better, appearance, temperance and religion, they are far be whites. In the place where I was, there one individual who was in the habit of deal recess. while the whites all. excess; while the whites all around, with any exceptions, were given up to this habit, and fine ly lost their lives at 'raisings,' &c., in cosept of it. At one white settlement, there he been a religious meeting for years; while the ored people had services every Sunday. In who have been slaves agree, with scarcer a ception, in expressing their detestation of the and in fully substantiating the accounts we read of its horrors and cruelties. Their son feeling is, that they would suffer any dependent on woman who was struggling with porety, we have a safe of its horrors and cruelties. Their son feeling is, that they would suffer any dependent on woman who was struggling with porety, and he as she was before—'No!1 would invest he would go bed, and be as she was before—'No!1 would invest he would be a she was before—'No!1 would invest he would go bed, and be as she was before—'No!1 would invest he would go bed, and be as she was before—'No!1 would invest he would go bed, and be as she was before—'No!1 would invest he would go bed, and be as she was before—'No!1 would invest a large of the state of

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From the Boston Morning Post

The Case of Kidnapping.

Your Reporter of the Court trials, Mr Einzlexpressed an opinion touching the case of Tomwhich I trust will not be allowed to pass for a law in this community. He assumes that the following the case the man he forcibly held in roos was away slave. The Grand Jury was not the body quire into that fact, or to puta constructee systlaw, which belongs to the Court and the half They have only to look for a clear prima face where the facts and the law are well made as one side. The inquiry, whether the law of the prisonment and kidnapping does or does not prima fact on the facts and the law are well made as one side. The inquiry, whether the law of the prisonment and kidnapping does or does not part a fugitive slave, belongs to another tribunal grand jury of Lockport might just as well have fissed to indict McLeod, for fear of a 'confleta's with England, as for a Boston jury to refuse as Higgins, because the person wrongfully refuse of liberty was a black man. Besides, there are evidence, but merely a suggestion before the pjury, that the black man was a runaway simulation at all. Higgins might have kidosped himself, and restrained him here and sent has on purpose to sell him. He might have exicted. The Case of Kidnapping.

jury, that the black man was a runawy size slave at all. Higgins might have kidespee himself, and restrained him here and sen han on purpose to sell him. He might have edice, on board here to carry him off and sell him. It was the here to construction, no colored man is safe in his chusetts. A slaver from Havana may cose his wharf with her cargo of negroes, keep them as giving out that they are runaway slave, and is going to carry them to N. Orleans to define up. In such a case, it seems that a Boston gras, would refuse to find a bill. Any captain safe would refuse to find a bill. Any captain safe would refuse to find a bill. Any captain safe would have been liable to the laws of North Chair they grand jury had nothing to do had to the laws of North Chair they grightly regarded their duty. The cert Higgins and the captain was a plain one, if here be true. As soon as they found Torrance as they should have put back to Newbern, and see dhim up. Shall they be permitted to come jurisdiction, and make their vessel a prise as men in, on their bare word, without proof, in prisoner is a slave, and thus carry on, virtual transportation of slaves in sight of Banker Hill. a Boston grand jury say, 'Oh it is all very second to the slave Ned. The laws of Massachastin nize no power of a master over a slave, and tinction of color, in kidnapping or false imprise the fee in the harbor of Boston as Mr. Wester when he visited the Columbus, and one put in chains just as legally as the other. The tor of this, as your well know, Mr. Editor, is as littonist, but he loves liberty in its larges, and desires to have the privilege of discentification of May 14, we learn that the British eruser of May 14, we learn that the British eruser of May 14, we learn that the British eruser of May 14, we learn that the British eruser of May 14, we learn that the British eruser of May 14, we learn that the British eruser of the safe of May 14, we learn that the British eruser of May 14, we learn that the British eruser of the safe of the safe of the

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Scitures by the British. By the Hamberghof May 14, we learn that the British cruisers count of Africa are still busy, and that the confine their attentions wholly to Austreas On the 10th of May, the Bremen ship Jals ward was corried into the Weser, under the Lieutenant in the English brig Persian, on the alleged by an English cruiser, that it was a gaged in the slave trade. This affair has a great sensation at Hamburg.

BOSTON:

PRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1841. Letter from Samuel Osgood.

When we mentioned the fact, a short time since, but the Massachusetts Abolition Society had substiand the Massacauseus Abolition Society had substi-tied a Doctor of Divinity for a Doacon as its Presi-test, is the person of our grave and revenue. poetors of our grave and reverend friend the person of Springfield, and stated certain Sattl Osoob, of Springfield, and stated certain ingressions that we had in regard to his anti-alarery care in his own meeting house and town, we did not assume that it would stir him up to a degree of ferrer, a pitch of excitement, that we are certain he had seen once exhibited in view of all the atrocities of gerrong care. But here is a letter which character. therean slavery. But here is a letter which shows mercan based have caused his usually philographic ment to become intensely phlegmonous; senon as unexpected to us as it is surprising We did not mean to do him any injustice, and there for lasten to make all the reparation in our power by the publication of his letter.

To Wm. Lloyd Garrison. to the Liberator of June 4, you was pleased to remak upen the anniversary of the Massachusetta Abmins Sciety; in, which editorial you have fallen
in a error, which I presume you will have the inate an error, which I presume you will have the in gest as President of the Society, you may, whose gest as President of the Society, you may, whose gesting house, we believe, has never yet been open steing hoose, we believe, has never yet been open us still davery lecturer, and who is not disposed to make his hearers with any thing from his own, he is favor of our enterprise. The mistake is a mater of small consideration, any further than it goes to show the public how ready you are to cast representationall who venture to differ from you in your measurer. (2) The meeting-house in which I preach is try large, and is unsuitable for a small audiess; (3) and when I have occasion to speak upon the subject of slavery, I prefet to go into a smaller loss, except on the subbath or fast-day. The house house, except on the subbath or fast-day. The house his once been opened for Rev. Orange Scott, who de livered a lecture upon slavery to a respectable audisee. I delivered one lecture on the same subject o ubbath evening, in the same house. (4) The appostmens were publicly announced; and, although the that the course was disagreeable to the feel agreef sme of my people, I did not feel that I ough to desist. Cossides these meetings, one anniversary of the County Society was held in this house, at which Mr. States and some other distinguished abolitionists from abroad were present, and the meeting was conhased during two days and two evenings.

As to the last part of the sentence Lhave quoted, i

is somewhat enigmatical. If you intended by our enterprise, several of the wild, and fanatical, and securian schemes in which you have lately embarked. such as anti-subbath, anti-ministry, anti-church, non restance, no human government schemes, (5) you may be certain that I shall never trouble my hearers of the community at large with any thing in favor of

consequent bere had a while the can day. The sarcely at a con of elections with the consequent of the

ntleman fer ditionist. I at city, of a were afraid a good effectionists of a proportion to on, and ju-ces, and spra-rthrow of all a should ces k would have

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TEARNS

fr Editor, a of Torrace ass for some ass for some and the Garainst Higgs as was a rather than the body to a tion upon the trial jurna facie cas made out w of false as not apply it well have anfliet of hyperstand.

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such enterprises. (6)
As to my own zeal in the cause of the suffering days, I am free to confess it is not as pure and ardent mit should be. You ought not to expect that a cler gman, (7) and especially one who is so unfortunate as to have a D. D. tacked upon his name, (8) should to is much for the cause as the editor of the Libera-ter, (9) whose praise, if not in all the churches, is nost liberally sounded in the resolutions procured by his satellites, (10) who attend the anti-slavery meet ings throughout Massachusetts. I can safely say, however, that I have " troubled ' some of ' my own peo he' with sentiments upon the subject of slavery, or everal occasions. One of my people was so much troubled 'at remarks which I made in a discourse elivered on the sabbath, that he walked out of the bosse. (11) I uniformly bring forward the subject of lavery on the days appointed for religious services by

[1] We thank the Dr. for his good opinion of our agenuousness; though the postscript to his lette seks as if he were a little in doubt on that point.

[2] We are not disposed to 'reproach' any who suncompromising abolitionists, unawed, uninfluenced by sectarian or party considerations; and who hey are, or are not, we claim for ourselves the right to judge, and to express our mind freely, without re et to persons or titles.

[3] Is it possible, Doctor, that after all your antihavey labors, (giving you all the credit you claim.)
you an gather only 'a small audience' in the popu-bastown of Springfield to listen to the cries, and to give heed to the claims of the millions of slaves in his country, who are perishing for the bread of lifeso 'small,' that your meeting-house is 'too large locentain them? Really, this, from the lips of anoth er, would not be very complimentary to you either as a paster or an abolitionist. Wake up the people!

[4] The Doctor has professed to be an abolitionist for several years; and during this protracted period his meeting house has actually been opened troice for the delivery of anti-slavery discourses; and once to a meeting of the county society!! Well, we confess, this is better than we had supposed; and, in the name of justice, let due credit be given.

[5] This a dirinity fling from a Reverend Doctor who knew that by the term 'our enterprise,' w mean precisely the legitimate anti-slavery movement, and cothing more—but who could not refrain from making a cavil of this kind in order to excite popular

[6] It is not for those who indicate which way the ws to say how they will point when the wind changes! We are so far 'anti-subbath' as to motend for the consecration of all time to works of fighteousness; -so far 'auti-ministry church, as to deny the name of christian to those nen, or bodies of men, who enslave human beings, connive at their enalavoment; -- so far 'non-resist sace, as to believe that all wars and fightings ar wrong, and that carnal weapons are not such as can lawfully be wielded by the followers of the Prince of Peace; and so far ' no human government,' as to thin that the government of Christ is adequate to meet al human exigencies, and will be far better for manking than any of their own contrivance. With these ous, we do not expect our reverend friend wil trouble either his hearers, or the community at large, by their advocacy. 'How can ye believe, who teeive honor one of another?"

[7] We do not expect much of any one who is to ous of his title of clergy man.

