To whom all remittances are to be made, and

letter addresses, 12 50 per annum, payable in ad-it fERMS.—\$2 50 per annum, payable in ad-it fERMS.—\$2 50 per annum, payable in ad-set cuts and communications must be rost rate. The communications must be rost rate. The communication of the results and a square will payable times for 75 cts.: one square for \$100. If ANYRHIT IN A STATE AND A ST

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI.---NO. 40.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Public Meeting in Jefferson County, Miss. Pablic Meeting in Jefferson County, Miss.

A public meeting of the citizens of Jefferson Costy, was held at Fayette on the 2d inst. The casty, was held at Fayette on the 2d inst. The casty was organized by calling Prosper K. Montager to the chair, and appointing R. Duncan, Segment The objects of the meeting were stated in coar.

The objects of the meeting were stated in coar.

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The committee to Park a suitable resover appointed a committee to particular and in a short loss, which, having called forthsome able and appoint remarks from Messra. Saunders, Martin and Heset in their support, were unanimously adopted.

ties, which, having called fortu-some auto and appropriate remarks from Messrs. Saunders, Martin pointer remarks from Messrs. Saunders, Martin and Heset in their support, were unanimously adject— whereas it has been announced in the public immis of this and other States, that the slave property of the people of the south is captured with the state of the people of the south is captured with the state of the people of the south is captured with the state of the people of the south is captured with the state of the people of the south is captured with the state of the stat

at the Umon, and involve the nation in civif discord as bloodshed.

Resolved, That we hold the property is our slaves, under the broad sanction of the constitution and has of our own State; and that of the constitution and has of our own State; and that no power, on earth, bread our limits, shall molest us in the exercise of that right with impunity.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United State declares that 'no person held to sorvice or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party, to whom such service or labor may be due, under the protection of which, we claim the right to recipite our slaves wherever they may flee or be stolen, within the limits of any other State; and that ever judge who shall dony and withhold such rights, is a perjured villain, and every community that shall ministin him is an enemy to the constitution of the country and our happy Umion.

Resolved, that we regard the great mass of the country and our happy Umion.

Resolved, that we regard the great mass of the country and our happy Umion.

Resolved, that we regard the stream of the terms of the country and our happy Umion.

Resolved, that we regard the stream of the families of its perpetually, that it is their imperious duty to arrest their mad career, and restore that degree decomercial and personal intercourse, which has so long and so happily existed, and which has, of late, been but assaulty, we hope, interrupted.

Resolved, That if the people of our sister States shall refuse to protect us in our property, or allow their courts to be open to us in its pursuit, that then we shall feel at liberty to withdraw from them, as albest to us in feeling, and enemies in practice; and that we will, on the principles of self-protection, cut shot our intercourse with them, refuse and decline to buy for our use or consumption, their productions, and seek such other markets

and seek such other markets and such other society in the great world, where we may experience a security of property, and a more congenial intercourse. Resulved, That we invite the co-operation of our least curses of the south generally, by holding public meetings and expressing their opinions on the asbect of these resultings.

sheet of these resolutions.

Resolved, That newspapers in the south, friendly bear news, give the foregoing resolutions an inretion is their columns.

The following resolution, proposed by J. H. Mc

Ker, was also advent

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be to Judge Lane of Ohio.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
P. K. MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

From the Washington Globe.

Thornton's Book on Slavery.

Thornton's Book on Slavery.

Alhough we have before noted the appearance of the recent publication by Rev. Mr. Thornton, on the subject of slavery as it exists among us, we would again recommend the work to the attention of our readers. Mr. Thornton's reputation is a sufficient guarantee for the general accuracy of his book, and the reader will find, on turning over its page, that it is calculated to do a vast amount of good, in counteracting the permicious effects of the publications of such abolition writees as Channing, Jr., and others. The complaint has been made that the question has not been fairly met—that southern men had shrunk from a defence of their institutions. This book will furnish a mine of facts and tryuments, such as none of the northern fanatics an guineay. It is plain, straightforward, and honest—and without any pretence to the flourish and fass of Dr. Channing, it is more than a match for the sublety of that champion of abolition. If, in two parts of the work, the writer states his case boldly, and indulges in strong language, he has done no more than the cause of truth and the present that demand. We again recommend the book to be early attention of every one who would protect and defend the rights of the South, and the Constitution of the country.

Covington, Sept. 6, 1841.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

The City.

We gave yesterday, what we regarded as the im-mediate irritating causes of the late outbreak. But beyond these immediate causes, were others deeper far, and, therefore, more deserving our attention, since no corrective can be applied until they are

reached.

We allude now to the *lanctessness* which prevails more or less throughout our valley. The law is not suick enough in its action to suit this spirit, and, we ear, it is not strong enough to restrain it. Dogam

Stayery as it is in the United States'-B The plan of this work embraces a brief history of starry; is introduction into the United States; cases of its continuance; with a series of remarks on the abolition tracts of Dr. Channing. The austreliance great research. He has collected an apoing array of facts bearing upon the subject he diameter; and his deductions from them, we think, all appear to the candid reader to be fair and containe.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

Mr. Thornton evidently went to the composition of his book with warm feelings of interest in his theme. Hence his ranner is earnest, direct, and somewhat ardent. Yet he does not travel beyond the record. His positions are grounded upon facts, his arguments are sustained by testimony. To all who are desirous of acquainting themselves with the true nature of the important subject to which this book relates, we recommend the book itself. It will be hardly possible for any one, however familiar with the topic before, to read it carefully without finding something to make his knowledge greater.

—Ballimore American.

Mr. Thornton evidently went to the composition of his book with warn feelings of interest in his them. Hence his ranner is carnest, direct, and somewhat ardent. Yet he does not travel beyond the record. His positions are grounded upon facts, his argaments are austained by testimony. To all who are desirous of acquaining themselves with the true nature of the important subject to which true nature of the important subject to which the hirdly prossible for any one, however fundiliar with the topic before, to read it carefully without his hirdly repetited for any one, however fundiliar with the topic before, to read it carefully without his hirdly repetited.

SELECTIONS.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

The Riot.

Selection of the constant of the major of the highly confined itself to the remove distance of the law, so the verded of the lawless-to-brack in our city. It was marked by all the characteristics of a force, vindicitive power—a power which would glut its passion in the lowest and wild-term of the constant of th

What should have been the answer of the Mayor of Cincinnati, to an offer so grossly insulting?

'Sir, abolitionists are law-abiding citizens—the negroes have done nothing more than defend themselves against a set of ruffians, some from your own State, who have boldly attempted to place Cincinnati under mob-law. The citizens of the place can protect themselves, and maintain their own laws. When they wish the aid of Kentucky, they will ask it. Return as you came.'

But no—the Mayor disgraced the name of Cincinnati by thanking the Captain Jones must pardon us. If the band of men landed at Walnut-street wharf were a part of his company, their language shows that they came for the purpose of aiding the mob. If they were not, the extraordinary fact is presented to the citizens of Cincinnati, of 25 armed men coming from Kentucky to trample upon their laws, and put their property and lives in jeopardy!

The Cincinnati Enquirer we hold accessary to the meb. No matter what its tone during the progress of the riots. For weeks previous, it is notorious, that it was continually publishing articles, the sost grossly slanderous, respecting abolitionists, abusive of the colored people, threatening the prosperity of the city if abolitionists were permitted to go on, and appealing to the citizens to put them down. Scarcely has the mob been suppressed, when it begins its old trade, by publishing such articles as the following, without note or comment.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Messas Brough — I have been informed from various sources, that 'Rumor' charges me with heading the mother of mining the prosperity of the city if abolitionists, were permitted to go on, and appealing to the citizens to put them down. Scarcely has the mob been suppressed, when it begins its old trade, by publishing articles, the continually publishing articles, the continually publishing articles, the protection of his own household.

These circumstances show, if any thing can, the average of the colored people, threatening the prosperity of the city

Abusive of the colored people, threatening the prosperity of the city if abolitionists, were permitted to go on, and appealing to the citizens to put them down. Scarcely has the mob been suppressed, when it begins its old trade, by publishing such articles as the following, without note or comment.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Messars. Browgit — I have been informed from various sources, that 'Rumor' charges me with heading a party of Kentuckians in aid of your citzens, who was removing abolition neisances on Saturday night. Perhaps this Mr. 'Rumor' is the same heroic genitem on the instinuated in a public speech last fall, that I had three hundred men prepared to mob the polls at the October election. Both these accessations are utterly false. I never had any connexion with an unlawful assemblage in my life—and I defy any genitleman to systain such a charge.

I will further say, for the credit of Covington and Kentucky, that I heard the young men, on Saturday, or expressly decline all interference, although they were invited and urged to assist; and, so far as my knowledge extends, the citizens of Covington had nothing to do with the affair. It is true, that some part of a printing-press was brought over the river, but without the sid of any Kentucky, and the affair. It is true, that some part of a printing-press was brought over the river, but without the sid of any Kentuckians, as I an informed. It was probably intended as a complinent by those who sent it.

Those persons who feel so jealous of their neighbors, or wish to throw the odium on Kentucky, or distributed and urged to assist; and so far as any knowledge extends, the citizens of Covington had nothing to do with the affair. It is true, that some part of a printing-press was brought over the river, but without the sid of any Kentuckians, as I an informed. It was probably intended as a compliance by these who

nave not the same as more most lowards a single individual of them all; but until they openly acknowledge that their secession from the American Society was founded on a mistaken principle, I would as soon appear to be acting in concert with R. R. Gurley, as with them.

This declaration is as painful to me as the drawing of a tooth; but I am constrained therete by the unbiased dictates of my conscience. I look upon these invitations to 'union,' from various quarters, with distrust and alarm. I dread insidious friendship more than open enmity. If we suffer ourselves to be deceived by these solicitations, we shall assuredly make shipwreck of our noble cause, and that, too, when we are just beginning to outride the storm in safety. was probably intended as a complinent by those who sent it.

Those persons, who feel so jealous of their neighbors, or wish to throw the odium on Kentucky, may trace their difficulties to another source. The origin of the wils is not in the mob. Those who throw fre-brands into society, must not complain when a conflagration takes place. When men of influence—members of the court and bar—male and female society—land and money agents, &cc. &cc. will countend the court and the scenes that have transpired are but a sprinkle to the storm which they are brewing for themselves.

If those foreign and domestic enemies of our country will not stop abort of civil discord, it requires but half an eye to see that the free States will have the worst of it—because they will have an anarchy at home.

But it appears to me, that no warning that can be

too, when we are just to get in safety.

Let new organizationists pursue their way in freedom, by such means as they choose; but let us avoid all partnership, or compromise, for conscience's L. M. C. worst of it—because they will have an anarchy at home.

But it appears to me, that no warning that can be uttered, will stop the progress of this mania; until it results in anarchy and blood. As an individual, I look on with anatous dread, but will take no part in the strife, so long as I can properly avoid it.

If the gentlemen of property are not concerned about the character of Cineinauti, her mechanics are—for their prospects depend on preserving the trade of the south; and, however unpleasant the recent medicine may taste at home, its influence, in connexion with the resolutions published on Saturday, will have an excellent effect shroad.

Let your city carry out those % ofutions, and she will have no cause to complain of her neighbors.

Yours respectfully,

R. WALLACE.

Anti-Slavery Union Meeting.

Anti-Slavery Union Meeting.

The abolitionists, male and female, of Albany and adjacent counties, are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the city of Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22d days of Sept. inst., to take into consideration the subject of American slavery, as it affects our social, political and religious institutions, and propose for action such measures as upon mature and prayerful deliberation, shall be deemed to be duty to God and man.

It is hoped there will be a full attendance of those who labor and pray for the immediate abolition, without distinction of sect or party. Let past differences of opinion be forgotten, and let us come together as brethren, with a spirit of conci intion and forbearance. The following gentlemen have been invited to attend: Theodore D. Weld, Joshua Leavitt, E. D. Culver, H. R. Stanton, Dr. Beman, Alvan Stewart, Beriah Green, Wm. Goodell, Gerrit Smith, James C. Jackson, James G. Birney, and other distinguished friends of the oppressed, several of whom have already signified their intention to attend.

The abolitionists of Albany will provide enter-Now, if this be not an impudent threat against Cincinnait, a detestable appeal to the worst passions of the mob, we know not what is. And yet this Enquirer, when the storm comes, raised in part by its own machinations, pretends to be the advocate of law and order.

attend.

The abolitionists of Albany will provide enter

L. P. Noble, E. D. Allen, Wm. Maywell, C. P. Williams, Jonas Wicks, Preston Sheldon, Preston Sheldo P. W. Marsh,

bread.
Calvin Pepper, Jr.
I. G. Wasson,
Wm. Newton,
E. W. Goodwin,
Nathan Colborn, jr.
Albany,
Gurdon Grant,
Charles Sheldon,
Troy.

Albany, Sept. 1, 1841.



OCTOBER 1, 1841.

From the Lynn Record. ction of Color in Rail-Road Cars.

Distinction of Color in Rail-Road Cars.

We like the following article for its candor and fairness of reasoning. That the Eastern Rail-Road Company will find public opinion against them in the arbitrary and tyrannical rule they have adopted, of compelling people of color to take a car by themselves, we have no manner of doubt; and the mode recommended, of applying to the Legislature, if they do not rescind the ohoxious rule, will, probably, set matters right. The ideas suggested by the writer are not new to us. We have long entertained the same, and we have often heard them expressed by others. We have heard of several cases of cruelty and gross injustice to respectable colored individuals, which will open the eyes of the people. Because a case of this kind was tried by some Justice of the Peace in New-Bedford, it is quoted as judicial authority! The subject only needs a little examination. Our laws are made to protect the weak.

For the Lynn Record.

For the Lynn Record. CORPORATIONS.

For the Lynn Record.

CORPORATIONS.

Are the Directors and Superintendents of Railroad Corporations to be suffered to tyrannize over the
free citizens of this republic? Is there no way by
which the weak may be protected against insult and
injury? A short time since, a person, of some shades
darker color than the generality of travellers, bought
a ticket at the Eastern Railroad depot, in Boston,
and on arriving at East Boston, he took a seat in one
of the cars appropriated to passengers. One of the
conductors soon came to him to inquire how he came
to occupy a seat there; he replied that he had
bought a ticket and paid the full price therefor, and
thought himself entitled to any vacant seat in the
cars. He was then asked whether he called himself a person of color or not; he immediately admitted that the designation belonged to him; he was
then told that a particular car was appropriated to
the use of colored passengers, to which he must repair. The manner in which this information was
given, indicated an intention to enforce a compliance, to avoid which, the person civilly withdrey,
and took a seat in the car which the directors have
seen fit to appropriate to the use of colored persons.
The person on the same seat with the one that was
required to remove, being of a dark complexion, was
well satisfied with a companion but very little darker
than himself. If the corporation will persist in enforcing this regulation, an appeal to the Legislature
should be made, not by the colored race themselves,
but by every white person who feels the insult
offered to his species by their attempt to degrade
his fellow-man on account of his complexion. If a
memorial to the Legislature can be got up, it should
be widely circulated, that every one who abhors this
rule of separation and exclusion may have an opportunity of subscribing. Such would be the general feeling in regard to this subject, that the directors themselves might be convinced, that, in establishing this obnoxious rule, they had mistaken the
fa the prevailing opinions of the mass of the co

nity. R. S.

To the Edws of the Lynn Record:

The following circumstance is of such a nature, that I deem it my duty to lay it before the public.

On the first of the present month, I, with my daughter and her two children, one about a year, and the other three years old, together with a respectable colored woman, who had been respitagation of assisting in taking the haddelphia, the place of my daughter's residence. Very soon after getting under way, the conductor came and whispered to me, saying, 'You must not think to take a colored person in with you again—this is the second hime—and if you ever do it again, she shall be taken out.' I said, that under such circumstances, it would be next to impossible to get along without her assistance—if she is removed, we must go with her. The conductor replied—'No, you shall not.' I remonstrated with him, but without effect. He assured me the like offerce should not be repeated! On the railroad from Boston to Stonington, we had no trouble on account of our not being all of one shade of complexion. My daughter, her children and servant, took the saloon car, and on board the steamboat they all took lodgings in the cabin. Comment on such outrageous proceedings is unnecessary. Will the public tolerate them longer on the Eastern Rail-Road? ISAAC BASSETT.

Lynn, 9th mo. 13, 1841.

REMARKS. A slave or servant of color has herefore here can be servant on the Eastern Rail-Road?

shade of complexion. My daughter, her children and servant, took the saloon car, and on board the steam boat they all took lodgings in the cabin. Comment on such outrageous proceedings is unnecessary. Will the public tolerate them longer on the Eastern Rail-Road? ISAAC BASSETT.

Lynn, 9th mo. 13, 1841.

Remarks. A slave or servant of color has here tofore been considered an exception on the Eastern Rail-Road, and allowed to take a seat among the whites. Why this colored female was not allowed the same privilege, is known best to the conductor. A Justice of the Peace in New-Bedford, it is said, decided that the conductors of the cars had a right to seat the passengers. That does not decide that they have a right to be arbitrary, or to make color a reason for dragging out a person from one car and thrusting him into another; if it does, we should appeal to a higher Court. The Great and Genova Court of Massachusetts, is the Court to whom petitions should be sent for redress. Let petitions and the repeal of that shameful law. No Massachusetts man, who pretends to the least froedom of soul, one would think that it might be roused to demand the repeal of that shameful law. No Massachusetts in the question be decided, whether there is any such thing as equal rights, and whether we are slaves or freemen.