[8] 'So unfortunate '? Is the Doctor in jest or i tarnest? Does he doem it a misfortune to be a Doc be of Divinity? It is something worse than that, is

[9] This is an unmanly insinuation, and uttered a taunting spirit. I make no comparison in regard to my own labors and these of others; but of one thing sure, that no body of men have such opportu sites to aid the anti-slavery cause, and every

lighteous enterprise, as the clergy. [10] Another magnanimous insinuation. obst that any thing uttered in my favor is as gall and wernwood to a corrupt priesthood; but the abuse, the Probinute, the infamy, which is heaped spon me from all quarters of the land, is and honey to their heap. hage. For the praises of men, I seek not; for their tasures, I care not. My 'satellites' are those wh think, speak and act for themselves, whether a evil generation will bear or forbear.

[11] If more fidelity had been used on the opine that the Doctor himself might hav see called to walk out—or, at least, that more than anoth his hearers would have left the house. Make he too much of this circumstance, Doctor! Even the fluctuations. le Boston Recorder has been returned from the South as an incandiary journal!

our rulers, as Fast and Thanksgiving. (12) I regularly pray for the abolition of slavery, in the sanctusery. We observe the monthly concert of prayer for the slave on the last Monday of every mouth. I suppose, however, you will probably regard this exercise as nothing but hypocrisy in all those who do not walk with your organization. (13) In addition to these services, I have delivered lectures in most of the towns in this vicinity, and sometimes to the satisfaction of men of the Garrison school. (14) I should be glad to do more for this cause, for I assure you it lies near my heart; but I have duties to perform as a minister of Jesus Chrisl, which I deem to be important, but which do not commend themselves to your tant, but which do not commend themselves to your judgment. (15) If I should live to see the time when judgment. (15) If I should live to see the time when your enderprise against the ministry shall be consummated; when you shall have persuaded the people that the office itself is useless, and all the incumbents are a set of hypocrites; if, I say, I should live to see that time, and I am not too old to perform labor, I will devote all the time I may have to the interests of

But, seriously, Sir, let me ask, what you have gained for the cause of the slave, by the abuse which you have so liberally dealt out against the clergy? (17) And if you have gained nothing for the slave, what have you gained for your enterprise, against the office of the ministry? (18) Are you any nearer to the 'consummation devoutly wished' by you and others, (19) who 'wear 'to anti-slavery garb'? Have you detached any portion of the people from their minis-ters? Mas, or! I must believe that your vituperation has hed a most disastrous influence upon our enterprise (20) I know that you have an tempt for all those ministers who do not belong to your organization; (21) or I would affectionately urge you to desist from your attacks upon the clergy, as a body. (22) If you find any who uphold the system by words, (23) or sustain the relation of master to slaves, you may rebuke them. (24) But even in such cases, your hard names will not accomplish so much as 'speaking the truth in love' would effect. (25) I fully believe that you have lost ground, as an anti-slavery man, by your violence. (26) There are some in your own old organization, who do not relish your coarse and overbearing attacks upon the clergy. If you do not desist from these, you will, ere lose their confidence. (27) They disapprove of the silence of their ministers, but they love them still; (28) and you cannot persuade them that they are heartless hypocrites. (29) Your remarks upon me will do me no essential injury. (30) I happen to be in good company, in this respect; for if you can rail (31) against such men as Birney, Stanton, Wright, Whittier, Goodell, Leavitt, Phelps, and a whole 'cloud of witnesses' in the cause of enanci-pation, because they differ from you, I need not fear lest you should bring suspicion upon my anti-slavery orthodoxy, by your attacks. Permit me to say-that sures. I have none but kind feelings towards you personally. I once esteemed you as a pure and disinterested friend of the slave. I hope you are still. I energies of your mind, (33) and to have driven you against many of your former friends.

Yours, SAMUEL OSGOOD. P. S. If you decline publishing the whole of the etter, please send it to the Free American.

[12) What a lively interest in the cause of antislavery! If it were not for 'our rulers,' and 'fasts,' and 'thanksgivings,' peradventure the Doctor would scarcely be able to know when to open his mouth for the suffering and the dumb in our land! This clearly proves the necessity of a 'human' government [13] Not necessarily, Doctor.

[14] What! to the satisfaction of the anti-sabbath,

anti-ministry, anti-church, non-resistance, no human government' men! The Doctor ought to be indicted

[15] Very well. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind.'
[16] This sentence is a mass of concentrated false-

od, by implication. We have assailed nothing but a pro-slavery ministry; we have written nothing against the 'office itself,' nor attempted at any time to persuade the people that it is useless; we have never asserted or believed that 'all the incumbents are a set of hypocrites,' but have been always careful and anxious to give honor to whom honor is due. The Doctor resorts to calumny for a bad purpose, and in a bad spirit. [17] The interrogation is both impudent and libel

lous. We challenge the Doctor to show when and where we have 'abused' the clergy. Let him bring forward his quotations, and show in what connexion our censures have been uttered, and to whom alone they have been applied—and see if he can sustain his charges. Will he do it? He may safely presume upon our 'ingenuousness' to give him a fair hearing in the columns of the Liberator.

[18] The repetition of a falsehood. We have not

led the office of the ministry, but only those who disgrace it.

[19] If not, why is the Doctor so troubled in his

[21] We cannot entertain a very high regard for those who have waged a war of extermination against the broad platform of humanity, and used their cler-ical power to divide those asunder, who, but for them, would * like kindred drops have mingled into one."

[22] We will desist when 'the clergy, as a body,' do not strike hands with thieves and uphold unrighte usness—and not till then.

[23] 'Actions speak louder,' and are worse 'than

In your category, they seem to be

of no account at the North.

[24] May? 'You don't say so!'

[25] This is cant. We cannot allow the Doctor to beg the question, or to determine for us what is speaking the truth in love.

[26] The whole country was of this opinion when we issued the first number of the Liberator! If we have thus ' lost ground," why this alarm for the great body of the clergy?

[27] We can afford to spare all who can afford to ave us. It is more than probable that we are in corrigible. If we should lose our 'satellites,' it would a terrible calamity, no doubt.

[28] Such abolitionists are, of a truth, clerica satellites, and we are certain that we and they can not keep company. Can we persuade them, as slaves, that the

love of God dwells in the bosoms of such men? see licentiousness in its most horrid forms, robbery, cruelty, soul-murder, legalized on an enormous scale —millions of human beings transformed into brute beasts—the image of God bought and sold in the shambles-and yet they are silent! If they are not hypocrites, what are they? Are they christian

[30] If no execution be done by our shots, why this fluttering?

this fluttering?

[31] Not 'rail' at them, Doctor. We have re-buked them openly before all the people, for pursuing a course which we have regarded as highly injurious to the anti-slavery cause. If you chose to go with them in that course, you must expect to share in the

[32] The Doctor is mistaken again. It is the sec

language, and says, also, Stand by, for I am holier

[33] This is amusing. The Ductor is approhen-bensive that we are becoming cold and lukewarm, as an abolitionist!! It grieves him (ardent man!) to hink that other enterprises have absorbed the ener-fice of our mind!! Now, we meet all this trumpery by declaring that we have never peroted more of outline to the nati-clavery movement than we have for the last three years. We are literally absorbed it that movement. We have yet to deliver our first public fecture on the church, the sublath, or the public fecture on 'the church, 'the substite, or 'tue ministry,' or even on 'bonresistance.' We have been nominally one of the editors of the Non-Resistant for a period of two and a half years; and, during that time, we have not devoted helf a day to the writing of editorial matter for its pages!

Letter from James C. Jackson.

the slave. (16) I hope, however, that, before that by many in New-England is our excuse for laying i before our renders. It is sentimated.

But, seriously Six that the personal interest which is felt in his case by many in New-England is our excuse for laying i before our renders. It is sentimated. before our readers. It is gratifying to learn that he is convalescent, and in good spirits. We are happy to chronicle the friendly and benevolent acts of Gerri Smith and family towards our brother, manifeste under the most trying circumstances.

PETERBORO', June 8th, 1841.

MY DEARLY BELOVED GARRISON : Once more am I able to grasp my pen, though my fingers are feeble, and my hand unsteady. God has been very good to me, and I feel not destitute of gratitude to Him and my friends for my partial convalescence. You are aware what my disease has been. I have been thought at no time dangerous; but ther s to you know, the disease itself is pregnant with dread tely always, if not with death. I have heard of panies [27] created in neighborhoods by a case of the Small Pox, but it never was my lot to witness any thing of the kind before. Over village has been at the climax of alarm from the first declaration of the nature of my disease. Except a few of my staunch friends, friends indeed, consternation and avoidance have sented them selves upon every brow. Over-cautiousness in such cases is quite as feolish as rashness. However, I do not feel inclined to blame the people for when they imagine death is in the rereward of small pox, it tests their readiness to die; and preparation for death may be ranked among the 'rarities.' How or where could have been impoisoned is a mystery to me. I have not heard of a case of the disease any where; and know of no spot in Christendom troubled with the infection; and yet, two days after my arrival, was prostrated with it. It is all mystery. But I can now account for the feelings I possessed during the annua necting. My extreme lowness of spirits at times, my indisposition to take part in the discussions, my fa tigue and extreme lassitude of body, and pain in my lower limbs, all these are explained to me now. My case has been a severe case of varioloid, if you use case has been a severe case of varioloid, if you use you seem to have placed yourself in the position of certain persons, who saw men casting out devils in the name of Jesus, and forbade them because they did not belong to their company. (32) You find fault with every person who has the independence of mind to differ from you, either in opinion or in mea. my wife and children for thirty-six hours. Such an arrangement, however wise and salutary it might be was by no means soothing to my adhesiveness, which raved and stormed very lustily. Now I know of those enterprises which seem to have absorbed the nothing which affects my peace of mind so seriously as exclusion from communion with those I love. ave always said, that death would be preferable to solitary imprisonment; and I now know what sort of torture is solitary imprisonment for two weeks. The small pox and the solitary imprisonment plan will henceforth rank with me in the same category I can only say that my sickness has been severea light attack of this disease is far from being a light evil; and that I hope no ill consequences may ensu to the village of P. As yet, there are no symptom of any successor to my position. Should there be no one, we should be extraordinarily favored.

I cannot forbear expressing to you how kind and loving to me and mine, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and fam-

ly have been ; also Mr. Dana, Mr. Smith's clerk, and others of my neighbors and friends. But no kind-ness, no sacrifice, no effort, which they could put forth, have been omitted. Deep as have been my obligations for a long while to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, faithful and generous as have been their love, I must say, that they have doubled their claim to my rogard, and have proved themselves again, as in numerous instances before, among my dearest friends. May God bless them for their friendship and affection.

Amid my happiest thoughts has been that of reflecting and knowing that I was at home. However deared the standard of the standard

irable in any illness it may be to be at home, it is nuch more so, I assure you, in this case; for if at home, in one's own house, and in one's village, this dis-ease blanches the cheek and makes the heart flutter, as though approximation to one was rushing into the death; it is no exaggeration to assert, that it jaws or ceau; it is no exaggeration to assert, that it would require a stout friendship to be assured of good care and watchfulness through the course of this disease away from home. How glad am I, then, that I eached my own home ere I was taken sick! Cir. camstances, not necessary for me to detail in my fum-ily, have added much to our hardships and inconve-nience; but, in them all, the Lord has been very good, and I will bless him for all his benefits.

I have thought much, during my sickness, of you all How rich and generous in their love, how noble and trusting in their affections, have my Massachu mind? We feel no anxiety about the matter.

[30] Colonizationists and pro-slavery men have deep in my heart they lie treasured up, none can tell. long professed to believe the same thing. It is your No where, among my friends, have I those I love

Your New-England Convention was a good one I was with you in spirit. Every day I am becoming more and more interested in our progress; more sat isfied that our basis is that of truth, and not of bigotry more rejoiced that my lot is cast with old organiza-tion; and more dissatisfied and disgusted with the narrow-mindedness and lordliness of the new school Letters from the Western part of the State inform me that our last winter's labors have done great good and that they anxiously wait for another visit.

J. C. JACKSON. Yours most truly,

Not Guilty.

We publish the following reply, in a style as en phatic as italic can make it-the writer deeming important that his marks should be exactly imitated Having brought sundry groundless and defamator charges against the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and its Board of Managers, without attempting to sustain them by a shadow of proof, he thinks he has discharged his duty in this matter.' This is a nove view of duty. We are sorry to see him willing to ac the part of cat's paw for another, of whom we shall not allow ourself to speak as to his mischief making propensities. As to what others are ready to do, w nderstand what this means; but the game is no worth the candle.'

of such men? They will be forth coming; provided you will be forth coming so with subject, and are ready and willing to raove the trath coming as highly injurious a choas to go with gain. It is the sect which ulters this MR. GARRISON:

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The bells are ringing merrily, The cannon loudly roar, And thunder-shouts for liberty Are heard from shere to shore;
And counties banners to the breeze
Their * stars and stripes * display :—
What cell for sights and sounds like these:
"Tis Independence day!

Our fathers sparned the British yoke,
Determined to be free;
And fall of might file, rose and broke.
The chains of granny?
O! long they tolled, with zeal unfeigned,
And kept their foces at bay,
Till by their valvous deeds they gained Our Independence day!

They fought pot for themselves alone,
But for the BIGHTS OF ALL, Of every caste, complexion, zone, On this terrestrial ball: To God they made their high appeal, In hope, not in dismay;
For well they trusted He would seal
Their Independence day!

IV. Their creed how just-their creed how grand ! ALL HEN ARE EQUAL BORN! Let those who cannot understand This truth, be laughed to scorn Chears for the land in which we live The free, the fair, the gay! And hearty thanks to Heaven we'll give,

O God! what mockery is this! Our land, how lost to shame ! Well may all Europe jeer and his ntion of her name! At mention of her name! For, while she boasts of liberty, 'Neath SLAVERY'S iron sway Three millions of her people lie, On Independence day

For Independence day!

· 11. She may not, must not, thus rejoice, Nor of her triumphs tell: Hushed be the cannon's thundering voice. And muffled every bell! Dissolved in tears, prone in the dust,

For mercy let her pray, That judgments on her may not burst On Independence day! III. Lo! where her starry banner waves,

In many a graceful folddil, and groan, and bleed her slaves. And men, like brutes, are sold ! Her hands are red with crimson stains And bloody is her way; She wields the lash, she forges chains On Independence day!

IV.

Friends of your country—of your race
Of freedom—and of Gov !
Combine oppression to efface, And break the tyrant's rod : All traces of injustice sweep By moral power away; Then a glorious jubilee we'll keep On INDEPENDENCE day!

WM. LLOYD GARRISON Boston, June 17, 1841.

Report of the Abolition Society. "—— If powers divine
Behold our human actions, (as they do.)
I doubt not, then, but innocence shall make
Felse accusation blush, and bigotry
Tremble at patience."

The second annual report of the Massach Abolition Society occupies almost the entire number of the Free American, of the 10th inst. It is the joint production of Anos A. PHELPS and CHARLES T. TORREY—men (since their treacherous abandonment of the anti-slavery platform) desperate in spirit, unscrupulous in the use of weapons, and self-convicted as lovers of their own narrow sectarianism mor than lovers of Humanity or of God I did not sup pose that they could sink themselves any lower in the estimation of all that is honorable, magnanimous, just; but, in the 'lowest depth' of their degeneracy, they have succeeded in finding a 'lower deep,' into which they have frantickly plunged like tormented spirits, ever seeking rest, but finding none. As they were prominent among the ring-leaders who caused the division which has taken place in the anti-slathe division which has taken place in the anti-sta-very ranks in this Commonwealth and elsewhere, they have attempted, in this Report, to justify that division—partly in the vain hope of extricating themselves from an infamous position, and partly in order to gratify their malign feelings towards certain prominent abolitionists, who could neither be tram-melled by sectarian influence, nor intimidated from faithful application of their anti-slavery principles in all cases whatsoever, come what might to any order or body of men. How much of this really pitiful document was read to the meeting, and so intelligently adopted, I do not know; but as it is Society, that Society must, of course, be held re-sponsible for it, from the beginning to the end. As it is merely a repetition of the stale and foolish ccusations against the friends of old organization. which have been a thousand times made by the de famatory spirit of the new, (apparently on the prin-ciple, that a falsehood tenaciously adhered to is as good as the truth,)-which have been as often demonstrated to be without any foundation, -- and in rewho have eyes to see, to enable them to come to an intelligent decision,—I shall spare myself the task of preparing, and my readers the task of perusing, an elaborate reply to it. It is a ludicrous as well as a us production, and shows as plainly that the secoders from the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies have no excuse for their schie cal conduct, as the noon-day sun reveals the objects

Even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of their poisoned clistice
To their own lips.

Want of room precludes further strictures upon the Report in the present number.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. A little book, of 72 pages School Monitor, New-York, entitled, 'The Fourth of July Book; containing Plans for a Juvenile Observance of the National Festival, with Hymns, Patriotic Sougs, and Recitations, adapted to such occasion

—by 'A Sunday School Man.' It contains some very excellent sentiments, both in relation to Free dom and Temperance, expressed in prose and verse; and also other sentiments, in our opinion, by no means in harmony with the teachings of Christ, or the spirit of the gospel. The spirit of war is too strongly infused into its pages, under the guiss of spiriotism, to suit our fauntical peace views. Copies have been left for sale at 25, Cornbill, where persons can call and decide for themselves as to its merits. Price 8 cts. single.

CASE OF TORRESCE. We have copied, by request

Free American.

Free American.

It seems to be extremely difficult to find an editor for this paper, who will remain at his post for any length of time. It has been printed a little more than two years, and during that brief period has been edited by H. B. Stanton, Elizur Wright, Jr. A. A. Phelps, C. T. Torrey, S. S. Smith, &c. By the American of this week, it appears that Mr. Wright is again its editor; and our worst wish is, that he may conduct it in a much better manner than he did when it was formerly under his guidance. New organized as he is, be cannot be what he might be on the old besis; but, though a cripale, he can search the surpress. he cannot be what he might be on the old basis; our, though a cripple, he can nevertheless make progress, if he will. By the way, he has not yet taken any notice of the spirited letter of his old friend Beriah Green, addressed to him some time since, calling upon him to state whether he is ready to endorse on bim to state whether he is ready to endorse certain abominable pre-slavary doctrines which were published in editorial form, to the Free American, by his immediate predecessor. The time has been when such an appeal, coming from such a source, would not have remained unanswered one hour; or, rather, when Beriah Green would not have deemed it necessary to make such an appeal to Elizur Wright, Jr. Why this silence? Does he inlend by it to give his consent to the soundness of the heresics alluded to? He is 'of age,' and we hope will soon 'answer for himis ' of age,' and we hope will soon 'answer for him

self on this point.

Alluding to the base conduct of the Presbyterian General Assembly, (old school,) in refusing to read petitions from several Presbyteries on the subject o slavery, Mr. Wright uses the following plain and wholesome language, in the style of the olden time

wholesome language, in the style of the olden time:

We are not disposed to deny that there are multitudes of honest and pious men and women connected
with that body; but, as a public seakedr; in of religious
teachers, called to set on the lighest question with
which such a body could be concerned, we set it down
as utterly recreamed the high principles which it has
professed before God, angula and man. One such act
as that of this assembly dees more to prostrate the
Christian religion, than has been done by all the
avowed Infidels that have ever lived.

Thus far the American. We will merely add, that, if there are 'multitudes of honest and pious men and we men connected with that body,' they will soon be see escaping from it with more alacrity than was display ed by Lot and his family on their way out of So N. B. The following editorial fling of Mr. Wright very pitiful :-

Leaders in that (New-England) Convention, wh were brave enough to call the clergy in the lump 'brotherhood of thicres,' were afraid (!!!) to call President Tyler a man-stealer.'