Since the above occurrence, the following notice

eemen.
Since the above occurrence, the following notice as been published by the superintendent:

Notice. The Directors of the Eastern Rail-Road Company have ordered the following rule of the road to be published, viz.:

All passengers upon the road are required to take such seats in the cars, and in such cars as shall be designated by the respective conductors; and all tickets are sold subject to this rule.

STEPHEN A. CHASE, Sup't.

September 2d, 1841.

From the Dover Morning Star. Outrage.

made of one blood. Until this wicked prejudice against the colored race is removed from the hearts of the people of the Northern States, and they are placed on an equality with the whites, abolition principles cannot be expected to make much progress among slaveholders.

From the New England Christian Advocate Getting Convinced.

Getting Convinced.

A few years since, it was quite popular to proclaim, after reading some elaborate treatise on slavery, that doubts heretofore felt and expressed, as to the safety and duty of immediate emancipation, were clearing away. The Hon. Edward Everett then proclaimed himself to the world as getting new light, as beginning to believe freedom was safer and better than slavery, paid than unpaid laborers. Some person presented to him 'Thome and Kimball on West Indix Emancipation,' and he very obtigringly condescended to read it, and then kindly tell the world of it, and that really he viewed the matter with more favor than before. Since then, the abolitionists have heard nothing from him, in favor of the holy enterprise inwhich some of the best and holiest have labored with a marty-like courage; he has kept himself as quiet and still, as if the sight of what he had already backslidden from the conviction he declared himself to be under.

But the south have not forgot it, and they owe him a grudge for that little note, and now they intend, as they have the rod, to make him smart. The Senate, which is ruled by southern influence, has refused to confirm his nomination as minister to England. This will probably place him under conviction again—but whether that slavery is a dangerous institution, or that he is in the wrong path to fame, I cannot tell.

It is truly amusing to mark the tone of the northern presses, on this freek of the senate. Those edi-

gerous institution, or that he is in the wrong path to fame, I cannot tell.

It is truly amusing to mark the tone of the north-orn presses, on this freak of the senate. Those editors friendly to Mr. Everett threaten the south with desertion if they don't take care—those papers which have been hostile to'us, and have lent all their sympathy to the south, and have expressed more concern for the slaveholder's pockets than the slave's freedom and salvation, are conjuring their slave-holding brethren to pause, or they will drive the whole north to desperation, and ruin both themselves and their friends,—'You will make us all abolitionists.' Now all such talk is pitiably weak and contemplible, and yet some religious newspapers deal in this cant. Look at the tears and pleadings of the poor mother, robbed of her darling babes home to the human flesh-markets of the south—the denial of the Scriptures to thousands on thousands of immortal men—the breaking up of the dearest connections which God has constituted between human beings—the corruption, misery and wretchedness which cleans in the standard of the secondard of the secondard of the corruption, misery and wretchedness which cleans in the standard of the secondard of of immortal men—the breaking up of the dearest connections which God has constituted between human beings—the corruption, misery and wretchedness which slavely induces—oh, this is all nothing—nobody but fanatics make any stir about such trifles—but to refuse to send Mr. E. to England is truly insufferable? what pions heart can endure it?!!! Out came such papers as the——, condemning the course. But such gentlemen need have no fears about becoming abolitonists—they have no fears about becoming abolitonists—they have no thumanity enough to make them abolitionists; if they had, they would have been abolitionists; if they had, they would have been abolitionists; if they had, they would have been abolitionists long before now. A man made an abolitionist by the denial of this honor to Mr. Everett! Nousense!! The south may force such men into the attitude of hostility to them, and thus reluctantly aid the cause of the slave, but they publish beforehand their hatred of it, and Well, let the south drive on—let them, as they have done at the last Congress, gag the whole north—let them treat us as if we had no more rights than their slaves—and then all that will maintain southern principles will be obliged to emigrate to the land of slavery.

September 6, 1841.

September 6, 1841.

The remonstrances of the north have been attended to; as they always would be, even on the 'delicate subject' of slavery, if she would only trust in her own strength, and speak out fearlessly. But how is, it that no other indignity, except this offered to Mr. Everett, can arouse the free spirit within us? There is Joshua Coffin, of Philadelphia, not as discussive the subsequent to the su

Here is another choice specimen of American ' deaoeracy, from the lips of that rare democrat, John C. Calhoun! It is taken from one of his late patriotic arangues in the U. S. Senute. To think of such a nan,—an extensive slaveholder, the advocate of perpetual slavery, and a merciless plunderer of his mis-erable bondmen,—talking against corporations!!

arable bondmen,—talking against corporations!!

Mr. Calhoun said, he had supposed the Senator from Kentucky was possessed of more tact, than to allude at all to the recent elections in England, and claim them as a triumph of his principles, much less to express himself in such strong terms of approbation at the result. The Senator was, however, elated at the favorable result of the late election to the tory party in England. That was not much to be wondered at, for the interests, objects and aims of the tory party there, and of the whig party here, are identical. The identity of the two parties is remarkable. The tory party are the patrons of corporate Outrage.

We understand that Mr. Douglas, a respectable colored man, was forcibly taken from a car on the Eastern Rail-Road at Nowburyport on Wednesday last, and placed in the Jim Crow or Nigro Car, by order of the conductor or superintendent. His clothes were considerably torn and bis body injured. This was done for no other reason than this—his skin happened to be a few shades darker than that of the Anglo Saxons. A similar outrage was perpetrated by this same company only a few weeks ago on the person of a colored lady of respectability. Indeed, it seems to have been its uniform protected in the Jim Charles of the conductor of the conductor of the conductor of the Naglo Saxons. A similar outrage was perpetrated by this same company only a few weeks ago on the person of a colored lady of respectability. Indeed, it seems to have been its uniform protected in the state of the colored man, to shim the cars of the Eastern Rail Road, or what is called the lover route from Boston to Portsmouth. We have given this Co. some patronage heretofore, but we shall give it no more while it continues this man-degrading practice. It is time that all abolitionists should take the stand, that they will not patronize any railroad, stage coach, steamboat, or other couveyance, the proprietors of which suffer outrages of this kind to be committed upon any persons what ever their complexion, who take passage in them. We are happy to learn, that in the cars of the stand that they will not patronize any railroad, stage coach, steamboat, or other couveyance, the proprietors of which suffer outrages of this kind to be committed upon any persons what ever their complexion, who take passage in them. We are happy to learn, that in the cars of the super Month of the courty of the country, brick, through the most of the people to obtain cheap bread. The administration is made in seating the passages on account of color. The colored man who hours a right to do. Let abolitionists, then, patronize the upper route. We say not the because we heli J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 561.

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soulo, Bast.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Mifford.
VERNORT.—John Bemont, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
MASSACHUSENTS.—Moses Emery, West Newburg;—
C. Whippie, Newburyport;—Lanc Stenna, Mansfeld;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring-field;—W. & S. B. Ives, Safem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josinh V. Murshall, Dorchester and vicinity:—Richard. C. Franch, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Isan: A. 1941n, Nuntuck::—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Wor, sater;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown:—A. Bearse, Centevelle;—Isavel Perkins, Lynn.;—E. Bird, Taund m; B. Freeman, Breester;—R. F. Wolleut, Dennis;—George O. Harmon, Haver-hill;—Joseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.

[B. Fors continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

so elated the Senator from Kentucky! The success of that party in England, and of the whig party here, is the success of the great money power, which concentrates the interests of the two parties, and identifies their principles. The struggle of both, is a struggle for the ascendency of this great money power. When the whole subject is narrowly looked into, it is seen that the whole question at issue is that of the ascendency of this enormous and dangerous power, or that of popular rights. And this is a struggle which the opposition in this Capitol, to whom alone the people of this country can now look for protection against the measures threatened to be consummated here, will maintain to the last, regardless of the success of the tories abroad, or their allies at home.

Vermont A. S. Society.

The eighth ennual meeting of this Society was held at Rochester on the 9th Sept. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

accesser on the Wissept. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the distinctive doctrines of abolition, which are that slavery is sinful under all circumstances and ought to be immediately abolished, are essential to the maintenance of a sound christian faith, and that their hearty reception and practice are essential to consistent christian character.

Resolved, That the time has fully come when we can and ought to appoint an agent to visit the slave-holders and the legislatures of the several slave-holding States.

Resolved, That as long as American slavery continues, it will be a good thing to be zealously affected for its abolition.

Resolved, That we are without any hope of seeing the end of American slavery as it is, through the agency of the American church as it is, or the instrumentality of either political party as it is; but that our only hope is, under God, through the untiring efforts of abolitionists good and true, and through their regular organization as it should be.

Resolved, That the results of connecipation in the British West Indies deepens, if possible, our conviction of the correctness of the doctrine of immediate emancipation.

Resolved, That we tender to the abolitionists of England our sympathy and co-operation in their efforts to abolish slavery throughout the East In-efforts to abolish slavery throughout the East In-efforts to abolish slavery throughout the East In-efforts

England our sympathy and co-operation in their forts to abolish slavery throughout the East Indies.

Resolved, That the recent movement to abolish

Resolved, That the recent movement to abolish the slave trade in Caba is indicative of the powerful influence that the efforts of the abolitionists are exerting throughout the world; and should encourage us to renewed and untiring efforts in the great work in which we are engaged.

Resolved, That those who advacate slavery at the North are as culpable as as those who practise it at the South.

the South.

Resolved, That duty to God and the slave de mands of all abolitionists that they forthwith cease to receive and countenance any man as a christian minister who is a slaveholder, or an abettor of sla-very, or who refuses to bear a decided and open tes-tioney argust it

tinony against it.

Resolved, That the first article of the Constitu-tion of this Society be so altered, that hereafter we may act independently of all foreign connection.

The following protest was read and ordered to be sublished with the proceedings: The undersigned, members of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, who were in the minority on the passage of a resolution to alter the Constitution of the Society hereby anter the Constitution of and vessible of because it inducts a consecutive

unjust,—that Society having, in our opinion, from its organization to the present time, acted in all good faith according to the letter and spirit of its Constitution, and for the best interests of the holy cause in which we are engaged. Rowland T. Robinson, Jehial Claffin,

Patten Davis, Samuel Hebard, Newton Lewis, Noah Safford. O.S. Murray, E. D. Briggs, Sabrina Whipple,

A collection was taken by subscription and contributions, amounting to about \$300.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of sending an agent to the South reported as follows:

ROCHESTER, Sept 10, 1841.

To the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, now in ses-

Your committee appointed on the resolution of Mr. Miller, respectfully report, that having contemplated the purport of the resolution, and the proposition of Col. W. W. Miller, to go to the Soath under the approbation of the society, and without other aid from the Society than their approbation, and their prayers, do report that said Miller is a suitable person for such an embassy, and present him to the consideration of the Society, for such their approbation.

TITUS HUTCHINSON, Chairman of said Committee.

New-York State Society.

This Society held its sixth anniversary at Utica, on the 15th Sept. Sundry resolutions in favor of the liberty party were adopted, and also the following:

Resolved, That we can give our countenance and support to such religious teachers alone, as heartly and earnestly labor to secure for the slave his inalienable rights and God-given prerogatives.

Resolved, That we hail the repeal of the 'nine months slave law' with heartfelt joy and lively hope.

Resolved, That in the trial-by-jury law of 1840, we recognize a shield beneath which the fugitive from slavery has hitherto found protection.

Resolved, That in their exertions to make their way to the ballot box, we will make common cause with our colored fellow citizen, until they occupy the same constitutional footing an ourselves.

Resolved, That slavery in the District of Columbia, and the act of 1793. requiring the North to deliver up the fugitive slave, we will, in the coming winter, potition Congress to abolish.

Resolved, That we regard with surprise, mortification, and pity, the flagrant inconsistency of Congress in its extra session, in so disposing of the gag rule, that each side, in its turn, voted for and against the right of petition.

the right of petition.

Resolved, That the stain of hypocrisy marks those the stain of hypocrisy marks those refuse to exert themselves.

the right of petition.

Resolved, That the stain of hypocrisy marks those northern churches which refuse to exert themselves for the deliverance of the slave.

Resolved, That until men gather grapes of thoras and figs of thistles, it must remain a standing article of our political and our religious creed, that the preslavery citizen who casts an anti-slavery ballot, and the anti-slavery citizen who casts a pro slavery ballot, however deeply they may be involved in self-delusion in punishment of their jesuitism, and however cordially they may abhor each other's measuses, they agree in adopting the expedient of committing that one sin which swallows up all the rest, and ought to be seated as compeers on the repenting stool of the self convicted hypocrite until, by negociation or otherwise, they effect an exchange either of their ballots or their principles.

Resolved, That the scheme of colonization is in its very nature opposed both to the spirit of the gospel and the spirit of freedom; that it fosters a wicked prejudice against solor and low condition; that it has a direct tendency to perpetuate rather than abolish slavery; and that as a consequence, no abolitionist or Christian can consistently, directly or indirectly, lend it his countenance or support.

Resolved, That the intimation of the Maryland Colonization Society, made at a meeting recently held in Baltimore, that compulsory measures would be resorted to, in order to compel the free people of color to unigrate to Africa, if their consent for that object could not be obtained, is a most flagrant out-rage upon religion and humanity.

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The Strafford County Anti-Slavery Society (auxiliary to the N. H. A. S. Society,) held its annual meeting at Dover, Sept. 8, 1841. E. Macs., President, in the chair, and T. B. Moss.s, Secretary.

Three days were occupied in discussions well calculated to advance the cause. Great interest was given to them by the presence of brethren from abroad; among others of Brs. Garrison, Phillips, Rogers, Collins, Pillsbury, Foster, Douglass, (a runaway slave,) Libbey, &c.

A respectable number of abolitionists from different parts of the county and State attended, and the meetings, particularly in the evening, drew together a large multitude of hearers. We trust that the results of the meeting will not be found merely in the great satisfaction with which all look back upon it, but in redoubled zeal, and in increased faith in the great satisfaction with which all look back upon it but in redoubled zeal, and in increased faith in the great principles of our holy enterprise. The following resolves were unanimously adopt-

ed.

Resolved, That our devout acknowledgements are due to the Almighty Power whose ann has been manifested so graciously in every stage of our enterprise, for the encouragement to future exertion fornished by the success of the past.

Discussed by Brs. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and John Parkman.

Discussed by Brs. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and John Parkman.
Whereas, according to the recognized interpretation of the U.S. Constitution, and the uniform practice of the federal government, the free States are pledged to the support of slavery; and whereas southern slaveholders, by their oppression and cruelty, are doing all in their power to incite their slaves to resistance, at the same time relying upon our aid to deliver them in their hour of peril; therefore Resolved, That we solemnly warn the whole country, that come what may, compact or in compact, union or no union, neither duty to God nor allegiance to law sould ever allow us to obey any requisition of government calling us to put down by arms any rising of the slaves.
Resolved, That it would be a violation of the fundamental principles of human freedom, to employ the U.S. army to sustain slavery at such a crisis.
Resolved, That it be recommended to abolitionists to call town meetings in their respective towns, to consider those terms of the federal compact, which have been construed to bind them to the support of slavery, and whether they would comply, should they be called to do so by the U.S. government.
Resolved, That we pledge ourselves never to as-

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves never to as sist slaveholders in hunting and arresting their e victims. Discussed by Brs. Wright, Phillips, Smith, Lunt,

Discussed by Brs. Wright, Finishes, Shinki, Average Poster and Garrison.

Resolved, That a pro-slarery church and a pro-slarery ministry are shominations in the sight of God, and ought to be put away at once and forever from the land and the world—that the true church and the true ministry are of necessity anti-slavery in their walk, conversation and character—that the conversation of the American church and clergy their walk, conversation and character—that their great majority of the American church and clergy are pro-slavery in their influence and character, and consequently, hostile to the rights of God and to the liberties of mankind—and that it is the duty of abolitionists therefore, to renounce them, after faith-

abolitionists therefore, to renounce them, after faithful admonition.

Discussed by Brs. Foster, Garrison, Wright, Coues, Smith, Phillips, Davis, Libbey, Cutter, Robinson, Chaney and Lunt.

Resolved, That the church which has set and continues the example of a negro pew, (and which example has been so eagerly followed by the proprietors and conductors of our steamboats and rail-road cars,) is guilty of an attack on the works of the great Creator, that gives elarming assurance that it is not governed by the spirit of Christ, or the fear of that God 'who is no respecter of persons.'

Discussed by Brs. Pillsbury, Foster, J. Young, Rogers, Cogswell, Cartland, Towle, Parkman, Cutter, Libbey and Mack.

Resolved, That the Eastern Rail-Road Corporation, in compelling its servants to insult people of

Resolved, That the Eastern Rail-Road Corporation, in compelling its servants to insult people of color by invidiously commanding them out of respectable into inferior cars, and even in dragging them out by violence and force, is cruelly proscriptive and insulting to our common humanity.

Resolved, That we have heard with the highest satisfaction, that on the 'upper route' rail-road betwixt Dover and Boston, all travellers are allowed equal rights and privileges, irrespective of color, and that we recommend to all friends of true democratic principles, who may have occasion to patronize either of the two rail-roads referred to, to give this the preference.

this the preference.

Some information was given upon these points by

this the preference.

Some information was given upon these points by several gentlemen.