Going Down.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from Hartford, and giving a sketch of the proceedings of the Legislature of that State now in session, save tha the Judiciary Committee have reported a bill for th sholition of the remains of slavery in Connecticut.
Only ten or a dozon aged slaves, under an old statute,
now survive in that State; but the writer very justly
remarks that, 'at their advanced stage of life, freedom
can confer but few blessings beyond the satisfaction of dying free; yet the honor and moral influence of the State seems to demand the passage of the bill now before the Legislature. That bill will undoubtedly pass. He further adds, that numerous pelitions have been presented, praying for an alteration of the Conbeen presented, praying for an alteration of the Con-stitution of the State, so as to admit the colored peo-ple to the right of suffrage Though the prevailing opinion is, that the committee, to whom these peti-tions have been referred, will report favorably, yet he had this year. 'The unenvisible distinction of being the only New-England State which disfranchises her colored citizens, he says, will not, I trust, be long retained by the land of steady habits. Such sentiments being promulged, and silently endorsed, by a leading political journal in Boston, is certainly a very significant 'sign of the times.' It is a fact, as undenible as it is cheering, that, if we look at the bearings of the anti-slavery enterprise either upon the religion o the politics of the country, the clearest indications are seen, thickening day by day, demonstrating that abo-litionism is rapidly growing in majesty and strength and 'going down' into the hearts and consciences of the people. Let not abolitionists deem themselves justified in relaxing their efforts, in view of this hope-ful state of things; but let their blows fall upon slavery with the rapidity of lightning until the jubilee. when all the people may enjoy their rest, with none to molest or make afraid.

Look at them, Posterity !

The following are the names of the persons com-osing the present Grand Jury of Suffolk, who have clotated a most solemn oath, despised the legal auhority of the Commonwealth, trampled under for the Bill of Rights, and connived at the kidnapping of a human being innocent of crime in the aye of the law, by refusing to bring to trial Benjamin Higgins the circumstances of whose arrest and discharge

Robert C. Hooper, Lewis J. Bailey, Jacob D. Barry, Thacher Beal, Richard Brackett,

Isaac Jackson,
James Kidder, Jr.
Gad Leavill,
Charles Larkin,
Henry Munroe,
John N. al,
Asaph Parmelee,
W. D. Ross,
John P. Thorndike,
John G. Tappan,
James Williams.

Old Essex Awake !

We confidently expect to see a large gathering of ing of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, to be held in Lynn on Tuesday and Wednesday next. We look for the arrival of our bro. Collins every hour from England, and therefore anticipate his proat the Lynn meeting. Rally all!

LET US BE AT IT. A petition from the Chartists of England has recently been presented to the House o Commons, signed by one million three hundred thou sand persons? What mighty object called forthm effort so prodigious, so unparalleled? The releas of Frost, Williams and Jones, transported for sedi tious movements, and a general pardon to all impris millions of Americans are now pining on our soil is abject slavery. Friends of freedom and humanity abject slavery. Friends of freedom and humanity! resolve that, at the next session of Congress, you will send to that body a petition larger than that of the indefatigable Chartists, for the accomplishment of an object incomparably more grand and beneficent than theirs! Nowfor 'a large pull, a strong rell, and A PULL ALL TOGETHER!

WILLIAM LADD. The Advocate of Peace, for lune, contains the Eulogy delivered by George C Beckwith on William Ladd, the late President of the Beckwith on William Lada, the late resident of the American Peace Society. It is an admirable tribute to the memory of a veteran philanthropist, and, as whole, worthy of much commendation. Speaking of the fate of reformers, Mr. Beckwith says—

'He may do for the world far more than the idole of its fondest admiration ever did, and still may they curse him for his unbidden, unwelcome kindness. Give to alaveholders another cotton-gin, and they will land you to the skies; but trge upon them a panacea for slavery, worth to them more than all the inventions of all the Whitneys, and Fultons, and Arkinghia, in the world, and the chivalry of the South is up in wrath to hoer and hunt you from the land. The same is true in regard to all other reforms on magnitude.

INFORMAT. We do not stop the press to state, that, in a letter published in the Friend of Man of the 15th instant, the writer, (Ar. J. P. Bishop, of this city.) defines his position as follows:—I have withdrawn entirely my countenance and support from the old organization, as such.——Stand from under!

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH. By the indefatigable efforts Geograms, the odious gag law has been repeated by the U. S. House of Representatives. In the preceding page will be found a synopsis of the discussion which ensued upon his motion. To get rid of the difficulty arising from the reception of anti-slavery petitions, the House has decided that during this session, the state of the difficulty arising from the reception of anti-slavery petitions, the House has decided that during this session. all politions presented, and not relating to the subjects of the Message, shall be considered as objected to, and the question of their reception shall lie on the

placed a communication from a female friend, whose goodness of heart we do not doubt, but who, it will goodness of heart we do not doubt, out who, it will be seen, cherishes some peculiar views in regard to the various reforms of the age, and the means by which they are prosecuted. Some of her charges are nothing better than mere cariculure.

BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. It is unfortunate for the prosperity of this Committee, that one so de-cidedly objectionable as is Charles T. Torrey to so large a portion of the abolitionists of this Common-wealth, should be its Secretary and Agent. The name of Francis Jackson, we understand, as chairman of the Committee, has been used without his knowledge.

CHANGE OF TIME. The members and friends of the Old Colony Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society are hereby informed, that the time for holding the annual meeting of that Society is postponed from the 5th to the 14th of July.

BAPTIST IMPIETY. Read the doings of the northern and southern abetters of slavery at the late Baptist Triennial Convention in Bultimore, as given in the Refuge of Oppression. They require a volume of comments.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1841.

Thomas Albright, one of the clerks in the U. S.
Bank, committed suicide last night at his lodgings.
He was a single man about 43 years of age, and was a He was a single man about 43 years of age, and was a native of Lancaster, in this State, where he has high ly respectable connexions. The fatal purpose was consummated by a heavy dose of morphine, which he took about 15 o clock, on retiring to bed. When discovered this morning, he was entirely dead. Connected with the U.S. Bank, as he was, the city of course is rife with rumors of defactation, and the various other crimes that so thickly stud the last year's history of banking and bankers. In this instance, however, I believe they are wholly unfounded, and that the real cause of the rash act was a diseased mind.

mind.

It is with great pain that I announce to you the death of Willis Gaveon Chark, Esq. the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, on this evening at 10

o'clock.

The Mahan Case. Readors will recollect, that the Rev. John B. Mahan, a citizen of Sardinia, Ohio, was given up by Gov. Vance three years ago to the Kenucky authorities, on a charge of having enticed away two of the slaves of Mr. William Greathouse, near Mayaville, Ky. He was put upon his trial by the Kentucky authorities, but escaped being sent to the Penitentiary, for want of jurisdiction in the Court. A civil suit for the value of the two men enticed away, was commenced against Malan by Greathouse, and at the late term of the Mason Circuit Court, a judgment for \$1600, the value of the two slaves, was obtained against Mahan.—Circuland Herald.

A lad shout 12 years of age, son of Mr. Ebenezer Akin, of Fairhaven, was instantly killed last evening, mear the railroad depot in New Bedford. He attempted to gain a footing on the outside of a car, when the train was going at a diminished rate, just before its arrival at the car house, but fell on the track, and the whole train passed over his body, causing instant death.

The steamboat Duncan McRao burst her boffer on the 8th inst., in the Savannah river, about four miles below Johnson's Landing. Two negroes were killed, and the Captain and three men scalded. The boat sunk in seven feet water—cargo all lost.

sunk in seven feet water—cargo all lost.

Atrocious Attempt to Marder—We learn from the Stockbridge (Mass.) Visitor, that un atrocious attempt was made to take the life of a young lady in Green river, last week. She risited lies bessee of a Mrs. Lane, when she was persuaded to drink a cup of beer in which corrosive sublimate had been mixed, and not-withstanding the immediate use of the stomach pump, and other active remedies, the effect of the poison was so powerful that her life is despaired of. The motive attributed to Mrs. Laue for this diabolical conduct, is a desire to remove the young lady poisoned, that her daughter might marry a young man to whom the other was engaged. Mrs. Lane and her daughter are both in jail.

Found Drowned.—The body of a man, apparently between 30 and 40 years old, was found yeaterday in the water at Sargent's what? He had on a blue-broadcolt coat, black satin veet, black astin neck stock, light colored cassimere pantaloons, and boots, that had been recently half-soaded. He had lain in the water some time. There was the appearance of a wound in the breast.—Past. the water some time. There was the appearance of a wound in the breast — Post.

Fatal Accident — While Mr. Jotham Webber, of Prospect, aged 24 years, was aloft on Board the schr. North Branch, of Boston, at work scraping the mast, this morning, the rope gave way by which he was tied, and he fell from the main-top on to the deck. He survived but a few minutes, having broken his back in the fall.—Baagor Whig.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will pe held at Plymouth on Monday, July 14th, 1841, in the meeting house. Rev. Mr Parkman, of Dover, N. H. will deliver the annual address. The meeting of the Society will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Executive Committee are requested to meet one hour previous at the same place. The interests of the cause now more than at any former period, demand that there should be a full delegation from every town in the county, of faithful abolitionists.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Secretary.

SEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Christian Claspel in Lynn, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d and 23d of June. The meeting will commence at 90 clock, on the morning of Tuesday.

It is earnestly desired that a full delegation may be present from all parts of the county—and friends of the cause from the neighboring counties are invited to encourage us by their presence on this occasion.

The Ample accommodations, without expense, will be provided for all who attend.

Per order of the Board of Managers,

LAMES D. B. LACK. Rec. Sec.

JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec. Danvers, May 17, 1841.

BOSTON WIGHLANGE COMMITTEE: Communications for the Secretary may be left at 25 Cornhill, or 32 Washington-Street.

Donations received by the Treasurer, J. Southwick, 14 Blackstone-Street, or the Secretary, Chestnat-Street, near Braman's Baths.

CHARLES T. TORREY, Sec'ry.

June 18.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, June 6, by Rev. G. H. Black, Mr. Edward Pope to Miss Charlotte Williams.

June 10, Mr. Banjamin Kelley, to Mcs. Matilda Moody; all of Boston.

DIED—In this city, on the 13th inst. of dropsy, Mr. Samuel Cook, aged 41. He died in the full anticipation of a blessed immortality.

Boarding Honse.

EORGE TOLLIVER would respectfully inform
This friends, and strangers who may be visiting
the city, that he has opened a commodious house, sitnated No. 36, Southack-street, where he will be hapty to accommodate with BOARD and LODGING. insted No. 30, Sournesses with BOARD and LODG all who may favor him with a call; pledging he to provide in as good a style, and on as rease terms, as can be desired. Separate rooms, if as ry. He hopes to receive that share of path which it will be his aim to deserve.

Boston, June 18, 1841.

WANTED COLORED girl in a family 10 miles from the

A city.

An active boy is desirous of obtaining a situation in the country. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Corabill

A colored young woman wants a situation in a Book Bindery.

June 11.

the Letter of CHARLES T. TORKEY, (see our last page,) addressed to the Grand Jusy for Suffolk County, in relation to the case of Torrence.

POFTRY

Sonnets from a new and meritorious volume of Poem

DEDICATORY SONNET. TO CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.

A wreath of flowers, not scentless all, nor wild,
Though few may challenge the fastidious eyeFrom Life's rough wayside gathered hastily,
On which a cloudless sun hath soldom smiled, That thou the humble offering wilt accept— For well I ween thy heart hath truly kept

I lay before thee, by the thought beguiled The love it bore me when an artless child. Playmate—companion—counsellor—and friend Brother by blood, and doubly so in heart! Changeless through every change to me the And as our souls have blended, so shall blend Our names upon this page, that it may be A witness of thy worth, and of my love for thee!

SOLITUDE.

The censeless hum of men—the dusty streets, Crowded with multitudinous life—the din Of toil and traffic—and the woe and sin, The dweller in the populous city meets— These have I left to seek the cool retreats Of the untrodden forest, where, in bowers Builded by Nature's hand, inlaid with flowers And roofed with ivy, on the mossy seats Reclining, I can while away the hours In sweetest converse with old books, or give My thoughts to God-or fancies fugitive Indulge, while over me their radiant showers Of rarest blossoms the old trees shake down, And thanks to HIM my meditations crown

The spirit of prayer, oh God! thy spirit is, Burning upon the aliar of the heart,
And struggling upward to Thy throne, who ar Sole Arbiter of human destinics. Not vainly, therefore, shall the cry arise Not vanity, incretore, small the cry arise.

From supplicating souls who look to thee,

In the strong confidence of Faith, to be

Sustained by Heaven when earthly comfort dies,

And the heart fails through weakness. As our da shall our strength be ;-therefore let us bind This promise to our heart, and on our way Press cheerfully, and with a steadfast mind; Joying to tread the path which thou hast trod, And of thy cup to drink, oh blessed Son or Gon!

SUMMER.

Wreaths on her brow, and blossoms in her hand, Music, and sunshine, and the fragrant breath Of the voluntuous wind from the South land Attending while the Spring-time vanisheth, SUMMER comes forth! How regally she lifts Her stately head, and like a crowned Queen
Assumes her sceptre—yet with gentlest mien
And prodigal hand she scatters choicest gifts Over the earth, making the valleys smile With verdure, and the hills exult the while. The cheerful laborer, toiling all day long Amid the golden harvest, owns her power, And as his heart rejoices in her dower, He blesses Summer in his frequent song.

The vulture hovers o'er the recking plain. Called to the feast of Death, by Glory spread-A mingled mass of dying and of dead— A mingled mass of dying and or dend—

While cannons roar and trumpets shrick amain,

And fierce-eyed Havoc, drunk with human gore, Yet reckless, safeless, yells in rage for more Shudder, oh Earth! and cover not thy slain— Hide not their blood, which, from the steaming sod Cries loud for retribution! Shall not God, Ye chiefs, ye warriors—progeny of Cain— Visit the lands for this? The widow's crie Witness against you—and the orphan's shrick Is heard in Heaven! Your hands with murder ree And God abbors your bloody sacrifice!

CONTINUED.

How long, oh Lord! how long shall Carnage reign, And mad Ambition and demoniac rage, With sway despotte, o'er Thy heritage? Shall dove-eyed Peace ne'er smile on man again? Shall Justice frown, and Mercy plead, in vain, While smokes the earth with blood, and rampar

Crushes the Nations 'neath his iron car, Gorging himself with hecatembs of slain?

Shall Truth be dumb, shall Virtue shrink, afraid To pour rebuke upon the sons of Hell-The fiends of passion-who, with purpose fell, Still drive in human blood their d Forbid it, righteous God! assert Thy away, Till Earth shall hear Thy yoice, and hearing shall obey !

PEACE.

The prayer is heard. A light is faintly gleaming Through clouds that long have darkly brooded Benighted Earth—and soon on us shall pour Diviner radiance from the heavens streaming!
That herald-light shall brighten to the morning Of a Millennial day-and in its dawning Murder shall die, the reign of Rapine cease Then to the winds shall God unfurl his banne And Earth, through all her borders, shout hosanne And bless Thy sway, INCARNATE PRINCE OF PRACE
Oh! let the auspicious Day salute our eyes, When men shall live in holiest fellowship. And mingled prayers and praises greet the skies

From the New-Bedford Morning Register. THE TEN HOUR BELL. What sound is that which wakes on mine ear, And floats on the evening air? Why starts thus brown Labor, to put on his gear? Why waits his expecting fair? t comes like the rays of the morning light; And with joyful news to tell, How the laboring man lath the victory won, And gained the ten hour bell.

service's galling chains; Long bath his spirit been ground in the dust. By toil's unceasing pains : But a brighter day now dawns o'er our land. Which no rulers have power to quell; For our Freemen in strength have taken a stand, And tuned them a ten hour bell.

Let laggards go crouch, to the Aristocrat's will,

Long, long bath the laborer's mind been crushed.

And drag out their weary hours; A bitter cup for themselves they fill, To cripple their native powers : No joys for them shall freedom fling, Nor life in their bosoms swell; A curse on themselves they wilfully bring, Who heed not the ten hour bell.

Ye Tyrants, howl as ye shrink from the light, And creep to your palace or den; No power have ye in the shackles of night, To bind the spirits of men : No longer they heed your wicked control, In chains their Freedom to sell; But burl you the scorn of a Freeman's soul,

In tones from the ten hour bell. From shore to shore, from hill to dale, Glad tidings Freemen hear; The passing breeze, it brings a tale,
Of gladness to the ear: pia's sons have won the prize, And tolled the tyrant's knell;

As peals the ten hour bell.

New-Bedford, May 29th, 1841.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CESTREVILLE, May 18, 1841
While reading the last part of a letter from J. Buffum, in the Liberator, I was somewhat struck. It was this: 'We collected in this tour, while passing rapidly from place to place, in small sums for th American Society, \$240. When we can do thus, cannot believe our cause is going down, &c. Now, it appears to me that the cause of God or truth does not hang upon money. The different denominations all say, when money is plenty, our cause is prosper-ous; and the preachers often think when the people's hearts are opened to contribute largely for their supthat was about to be turned away from his people, be-cause there was opposition in the church and society. to stay, and some go; finally, the

ras money raised for him.

And here I would quote what Samuel Beman said. And nere I would doubt what Sames Boulda as hand, in his book, entitled, 'The Kingdom of God at hand,' for it exactly corresponds with my view. He says—'The primitive system of propagating the gospel cried to God for the Holy Ghost: the modern system cries to man for money, and therefore it is that the church are led to think that nothing but money is wanting wherewith to convert the world.' How often do we wherewith to convert the world.' How often do we hear it said, 'We must have money to help on this cause, and that cause, and the other;' and, come to find out, it is my cause, and our cause, and not the cause of God: for, in my opinion, Gad's cause is helped on but very little by money. And it appears to me, that if all the money that has been spent from first to last in the anti-slavery cause, had been given to the slaveholders, we might have hought avery to the slaveholders, we might have bought every stend of this, we often hear those say, who are most engaged in the cause, 'We have no faith that the ns we are using will ever liberate the slaves." what is the use to labor without faith? They answer that, in laboring for the slave, they have disclosed a good many other wrong things. This may be, but why not come to the things them I want to see some George Foxes raised up, (in

male or female, it makes no difference to me which, for I believe they are one,) who will come right to the work as he did. He did not forever dwell on one thing, in order to bring about other things; but he had a regulator, which was the Holy Ghost, that directed him where to go, and what to say when he got there. He acted out the principles of anti-slavery and non-resistance, in deed and in truth; and he never would receive money. He believed that freely he had received truth, and freely he must give it; and so I think. And the great reason why more is not done to break down the oppression, and hypocrisy, and all manner of sin and wickedness there is in the land, in my humble opinion, is, because souls are not led by this holy inward teacher, which Christ said should lead and guide into all truth. 'And also this same anointing shall teach you all things, and is no lie '—'and as many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God.' And, in another place, 'Ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord her empty place. shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.' John said, he baptized with water unto repentance—as much as to say, that was of little con-sequence; but he laid the stress on there is one coming after me, mightier than I; he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire; whose fan is in his hand,' &c. This Holy Ghost baptism is what is needed to carry on the work of God, or reform. There are many who are to work with light in their heads, as they think, for God, and they do more hurt than good, because they have not so much as it were heard that there is any Holy Ghost, much more felt its power upon their hearts. Most all the ministers and professors of religion are ignorant of this Holy Ghost baptism: and I need not stop here. Most o our anti-slavery professors, I fear, do not understand and realize that it is God in them that must do the work. All that is done that is good, God by his

I have often said that the slaves of the South will be liberated, but God will do it in such a way as to get the glory to himself. I feel should he do it with means that are using, there would be many to take the glory to themselves. We often see in the papers, that such and such ones have left the churches because the minister is pro-slavery. I want to know if there is no other reason for leaving the churches but that? I never left for that. No—I left, because the very foundation of them is wrong. They are founded on men's creeds, and there is no liberty

n them. I was a white slave there.