States Senate of the nominations of Messrs. Everett, Wilson and Eastman, upon the alleged ground of opinion in regard to slavery, we see another proof of the undue predominance of southern interests in our national legislature, and that we regard the expression of public sentiment recently manifested upon this point, as a sign that the free States are becoming sensible of this, and of the connection between their own rights and the assertion of the rights of the slaves.

Resolved, That the omission of the U. S. Senate to confirm the nominations of Everett and others on account of their anti-slavery opinions, is at referred to, reveals the horrid truth that the South holds slavery to be the paramount interests of the country; and that the resentment manifested at this refusal by the pro-alayery northern press, betrays the humiliating truth, that the North regards the rejection of party nominations as a greater insult to liberty than the enslavement of a sixth of the people.

Discussed by Brs. Rogers and Parkman.

Resolved, That the course of the Andover Theological Semiuary, in attempting, through some of its professors, to justify American slavery enterprise, and in giving to the community a ministry that has generally proved itself the sternest obstacle to the progress of anti-slavery truth, has been such as ought to excite the deepest apprehension and alarm for the cause of humanity and of Christianity, and ought to call forth the severest rebuke of every abolitionist.

Supported by Br. Pillsbury.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

Supported by Br. Pillsbury.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

E. MACK, President.

T. B. Moses, Secretary.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard

Anti-Slavery Movement in Hayti.

PORTE PLATT, May 6th, 1841.

A meeting of the citizens of this place favorable to immediate emancipation, convened in the Wesleyan Chapel, for the purpose of discussing our duty in assisting the American Anti-Slavery Society in their noble struggle. The meeting was called to order by Wm. P. Griffin. On motion, Henry Purdy was called to the chair, and David P. Ray appointed Secretary. After some concise remarks by Mr. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman being present, (friends to the cause, and abolitionists of Boston, U. S.) were then introduced to the meeting, and participated in its deliberations; giving a statement of the rise and progress of the cause, and its hopes of ultimate success; which were exultingly received. Their eloquent remarks excited new vigor in the assembly. They were followed by Mr. Griffin, in a short speech on slavery, its deleterious effects, the necessity of its abolition throughout the world, and PORTE PLATT, May 6th, 1841. sembly. They were followed by Mr. Griffin, in a short speech on slavery, its deleterious effects, the necessity of its abolition throughout the world, and our duty to assist in such a laudable enterprise. The Rev. William Towler made an address, to show that influence and

show that influence and money were necessary in forwarding this great work of immediate emanci-

pation.

After various remarks and questions from different persons, the meeting adjourned until the 13th inst, at the same place.

Met according to adjournment.
The following Constitution was submitted to the meeting, and adopted article by article:

meeting, and adopted article by article:

LIRETY. CONSTITUTION. EQUALITY.

Believing slavery to be a sin against God and man,
we, the undersigned, hereby form ourselves into a
Society for its complete extinction, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power for the attainment of
that righteons object—the freedom of all mankind.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called the AntiSlavery Society of Porte Platt.

ART. II. For the better performance of the duty we
have undertaken, there shall be annually appointed,
as servants of this Society, a President, Vice Presideat, Recording Secretary, Treasures, Librarian, and
six Counsellors.

dent, Recording Secretary, treasurer, Librarian, and aix Counsellors.

Any III. The meetings of this Society shall be regularly notified by the Recording Secetary, and shall be held on the 2d Thursday of January, April, July, and October; with as many more as shall be found necessary or desirable, for the purpose of devising plans, giving and receiving intelligence, and transacting such business as a diligent devotion to be interests of universal freedom cannot fail to suggest.

Any. IV. As the strong hold of slavery is in the example of the United States of America, we are desid-

ed by that consideration, to labor for its extinction in alliance with the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Ant. V. Our measures shall be like those of Garrison, and of the philanthropists of the American Anti-Slavery Society with whom we are in alliance,—

Peaceful. 'They shall be sach only as the apposition of moral parity to moral corruption—the overthrow of error by the potency of truth—the destruction of prejudice by the power of love—and the abolition of slavery by the spirit of repentance.' We will never countenance, in connection with this Society, either insurrection in any other country, or violence in our own; deceming that the cause of Preedom can be truly served only by moral courage, free speech and action, and persevering and unceasing labor; and that it is ultimately injured by an appeal to force and bloodshed.

Aux, VI. All persons loging the cause of Freedom.

bloodshed.

Aut. VI. All persons loving the cause of Freedom, and subscribing to the above stricles, may become members of this Society, and be entitled to all its privileges; of whatever nation, rank, sect, or color, such persons may be. As philanthropists, 'our country is the world—our countrymen are all mankind;' our watchword is 'Liberty and Equality!'

[Here follow the names of more than seventy per ons who signed the Constitution, both men and we men-among which we notice those of Henry G. an

Maria W. Chapman.]

On motion of Mr. Griffin, a committee of three persons was appointed to select officers, according to the Constitution. The following names were returned, viz: For President, Henry Purdy; Vice President, Charles C. Beard; Recording Secretary, David P. Ray; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. P. Griffin; Council, Reazon Handsbury, James Banks, William H. Hall, Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Jane Nelson, Mrs. Susan Craig; Librarian, Jas. Treadwell. The above named were unanimously elected for one year. Mr. James Treadwell then spoke at some length on the degrading influence of slavery, and on cultivation in the island; at the conclusion of which, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, for the manner in which they had addressed the several meetings, and also for the meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

HENRY PURDY, President.

HENRY PURDY, President. From the St. Louis Republican of August 24.

Another Case of Lynching.

From the St. Louis Republican of August 24.

Another Case of Lynching.

We have been informed, by a gentleman just arrived from Kaskaskis, the county seat of Raudolph, Illinois, of the occurrence of events in that town, the recital of which cannot fail to fill the mind of every peaceable citizen and friend of law and social order with deep regret and profound sorrow.

On Thursday night, the 12th inst., between two and three o'clock, when the family were asleep, the house of Mr. Whitchead, a lawyer, from St. Louis to attended, a lawyer, from St. Louis, whose family is at present residing at Kaskaslas, was surrounded by a party of men partially diaguised, some with crape on their faces, some with handkerchiefs tied over the lower part of their faces, and nearly all with their coats put on wrong side out. Mr. W. had only that ovening arrived in Kaskaskis, from St. Louis to attend court. After making frighful distarbance, breaking the widdows and throwing in volleys of heavy rocks and stones upon their habitants of the house, some of which struck Mrs. W. on the breast, and came near killing an instant lying asleep on a bed, demanding with loud cries and dreadful oaths and imprecations, the person whom they came for, repeatedly swearing they would have his life, they finally, after reiterated violent assaults, burst open the door, wrenching it from its fastenings, and rushed in a body into the house, open the door, arrived at the bouse, which is togen the door, arrived at the bouse, which is completed feet from any other dwelling, whereyon the amendation and the latter will be successfemels, and the loud disturbance made, and who had heard the noise made in breaking open the door, arrived, took to flight in different directions. Some of the persons whom they came for the persons whom they came for, repeatedly well-and the power of the persons whom they came for, repeatedly well-and the power of the persons whom they came for, repeatedly well-and the power of the government, and the touch and the body of Mr. Whitchea

lawless outrage, were recognized by the family, notwithstanding their ill-contrived attempts to disguise their persons.

On Monday following when the court met, the Grand Jury was charged by U. S. Linder, Esq. a distinguished member of the Illinois Bar, and formar' recognet tourdes; 'in windrn' me reierrar 'ur find scene of outrage which had occurred. It was well known that the chief actors in this scene had two weeks before taken an unfortunate man out of jail in the dead of night, who had been taken up on suspicion only, and had lynched him to death. The family of Mr. W. was summoned before the Grand Jury, and six several bills of indictment for burglary, with intent to kill, were found against such of the party as had been recognized. This, however, instead of operating in vindication of the laws and, in giving security to individual life, only aggravated the matter. The persons concerned, proud of their influence and numbers, and strong in their hitherto impunity and power over the quiet inhabitants, felt they had nothing to fear, they went at large, were not even held to bail, threatened the family on account of their testimony, justified their conduct, increased their partisans, and boasted how they would bring witnesses to convict the family of perjury for its testimony to their persons.

On Friday evening last, when the court adjourned, a party of them, in pursuance of their previous threats, surrounded the avenues of the court-house, threats, surrounded the avenues of the court-house, threats, surrounded the avenues of the court-house, threats, surrounded the avenues of the court-house.

On Friday evening last, when the court adjourn-ed, a party of them, in pursuance of their previous threats, surrounded the avenues of the court-house, and as Mr. W. was coming out, in company with Judge Breese, they seized upon him, and under the eyes of the Judge himself, they beat, knocked down, abused, kicked and trampled upon their victim with barbarous ferocity. He was, however, at this crisis, rescued from their hands by some noble and high-minded citizens of the place, who risked their own lives and sacrificed every personal consideration to save their fellow citizens and the town from the roult of the most atrocious outrage and murder,

St. Louis to attend to the suit of a colored man for his freedom, which he claimed on good and legal grounds. Several persons of Kaskaskia apprehended that if the suit progressed, some of their colored people held as slaves, many of them against legal right, their time having long since expired, according to the laws of Illinois, might also sue for and recover their freedom at the courts of law! The suit brought by Mr.-W. was accordingly dismissed from court by Judge Breese, on the alleged ground of insufficiency in the security for costs, athough thirty dollars in money had been deposited as required, and a bond filed and accepted by the Clerk of the Court on behalf of colored plaintiff.

From the Congregational Journal. Abdication of the Pulpit.

Abdication of the Pelpit.

CAMPTON, Aug. 2, 1841.

BROTHER WOOD,—I wish to say through your paper, as the organ of the Congregational denomination, that on the second Sabbath inst. I stepped down from my wooden pulpit elevation, where the clergy placed me, to a level with the rest of the people; I laid down the commission, license, credentials, &c. which the clergy gave me six years ago, that I might rely with more simplicity on the commission which the Lord Jesus gave me five vegars before that: I dissolved my connection with commission which the Lord Jesus gave me five years before that; I dissolved my connection with any denominational corporation, called church; I, That I might more fully feel my union to Christ, the true vine; and 2. That I might withdraw myself from any sanction of leavery; and from the 'Baorn-Kersoop of Theres,' who, by their wicked refusal to plead faithfully and fearlessly the cause of the bleeding slave, do constitute pillars of that abominable system. I relinquished my salary, because I am fully satisfied that a hireling priesthood can never convert the world to Christ; and further they will not, any cannot exercise faith in God, as the early disvert the world to Christ; and further new will not nay cannot exercise faith in God, as the early disciples did. Such a priesthood, I believe to have been the principal occasion of the worldliness, the corruption in doctrine and practice, and the spiritual death which reign in the so called orthodox, and every other denomination in which the clergy re-

death which reign to me which the clergy reevery other denomination in which the clergy receive salaries.

Finally, I endeavored to strip myself of the whole
armor of sect, that I might go forth against the enemies of God and man, with the simple principles of
truth as my only weapons, and the God of Hosta
my only defence; counting all else as mere dross,
that I might win Christ.

Yours for the cross and the crown,
T. P. BEACH.

T. P. BEACH.

The New-England Non-Resistance Society held its third annual meeting at the Chardon Street Chapel, in this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The number'in attendance was not large, but it comprised the head men and women of the sect. Edmind Quincy, A. Bronson Alcott, W. L. Garrison, H. C. Wright, and several others whose names are nearly equally well known, being present. Edmond Quincy presided, and Anna W. Weston and Henry W. Williams acted as Secretaries, Williams L. Garrison, the Corresponding Secretary, read a report which was drawn up by himself, detailing the operations of the Society, and the progress which its principles had made during the past year. It proved, of course, or attempted to do so, that the non-resistance cause was rapidly advancing.

year. It proved, of course, or attempted to do so, that the non-resistance cause was rapidly advancing.

The Treasurer's report was read by the Chairman. It was very brief, being confined to a mere detail of the receipts and expenditures of the Society during the year. The expenditures of the Society during the year. The expenditures of the Society (including the cost of the publication of the Non Resistant were \$338 58; the receipts (including moneys received for the Non-Resistant) 896 24; showing a balance against the Society of 42 34. This deficiency, the Chairman stated, would be augmented to \$100 by the expenses incident to the publication of the number of the Non-Resistant then in the hands of the printer, and still further by the expenses of the annual meeting. Papers were then, on a motion to that effect, circulated in the Chapel for the purpose of supplying the deficiency—with what success did not appear.

The principles of the Non-Resistants are often confounded with those held by members of the Peace Societies. They are, however, hardly in any respect the same. The Non-Resistants not only deny the necessity of war on any occasion, and assert its wickedness on all occasions, but they refuse to support any government whose ordinances are maintained by physical force. They make a virtual declaration of independence from the government—they will hold no offices under it, civil or military—they will not even serve as jurors in courts of justice, and they, will not appeal to those courts to redress any wrongs which they may suffer. They offer no resistance to those who would injure them in their persons or properties—they profess to forgive freely all such injuries, and in the system of society which they would substitute for the present system, they would have no machinery of government, and no law but the law of love—the maxim laid down by Christ, 'Do unto others as ye

Aftert will see the church and the state endure during his day, at least, and that he will be disappoint in his hope or expectation that the power of the government will ever be brought into conflict with the members of the Non-Resistant Society. If any errors may be safely tolerated, we think theirs are among the number; their absurdity will forever prove a sufficient guarantee against their general adoption. If they find converts any where, it must be in our penitentiaries, for a community in which they would bear sway would be the very paradise of rogues. They could rob, and murder, and gratify every other passion with perfect impunity.

A resolution was introduced into the convention on Tuesday, to the effect that the voluntary pay-compatible with the present a sufficiency of the resolution was changed, so as to say that the payment of such fines is incompatible with the non-fesistant

of such fines is incompatible with the non-resistan principles; and, after still more debate, the scope of the discussion was enlarged, on Wednesday, by anostituting the following resolution as an amend-

Resolved. That it is a violation of non-resistance orinciples to pay military fines, or mixed taxes, or our chase taxed goods.

on these points, there was much difference of opinion among the speakers. Some of them could see no distinction between mixed taxes, and taxed goods, and military fines, as they were all appropriated to the same end, the maintenance of the present plan of government and its war system. Others professed to see such a difference as would lead them to pay the taxes, while they would refuse to pay the fines, although they did not make it clear to their brethren that there was much more difference between the two than there was between the two than there was between and taxes in the precept and example of Jesus Christ, in regard to paying tribute to Casar, and in the directions given to Christians in the first epistle of Peter, that they should submit themselves unto every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. Adin Ballou, Mr. Garrison, and Mr. Mack, of Dover, N. H., advocated the propriety of paying fines and taxe es; Lucretia Mott, Jas. N. Bullum, and others, op, posed the payment of fines, but thought the payment of mixed taxes proper: Mr. Alcott hought the guint of the most atrocious outrage and murder, which, but for their interposition, would no doubt have ensued.

It remains to say, that the cause of these outrages and tumult proceeds from the circumstance, that Mr. W. in his character of attorney, had come on from St. Louis to attend to the suit of a colored man for his freedom, which he claimed on good and legal

the payment of any tax, or the purchase of taxed goods, a violation of the non-resistant principle, acknowledged his inability to live without violating his principles in some of these respects. After a great deal of discussion, on motion of Lucretia Mott, the whole matter was laid on the table, the Society, seemingly, not caring about taking the responsibility of coming to a decision on the subject.

On a resolution stating that 'no man who believes that all war is wrong can, without a violation of admitted principles, hold the office of President or Congress man of the United States, or vote for others to hold those offices; there was less difference of opinion. After several speeches, which were all on one side, and in which the various speakers expressed their conviction that it would be wrong, under our institutions, to vote in any case, the resolution was passed unanimously.

The most animated debate which took place du-

tion was passed unanimously.

The most animated debate which took place during the sitting of the Convention, was upon the following resolution, which was the last offered:

Resolved, That christian non-resistance, consistent ly practised, carries with it the very highest conserva-tive influence which can be brought to bear upon so

It might have been interesting to some portio It might have been interesting to some portion of those who were present, to have been informed how a principle which avowedly aims at the entire destruction of the present order of things, in Church or State, can be called a conservative principle; but this was not attempted to be shown, there being no discussion of the main proposition. The debate arose upon a motion made by Thomas Davis to strike the word 'Christian' out of the resolution, and was continued upon an amendment to this amendment, offered by Lucretia Mott, to the effect that 'the principles of non-resistance, as promulged by this society, consistently practised,' &c. The amendment was supported by A. Bronson Alcott, Thomas Davis, Nathaniel H. Whiting, and a Mr. Chace, from Providence, R. I., and opposed by Adin Thomas Davis, Nathaniel H. Whiting, and a Mr. Chace, from Providence, R. I., and opposed by Adin Ballou, S. J. May, Joshua V. Himes, W. L. Garrison, and H. C. Wright. In the course of the discussion there was a full developement of the strange notions of Christ and his mission, which have recently attracted so much notice in certain quarters. Jesus was freely spoken of as a man who was well enough, in his day and generation, but whose precept or example could not now be received as the highest rule of faith or duty. The principles which he promulgated were received, because they were good in themselves, and not because he was the medium through which they were communicated; and the mere fact that these principles, which existed before Christ, and would exist forever, came to us

the moral light which is in the world. Thomas Davis said that Shakspeare was as much of a wooder in his way as Jesus Christ, and as much inspired, and he questioned whether he had not done as much for the world, within the last two hundred years, as Jesus Christ had done. It was suggested by one of the speakers, that if Christ was present in the meeting, he would undoubtedly be in favor of the amendment, but as the gentleman who made the suggestion did not seem to be so well informed in regard to the character of Christ as to judge accurately what his conduct would be in any supposable case, the opinion probably did not have mach weight as an argument. The opposite side of the question was very ably maintained by those who advocated it, particularly by Messrs. May and Himes; both the amendments were rejected by large majorities, and the original resolution was then passed unanimously. Shortly after, the Convention adjourned. It was suggested, as a question worthy of the consideration of the society, whether non-resistants can consistently resort to the civil power for the solemnization of marriages; but this subject, with others like it, was passed over, probably for want of time.