Another thing: the minister is a bireling, and he is the governor of all the church. What he says must be obeyed. You must pray when he says, if you do not want to; and make remarks, whether the Lord wants you should or not. If he says you must not pray or speak, if the Lord by his spirit impresses it on your mind ever so much, without you are determined to obey God rather than man, you cannot He, as God, sitteth in the temple of God showing himself that he is God : and there are lords many and gods many like them. But let us say, 'Unto us there shall be but one God.'

why we should leave the churches. They are cor-rupt-sectarian-confusion-which is Babylon; and rupt—sectarian—confusion—wince is the voice is, 'Come out of her, my people, that yet of her sine, and receive of her plagues.' Now I believe if individuals would give themselve up to God fully to be led by him in all things, regardless of consequences, they would be living epistles read and known of all men. Yes, one hundred such men as George Fox, with the same fire and Holy Ghost in their souls, would do more to root out sla very, and war, and intemperance, and licentiousness. and all other sins, than all the newspapers and organ izations ever did, or can do, in the world. For one I could, with the light I have, just as soon join any of the church organizations, as the anti-slavery of non-resistant, or any other of the societies of the present day. Some appear to make a great distinction between human and divine. I do not think there is any humanity or divinity in any organizations. There may be siscere souls in them, who have humanity and of the divine nature in them; but, if they are free indeed, they will stand independent of all socie-ties, and combinations, and creeds, and every thing that worketh abomination, or maketh a lie. There are a good many souls that are considerably free, bu are not free indeed. They less a little here and a little there: but whom the Son, or the truth makes free, they are free indeed. I would say to all such as are out clear,-Stand fast in the liberty, and be not entangled in any yoke of bondage. Be encouragedfor God will take the things that are not, to bring to naught the things that are, and things that are despised. He will put down the mighty from their seats, and exalt those of low degree. Do not, dear friends, think that money, or that great lecturers, or that any such great things, are going to do so much.

Don't you know the Lord has said, 'Mind not high

sance of the gospel of Christ. I feel that there is famine in the land—not so much for bread and water but for the word of the Lord—the living word, the but for the word of the Lerd—the living word, the gospel, which is the power of God. Some talk about supporting this power of God with money—this gospel—and you must support the gospel. O, what shocking delusion! And here comes the anti-slave ty gospel; and their cry is, 'Money! money!' And the non-resistant gospel; and their cry is, 'Money! dec. &c. If souls would trust fully in God, and depend on him, we should hear less said about money.

pend on him, we should hear less said about money.

Now, in writing as I have, don't think that I are opposed to non resistance, or abolition. I firmly be lieve in both; and am determined, God being my helper, to carry out the principles—for I believe they are gospel, and I don't think that any one can be Christ-like, and resist evil, or can be free, and not believe in the freedom of every human being, let his color be what it may. For one, I love liberty too well not to want others to have the same. A soul young people got up a subscription paper, and raised quite a sum of money for him to stay—(it was done too through opposition)—and be thought that, to be sure, some great good would result, and, especially, that these young people would be blessed. He must stay longer, at all events; for, certainly, the Lord was going to do some great work, simply because there them which be the first-principles of the doctrine

Thins for liberty, OLIVE BEARSE.

MISCELLANY.

From the Herald of Freedom. Mary Clark.

We have not been entirely sensible of the departure from this little scene of care and turmoil, of this beloved friend, till our return home from the anti-slavery journey on which we first heard news of the death. We realize it now, and the more sensibly as our annual meeting is transpiring; and she is no longer to be seen animating it by her presence, and encouraging it by her counsels. Mary Clark is then really dead. We are to meet her no more till we also shall have put off this tabernacle of clay. She was a most devoted abolitionist while here among us. Does she now regret it, does any one think, who disesteemed her for it in her life-time? Will any of her surviving friends, who perhaps lamented the perversion of her fine powers to so despised and degraded a cause, and who marvelled at her want of discretion and taste, will they lament it now in her behalf—or even in their own? No—we think not. Anti-slavery seems appropriate enough to those who have gone to commingle in the world of retribution,—however ill-advised to sojourners here. It is good for those appearing at the judgment-seat of Christ. 'Insamuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the seat of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the seat of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the seat of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the seat of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the seat of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the seat of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the seat of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the seat of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the seat of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the seat of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethen, ye did it unto one of th

weight to the share of work remaining on each and all of us. Let us give heed to her example and to her empty place.

We had thought to say something of her character—but that has been already beautifully sketched by a pen of truer delineation and nicer touch than ours—the pen of one whose bereavement her own fine pen had but recently depicted, and the beloved object of whose smitten affection she has now joised, no doubt, where bereavement can no more eacter, neither sorrow nor sighing, and where tears are wiped away forever from every eye. The hearts of the anti-slavery women of Concord will forever, while they beat, bear record of her zeal, her worth, and her exceeding ability in the great cause they hold so dearly. Anti-slavery women and men elsewhere will deeply appreciate her great services and their great loss. Death is releasing our champions from service. Let it not find any of us with his work unfinished. The miserable slave still pines in his doleful prison-house. His more miserable and guilty master is still recking in innocent blood. And the still guiltier professed christian community is hardening itself in opposition to our holy enterprise, and turning its adder ear against the bitter cry of humanity.

The Rich Man's Daughter.

The Rich Man's Daughter.

It has often been said that the times are strangely sitered; and certain it is that people are. It was once thought honorable to be constantly employed in some useful vocation—but now-a-days: it thought more honorable to be idle. There is a complaint in the high prices of all the necessaries of human existence, and with much truth. But if the amount of idleness could be calculated with mathematical accuracy throughout our extended republic, allowing the drones only half-price for the services which they should perform, which others are paid for, it might not be an unsafe calculation to put down the whole amount now paid for provisions and

down the whole amount now paid for provisions and marketing in the United States.

Is it not a little inconsistent to hear parents whine about the price of provisions, while they bring up their daughters to walk the streets and expend mon-

gentleman worth from two to three millions of dol lars. He had three daughters, and he required the alternately to go into the kitchen and superintend it domestic concerns. Health and happiness, be said were thus-promote fortune, they might be compelled, ere they should close their earthly career, to rely on their hands for a livelihood; and he could say they never could become wives and proper heads of a family until they knew by practical experience all the economy of household affairs. One of those daughters is now the wife of a Governor of one of the States—all at the head of very respectable families—and they carry out the principles implanted by their worthy parent, winning and securing the esteem of all around them.

them.

Let the fair daughters of our country draw less Let the fair daughters of our country draw lessons from the industrious matrons of the past. The
companions of these who fought in the revolution
were inured to hardships, and accustomed to unceasing toil—and so did they educate their daughters.
Health, contentment, and plenty smiled around the
family altar. The damsel who understood most
thoroughly and economically the management of
domestic matters, and was not afraid to put her hands
into the wash-tub, for fear of destroying their elasticity and dimming their snowy whiteness, was sought
by the young men of those days as a fit companion
for life; but now-a-days, to learn the mysteries of the by the young men for life; but now-afor life; but now-a-days, to learn the mysteries of th household would make our fair ones faint away and to labor, comes not into the code of modern gen

Burning of the National Theatre, N. Y. We learn from the New York papers of 29th ult. that at about half-past siz, on the morning of that day, the National theatre was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames were arrested, the whole building was deatroyed. The beautiful church, belonging to the French congregation, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Verren, next door to the theatre, was considerably injured, the immense quantities of water thrown upon the roof to save it, having damaged the coilings and some of the pews. Several small dwelling, house in the rear of the theatre, occupied mostly by poor families, were consumed. A house of ill fame, in the roar of the theatre, was crushed by the falling of a well, and one of the inmates, a female, who had but recently arrived there from Philadelphia, was killed.

Don't you know the Lord has said, 'Mind not high things, but condeacend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceit.' The Lord can take worms to threah mountains. Gideon's army, that lapped water like a dog, were the humble few whom God worked by. I pray God that those souls that God calls to go forth and preach his living word, would go with their lives in their bands into steeple houses, and every where else, as George Fox did, wherever God sends them; and if they are put out of the synagogue, or killed, it will be for the further.

Bloody Scenes. The last St. Augustine Herald, after noticing the cold-blooded assassination of Gen Reid in Tallenssee, states that great excitement existed, and that there appeared some disposition to wrest the murderer from the hands of justice. In a posteript, it adds ?—' We learn that the sheriff of Leon county was compelled to shoot a man, who is not expected to recover, and that Harris, the city marshal, in another affair, was nearly cut to pieces by a man famed Rogers.

Another Wreck—Seven Lives Lost. The barque Elizabeth, of Newcastle, John Davison master, from Falmouth bound to Miramichi, went ashore near Cape Breton Point, on the afternoon of the 12th May, during a heavy gale, and became a total wreck—the Captain, list and 2nd mates, steward, carpenter, and two seamen, were all unfortunately drowned, in attempting to reach the shore; Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Dirkwood, and the remainder of the crew, saved themselves with great difficulty, and have survived at Halifax. Mrs. Davison was the Captain's wife.

We regret to learn the melancholy news of the death of Dr. Amasa Trowbridge, Jr. of Watertown, who was instantly killed on Thursday of this week, by coming in contact with a team which had broken loose and was running in Factory-street, in that village. He was a useful man, and an eminent physician; and in his death, the public will feel a loss bong to be deplored.—Albany Adv.

to be deplored.—Albany Ade.