It was a boast made by one of the speakers during the discussion just noticed, that 'he was more than a Christian—he was a man.' We think that, could his principles by any possibility obtain sway in this country, it would require but a short experience to convince him and his non-resistant brethre, that they are all men, and no more. That, at the best, they are erring and imperfect, not wholly devoid of passions, not entirely free from the instinct which leads all human beings to be selfish; and that there is something in the lesson of five thousand years which has taught man the usefulness of human laws to regulate human intercourse, and the necessity of human governments to protect the good and to restrain the vicious.

England and Cuba.

England and Caba.

The governor general of Cuba has prohibited the enrolment of foreign-built vessels, square-rigged, or fitted for voyages across the ocean, from and after the 24th of June, 1842. The Baltimore dilpers will lose their market, and the consulate at Havana will lose its 'fees.'

These movements have a most portentous aspect, when viewed in connection with the character of the present governor-in-chief, General Valdez. He is represented as a very honorable, soldier-like man. As an instance of his integrity, it is said he utterly refuses to receive what is called 'the head money;' i. e. the bribes of the slavesholders for winking at the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa. It is supposed that former governors have received an income of at least one hundred thousand dollars per amoun. We fear there are some American functionaries, who would hardly resist such a temptation. The British government have issued an order, prohibiting all its subjects, holding official stations in slaveholding countries, from becoming the owners of slaves. This has produced a great sensation at Havana, and a very salutary reform. It makes some of the British officials squirm ora little. The London Anti-Slavery Committee have thanked Lord Palmerston in a complimentary letter, in which they suggest 'that no person be appointed to office under the crown, in countries where slavery and the slave trade exist, who is not prepared, in the use of all legitimate and honorable means, to second the effort of the home government and the people, in their laudable design to terminate evils which have so long and so fearfully afflicted and degraded mankind. — Emancipator.

A Good WITKES TO A MATERIAL POINT. A correspondent of the Jamaica Morning Journal thus dilates on the alleged want of continuous labor

dilates on the alleged want of continuous labor there:

'I maintain that, if an iniquitous slander was ever put upon any people, this of the refueal of the negro to work is it. It is slandering him out of the little civilization he has, and of all the cunning he boasts of. If the assertion were true, human nature would be a libel on the wisdom and goodness of the all-wise. I listen not here to the trial of his policy on the first obtaining his freedom, when the poor wretch quickly found himself in deep waters, as an objection, because that very experience has sharpened his wit. But who are these assertors of the want of continuous labor? Alack the day! Intellect is at a premium since 1834 in Jamaica, and the poor noodle of a busha, having lost all his in the whip which was then swept away, gives it as his opinion to his no less sapient attorney, that the negroes will (though my experience of the island is large) any one possessing a fair share of common sense and resolution, who ever talked in this manner.

(though my experience of the island is large) any one possessing a fair share of common sense and resolution, who ever talked in this manner.

The real state of the peasantry is this—they have fictitious wants enough to induce them to work continuously, if they are fairly treated by their employers; but also they have sense enough not to risk the privileges of freedom (and, if you like it, the impertinences of ignorance,) beyond the bare supply of their present fictitious wants and necessities. There is truly a want amongst us—of intellect and gentlemanly principles. Where these are so deficient at the upper end of society, what can we look for in the wretched negro?'

They are a Stupid Race.

Of the many cunning contrivances to escape from slavery, we think the following is about the most shrewd we have heard yet. Two slaves in a certain county of Virginia, ran away with one of their master's horses. They started very early in the morning, in the following fashion. One of the slaves fastened a strong rope round the other's body, tied him to the saddle, and drove off. When met and questioned, the rider answered, 'That black rascal undertook to run away from massa. I've caught him, and am taking him home, quick step. I guess he won't be for running away again in a hurry, after massa's had the cooking of him. This failed not to he won't be for running away again in a hurry, after massa's had the cooking of him. This failed not to elicit warm approbation, accompanied with hospi-table offers of refreshment for himself and his

When arrived at a convenient piace, the staves exchanged places; the rider submitting to the rope in his turn, while the other performed his part to admiration; and, like him, received assistance and praise for his honest zeal in his master's service.

Thus they journeyed 'in tye,' till they reached Pennsylvania, when the rope was no longer neces-Thence they passed over into Canada.

sary. Thence ... Slavery Standard.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Separation from a Pro-Slavery Church. DEAR BROTHER: I send you the following letter, that I may make

known to you, and through you to the world, that the cause of the slave is not yet forgotten among us. A little more than a year ago, the people of Abington generally seemed to be anti-slavery; but when the trial came, and they were called upon to act out their anti-slavery at the ballot-box, the most of them wer found wanting, and with one consent began to make excuse, like the men represented by Christ, who were bidden to the marriage feast: proving, beyond a doubt, that that which seemed to be was not.

The time has now come when the friends of the slave are called upon to separate themselves, not o ly from slave owners, but from all churches and min isters, that in any way uphold slavery. The membe of the church from which I have withdrawn, with few exceptions, are dead to the cause of the slave ; yet I be lieve that the Lord is among us, and will overturn and is base overturn, till He shall reign King of kings, and Lord of lords, although it be to the destruction of thos who do not to others as they would that others should do to them.

Your brother in behalf of the slave, North Abington, Sept. 2, 1841.

To the Fourth Congregational Church in Abingto DEAR FRIENDS:

Under a full and unremitting pressure of my duty to you, to the professed christian world, to God, and especially to the oppressed, I make you the following communication. It is what I have long dreaded, and often shuddered, in view of putting it off, for fear God would leave me to hardness of heart and blindness of mind, to grope my way to the world of wo.

are about three millions of our coun trymen suffering in bondage, reduced to chattels, and herded together like the brutes that perish, bought and sold at the pleasure of their masters;

husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, sundered never more to meet till they meet at the bar of God. And notwithstanding God is calling upon you to undo the heavy burdens, breaters yoke, and let the oppressed go free, and to remember those in bonds as bound with them, and to cry sloud against principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places; and notwithstanding the cryings and sobbings of the broken-bearted mothers, and the screachings of the father-less children, and the earnest and continued entreaties of some of your brethren and eisters to cease to upbuild this foul system of abominations, you continue to uphold it by choosing to the chief offices of the country, slave-owners and their apologists; and by upholding the foreign missionary board, and putting in your money with that which is robbed from God's poor; and by praying God to bless the exertions of that board, which takes the price of blood to put into the treasury of the Lord, and is continually crying 'peace, peace,' to the slaveholding community, when God has said there is no peace to the wicked; and also by receiving to the pulpit and communion, those who will not plead the cause of the slave themselves, nor suffer others to do it, in their pulpits.

Thus, while you send missionaries to foreign lands

communion, those who will not plead the cause of the slave themselves, nor suffer others to do it in their pulpits.

Thus, while you send missionaries to foreign lands to preach the gospel of peace and righteousness, and are essaying to do the same at home, you are aiding in robbing one portion of our countrymen of their time, property, virtue, and life even, and shooting, and stabbing, and driving another portion from their native land!

Believing that you cannot thus act while you love your brethren, and knowing that an apostle has said, 'If a may say he loves God, and loves not his brethren, he is a liar, and the truth is not in him;' and as Christ has no concord with Belial, nor righteousness with unrighteousness; and as I have no right to fellowship the unfruitful works of darkness; therefore, to obey the command of God, 'Come out and be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing,' (although I can sympathize with such of you as are alive to the cause of God and humanity,) I must withdraw from you as a christian church, and so do, hoping that you may be brought to repentance, and that we may all at last, through the infinite mercy of God, be permitted to sit down in the kingdom of heaven, together with the now poor suffering slave, there to celebrate the praises of redeeming love for ever and ever.

ever and ever.
Your faithful brother,
LEWIS FORD.
North Abington, August 24, 1841.

Here are some startling developments !- En. Missionaries turned Thieves, Robbers and Mur-

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1841. WW. LLOYD GARRISON :

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1841.

WM. LLOTD GARRISON:

VERY DEAR BROTHER—I am always happy when writing you, because I feel assured that you will publish the truth, though it should render you odious. Go on, my brother—toil here, and rest not until Christ shall call you to himself. My spirit cannot rest so long as my brethren are crushed by the iron hoof of oppression.

What follows may strike you with horror, but it is, nevertheless, true. Mr. Jones affirmed it to be so in the presence of Mrs. Stewart and Miss Briggs, of Troy.

Mr. Abner D. Jones, assistant Missionary among the Choctaw Indians, and under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, being in the city of Troy, N. Y. August 20th, 1841, made the following statements:

The Cherokee, Greek, and Choctaw tribes of Indians are many of them slaveholders, and treat their negroes as slaves, and will not suffer any Missionary to publicly preach against slavery! That slaveholders are received into the mission churches, and that the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational missionaries, among those tribes, are usuanimous, so far as he is acquainted, in-sustaining slaveholders as christian brethren in the churches. That they (the missionaries) neither preach against this practice, nor use means to put it out of the slaveholders as christian brethren in the churches. That they (the missionaries) neither preach against this practice, nor use means to put it out of the church. That almost all the missionaries either own or hire slaves of their mesters to work, and pay the masters for their escrices! That he has been obliged, in cases of sickness, to do it himself. That the Rev. Mr. Mason, a Baptist missionary, was obliged to leave the country, because he would oppose slavery! (Rev. Mr. Kellam left, I suppose, on the same account.) That Rev. Mr. Hatch and wife, Baptist missionaries among the Choctaws, left because they could not conscientiously sustain slavery. That Rev. Mr. Fleming and Rev. Mr. Dodge, M. D. missionaries of the American Raera! Left on the same account. That the Rev. Mr. Potts, Baptist missionary among the Choctaws, either owns or the same account. That the Rev. Mr. Potts, Baptist missionary among the Choctaws, either owns of their masters; that he is open and public in this, and all understand that he sustains slavery. Receives slaveholders into the church as good pious christians! That Rev. Mr. Perry, a Methodist missionary among the Choctaws, owns anumber of slaves, and treats them as such; and that he shot gnd killed a white man, whom he supposed was stealing one of his slaves; and that Rev. Mr. P. is in full fellowship with the other missionaries! That he (Mr. Jones) has received the communion service from his hands.

That he (Mr. Jones) has received the communior service from his hands.

Mr. Jones made many other statements, that show conclusively that the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational missionaries, among those tribes of Indians, sustain and uphold negro slavery; and that the missions among the Cherokee, Greek, and Choctaw Indians may be truly called slaveholding missions.

the missions among the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw Indians may be truly called slaveholding missions.

Even Mr. Jones himself, who professes to abhor slavery, quoted the example of the apostle Paul as fully sustaining the missionary brethren! Thus slavery destroys the sight of even missionaries of the cross of Christ.

The men who have in charge the missionary treasury keep, as far as possible, hese innocent crimes of robbery, theft, and murder out of the sight of the dear brethren who so freely give their money to spread the gospel. They do this, that they may not offend slaveholders. One reason for this conclusion, (or what some may call slander,) may be seen by a simple statement of facts. In the Baptist church, there are over 125,000 members that are slaves, and not more than 10 or 12,000 slaveholders; but this latter class have all the money—therefore, our Boards are very careful to keep peace with the masters, even though the slaves are crushed to death. They (the slaves) are not good for any thing—they have no money.

I would suggest the propriety of sending out a missionary to labor for the conversion of the should be found among his negroes:

But I cease, les tyou get your office destroyed again, and the Re. Editor of the (Boston anti-Baptist) 'Christian Walchman' pronounce you to be 'equally culpable with the mob,' as he did in 1835 when you dared to robuke men of 'property (who were) standing' upon the necks of the slaves.

'My heart is pained, my soul is sick.' May God have mercy upon northern ministers, who are not satisfed to have heathen rob the poor, but must send missionaries to teach them that God approves their crimes!

As ever, your brother in Christ,

As ever, your brother in Christ, ABEL BROWN.

The Price of Blood.

It was a pitiful sum which Judas received as the price of his Lord and Master. Thirty pieces of silver! A poor reward for such a treasure; yet it is about as much as usually falls to the lot of him who is base enough to betray; for, as has been often remarked, bad men like treason, but they despise the trailor.

remarked, bad men like treason, but they despise the traitor.

And so it happens to our great national ecclesiastical organizations, which, for the sake of securing the donations of the South, have bowed down to the Moloch of Slavery, and betrayed the cause of Jesus. Among other instances which might be named, observe that of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In order to conciliate the South, the whole influence of this powerful association, with its hundreds of ministers and churches auxiliary, has been and still is thrown into the scale of slavery; and what is the reward? Less in proportion surely than Judes Iscariot received! By looking at the receipts of that Society for 1839, it will be found that, while the whole amount was \$121,000 dollars, of which 72,000 was from Massach the second of off, 231,000 dollars, of which the states of the states, only fest thousand was contributed by ALL the SLAVE STATES!! For this paltry sum, then, of 10,000 dollars, all the influence of that mammoth institution is thrown into the pro-slavery scale; to the disgrace of the free States, to the injury of the poor down-trodden slave, and the dishonor of a holy and righteous God.'

Second The slave States are states, to the injury of the poor down-trodden slave, and the dishonor of a holy and righteous God.'

Second The slave States are states as a heiston our charches, those who persist in the precious states are states as a heiston our charches who persist in the precious states are states as a heiston sin, cannot in conscience either the shelp of the Lords to the communion of the Lords to the disgrace of the free States, to the injury of the poor down-trodden slave, and the dishonor of a holy and righteous God.'

MR. GARRISON :

Mis. Garrison:

We have Congress hotspurs, and Shakspurs, spurs, and last of all Church hotspurs.

There is something ludicrous in witnessing effect of an Ithuriel's spear elevated in the the but when it pricks the church todas, there is a thing terrific in the flood of venom that follow. When the church pot begins to boil, all the lings become Calibans, to bring in the lagge, heap up the embers.

In reading Dea. Stillman Lothrop's remarks the conduct of the Charles-street Baptist Charwas struck with the fact that the elder me was struck with the fact that the elder me were silent; whilst the young men so chis:

the conduct of the Charles-atreet Baptist Carriwas struck with the fact that the elder main
was struck with the fact that the elder main
were silent; whilst the young mes o chiudhan
defended their pastor. Discretion is said to be
better part of valor, but these young bloods valto show their valor immediately.

I have somewhere read, that minister are also
looked upon as half women, to be half-petted, in
defended, and half-respected. Be that as a
they always skulk behind their canonicals as
shield from the fight.

The time is at hand when the leaven of lyne
any will have done its work; the agitating man a
throw out the pure, whilst it settles down in
body of corruption.

Religious revivals have brought in many pa
and inexperienced persons, who arrogate is has
selves all the knowledge and all the responsible
a good share of this world's foppery had salided
the church.

I presume those two young men, so forward as
fend their pastor, Dr. Sharp, and to treat with a
fend their pastor, Dr. Sharp, and to treat with a
fend their pastor, Dr. Sharp, and to treat with a
ment of the second of the sec

with rudeness evinces an arrogance and release as disgraceful to the church and pastor at its them.

'Another could hardly keep his seat'—so the feeling a desire to seek a ghostly reputation was the camenon's mouth; so like has the church was the camenon's mouth; so like has the church was to a Congress, where a Wise and Stanj my'.

Every man but a bigoted secturian ought is to it an honor to be excommunicated by a profuse church, and no disgrace even if he may be said the charges they may retaliate against him.

A religious connection at any time, whin church, especially at the present, is to be drail particularly the enmity of pastors and their so for wolves in sheep's clothing and sheep run are actually malign, their rancor being more sens because of outward restraints.

Religious bigotry and religious solishoes east they porce of the moral system, and a discased to the porce of the moral system, and a discased to the porce of the moral system, and a discased to the church with abolitionists seems to be one values of outward restraints.

Religious bigotry and religious solishoes east they cannot take vengeance openly. The point the church with abolitionists seems to be one values of principle. It lays its communicators on the table; it avoids discussion; it has common with the South, in Bible, Tract and Missoonry changes; if prides itself upon its statistic, at a vast machinery of conventions and association.

The church has its office-seekers also, as a dreds of thousands are sent out of the courn the antipodes annually, for the benefit of the subjects, travelling agents, and all its home ustoil of slaves?

The charge of slander, by the Charles street be tist church, must have been a malicious fabrers.

The charge of slander, by the Charles-stret he toil of slaves?

The charge of slander, by the Charles-stret he tist church, must have been a malicious fabraiza for, at the excitement upon the reading of the learning of the second transfer of the second transfer of the second transfer of excommunication came to be written it thought best to call it slander. That is to again insult is not a sufficient crime to be worthy as communication, but 'slander is—or, perhaps, maintid in or express sufficient rancorous feeing a their part.

it on not express summer the interpret.