The Ship William Brown. Extract of a letter dated St. Peters, N. F. May 25: 'I have the Captain of the ship Wm. Brown, of Philadelphia, here, and a girl and seven seilors, picked up at sea by a French vessel after being 6 days in the jolly boat. The sailors are in the hospital all frost bitten. The ship struck an iceberg, and sunk almost immediately, with 33 persons, men, women and children on board.' Captain Harris, of the Wm. Brown, is on board schr. Childe Harold, and has sailed for Boston. Two of the crew have arrived at Castine.

Fatal Collision. On the 9th May, the ship Brook-Fatal Collision. On the 9th May, the ship Brook-lyn, Capt, Richardson, from Liverpool for New-York, came in collision with the brig Mary Scott, Capt. Sad-ler, bound inward from Valparaiso, and the brig was so much injured, that she sunk almost immediately, carrying down the captain and eight of the graw. The mate and six of the crew were saved. The Ma-ry Scott had on board a valuable cargo and \$120,000 in agecie, and was insured to the amount of £35,000 in Liverpool.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter of Capt. Wm. B. Taylor, of the revenue PASS CHRISTIAN,

Sunday, May 25, 1841.

§ Yesterday morning, at Iday-light, I saw and gave chase to a sloop, off the Samphire Keys. At 10, A. M. we came up with her and brought her to.

I searched her, and found a negro woman, one mulato child, and one white child four years old, stowen away and almost smothered below. The sloop is over tonnage, and has no license, nor any thing to show where she came from, or to whom the negroes belong. I will take the sloop and people to the Balize, to await your orders. —New-Orleans Courier.

lize, to await your orders. — New Orleans Courier.

One More River Navigated by Steam. The St.
Louis papers are rejoicing at the fact that the steamhoat Leander has returned from a successful trip of
300 miles up the Osage river. This was the first attempt of the kind ever made, and the boat got aground
only ence in a run of 600 miles through an unknown
channel. The Leander is a medium sized boat, and
carried fall freight. The inhabitants of the extensive
fertile region watered by the Osage, are said to be in
extaces at the event; as it will secure to them a regular steamboat intercourse with the lower country,
and give them a large increase of population immediately, by securing a liberal share of the full tide of
emigration.

Temperance Cateration. In a Portiand Advertiser states that the Temperance men and 'Washington Total Abstinence' men of that city, are determined to have such a celebration of the next fourth of July, as Portland never saw. It is to be a grand temperance celebration, with a procession and oration. All the Washington Societies and Total Abstinence Sorieties in New-England are requested to send large delectations.

A National Temperance Convention has been call A National a emperance Convention has been called to convene at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. on the 27th of July next, by the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union. All State, County, and local Temperance Societies are requested to send delegates.

The Government Express, which brought on the President's Message, left Washington at three minutes before 12 o'clock, M. on Tuesday, and arrived here at half-past nine in the ovening of the same day. Time 9 hours and 33 minutes; distance, 225 miles; being at the rate of near 24 miles an hour. The distance between the two places was never run in so short a time before —N. Y. paper.

The loss by the fire at Troy on Sunday afternoor is estimated by the Troy Whig at \$30,000 to \$40,000 of which, about \$25,000 is covered by insurance at Albany and Hartford. The buildings destroyed (eleven) were old and of little value. The Fulton market was at one time on fire, but was saved from destruction by the efforts of the firemen.

The London Despatch says, the steamer Presiden cost \$89,000. The commander, Lieut. Roberts, R. N., was a married man, and had five children, who re side in London. He was a native of the county of Cork, and was distinguished by putting an end to the slave trade in a portion of the West of Africa, when he commanded a brig of war.

traffic with Texas. Every person caught offending to be condemned to ten years service in the regula army, and his property confiscated.

The fare on the Boston and Norwich route to New-York is now reduced to \$3 00.

The new boat, the Worcester, on the Norwich line, is said to be not only a splendid but an excellent sea-boat, and can accommodate five hundred passen-

Sugar. A little more than two hundred years ago, sugar was kept only in the shop of the apothecary. Now the annual consumption in the United States alone is estimated at eighty millions of pounds.—Balt.

The New-York Legislature adjourned on Wednesday, after a session of one hundred and forty-two days! But it appears that the law-makers were not rdle, having passed during that time 352 sets. How many they repealed is not stated. We have too much legislation in this country.

The Paris National says—' A wonderful discovery has just been made in the South of France. It consists of a coal mine 100 square leagues in extent. The coal obtained from this mine is found to be superior to the coal produced from the most celebrated collieries in existence.'

Among the emigrant ships recently arrived in Nova Scotia, we notice the Margaret Pollock, at Prince Edward's Island from Belfast, with siz hundred and sixty-eight passengers. Twenty-six children under 5 years of age, died on the passage out, and of those on board 14 were sick with the measles when she arrived.

The penny postage in Great Britain, which it was prophesied would not pay its expenses, has yielde: £441,000 net revenue in the first year of its experi

Mr. Power, it is said, had 30,000 dollars on board the President, the produce of land in Texas, which he had sold for the purpose of buying into the Eng-lish funds.

Twelve miles of paper was made in one sheet is iz hours, at the Castle Green paper mills, last week -London Sun.

Charity. The world teacheth me that it is madness to leave behind the guods I may carry with me. Religion teacheth me that what I charitably give alive, I carry with me, dead. Experience teacheth me that what I leave behind, I lose. I will then carry that treasure with me by giving it, which the worlding loseth by keeping it—so that while bis corpus shall carry nothing but a winding sheet to his grave, I shall be richer under ground than I was above it.

The Illegal Conduct of the Grand Jury for Su folk County Exposed! The Laws of Ma chusetts prostrated at the Pootstool of South

To the Grand Jury for the County of Suffolk :

Genterman, Constrained by the voice of daily in the violated laws of our Commonwealth, I take the liberty of addressing you in relation to a case submitted by your order and the constraint of the constraint of

law, may, by the counsel for the prisoner, and the guilty parties themselves?

Nay, gentlemen, I am fully authorized to say that you yourselves were aware that you missing armine the you desired the facts in the result to which you came.

Suffer me, sits, in order to bring home to you, and through you to the public mind, the gross violation of public duty you have committed in this case, to refresh your minds with a brief recapitulation of the facts in this important affair.

THE MAN-JOHN TORRENCE.

About three weeks since, the schooner Wellington, J. S. Hiogiss, Master, owned by Dodd Snow, 83 Commercial street, and chartered by Kidden & Snow, 83 Commercial street, and chartered by Kidden & Shith, 42 India street, Boston, sailed from Newbern, North Carolina, bound for this city. She was consigned to Kidder & Smith, as it is understood.

Four days after the vessel left Newbern, the voice of a Man, faint with hunger, hailed the crew from the hold, and supplicated for food and protection.

The tale of his sufferings would have melted the heart of any man whose feelings had not been seared, as with a hot iron, by the power of the love of gain! And it did touch the hearts of the common sallons of the schooner Wellington.

that true, the hearts of the viole to the hearts of the viole to the true of North Carolina, a man viole of the viole of t

touch the hearts of the common sallons of the schooner Wellington.

THE STORY OF JOHE TORRENCE.

He was a native of North Carolina, a man not far from 30 years of age. That he was a victim of slaveholding despotism I do not doubt; though I shall remind you more than once, before I have done, that you, gentlemen, had no legal evidence, nor even a legal presumption of the fact, to justify your conduct?

Admit, then, that he was a slave; one of God's free children reduced to the condition of a chattel, a thing, a piece of merchandius; reason and accountability annihilated to make gain to some white despot, too laxy or corrupt to work himself for an honest living! John Torrence was a slave. And, by the kindness of some one, he had been taught to read, and perhaps, to write. I say perhaps; for it is very doubtful whether he penned the letter exhibited by the mate, and published as his. There is little room to doubt that the same hand which wrote the letter signed "Ben Higgins, of Eastham, Countey Barnstahl," wrote the letter beginning, "Dear Marish."

By the selfish kindness of his master, John Torrence was permitted to kirchistime for thirty dollars a month, having whatever he might earn seer this (') for himself; provided always, his master did not choose to take the tabole, as the law entitled him to do. By great exertions John laid up money enough to buy the freedom of his wife, and sent her with her infant to Philadelphia. (What say you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury; ') What would you say if you were compelled to buy your wives and children from the slave driver's hands, and separate them from your society to preserve their liberty and chastity?)

By a subsequent agreement with his tyrant, John was to have his freedom for a certain sum; of which he had paid over all but \$400.

Sick at heart, on account of his long separation from his wife, and despairing of gaining his freedom, so as to see her again this side of eternity, he hid himself, with or without the concurrence of the officers and crew, no board the sch

in!"

But the mate declares that the whole-hearted sailor

refused to be made instruments of such oppression and threatened a mutiny. Whereupon they continued their voyage to Boston

NOTICE GIVEN THE CONSIGNEES.

their voyage to Boston.

NOTICE GIVEN THE CONSIGNEES.

But the arrival of the fugitive was anticipated. A letter from the agent at Newbern was received by the consignees here, before the arrival of the vessel, notifying them of the escape of a slave, and requesting them to detain him.

They consolted Franklin Denter, Esq., to learn what they could do. Mr. Denter declared, before Judge Rongers, that he advised them to do nothing with the matter; and that, forence could be detained, legally, only by the slave where, or legal attorney. Whether they misunderstood or disregarded his advice, may be inferred from the result. Ben Higgins, when asked his authority for detaining the man by force, said they had legal council, and knew what they were about. How far the consignees were chargeable with illegal conduct, you, gentlemen, have precluded me from inquiring, by your shameful refusal to indict a man whose guilt you all admit to be very evident! Perhaps a day of reckoning for all the guilty may yet come.

The vessel arrived in Boston, and, by the pretended or real advice of those interested in the vessel and cargo, John Torrence was confined on board, under deck, while the cargo was discharging, and the new freight taken in. The poor man was told that if they let him go, the captain and mate would suffer death for it, if they ever went to North Carolina again, and by such stories, after he was put in irons, the victim was made to express a willingness (!!!) to go back! One day, week before last, the trembling fugitive, heart broken at the prospect of being separated from his wife and child—love for whom had been the chief motive to indeed him to escape from his bondage—determined to make one effort to excape; and jumped into the dock to swim ashore. He had nearly succeeded, when his attempt was seen by the male and captain of the Wellington. At the same moment a boat came along with several men in her.

"Catch him," cried some one, on board the Wellington. "I'll give ten, twenty, any sum, if you'll put me ashore." Cr

"Catch him," cried some one, on power new country of 'l' ll give you two dollars to bring him on board."

"I'll give ten, twenty, any sum, if you'll put me ashore," cried the victim. But he was unheeded. Probably the boat's crew thought it was a sallor trying to shirk his duties. He was seized, carried on board, and, by order of the captain, the mate, by his own confession. he commanded a brig of war.

Gen. Arista, commanding the American troops on the Texan frontier, has issued a proclamation, forbidding, under the heaviest penalties, all contraband traffic with Texas. Every person earths.

cape, one hand was unfettered, and he was allowed, now and then, to take breath on deck, when no one toas near. But the moment any one approached, he was thr at down again to his place of confinement, and there guarded, day and night, by armed men.

The denial, by one of the interested and guilty parties, in a public paper, that powder and ball and muskets were provided for this purpose, is frieslous and impudent. You, gentlemen, had evidence before you, that it was true. Nay, the mate declared they would resist any one, whether he came with or without warrant, to rescue John Torrence from his illegal and forcible confinement. The companion way was, part of the time, nailed say, and threats of violence and bloody resistance freely uttered against the peaceable citizens who dared to inquire by what authority such high-handed deeds of iniquity were perpetrated in our harbor.

Finding that their illegal and criminal conduct was likely to become known to those who would not stand by and see the law violated without remonstrance, the vessel sailed way in the night time, between Thursday and Friday of week before last, without entering her departure at the custom house; indeed, with entire except! The poor victim's tears and prayers were disregarded, and the parties interested, from what motives, will be seen presently, sent him back to that servitude from which he had field, and dared to decide that John Torrence should never again see his wife and child! No wonder that one of the guilty parties was constrained to weep, as he said, when he thought of the hardship of being thus separated from his own fismily, whose distress at the prospect of his suffering the penalty of the law has excited the sympathies of so many dienterested (!) persons, and perhaps gentlemen, of some of your number, for I would not question that you are all humane men, not at all. Would that your sense of justice had been stronger!

On Friday, after the salling of the vessel, Ben Higgins, the mate, (whose reasons for remaining behind, you, gentl

THE ARREST—THE EXAMINATION

On due complaint made, officers Andrews and Islant proceeded to Eastham, arreated the male horought him before the Police Court, from what warrant issued. The endence there gives, was what and conclusive, that Mr. Dexter told Justice Retrieve my hearing, that "they," (himself in behalf of that ent, vix.) "should take the ground that the defension ent, vix.) "should take the ground that the defension forcible reduction of a man to slavery, on the firms of Massachusetis, by men born and brought by the old Plymouth Colony! Is it come to that such decades been done so many times in Beste shifts that the merchants and masters and mater of two engaged in Southern trade, do not know that then any penalty provided by the Revixed States, when the heinous crime of Kidnapping!

Of course, the learned counsel well knew that me a plea could avail nothing, except in mitigatus, punishment. "Ignorance of the law excuses so as And, surely, in a free and republican State, no give insult can be offered to a man, than to suppose insult can be offered to a man, than to suppose insult can be offered to a man, than to suppose that the statute is an old one, having the considered that the statute is an old one, having the suppose of the law excuses so on And, surely, in a free and required to a man than to suppose the considered that the statute is an old one, having when of the considered that the statute is an old one, having which statutes, part 4, title 1 c. hander 195."

thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the county a not more than two years."

The next section provides that the consets a kidnapped person shall be no defence, if obtained in fraud or duress, or threats," all of which were the dantly used in this case. Notice the particularly, the law to guard against every possible case of on of this nature. Seisure, confinement, inveighing, as rying out of the state, and erroy one of the deads by the parties in this case, are specifically named, as to leave row sentlemen, without the shadow of the state.

by the parties in this case, are specifically named, to leave row gentlemen, without the shadow of a cuse for neglecting to indict a man who was so featly guilty of each and all of them.

Why, then, in the name of outraged freedom insulted justice, I ask, did you not "true present make," ascording to the facts which "come to knowledge?" Where was the obligation of you may out the was the obligation of you may out the way the present the from even a trial by his peers? But I am anticip too much.

too much.

It is well known to you, that the excitement and those engaged in the southern trade was intens, at the result of the examination was made known in public prints on Saturday evening. Confident ray in certain mercantile circles, declared that the awould "never be indicted.—It was a mere abolize fair, at least, the Grand Jury would so regard in "What!" was the indignant reply of others, to sat marks: "Do you mean to say that men will tan on their solemn oaths, in so plain a case? Do you lieve that twenty-foor men of Boston will set at the same of the same lieve that twenty-four men of Boston will set our own laws for the sake of pleasing slaveh and keeping their southern trade?"

REFUSAL TO INDICT.

and keeping their southern trade?"

REFUSAL TO INDICT.

Scentre in your sense of justice, those who led deemed it their duty to have the case investigated, is bore to bring forward one half of the wincave, being well assured, by the concurrence of eminent easel, that their case was so strong that no position of the indictment of the captains mate, and but little of the indictment of certain was ishment, when it was announced yesterday moring that no bill had been found? It was clear thin toolid not doubt the integrity of the witnesse. It law was too plain to be misunderstood. The fing proved sufficient to ensure the indictment and case tion of any man before an impartial tribunal. An information of any man before an impartial tribunal and the internet was too with the integrity of the witnesse. The tribunal was tooned, and the proved sufficient to ensure the indictment was sould. And Ben Higgins was discharged from custody.

THE KECURES FOR IT.

YOU HAD NO EXCUSE, valid in law? I speak chind it, when I say this. The District Attorney, S. Dis ker, Esq., has openly declared that he instructed pair view of the law and evidence, to find a bill. You we regarded the counsel of your legal adviser and the omnowealth's agent to see that the laws are maintainticipate.

Mr. Parker declared in my own hearing, the participate.

regared the counsel of your tages are mainted inviolate.

Mr. Farker declared in my own hearing, that me "greatly erred" in not finding an indictment. These said, in the presence of several gentlemen, in the set room, within an hour after your refusal to index to made known.

The defendant's counsel have expressed equal supice at your conduct, in the "plainest case of kidappof he ever knew. Every other legal gentleman, with size I have conversed, has expressed the same opinion. "Is lawyers and court," said one, "would have done the duty; but the grand jury, who represent the people, his not done theirs."

One of your ewn body is reported (I believe traight have said, that no member of the grand jury doubt the law and it no member of the grand jury doubt the law and it he facts required an indictament—bott when the law and the facts required an indictament—bott withis affair, viz:

THE REASONS FOR IT;

THE REASONS FOR IT;

The Reasons for it;

Assigned, and not assigned. The former are along and diegrace to freemen; the latter, a shame and for grace to our commonwealth, and to man. Whis are assigned reasons? Why, that the "slave brought in parties into the trouble, without their consent, they set liable to be punished in North Carolina for it, and its hard to punish them here: for nine mout of ten well have done the same!!!

Do you believe this? Has Massachusetts, has bott, have the merchants engaged in trade with the Sedsunk so Jow? It were a shame to say it. Yet, itsem all but one of your number yielded to such disgratic considerations!

So then, because the law of a slave State prairies a crime, an act of humanity, vie., the aiding of and

ern slavery and Northern FREEDON conflict, the lain shall bow down in slavish subjection!

Sirs, you had no evidence before you that John Therence was u slave at all! You do not know but is Higgins has kidnapped and sold a freeman into bondry. And if the lact of his being a slave were before particularly the would not alter the law or the fact. In Higgins had no claim to him, as owner, or the owningent. Neither could the owner himself been justed in taking him away, or in confining him for the purpositif he had catablished his title before a petit jury.

Beaides, your duty was not to inquire whether the had catablished his title before a petit jury.

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Beaides, your duty was not to inquire whether the had catablished had not been violated. But shy if the accomed had violated the statutes of Masselisetts. And of this not one of you had any doubt whether.

of another State had or had not been violated. Danyi the accused had violated the statutes of Massicisetts. And of this not one of you had any doubt sive ever.

De you think, sirs, that the shelter of the sceny it the Grand-Jury room will exempt you from pohic not private censure in a case so fligared?

Sirs, by your decision you have declared that it is an indicable offence to seize and carry into slavny of person of color whom any vilhain may presume of view to have been a slave! You have deprived, so far a year can do it, 10,000 of your fellow citizens of all pretons against that most dreadful of all evils, being reduced the state of slavery!

For the law which Ben Higgins and his accompler violated, is the only law which scurres any colored private the state of slavery!

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Gentlemen, you will not be sustained in this decired tion of the rights of your constituents, by the put will be will be violated with impurity!

Gentlemen, you will reach you even it your constituents that will reach you even it your constituents, by the put the game of trade in cotton, rice, sugar, tar, pitch in pentine, corn and lamber, for which the liberiese the people of the North are to be sold!

Gentlemen, I know not one of you, personally know not your occupations. But no candid private for the African coast in the real reason of the search of a moment doubt, that the real reason is the search of the African coast in kidnepping their her privates of the African coast in kidnepping their her privates of the African coast in kidnepping their her privates of the African coast in kidnepping their her privates of the African coast in kidnepping their her privates of the African coast in kidnepping their her privates of the African coast in kidnepping their her privates of the African coast in kidnepping their her privates of the African coast in kidnepping their her privates of the African coast in kidneppin

Bostos, June 10, 1841.