Now it is always considered an insultance putlemen, to tell an unwelcome truth to a less face, in a contemptuous and triumphant mass But slander is the reverse of all this—viz: tells the label one's heat.

malicious lie behind one's back.

It only requires the statement of these defining and the reading of the letters, to see that the charges are plainly and knowingly false; and a ject the whole church and pastor to the churt wisful and malicious defaners.

Dea. Lottrop, however, must have supposed as self among professing christians; but finds, I as sume, they are hardly gentlemen, and, instal slander being rightly applied to him, they he plainly proved themselves worthy of a pramble resolution as follows:

Whereas, the Charles

Whereas, the Charles-street Baptist church a maliciously charged Dea. Stillman Lothro wis-ing a slanderer; therefore, Resolved, That the church and its pasteurs longer followers of Christ, but wilful falsifier.

PLAIN SPEAKEL

Church Action.

ATTLEBORO', August 25, 181

ATTLEBORO, August 22, 181.

The following preamble and resolution we adopted by the Hebron Church at Attleboro, Mawithout a dissenting voice, after having beet seal months under consideration, and by vote of a Church are sent to the Liberator for publication. C. O. READ, CL CL C. O. READ, CA. Cel.

Believing the command of the Great Head a hacknown to let our light shine before mean required to bear testimony, against all anti-christian passes and systems of iniquity; and inasmuch as the particular of the professed Church, at large, is equinal if not on the side of iniquity, in relation to the sijects of reform embodied in the following resistions; a necessity appears to be laid upon as, I would bear a faithful and unequivocal testimes; bubblish to the world our views in relation to the Management of the control of the control

Resolved, That the use of intoxicating liquot, a beverage, is not only unnecessary, butingment the bost interests of man, and is, therefore, field den by Christian principle.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the use of about wine at communion seasons has been and may use be the occasion of stumbling to a weak breakt should be discarded, and the pure fruit of he was alone used on such occasions.

Slavery. Resolved. That we Resolved, That we believe it to be a sia, its cases, for man to hold his fellow-creatures is reterty; and that we look upon slavery, as it could this country, as a system of iniquity, whose guilt cannot be measured, and one again which all christians and christian churches are best to bear faithful testimony, remembering these about the system of the system of

War. Resolved, That all war, under whatever prima waged, and all preparations for war, are at units with the requirements of the gospel, and, therefore no follower of the Prince of Peace can uphale countenance the war system.

expenses and a control of the contro

Sectorianism

Resolved, That we view the division of the circle ian church into sects and parties as an evi grad to be deplored, as tending to weaken the hands of church, and strengthen those of her enemies, the produce discord and contention where harmos as love should reign.

Resolved, That christians are not authorized their Lord and Master, to exclude from his charlor for his charlon of the content of t

Wisconsun — The Central Baptist Association of the Misconsun — The Central Baptist Association decided grounds against in the control of the Central Baptist Association of the Central Baptist Association (Central Baptis Wisconsun—The Central Baptist Association of Wisconsun have taken decided grounds against invery. The following resolutions were passed at their second anniversary held at Southport, in Sept. Resolved. That we will hold no church fellowshy with slaveholders, or slaveholding churches, or this who in any way are voluntarily implicated in usin of slaveholding.

Resolved, That we, as a component part of the American church, are in duty hound to use replay the supplication of the second to the second t

The Lancaster Presbytery, last April, pas following:

following:

Resolved, That this Presbytery, regarding short,
as a heinous sin, cannot in conscience either super
or admit to the communion of the Lord's super
our, churches, those who persist in the practice of
They also passed a resolution on temperate,
and the superior of the control of the contro

WHOLE NUMBER, 561. HE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON: DAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1841. Away :-- Another Richmond in the field

-Political Action. nt number of a new periodical, the 'Madi-ty Abelitionist,' published in Cazenovia, N. County Abolitionist, published in Cazenovia, N. Luber Myrick, and edited by James C. Jackear table, adding one more to the strong ar-larery journals in the land, and furnisholatory token to the spirit of slavery polition is dying away. The motto choses berty and Slavery are perfect antagonism Liberty and Silvery are perfect antagonisms
after orner MOST PERISH. Liberty has
ale up her mind not to perish, and Slavery
well give up the ghost without attempting to ar longer a vile and miserable existence to be loved friend Jackson to the edite because he has both tact and talent to

carrity, because he has not nact and maint to make place, honorably to himself, and profitably scenes. Sickness and a bronchial affection of frest have almost disabled him from lecturing; is a happy circumstance that he can use his pe is a happy circumstance that he can use his pen by and efficiently as he once could his voice, sure that he will make the 'Abolitionist' an one 30d a valuable sheet; that he will not give to pro-slavery in any shape or form, either The State, at the ballot-box or in the great that he will never go for the abrigo OLD PLATFORM to the nineteenth part that he will use plain language in dealing the sar of the age, and with the sinners also hat, while he will 'nothing extenuate,' he There is, for est down aught in malice." a remarkable dissimilarity in the manner and style of the various anti-slavery pe nd this new paper, in these particular

so forward to de treat with concer of the church f entirely to the ie is thousands the

treat such an one area and rudeness pastor as it is to

ian ought to feel by a pro-slavery may be guilty of inst him.

y time, with any , is to be dreaded, and their flocks; d sheep run med, eing more severe,

of the country to

of the country to benefit of British I its home machi-

harles-street Bap-icious fabricates; ading of the letter, as an 'insul' to r, when the letter b written, it was That is to say, as o be worthy of et-or, perhaps, rather, corous feeling or

insult among gen-uth to a person iumphant manner, his—viz: telling a

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ive supposed him; but finds, I pre-

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IN SPEAKER.

August 25, 1841.

naving been sever and by vote of the

EAD, Ch. Clerk

Great Head of the

re men,requires christian practic

smuch as the positional large, is equivocal relation to the sub-

he use of alcoholic seen and may again a weak brother, it re fruit of the vise

to be a sin, is all creatures as property, as it exists in quity, whose wors not be numbered, and one against churches are bound embering those is

whatever protence var, are at variance pel, and, therefore, sace can uphold or

vision of the christ-as an evil greatly ten the hands of the ter enemies, and to where harmony and

only feeling of regret we experience in adactory number of the Abelitionist is, to withit our friend Jackson has consented to g the third party movement. Hitherto, no man has more streamous in opposing that movement than off; no one has regarded it as unwise, uncalled and injurious in its tendencies, more sincerely than f; and no one has made greater exertions her abolitionists not to organize into a politica her abendments not to organize time a postucal my than himself, from a persuasion that it would be to lower the moral tone of their sacred enterm, and to hinder even its political progress. So old convictions seem to remain in his mind tile he says, 'I shall give my influence to the supendent nominations, and do it cheerfully, add- I confess I have so much egotism as k I could devise a safer and speedier plan of opera mafer, inasmuch as it would relieve the ca tendencies I would were not in existence her, because I believe the people could be reach fater, and their prejudices uprooted sooner.' Yet a vast majority in New-York,' think the indepen at somination decidedly the most efficient plan, he is up his own, *rather than to be made a meraction.' He considers it useless for him, in such togerque about a plan, but to do the best he with the only plan that he can make of practical

ad, though we do not doubt that it is satisfactory e who refuse to become the advocates of a third making themselves 'mere abstractions;' or it is proper for any man to surrender his own con as of duty, or to espouse a movement which he sunsafe in its tendencies, and lingering in its inerely because he happens to find himself all minority. It seems to us that nothing has red to alter the character of the third at from its inception; that the same reason a for opposing it now, as were deemed unanswera y; and that the old primitive position ht not to be abandoned for one confessedly peri-

da considerable increase of friends among the nists; but we do not believe that a majo s, throughout the country, regard it with a favora ere. In this opinion, however, we may be misif we were satisfied that it has been the growth ninciple, instead of the love of political adv is something to the human mind bewitching in es, and when men can persuade themselves tha re verily doing God service by becoming poli s, it is to be expected that they

ance, but something, of enthusiasm, in plunging their very necks in the the mire of politics. We sent that the mode of political action, to need by abolitionists, is not strictly a question of aciple, but rather one of sound expediency. We never opposed the formation of a third party as astre inherently wrong, but have always or ended that the abolitionists have as clear and indis the attainment of their great object, as those or fellow-citizens who call themselves whigs or do rate. It is for every abolitionist, who uses th five franchise, to be fully persuaded in his own

nd, and to cast his vote in a fearless and independ manner, let who will censure or applaud his dedictates of sound expediency may ofter tore as injurious to an enterprise as to violate princi-la. It is solely on this ground that we oppose what talled the 'liberty party.' We believe it is highly spedient, and therefore not the best mode to ad mee the anti-slavery cause. The rash, precipitate trited our distrust as to the disinterestedness of the orement; and though we are not disposed to ques tion the honesty of many who support it, we still re main to be convinced that its tendency is good. I er judgment, it is based upon a very gross error. It es that the northern whig and democratic pa es, as such, are indissolubly wedded to slavery, and, berefore, that it is delusive to suppose that they will turbe induced to espouse the anti-slavery cause. New if the people that compose those parties at the North cannot be converted by moral sunsion, it is per feely plain that the third party will for ever consti tate a most insign: ficant minority, and thus fail to ac aplish its object. If they can be, then this nev Party is as needless as a fifth wheel to a coach. We believe they can be thus converted, and that they will sense the earliest opportunity (i. e. in the political same of chances) to break their present alliance with withern task-masters: hence, that the third party is

not authorized by de from his church my who give cred-n received by His, he errors entertain-t that we are boust, ier, even as Christ We take very little interest in the papers which are deroted to the advocacy of 'independent nomina-tions.' The scramble for the loaves and fishes of of ice, now going on among professed abolitionists, (os promotion of the anti-slavery cause, is a spectacle which we do not contemplate with plea-Formerly, they solemnly averred that it was hat their intention to organize a distinct political par y, and that they neither sought the honors and emol-taces of political preferment, nor desired to possess than. Their position was then full of moral soblim ity. What is it now?

We would admonish our friend Jackson not to al his mind to be diverted from the moral part of we warfare by the bustle of 'political action.' Let his bloss continue, as of old, to fall thick and fast upa 'the great bulwark of slavery, the American Cauch,' and its time-serving priesthood. In that can, success to the Madison County Abolitionist!—
Gerni Smith generously contributes \$150 per anaum learers the salary of its worthy editor.

Cincinnati Riot

The shocking outrages which have been perpetrated upon the property and persons of the col friends, by a lawless mob, should kindle a flame of indignation throughout the free States, and in a special manner stimulate the abolitionists of Ohio to sti mightier exertions for the downfall of slavery. Meetings should be held by them, in every town and village in the State, with sole reference to this riot, and measures forthwith taken to procure another press which to print the Philanthropist. In order to assis and encourage them, it was unanimously voted, at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachu-setts Anti-Slavery Society, on Monday last, that \$100 be transmitted to the unflinching editor of that paper, and applied in the manner set forth in the foll

LETTER TO DR. BAILEY.

DR. GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr.

DEAR SIR,-In accordance with a unani of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at a meeting held in Boston this day, at 25 Cornhill, it is our privilege to transmit to you the enclosed draft for one hundred dollars, as a donation from the treasury of the Society, to be applied t purchase of another press for the Philanthropist, in the place of that which was recently destroyed the mob in Cincinnati. This sum, though trifling in itself, is nevertheless large, in view of the pecuniary ability of the Massachusetts Society at the present time. It is presented to you, by the Board, in the name of the members and friends of that Society throughout the Commonwealth, as a token of the abthroughout the Commonwealth, as a token of the ab-horrence with which they unitedly regard the late riotous proceedings in your city—of the esteem and admiration in which you are held by them, for the rare moral courage and noble fidelity to the cause of bleeding humanity, which you exhibit at this perilous crisis, as well as for what you have done and suffered on other trying occasions—and of their determination never to give up the conflict with slavery, until it be extirated from the American soil. It is not doubted extirpated from the American soil. It is not doubted that the abolitionists of Ohio will promptly rally to your aid, and erect a new anti-slavery press for every old one that the minions of the slaveholding power may mutilate or destroy. This should be don without delay. The action of the friends of freedom in such an emergency, should be as rapid as the mo tion of light, and as resistless as the tide of Niagara Let there be no faltering—no delay—no cant abou the duty of acting cautiously and prudently-n and operations until a more favor counselling to suspend operations until a more favor-able period. NOW is the best, the only time; and to act boldly and uncompromisingly is the highest dic-tate of wisdom, the best caution, and the soundest policy. Whoever is for turning back, or beating retreat, or discontinuing the publication of the Philanthropist even for an hour, betrays a weak and cowardly, if not a treacherous and wicked spirit. Give no head to such counsellors; but 'trust in the Lord, and do good, and he will be 'a very present help in time of trouble.' Cincinnati has been fully disgraced: it is anti-slavery alone that can redeem her appointed a committee on 'the Non-Resistant.' haracter. Her children shallyet rise up, and call you and your persecuted coadjutors blessed. Your country deemed from her great iniquity, shall rank you among her truest friends, and her noblest benefactors. Judging from the past, we are confident that you will re main firm and faithful to the end.

The sympathies of thousands, in this section of the

country, are deeply excited in behalf of the colored population of Cincinnati, whose cries have entered to the ear of the Lord of Sabaoth. May they have grace vouchsafed to them from on high, so as not t return evil for evil, but blessing for cursing—remem-bering that it is always better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. Let them be assured that the wrath of their enemies shall be made instrumental to the deliverance of all who are in bonds.

The Board, in forwarding the enclosed mite, fee one the less gratified to be able to give this expression of their sympathy and esteem because they have very seriously differed in opinion with the Philanthropist, in regard to the unhappy division which has taken place in the anti-slavery ranks within the las two years. However much they may have lamented this disagreement, they have never doubted the purity ot your motives, while they have ever highly ap preciated your editorial candor and ability. They bid you God speed.

In behalf of the Board, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Committee.

Southern Consistency.

is not often that the South has laid herself ope to the charge of inconsistency, in regard to her slave vane in all directions. Recently, however, the South has taken a position, which is at once fatal to her slaveholding pretensions, and reproachful to her vaunted firmness and unchangeableness. She has consented to the sending of EDWARD EVERETT as Minister to the Court of St. James—a man who stands before the world avowedly as an abolitionist, who has publicly endorsed the distinctive principles of the abolitionists, and who, (if professed hostility to slave-ry be an atrocious crime in the eyes of the South, and she be no hypocrite,) as justly deserves to be regard-ed and treated as an outlaw in all the slaveholding regions, as the editor of the Liberator. In voting t Mr. Everett to England, the South has conce the whole ground of controversy on the subject of slavery-acknowledged that her charges against the abnists have been wantonly malicious-and place nocent and philanthropic men. If she be unwilling to admit this, she must then take the other horn of the dilemma, and confess that her cowardly heart has quailed before the menacing air of the North, during the uncertainty of Mr. Everett's appointment; and that she has been induced to sacrifice principle from motives of expediency. We have never doubted her cowardice any more than we have her wickedness She can bluster, and that is all. She is as stealth and cruel as an assassin, but courage she has reall none. She can stab in the dark, but a fair field fills her with terror. A calm, majestic front, a bold posi-tion, and a fearless tone, on the part of the North force her to submission at once. 'The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a lion.' O that the North were truly righteous How would slavery vanish at her presence !

Lunsford Lane.

We gave, in a recent number of the Liberator, th particulars of the afflicting case of this worthy man, who is now in this city and vicinity, seeking aid to redeem his wife and six children from southern slave redeem his wife and six children from southern stave-ry. His case is a peculiar one, and alloud; excite the liveliest sympathy in the breast of every individual to whom it may become known. It has elicited the fol-lowing letter from that liberal-hearted philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, enclosing a check for \$30. Yesterday Lunsford called to see us, and we inquired, Wha success?' His reply was, that, as yet, he had collect success? His reply was, that, as yet, he had collected but a very small sum, but had the promise of assistance and co-operation from several elergymen, purticularly of the Baptist denomination. [We hope that what they intend to do, they will do quickly. It is in their power to send him home with a joyous heart.] We then told him what Mr. Smith had done for him. If his kind benefactor could have beheld the grateful emotions which were depicted in his tenance, he would have realized afresh, what he has felt ten thousand times over, how true is the decla ration, that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive

Ратавово', Sept. 24, 1841. WM. LLOYD GARRISON :

My DEAR SIR-I have read in the Liberator, the case of Lunsford Lane. It is when the claims of This resolution was discussed by uch a case come before me, that I especially feel the N. Buffum, Messrs. Reynolds of Mich.

folly and wickedness of my 'non-resistance' to the importunities of friends for my name and credit. But for that foolish and wicked 'non-resistance,' (some folks think every other form of 'non-resistance 'foolish and wicked.) I should be able to make the sum I folly and wickedness of my ' non-resis now send you for poor Lunsford Lane several time

Fraternally yours,
GERRIT SMITH.

Third Annual Meeting of the New-Engla Non-Resistance Society.

The annual meeting of the New-England Non-Re stance Society convened in Chardon-street Chapel uesday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The President, Edmund Quincy, gave notice there would be a senson which any person might oc-

Seclings should dictate.
On motion of Henry C. Wright, the following per ons were appointed by the chair as a Business Com-nittee: Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, William L. Garrison, Sarah Pugh, Adin Bullou, Charles Mai

lott, and Enoch Mack.
Charles K. Whipple, Sydney Southworth, and E. win Thompson, were appointed a committee on Fi-nance and the Roll. Anne Warren Weston and Hen-

y W. Williams were appointed Secretaries. H. C. Wright, in behalf of the Business Com eported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we hall the manifest progress the non-resistance doctrine with gratitude to God, and recognize in its influence against prevalent and deeply-rooted error, a power which belongs to truth

2. Resolved, That the cause of non-resistance is the cause of truth and righteousness; and as men yield to the visitations of Divine Grace, it will prevail in th

3. Resolved, That the adoption of the principle tance is the best preparation for every more 4. Resolved, That the wer principle and system ar

opposed to the essential spirit of Christianity, to the better feelings of our nature, and necess rent to the better teelings to the tarrier teels to the control of the teels of the

The acceptance of the Report was moved by Adi Ballou, of Mendon, an ones very interesting remarks and seconded by Enoch Mack, of Dover, and was unnaimously adopted. On motion of H. C. Wright, the Annual Repo vas referred to the Executive Committee for publich

H. C. Wright, Mr. Blanchard of Dorchester, J. N. Buffum of Lyan, Mr. Reynolds of Michigan, Mr. Whitney of Berlin, A. B. Alcott of Concord, Lewis Ford of Abington, Lucretia Mott, Enoch Mack, and

The following persons were appointed a com

W Renson Lucind nominate officers :- George Wilmarth, John Allen, Eliza J. Kenney, and Willia On motion of Henry C. Wright, it was voted the

when we adjourn in the afternoon, we do so at 4 o'clock, to give time to the committee appointed to all a World's Convention to make their report. Voted, That we adjourn to half-past 2, P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Society met, pursuant to adjournment. Resolution No. 2 was taken up, and, after remark y John Allen, was adopted.

The Treasurer's Report was read, and, on a of W. L. Garrison, after remarks by W. L. Garrison Mr. Davenport of West Boylston, J. V. Himes, and ohn B. Chandler, was unanimously accepted.

John B. Chandler, was unanimously accepted.
W.L. Garrison offered the following resolution.
Resolved, That the voluntary payment of militia fines, by non-resistants, is incompatible with the principles which they profess.
After discussion by H. C. Wright and A. B. Alcett, be Society, in accordance with the principles.

the Society, in accordance with the vote of the ing, adjourned to half-past 7 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The Society met at 7, P. M. A letter from Nathaniel Barney, of Nantucket, wa

ead, enclosing \$10 for the treasury of the Society.
The resolution before the Society, at the time of adournment, was taken up. Remarks were made upon it by Clother Gifford, John B. Chandler, Nathaniel H Whiting, Thomas Haskell, Lucretia Mott, Amos B Alcott, J. V. Himes, Henry C. Wright, Charles Mar riott, and John Allen. The Society adjourned to ! clock, Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The Society met, according to adjournment; the resident in the chair.

The resolution of the preceding her discussed by Enoch Mack, N. H. Whiting, John A. Collins, A. B. Alcott, Mr. Greenough, Clother Gifford, Mr. Reynolds, Adin Ballou, James N. Buffum, Lucretia Mott and John M. Spear.

John A. Collins moved to strike out all after the

word, 'Resolved,' and insert the following: "Wheres, governments of violence, with all their achinery, are upheld and sustained by military force

principles voluntarily to pay military fines, mixed

The amendment was discussed by H. C. Wright Charles B. Thomas, and William Lloyd Garrison.
The meeting adjoured to quarter past 2, P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. The Society met, pursuant to adjournment.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Collins came or discussion. After remarks by Clother Gifford, or motion of Lucretia Mott, the resolution was laid upo

The committee on nomination made the followin eport, which was unanimously accepted :

President, EDMUND QUINCY.

Vice Presidents,
ROBERT F. WALLCUTT, Dennis, Mass. Buxton, Maine. PETER LIBBEY, Concord, N. H. ANOS WOOD, ORSON S. MURRAY. Brandon, Vermont. Washington, Conn. JOHN GUNN, PELEO CLARRE, Coventry, R. I. Philadelphia, Penn. HENRY C. WRIGHT, LUCRETIA MOTT,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON Recording Secretary, MARIA W. CHAPMAN. Treasurer, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE.

Executive Committee, Josepa V. Himes, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, ANNE WARREN WESTON, HERRY W. WILLIAMS, CAROLINE WESTOR,

JOHN A. COLLINS, WM. BASSETT, Lynn. Lesolutions Nos. 3 and 4 were adopted without dis

H. C. Wright reported the following resolution H. C. Wright reported the following resolution:
Resolved, That no man who believes that all wis wrong, can, without a violation of admitted principle, hold the office of President or Congressmen of the United States, or vote for others to hold these of

olution was discussed by H. C. Wright,

venport, A. P. Cleverley, Greenough, Nickerson Charles Marriott, Wm. Chace, Mr. Ledyard of Scher ectady, and A. B. Alcutt. The resolution was unar

nously adopted.

The following resolution was reported by the B

Resolved, That christian non-resistance ly practised, carries with it the very highest conserve tive influence which can be brought to bear on huma

as Davis, of Providence, moved to strike or

the word Christian.'
Lucretia Mott moved, as a farther amendment, that
the resolution read thus: 'Resolved, That the prin
the resolution read thus: 'Resolved, That the Soci ciples of non-resistance, as promulgated by this Society, carry with them, etc. These amendments were discussed by Thomas Davis, N. H. Whiting, Adin-Ballou, A. B. Alcott, William Chace, and Samuel J.

May.
The Society adjourned to 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. The Society met according to adjournment; George

The amendments were further discussed by J. V Himes, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, H. C. Wright, Thomas Davis, Jamuel J. May, Warren Allen, Wm. Chace and A. Davis.

Both amendments were rejected, and the original resolution unanimously adopted: The Committee on the Non-Resista

and, on motion of W. L. Garrison, the report was accepted, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of this meeting.
On motion of W. L. Gurrison, the meeting adjourn

ed sine die.

ANNE WARREN WESTON, Becretaries.

Report on the Non-Resistant.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the pent condition of the Non-Resistant, REPORT they have attended to the duty assigned them, and find that the number of subscribers, at present, is between nine hundred and one thousand. In addition to the above, a considerable number of copies are sen gratuitously to various literary institutions, and in ex-change for other newspaper. The whole number of copies printed is about fourteen hundred. Your Con mittee find that the subscription list has somewhi increased during the past year, and is now sufficiently large to meet its expenses, provided all subscribbe prompt in making payment.

Owing to some neglect in this respect, the amount received has fallen short of the expenses during the past year, by about thirty-two dollars; but, taking ration all the circumstances of the case your Committee think many reasons exist for encou agement and gratitude that the success of the pape has been so great.

Your committe consider it very important that the

Non-Resistant should be sustained, and hope the mem-bers of the Society will use their best exertions to exlist of subscribers.

CHARLES|K. WHIPPLE, | Committee.

HENRY W| WILLIAMS, | Committee.

Non-Resistance-- Lucretia Mott.

The meetings of the Non-Resistance Society ontinued through Tuesday and Wednesday of las week. All persons, whether members of the Society or not, were allowed to speak their minds freely. Of course, all sorts of opinions and notions were advanced-many of them excellent, and others, in ou opinion, wild and reprehensible. On the question of paying militia fines, a long and animated discussion arose, but a great diversity of views prevailed among the speakers. On a motion to strike out the wo christian' from one of the resolutions, an earnedebate arose; but the motion did not prevail and the resolution was addressed unanimously. Among those who cheered the meeting with their presence were two of the rejected delegates to the pseudo 'World's Convention,' Lucretia Mott and Sarah Pugh. Lucretia freely participated in the discussions, much to the edification and delight of all who listened to her. On Thursday evening, she delivered a public religious andress, of a most excellent character, in a very impressive mahner, before a large assembly convened at short notice, in the Marlboro' Chapel. She subsequently addressed several public meetings in Lynn with much effect, and returned to Philadelnhia on Monday last.

County Meetings.

These meetings, for some time past, have been great interest and service to the cause. Our abolitio friends, in the several counties in the Commonwealth great interest and service to the cau should be careful every week to consult the column Notices' in our paper, that they may be duly apprised when they are expected to rally together, mor-ally armed and equipped, as the gospel directs, for anti-slavery duty and service. Next Tuesday, (Oct. 5th,) a meeting of the Worcester County South Di-vision Society will be held at West Brookfield; and on Wednesday, a meeting of the Worcester North Division Society will be held at Holden. We hope to see a goodly array of tried spirits on both those

John H. W. Hawkins.

A small pamphlet, exceedingly well written, and very neatly printed, has just been published in this city, and we presume is for sale at all the bookstores, entitled, 'The New Impulse: or, Hawkins and Re-A Brief History of the Origin, Progress, and Effects of the present astonishing Temperand ments, and of the Life and Reformation of John H. W. Hawkins, the ed with a correct Likeness of said Hawkins. By a Testotaller. The price is only 12 1-2 cts. a copy— the same as the Likeness alone of Mr. H. has been the same as the control of the control of the control of the copy, for very many reasons, among which is, that all the profits of the pumphlet will be devoted to the advancement of the Temperance Cause.

The Musical Reporter.

The contents of this interesting monthly, for September, are—History of Music; A Leaf from the Tomb of Virgil; The American Glee Book; The Tomb of Virgit; The American Glee Book; The Plane Forte; A. Broken Vase; Musical Dictionary; Time; American Preceptor; Samuel Webb; Advice to Players on the Piano Forte; New Publications; The Alpine Horn; National Musical Convention; Advice to Composers; Music-When the moonligh streaming.

EDUCATION. A new publication has been commenced in New-York, called the Journal of Education and Weekly Messenger, 'devoted to education religion, morality, and general intelligence,' and inducted by an association of colored teachers. is published on a small sheet every Saturday, by P. Loveridge, 251, Elizabeth-street, at \$1 per annum, in We have seen only the last (15th) number Postposement. A proposition having been me

to hold a national convention in Philadelphia, in De-cember next, in order to celebrate the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society in that city, in 1833,—and the same having been submitted to the anti-slavery friends in this quarter,—it has been deem ed expedient to postpone the calling of said convention until next year, in order that some time may be allowed to make it a truly national movement. Reader, don't fail to peruse the letter of elde

Abel Brown, and also the proceedings of the Straf-ford County A. S. Society at Dover. Our present number contains other articles worthy of special at-

IP We ask the joint co-operation of all our white and colored friends, in aid of the school proposed by the accomplished Thomas Paul. See advertisement.

The Mechanic's Fair. At 12 o'clock on Monda anguil and Quincy Halls were thrown open for t

skill, which illustrate in the strongest manner the high state of perfection to which the mechanic arts are brought in New-England.

Passing over a bridge, and through a tunnel, which from the streets has a picturesque effect, the visitor enters Quincy Hall, and passing through the whole length of the Hull, admires on every side the great variety of works of art, of the most heautiful and finished description, which meet him at every step.

This exhibition is truly an honor to New-England, and will be attended by crowds of delighted visitors.—

Mer. Jour.

A shocking murder was committed at the Cambridge Alms House, on Sunday last, by a pauper named Wm. H. Britton, who entered the room where a young Irisb girl named Stevenson, was reading the Testament to her companions, seized her, and drawing a large knife from his bosom, planged it between her right shoulder and breast, quite through her hear and lungs, and out under her left shoulder-blade She advanced towards the door, and fell down deat the threshold.

at the threshold.

Britton was immediately arrested. A coroner's in quest was held, and a verdict of wilful murder return ed against him. He confessed the deed. It was his wish that the murdered girl should marry him, bu she refusing, be made up his mind that no one els

a native of Nova Scotia.

Capture of a Slaver. The Acora, British brig of war, Commander Adams, captured on the 6th of July, after a long chase, a notorious piratical slaver. She proved to be the Spanish slave brig Gabriel, which beat off the boats of the Termagant, and killed and wounded so many of her men,) with a carge valued at \$50,000, from the Havana bound to Canada, to purchase 800 slaves. She is fitted with leagues slave deck, shackles, and every thing complete to tak that number off the coast. The captain could not be found, and it is supposed he jumped overboard when the vessel struck. The vessel answers the description of the brig that plundered the Windermere Indiaman. When taken possession of, she had a crew of 57 deeperate Spaniards, mounted one long 24 pounder on a pivot, and two 24 pounder carronades. Sen to St. Helena for adjudication.

Another Sciurre—Letters were received in this cit

Another Scizure.—Letters were received in this city on Friday, from the American Consul at St. Helena, which stated that the brig Cipher, late of this port, had been seized by the British on the coast of Africa. The Cipher left Salem in command of Capt. Dayley. She was sold at Cabenda, Africa, to the Portuguese, for the sum of \$7,500, and on the 11th of July was taken possession of by the British brig Persian on charge of being intended and fitting up for the slave trade. Suits were instituted, and the brig was condemned in a Court of Admiralty.—Salem Register.

demned in a Court of Admiratly.—Satem Register.

Another Riot at Cincinnati. A serious riot took
place at Cincinnation Tuesday evening, 14th inst.
In the early part of the night information was given
to the watch house of an assault committed on a woman in a disorderly shouse on Bank alley, between
Main and Walnut streety Some of the watchmen
went immediately to preserve the peace, and when in
the house they were aslacked, and three of them
Capt. Ewan, Lt. J. B. Bowlin and Robert Coppin,
wounded; the last two dangerously, and all were insensible at daylight. ensible at daylight.

Disgraceful Outrage. Our hitherto quiet village was the scene of a most disgraceful outrage on the 11th inst. A man by the name of Prindle, who basely abandoned his wife, some menths since, had the temerity to return. A mob soon collected with the evident intention of taking the law into their own hands. After several ineffectual attempts to secure him, they finally forced the door of the house in which was concealed, and drawins him into the street. y finally forced the door of the house in which concealed, and dragging him into the street im upon a rail, and in that manner parade placed him upon a rail, and in that manner him through the town, with exulting shouts a ish exclamations, to the great disturbance of t ish exclamations, to the great disturbance and repose of our more orderly citizens.— C.) Herald.

C.) Herata.

A Duct. We learn, says the Baltimore Sun, that a duct took place on Toesday last, near Elk Ridge landing, between a gentleman from Philadelphia and an officer of the U.S. Navy; the arm of the latter was shattered by his opponent. We have not learned the names of the gentlemen eugaged in this 'salair of honor,' nor do we know the cause of the difficulty. It is said a second meeting was fixed, but that steps have been taken to prevent another exchange of shots. Four Persons Burnt to Ashes! We have been fu

Four Persons Burnt to Askes: We have been lar-nished with the following details of a late horrible catastrophe. The house of Sylvester S. H. Brown on South Creek, about 8 miles from this place, was consumed by fire on the 11th inst., at about 11 o'clost at night, with four persons, viz. two sons of Mr. Brown one aged 7 and the other 5 years—Thomas Smith aged 50 years, and a daughter of Ezekiel Campbell aged 11 years.

The state of things at the approaching session of Congress will be extraordinary and exciting. The severance of old political friends will create a fearful war of xords—and, probably, the Bowie knife will be brought in aid of the argument. That is the opinion given, in the late debate in the House on the last week's riot, by Mr. Warren, of Georgia, and other respectable members. The abolition question which must be met at the opening of Congress, and is the first thing to come up, will add much to the general excitement and confusion.

The Hollis Street Saints are determined on havin The Hollis Street Saints are determined on having their pound of flesh. At a meeting on Monday evening, they resolved to throw overboard the decision of the Ecclesiastical Council, and eject Mr. Pierpont (ws suppose) per force, if necessary, We intend to look out for a detailed account of the proceedings of the christian olique, which we will give at full length, will notes explanatory, before our readers.—Boston Times Yellow Fever at New Orleans .- The vellow fever

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—Inc values level, we regret to state, continues to increase at New Orleans. The papers of the 10th announce thirty-fire deaths by yellow fever on the preceding day, and those of the 11th, twenty-fire deaths by the fever—making sixty deaths in two days.

A thunder storm of unusual, violence swept over Liverpool, on the 23d ult. which did great damage to two churches.

The celebrated writer, Theodore Hock, died 24th ult., in his 56th year, of cilious cholers. I for many years editor of the John Bull.

Mr. Wells, the celebrated American banker, died it Paris, on the 30th of August At Concord 21st inst. Rev. Ezra Ripley, D. D., 90 he oldest clergyman in the State.

We learn from the Nashville Banner of th inst, that ex-Governor Cannon was attacked with paralysis soon after he retired to bed, on the night of the 8th instant, and now remains in a very critical state. [He has since expired.]

Weregret to learn that Mr. J. K. Paul ding, lat Secretary of the Navy, lies very dangerously sic at his residence in this city.—Com. Adv.

The Hon. John Sergeant has resigned his seat as number of Congress from the second District of Penn

sylvania.

A heavy forgery was committed on the 1st inst. at New Orleans, by an individual calling himself John P. Caldwell, who forged a letter of credit for \$255,000, upon the bouse of Brown, Brothers & Co., of this city. He has as yet escaped.

Great Remard. Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., offer a reward of \$10,000 for the apprehension of the pretended Jno. P. Caldwell, who by forged letters defrauded them of \$25,000.

A boy about fifteen months old, son of a Mr. B: on, was found dead in a vault in Sudbury street th orenoon, supposed to have fullen in accidentally an orenoon, supposed to have fallen

A severe hall storm visited Heary county, Va., or the 30th ult. It destroyed the crops and injured the orchards in that vicinity to a serious extent. A ne gro man was killed and another seriously injured The hall fell in large quantities, and the stones were

The Merchants' Exchange, at New Orleans, was struck by lightning on the 10th inst. The lightning set fire to the roof, but the flames were arrested after damage to the amount of from 4060 to 86000.

The Cincinnati journals say that the recent mob has drawn into the city a vast number of burglars and worthless vagabonds.

Railroad from Providence to Worcester.—The Providence folks are talking about a railroad from their city to Worcester. The distance to the Boston and Worcester railroad is 33 miles, and the cost is estimated at \$330,000.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber, recently from Dartmouth College-knowing the deplorable condition of the colored peo-ple of Boston in educational acquirements, the impe-rious necessity of the exertions of their more favored friends for their elevation to that rank in society, absonce, at the present time, of efficient means to afassuce, at the present time, of sincient means of the feet this desirable object, proposes to open a SCHOOL as soon as may be, which shall combine the elementary branches of English with Mathematics, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages. As no school, offeroree, and reason Languages. As no acroos, once ing these facilities for acquiring a good education, is at present open to the colored population of this city—as there has hitherto been a great spathy on this subject—and as this school is to be conducted principally by colored individuals, well qualified for the task—the subscriber throws himself upon the generosity of a liberal and enlightened public, confidently relying upon them for encouragement and support in this undertaking. The pecuniary disabilities of the colored people-a great majority of them, at leastcompel him to ask assistance of these upon whom a kind Providence has lavished his bounties with an unsparing hand. Let it not be said, then, that in the Athens of America, where every avenue to religion and literary culture is open to white persons, another class, thirsting for and humbly sipping at the fount of knowledge wherever an opportunity offers, is debarred, by cold apathy or active opposition, life-giving streams

In the English Department, instruction will be given in Reading, Spelling and Defining, Grammar, Intellectual and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Nato ral Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, and other branch es, if desired.

In the Department of Languages, the Latin, Greek and French will be taught in the most approved

The subscriber would refer all who feel interested in the enterprise in which he is about to engage, to Rev. Dr. Sharp, Rev. Baron Stow, Rev. Silas Aiken. Boston; and Rev. Joseph W. Parker, Cambridge. THOMAS PAUL.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1841.

NOTICES.

FREE DISCUSSION SOCIETY. The Boston Free Discussion Society will hold a public meeting in 'Winchester Hall,' Parchase street, on SUNDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

rnoon. J. Question for discussion "Is there any evidence of the identity of Man after death and decomposition?"

TP Parsons of every religious persuasion are respectfully invited to attend. The meeting is pledged to permit with a liberality not usually evinced in other Associations, any observations or remarks any person may judge it usoful to make.

NOTICE.

The friends of the slave are reminded that an adjourned meeting of the Liberty Party, will be held at No. 32 Washington at on Monday evening next, Oct. 4th at 71.2 o'clock, precisely. Those who are ready to come out from the two pro-slavery parties, and enlist under the banner of freedom, and also those who are still halling between two opinions, whether to yote for the slave at the polls, or for his enemy, are earnestly requested to be present. ote for the stave at the present arnestly requested to be present.
T. R. KIMBALL, Secretary Boston, Sept. 29th, 1841.

A SUFFOLK COUNTY CONVENTION

A SUFFOLK COUNTY CONVENTION
Of all who believe it right to use the elective franchise for the good of the slave, will be held in Tremont Chapel, on Friday, October 8th, at 3 o clock, P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening. Come, every friend of crushed and bleeding humanity! Let no one who thinks it right to use the political power of the nation against slavery, be absent.

Several eloquent speakers from other States will be present to address the meeting.

How beats the heart of old Suffolk for liberty?

How beats the heart of old Suffolk for liberty?

Shall Massachusetts stand erect no longer,
But stoop, in chains, upon her downward way?

Let us imitate our sister Counties, in preparing to
answer this question at the polls.

70t the friends of the slave, in every part of the
city, and of Chelsen, rally, and let us have a glotous
meeting.

JOHN E. FULLER.

Chairman of Co. Committee.

ISIXTH WARD LIBERTY PARTY. The voters of Ward 6, favorable to the anti-slave ry cause, are invited to meet in the Ward Room, Thursday evening next, at 7 1-2 o'clock, to choose a Ward Committee, and take other measures to bring out a full vote at the November election.

Messrs. Sam'l. E. Sewall, Chas. T. Torrey, Thomas Jennings and others, will address the meeting.

By order of the Committee.

Boston, Sept. 27th, 1841.

WORCESTER SOUTH DIVISION SOCIETY.

WORCESTER SOUTH AND A COUNTY SOUTH Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the meeting-house in West Brookfield, on Tuesday, Oct. 5th, at 10 1.2 o'clock, A. M. to continue through the day and evening. Advocates of the cause are expected from abroad, and it is hoped that there will be a general attendance of the people.

SAMUEL MAY, Secretary.

WORCESTER CO. NORTH DIVISION A. S. SO A meeting of this Society will be held at Holden on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of October, at 10 o'clock

A. M.

Let there be a strong gathering of all such as are willing to make sacrifices to redeem our bretthern in bonds, and save those who have fallen among thieves. All local societies are requested to send strong delagations. Messrs. Garrison, Collins, and Douglas, the emancipated slave, and probably Wendell Phillips, will be present.

rill be present.

Meeting to continue through the day and evening
J. T. EVERETT, President.
W. S. WILDER, Rec. Sec. Sopt. 22.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the Middlesex County, Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Concord, on Tuesday, the 12th of Oct. at 10 o'clock, A. M., to inquire into the relation the people, the church, and the clergy of Middlesex County sustain to the system of American slavery, and the best means to be adopted to bring about its immediate and complete abolition.

Societies are requested to send delegates, and all persons interested in the subjects to be discussed are cordially invited to be present.

Gentlemen from abroad, are expected to give their attendance, and an interesting and profitable meeting may be anticipated.

HARRIS COWDREY, Secretary.

NORFOLK COUNTY, ATTEND!

The Norfolk County A. S. Society will hold its next quarterly meeting at Wrentham, in the Centre meeting-house, on Wednesday, Oct. 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wm. L. Garrison, John A. Collins, Edmund Quiney, and other friends of the slave, are expected to be present. A strong rally of the abolitionists of the County is anticipated, to rejoice over the brightening prospects of the cause, and to devise and urge rigorous measures for its successful prosecution. It is hoped that it will not be a small matter that will hinder hearty abolitionists in the county, and out of it, who can, to give their attendance.

J. V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec. NORFOLK COUNTY, ATTEND!

MOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Women's Anti-Slavery Conference will be held at the house of Benjamin Jackman in Georgetown on Thursday, the 21st of October, at 10 octobe, A. M. A general invitation is extended, and a large meeting desired.

Andover, Sept 28, 1841.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Pawtucket Juvenile Emancipation Society will hold its Sixth Annual Sale on Wednesday, Oct. 20th, at the Free Hall.

Friends in the country favorable to the cause are earnestly solicited to contribute.

Donations however small will be gratefully received.

1. J. ADAMS, President.

Pawtucket, Sept. 24, 1841.

Situation Wanted.

A BOY of steady and industrious habits is in w of a situation. One in a printing-office would preferred. Enquire of Wm. C. Nell, 25, Cornbill.

POETRY.

MORTALITY. Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

Like a fast flitting meteor, a fast flying cloud, A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave, He passes from life to his rest in the grave. The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade, Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and th

high, Shall moulder to dust, and together shall lie.

The child, that a mother attended and loved ; The mother, that infant's affection that proved ; usband, that mother and infant that bless'd, Each-all are away to their dwelling of rest. The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in

e beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by ; And the memory of those that loved her and praise Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne, The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn, The eye of the sage, at d the heart of the brave, Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap; The herdsman, who climbed with his goats to

The beggar, that wandered in search of his bread, Have faded away-like the grass that we tread. The saint, that enjoyed the communion of heaven :

The sinner, that dared to remain unforgiven; The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just, Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust. So the multitude goes-like the flower and the weed That wither away, to let others succeed; So the multitude comes—even those we behold, To repeat every tale that hath often been told.

For we are the same things our fathers have been, We see the same sights that our fathers have seen, We drink the same streams, and we feel the same sur And we run the same course that our fathers have run

The thoughts we are thinking, our fathers would

think; The death we are shrinking from, they too wou shrink;

The life we are clinging to, they too would cling ; But it speeds from the earth like a bird on the wing They loved-but their story we cannot unfold; They scorned—but the heart of the haughty is cold; They grieved—but no wail from their slumbers may

They joyed -but the voice of their gladness is dumb They died-ay! they died; and we things that ar now, Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow;

Who make in their dwellings a transient abode. Meet the changes they met in their pilgrimage re

Yea, hope and despondence, and pleasure and pain, Are mingled together like sunshine and rain; And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge, Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

"Tis the twink of an eye—'tis the draught of a breath From the blossom of health to the paleness of death-From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud-Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

> From the London Monthly Chronicle THE VOICE OF THE TIME.

Day unto day utters speech-Be wise, oh ye nations, and hear What yesterday telleth to-day, What to-day to the morrow will preach A change cometh over our sphere,

And the old goeth down to decay; A new light hath dawned on the darkness of yore, And men shall be slaves and oppressors no more. Hack to the throbbing of thought,

In the breast of the wakening world ! Over land, over sea, it hath come : The serf that was yesterday bought, To-day his defiance bath burl'd, No more in his slavery dumb; to-morrow will break from the fetters that bin And lift a bold arm for the rights of mankind.

Hark to the voice of the time! The multitude think for themselves. And weigh their condition, each one; The drudge bath a spirit sublime,
And whether he hammers or delves, He reads when his labor is done d learns, though he groan under penury's ban That freedom to think is the birthright of man.

But yesterday, thought was confined; To breathe it was peril or death,

And it sank in the breast where it rose; Now, free as the midsummer wind, It sports its adventurous breath, And round the wide universe goes; The mist and the cloud from its pathway are curl'd, And glimpses of sunshine illumine the world.

The voice of opinion has spoken; Twas yesterday changeful and weak, Like the voice of a boy ere his prime To-day it has taken the tong Of an orator worthy to speak, Who knows the demands of the time;
And to-morrow 'twill sound in Oppression's cold ear

Be wise, oh ye rulers of earth, And shut not your ears to the voice, Nor allow it to warn you in vain ; True freedom of yesterday's birth, Will march on its way and rejoice,

And never be conquer'd again. The day has a tongue-ay, the hours utter speech Wise, wise will ye be, if ye learn what they teach. THE FIRST KISS OF LOVE.

BY G. A. RAYBOLD The first kiss of love, when the favor is won, Fills the heart with pure blies, if 'tis modestly done; For 'tis like the brief glance from the sun's cloude

eye, Which just touches the earth, and flies back to th

Ah! the bliss of that moment; 'twill ever remain, While my heart in its depths can feel pleasure of

For that kiss to my heart was like rain to the flower, Just ready to die, till refreshed by a shower. The soft touch of her hand, the bright glance of

The whispef'd word spoken, the half suppress'd sigh May be proofs of true love; but the kiss is the token And pledge of a faith which may never be broken.

How fondly does memory dwell on it yet! The scene and the hour, who can ever forget, When reclined on your bosom, sustained in y

arms,
You breathed out the heart long subdued by h charms ?

Her kiss was the answer; so slight yet so sweet, Twas enough; and that moment your bliss was co

plete; From the lips to each heart went a holier thrill, Delighting and binding those hearts closer still.

The first kiss of love, when no mortal was near, Was a sign that dispersed the last vestige of fear; She is mine, she is mine; mine now and forever; She is mine, she is mine; mine now and forever. By those holiest ties that death only can sever.

NON-RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator.

When I reflect upon the miseries and complicated villanies which result from American slavery, they appear so enormous as to excite surprise that the dismal shade it spreads over the future prospects of this once happy land should not appear to the most thoughtless observer, as plain as the sun in the firmament. It certainly betrays a highly vitated state of mind, in any individual, to be totally indifferent to a subject that so nearly concerns not only the slaves, who are the immediate sufferers by the atrocious system, but the welfare of the whole community, by its tendency to destroy the foundation of our liberty, our virtue, and independence. For myself, I acknowledge that a kind of shudder thrills my very frame, when I contemplate the incessant screams, the cries, and deep, heart-rending groans of my brethren in bonds—which are perpetually rising to Heaven as a mighty cloud, bearing upon its fearful bosom the tears, the prayers, and the imprecations of one-sixth part of our population, for the unspeakable cruelties and severity of their oppressions.

the unspeakable cruelties and severity of their oppressions.

When I also consider the bodily sufferings of the
slaves, and the still greater wickedness of depriving
them (as far as it is in the power of their masters) of
the lights of the gospel,—in short, of the accumulation of all and every evil to which humanity is incident upon the oppressed—and which, if the scriptures are true, must revert with tenfold fury upon
the unrepenting oppressors—I am amazed at the
apathy which pervades so large a portion of the
Union, in relation to this momentous subject. And
as in a general way, both priest and people are alike
involved in the guilt of slaveholding, or of excusing
that sin which is bringing the judgments of a
long-suffering but just Judge upon our beloved
country, I am not surprised at the zeal with which
the evils foreseen by our anti-slavery brethren are
portrayed, nor at the violence of their outcries
against all who vindicate or attempt to palliate the
wickedness of slaveholding.

against all wo vinnicate or attempt to palliate the wickedness of slaveholding.

Although, as has been just stated, there is no cause of wonder at the severity of the rebukes which are dealt out to upholders of this unrighteous system, yet I regret to acknowledge that injudicious language is occasionally used by some of our best men, from which those unacquainted with the purity of their intentions may form very erroneous impressions, and our enemies, who are watching over us continually for evil, obtain fair opportunity of mispersersenting us, and of perverting our meaning by attaching to the language used a construction foreign from its original and legitimate intention.

These remarks have been elicited by the perusal

solins, and our elemies, who are watching over the continually for evil, obtain fair opportunity of misrepresenting us, and of perverting our meaning, by statching to the language used a construction foreign from its original and legitimate intention.

These remarks have been elicited by the perusal of a letter from our beloved friend H. C. Wright, published in the Liberator of the 27th ult. given an account of the quarterly meeting of the Massas chusetts A. S. Society, the proceedings of which the resolutions, as described by him, atthough plant of the resolutions, as described by him, and the goodness by those engaged solely in a bad one? As lover the resolutions, as described by him, although plain enough to those who knew him, and the goodness of the principles by which he and his friends were actuated, has given uneasiness to some worthy friends. One of these resolutions, with brief extracts from H. C. W's letter, has appeared in one of our daily papers, without comment, but obviously intended to convey erroneous impressions in relation to the principles by which, as 'abolitionists,' we have always professed to be governed. Thus advantage has been taken of the facility afforded to our enemies, and evil imputed to us, the justice of which we disclaim which we disclaim

which we disclaim

I will now proceed briefly to review some of the resolutions and observations alluded to. And, first, I object to the unqualified adoption of the resolution which says, 'That it is a libel on christianity, and ng the most efficient support to slavery, to pose that a slaveholder can be a christian.\textsuperscript{This position I should not have controverted, because holding, as I do, the universality of that salvation which was brought to light by the gospel, I have no disposition to limit the mercies of God. But although I can deny the slaveholder to be a christian, in the true sense of the word, as I understand it, yet I can freely admit the possibility of salvation even to heater according to the world of the word. freely-admit the possibility of salvation even to heathen people, to slaveholders, and to warriors; although my finite comprehension fails to understand how those who, in the constant violation of all the precepts of Christ, can without repentance, and amendment of life, be received into his kingdom, and into the divine presence of the Father of the fatherless, and God of the oppressed. But there I leave it. And knowing that H. C. W., W.-L. G. and their brethren, have equally liberal views with myself as to the virtue and extent of christian charity, I regret that an amendment was not made to the resolution, which would have qualified it, so as to convey those ideas.

deas.

The reason why I feel so anxious that the liberal ity of our sentiments should have been expressed in connection with the other parts of the resolution, is because it is a well known fact, that many who is, because it is a well known fact, that many who are accounted very religious people, fully believe that none but christians can be saved. Those who hold this doctrine, on reading the resolution as stands, would naturally suppose it was intended to imply, that no slaveholder could possibly escaped to the contract of the country of t

Secondly. Knowing that my friend H. C. W. and others whom I love and esteem very highly, and who were prominent in the meeting alluded to, are leading characters in the 'Non-Resistance Society,' who were prominent in the unceting alluded to, are leading characters in the 'Non-Resistance Society,' I treated them, it is true, much after the manifold of the property of assurance is given, both to the slave and the slave-holder, of what we will never do for the one, or against the other, in such manrier as to give our ad-versaries fit opportunity of reproaching us with using language in contradiction to our amicable profes-sions as abolitionists, and against the principle of non-resistance—opparently encouraging the slave to rebellion, by assuring them 'that we will never draw the sword against them, in case they should appeal to arms to gainst their freedom.' Such are the doctrines deducible from the resolution and letter— and against which I protest, as incompatible with. holder, of what we will never do for the one, or against the other, in such manner as to give our adversaries fit opportunity of reproaching us with using language in contradiction to our amicable professions as abolitionists, and against the principle of non-resistance—apparently encouraging the slave to rebellion, by assuring them 'that we will never draw the sword against them, in case they should appeal to arms to gain their freedom.' Such are the dectrines deducible from the resolution and letter—and against which I protest, as incompatible with, and contrary to the principles and practice of the Anti-Slavery Society. Anti-Slave v Society

Anti-Slavery Society.

It may, perhaps, be alleged, that the matter complained of is mere logical argument—that is, if this is true, then that is right; yet statements may be made, and conclusions drawn, which appear very plain to an unsophisticated mind; but such are not the people we have to deal with; hence the necessi-

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Times.

The War against Mr. Pierpont.

This is not merely a quarrel between a clergyman and a portion of his congregation. It is not merely a misunderstanding between him and a few distillers and grog-dealers, about the moral character and public influence of their trade. It covers a wider field; it assumes a more imposing and important shape; it involves higher interests than one man's right to preach, and another man's right to distil. It is a contest between virtue and vice; between human rights and human wrongs; between those engaged in trampling upon humanity for their especial benefit; between those who would make men wiser and better, more suited to the great deaign of their creation, and those who would make men wiser and better, more suited to the great deaign of their creation, and those who would sink them lower, for the purpose of rendering them more pliant instruments of individual selfshness. The contest between tubuter and the Pope was not a petty quarrel between tubure and the Pope was not a petty quarrel between the good and the bad, the oppressed and the oppressor, for the liberation of the human mind from a debasing, withering subjection, and its elevation to its proper position and destinies. The contest between Luther and the Pope; a contest involving the great cause of human improvement.

We are glad to see this war renewed. We detest wars of all kinds, believing that God made man to be governed by reason, and not force. But since they will prosecute their work of mischief, without being softened or terrified by the appalling misery which they produce; and since they have resolved to trample down all opposition by force, and close the mouth of discussion, and close every avenue to investigation upon the character and consequences, the right and expediency of their trade in vice, rime and misery, in human degradation and human suffering, the sooner the war of extremination, is declared, the sooner will come the triumph of the good cance, and the sooner the dominion of evil will be checked. Since it The War against Mr. Pierr

be struck too soon. Besides, every day

will give permission to the same invasion in their legislative and judicial halls; and thus they will have no other laws, and no other decisions, than those dictated by dealers in rum-houses, gaming-houses, and other dens of iniquity. As tax-payers, we ask them to sustain Mr. Pierpont; for if the community is to be governed by dealers in rum, the expenses of all others, to support the misery, and punish the crime which rum produces, will be enormous. Is any wife, any child cursed with an intemperate father, to make their dwelling a hell of want, disease, and unkindness? Let them implore every man of their acquaintance to sustain Mr. Pierpont. Is any father cursed with an intemperate son, bringing him down to the grave in mortification and sorrow? Let him contend to his last breath for Mr. Pierpont.

If the congregation of Mr. Pierpont is to be dissolved, let all of it who would sustain virtue against vice, withdraw, and build him a new church. Let the rum-sellers be left alone in their glory, and leevery man, woman and child avoid their church, they would the gates of hell. Let it be abandoned to the rum-sellers, and become a by-word and a reproach among all Christians, like the Temple of Juggernaut. The rum-dealers are priests of Juggernaut, and ought to have a temple to themselves.

Decision in the Case of Mr. Pierpont. It is said that the friends of Mr. Pierpont are satis-It is said that the friends of Mr. Pierpont are satisfied with this decision. We are not. It is not for us to say that the council intended in this way to throw a sop to Cerberus. But, in our opinion, they did great injustice to a brother, whose name, for some things, will be held in honor, when most of them are forgotten. They had an opportunity to exhibit themselves honorably before the country, by branding in terms of the severest reprobation, the conduct of the base and selfish men, who combined to destroy Mr. Pierpont. But instead of this, they turn the fire upon him. They hold him up as a violator of the rules of christian courtesy in his correspondence with his calumniators. That correspondence has been read and admired all over the country. It treated them, it is true, much after the manner of Elijah, in his address to the prophets of Baal. But circumstances justified him as they did that ancient prophet. The council ought, therefore, to have commended Mr. Pierpont for the noble defence which he has made of the rights of the pulpit, and in support of the great moral reformations now in provens in these Italical States.

But v

A PRACTICAL MISTARE. The late Secretary the Treasury, Mr. Ewing, has been in the city fi some days past, a lodger at the Astor House, whe has received the calls of many friends. Amon made, and conclusions drawn, which appear very plain to an unsophisticated mind; but such are not the people we have to deal with; hence the necessity of care on every hand, lest we appear to advocate a general principle in one case, which we would hesiate to admit on other occasions, wherein it might apply with equal propriety. Thus, the principles of 'the non-resistants' apply to war, under all circumstances, whether it be against a personal enemy, a foreign or internal foe—whether it be in support of the slaveholder to his wretched victims, or in vindication of the slave to his rights, his inalienable rights, of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In each, the spirit of sear is the same, and equally subject to the condemnation which, in obedience to Him, whom, as Christians, we desire to serve, 'non-resistants' have passed upon it, in all its bearings.

In conclusion, I will briefly remark, that the most ardent wishes of my heart are for my friends as for world.

In conclusion, I will briefly remark, that the most ardent wishes of my heart are for my friends as for myself, that, in all our communications, we may carefully endeavor to hold up the standard of Truth, with hands 'washed in innocence,' and with purity of intention, in so lolty and perspicuous a manner heart thropist, (Abolition paper) printed after the destruction of its press for the third time by a mob. The Editor says he has been advised to suspend the publication of his paper for the present, but that he cannot do so, as it would be a sacrifice of the right of free discussion. 'So long as the friends of liherty shall aid, by the help of our Father in heaven, we all whenever that is the case, our enemies are ever ready to take the advantage, and, like the mobocrats with their missiles, to cast fifth and scum of their own preparing in the form of insinuations, and imputations of evil, which may do more injury than a fair and manly attack upon our principles ever could accomplish.

E. N.

Philadelphia, 9th mo. 18, 1841.

This able and eloquent document will be found on our fourth page. It raises its author higher in our estimation that a 19 of his speeches that we have ever before seen reported. It shows him to be the eloquent advocate of liberty and justice, not only when sustained by the acclamations of the crowd and the plaudits of his admirers, but equally faithful when deserted by his former friends, and when called to face the bitter prejudices of those whose voices were once loudest in his praise. George Thompson shows a deal of moral courage in adhering to principles which place him, as do those for which he is here contending, in a most unpopular minority. minority.

The speech evinces a familiar acquaintance with the history of the anti-slavery movement in this country, and with the merits of the controversy which has divided its friends. Let no one be disminished the statement of the controversy which has divided its friends.

George Thompson's Speech

It is not difficult to predict the fate of a party wit

such a leader. No wonder that the frowns of Prov dence have continually overshadowed its progress

ITEMS.

Accident and Death. A young man, named Danie

decident and Death. A young man, named Daniel McCarty, met a shocking death, at Rochester, N. Y. on Thursday last. He was employed on the new aqueduct, and at the time of the accident, was passing along the northern parapet, with a bucket of water in each hand, when he sumbled and fell from the wall, a distance of nearly thirty feet—striking nearly lengthwise on a solid rock—covered with about an inch of water! At the time of the accident, a boar was passing through the old aqueduct, at which, it was supposed, by a person-who saw him fall, he was looking, at the time of his sad plunge from the wall. His head was badly fractured, causing death immediately.—Boston Times,

ately.—Buston Times,

A Colored Scholar: The Paris correspondent of
the National Intelligencer mentions that Alex. Dumas, one of the most celebrated literary characters of
France, is a full mulatto, his futher being a complete
negro, from one of the West Indian Irlands. He was,
nevertheless, a General of the Artillery, and his son
is deemed second only, in literature, to Victor Hugo.
It is said that an American gentleman, being invited
to dinner, finding himself placed on an equality with
a colored man, slipped away as soon as possible, complaining bitterly that he was placed at table next a
mulatte! Dumas, it is said, is about to receive the
distinguished honor of being elected a member of the

distinguished honor of being elected a member of the French Institute, an honor to which the American gentleman would probably aspire in vain.

Lusus Nature.—The Richmond (La.) Compiler says the Clerk of the Circuit Court, J. T. Mason, Esq. owns a boy 15 years of age, whose skin is as black as ebony, with the exception of the greater part of the right sam, the entire part of the right shoulder blade, all of the right side and back, which are as white as allabaster! The spots on which, have been increasing in size for years, and will, in all human probability, cover the whole body before they cease their growth.

Ink. It was stated in the House of Representatives on Monday, that the members of Congress have consumed, with the clerks, &c. fifteen barrels of ink at this season.

Importation of oil into the United State during the mouth of August 1841—Sperm, 11,639 bls. or 366, 344 galls.—Whale, 16,675 gals. Ships 10—Barks 2.

The Colored Population in Canada .- It is compu

ted by the Montreal Courier, that there are about 20, 000 negroes in Canada who have escaped from slavery in the southern States.

A gentleman lately visiting at Folkstone was so much impressed with the dismal and dirty appearance of the houses in some of the narrow streets, that he actually whitewashed the house on one side of the

South-street at his own expense, just by way of example to the inhabitants.

The journey from Antwerp to Brussels is now per ormed in one hour, and from Antwerp to Liege is

We understand that the Society of Priends in this town has been applied to for the use of their meeting-house to hold the Ministerial Anti-Corn-Law Conferences in, but have declined to lend it, as they consider the Conference of a political character. Though a few of the members of that Society have been simprudent as to assist in some of the various systems of political agitation which have now become so common, the general body of that Society entirely disapproves of such proceedings.—Manchester Courier.

Then, shame on the Society of Friends!

Then, shame on the Society of Friends!

A Large Meeting of Negroes. We are credibly informed that a considerable gathering of negroes took place in the neighborhood of the Spring Gardens. Between 2 and 300 congregate nightly, for what purpose we can't say—having drums and files, forms, bugles, trombones, &c.; each one is supplied with a stick or staff; and are earried through many of the military movements, as marching, counter-marching, &c. Would it not be well for Capt Mitchell to order a corporal's guard to reconnoitre and report their movements to head quarters? It may not be their intention to declare war, or have any warlike feeling, but it is necessary to know what they are about.—

Behold the security of southern taskmasters!

A Face. From the Georgia Christian Index we

A FARCE. From the Georgia Christian Index we learn that the citizens of Palmyra, in that State, hav-given a public dinner to Rev Mr. Davis, since his re turn from the North, and that a Reverend gautleman

* Our Guest—the Rev. Jonathan Danis: His able and splendid advocacy of southern rights and southern institutions, recently, at the North, entitle him to the respect and gratitude of his country '!!!

We pity the professed minister of the gospel who could give, or receive, such a compliment as this. We pity the ignorance of the real facts in the case on the part of him who gave it, the childish vanity of the man who could consent to receive it, and the wickedness of both in glorying over laurels wom—if any had been won—in such a cause. We are glad to see that our brother of the Index gives Mr. D. a well marited rebuke.—Christian Watchmon.

offered this toast :

The British Dominions. The subjoined is a state ment of the population of the British empire, which the Philadelphia Sentinel says is compiled from the

Great Britain, Ireland, and neighboring 27,020,00 islands,
Colonies in Europe, such as Ionian Isles,
Malta, Gibraltar, &c.,
North America,
South America,
West Indies, Africa, Australia, (New-Holland, &c.,) New-Zenland, 120,0 New-Zenland, Asis, (East India Co.'s dominions,) Affghanistan and Cabul,

210,535,00

Total, The whole of the above territories cover about,500,000 square miles.

The average of the annual cost of repairs on three thousand three hundred miles of railroads in the United States, now completed and in use, has been with in \$800 per mile. We have two thousand miles more in a course of construction. The whole capital already invested in rail-roads in the U. States, is no far from one hundred millions of dollars. This is a cheering voice from beyond the waters. Considering his distant point of view, this brave anti-slavery champion well understands the rela-tive position of parties here, and explains them fairly.

We thank him especially for his eloquent defence of John A. Collins; a man who has suffered much from misrepresentation and secret calumny, and throughout the whole courted that open and thorough investigation, which his disinterested zeal and unimpeachattle integrity, were sure to render triumphant.—National Standard.

THE FAIR. Books for orders and donations are opened by the

25. Cornhill. The friends of the cause are inform that the value of all donations of linen, cambriel thread-edging or silk, will be in all cases double ALL THE DECENCY. The following is from the New-York Era. This HONORABLE Mr. Stanley is a brother of the notorious swindler and thief, who figured so conspicuously at the head of the ton, in London, a few months since. means of the Pair. From intelligence received from France and England, as well as from various parts o New-England, there is ground for supposing that the Fair this year will be more brilliant and attractive than ever, and combine more articles elsewhere un 'The Hon. Mr. Stanley, a whig member of Congress from North Carolina, made the following most abominable assertion, while denouncing Profit of Indiana, for kicking out of the party traces:

"It was a hard thing to die at any time, and go attainable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged are informed that exertions propotionate to the additional demands made by the increase of their numbers, will be made in Boston for the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the time of the Fair. Every motive by which we have ever been stirred to action grows daily stronger. Our sympathies with the slaves, by exercise, have become no man could tell where; but he would rather un-dergo, so help him God, the tortures of the danned, than be a whig, and support the interests of his ad-versaries." deeper-our hopes of their ultimate deliverance grav stronger-our hatred of slavery more intense. Le our exertions for its termination be proportional Let those who have money spend, and let those who have none be spent in this inspiring cause. The hum Temperance. Extract of a letter received from a commercial house in Liverpool, acting as agent for everal houses in this city, by the George Washington, dated July 24, 1841: blest means are often the most successful, and so it ha been with the Mussachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair. It ha "The temperance cause is making rapid strides into the minds of all classes in this country. Here we daily see and feel its powerful influence; in proof of which we will merely say, that in the late general election throughout England, Ireland and Scotland, not a single riotor or disturber of the peace was found to be a tee-totaller."—Albany Argus.

Marriage. I never knew a marriage expressly for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters, are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe that men more frequently marry for love, than women; because they have a free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how large a portion of women marry because they think they shall not have a better chance, and dread being dependant. Such marriages no doubt sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a great number would have been far happier single. If I may judge by my observations of such matters, marrying for a home is a most tiresome way of getting a living.

Mrs. Child.

Accident and Death. A young man, named Daniel done more towards softening the public heart toward the claims of our enslaved countrymen, than many a more imposing instrumentality. However unpretend-ing, do not think it trivial, or of a frivolizing tendency. All means that are not wrong, an end like our can ennoble and sanctify. The need of exertion i the cause was never greater—the opportunity for it never fairer. There are villages within twelve miles of Boston, where the first anti-slavery lecture has yet to be given; and whole townships in the western part of the State. We call upon the women of the Commonwealth for help in carrying forward the cause we all hold so dear. It is their cause as well as ours

tion, the strength of each becomes the strength of all and the anti-slavery influence is multiplied a thousan fold. For the committee of the Anti-Slavery Fair, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, MARIA W. CHAPMAN, M. A. W. JOHNSON. ANNE WARREN WESTON.

We welcome them once more to the fellowship

faith, and labor, and patience. By mutual co-oper-

The time of the Fair is at Christmas week, an he receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Mass chusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

NOTICE.

Will be furnished, to friends of the cause skilled i ell-work, quantities of the Terebellum, Vitrin Diaphana, Lascia, and the various kinds suitable for work-boxes, card-racks, vases, flowers and hair-orn-ments. Address M. W. Chapman, care of Henry W. Williams, 25, Cornbill.

The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the LIBERTY BELL has promise of contributions, (literary and pecuniary,) are requested to notice, that the tim to make this third number of the Anti-Slavery Annu al better than its predecessors. It has always been a source of pecuniary profit to the cause, as well as means of reaching inds which will not receive th anti-slavery principles through any other medium The Editor's address is M. W. CHAPMAN, 6 Chauncy Place, Boston.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and passociated with Dr. Mot, have given the opinion that the blindness, which has so long baffled medical skill, may be removed by a skilful operation.

Feeling an intense desire to look again on the countenances of my friends, and to dispense with the necessity of an unanuensis in my editorial labors, I have resolved to try the experiment.

In the mean time, the Mirror of Liberty will either be conducted by a competent brother, or suspended until my sight is restored. In the latter case, the pledges, donations, and subscriptions, to the amount of \$913 89, so generously contributed to the cause of reform, will be returned to my patrons with grateful acknowledgments.

Should it please God to restore my vision, it will be my joy to one every faculty in the cause of freedom, until the day of our redemption dawns.

DAVID RUGGLES, Editor of the Mirror of Liberty, 251 Elizabeth street. New York, Sept. 6th, 1841.

N. B. Avents and subscribers who are in arrears.

Birth Extraordinory. On Friday se'nnight, the wife of Mr. Dupe, gun-maker, St. Aldajes, of a daughter. The father will be 90 years of age at Christman next, is now in good health and vigor, and has been a water drinker all his days. His wife is about half his age, and is also an original tee-totaller.—Oxford Herald. N. B. Agents and subscribers who are in arrears for the first volume, are requested to make payment as early as possible.

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which work the four parts were printed on test
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it is objected to by many under the supposes
the music is difficult to be read. This consider
together with the fact that every ambuckers
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