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CI JACESON, SANUEL PRILITRICK, EDNUND QUINCY, WILLIAM BASSITT.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. fol. XII:--NO. 2.

satisfication of the American Methodist Epis-Church in the sin of American Slavery. By Cherch is the sin of Kinerican Stavery. By Islanton, Member of the Methodist Society,

DUBLIN, Oct. 26th, 1841.

er stated that this anti-statery added to injure your usefulness among us; and sestand that, on another occasion, you stated belief that the anti-slavery agitation got ubwas device of the devil to prevent the work with from going on. If this be true, those who may a distribute the work with the going on the state of the state of

segred in it must, of consequence, be under the infection infection of the companion of the

a yea, to justify their lack of zeal in the anti-slaur cane—I should rather say, their strong prostrey tendencies. But does not the principle upon
strey tendencies. But does not their missionaries
to a farca, fadia, and the South Sea Islands, and
streames St Paul and the other apostles, as preacher of sedition and political agitators, before they
as whe consistency, make such a puerile objection. But will abolitionists tamely submit to your
tung here to prescribe limits to our sympathy,
sit be streat of our christian efforts? Will they
tay you to cut off the colored people of America
famile chiam upon our sympathy, merely because
for him is a distant land, and are the subjects of
maker government; or because we cannot legislate
to their emancipation? Does Christianity teach
to the consideration of a particular district of
frent's surface, and not rather to extend to everacked of Adam, no matter what may be their county, we want may be the color of their skin?

Justif who do those men know that I have not



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

ight it as a repros

The Herald of Freedom.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Your friend, CHARLES CARROLL TAPPAN. Bradford, N. H., Dec. 2, 1841.

fights.

I know, my dear young coadjutor, that fightin for liberty (while liberty) and for all sorts of right is taught you, from every pulpit in the land, almos But do not learn this pulpit-lesson. Christ taught the opposite, and when this wicked clergy and the

Abduction of Slaves.

The southern papers speak as follows in relation the attempts made to entice away the slaves.

Ma. Rogers:

JANUARY 14, 1842. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

COMMUNICATIONS.

If a party was to rise in New-York in favor of an established church, an inquisition, and a clergy paid by law out of the public treasury, I think you would apeak aguinst that party and its candidates. I think you would encourage the paid editors who opposed that party. I think you would reprove those of your acquaistings who should note with that party. In all this, yen would ret in opposition to another, in flicted by law, and which you admit to be a wrong. The acciety of Friends has long opposed the oppression of the Indians. It has paid the expenses of men to go to Washington and elsewhere, to endeayor to influence the law-makers in favor of the Indians; and it has paid for publishing tracts, intended to influence the people to be just toward the Indians. In all this, its actions, according to my view, are in a manner analogous to those which you condemn in the abolitionists. And yet, I have never heard of your condemning what was done for those who are at least oppressed.

I have attributed to you such views as I understand you to bold. If I have erred, I would gladly be corrected.

Chency, Abby Keier, S. G. Foster, and manimously.

Resolved. That the prejudice existing against the negro, on account of his complexion, which is so manifest not only on the southern plantation, but also in the northern churches, stage-coaches, sterm-boats, and rail-road cars, is vulgar, cruel and murderous: and ought to be as far removed from every human breast, as it is from the God who is no respecter of persons.

The meeting was called to order by the Presi-

The Herald of Freedom.

This paper, published at Copcord, N. H., and edited by N. P. Rogers, is not so well sustained as it ought to be. What are the friends of freedom and non-resistance about in New-Hampshire? Are they shrinking from the odium that may attach to them from identifying themselves with the cause of reformation and salvatiot, side by side with such a man as NATHANEL P. ROGERS? Shame on their cowardice! Let the *Aurous and Hurs of the Granite State come immediately to the help of this Moses. And let the people gather around and aid in carrying forward the glorious battle against sin in high places. The Herald of Freedom is worth more than all the other papers in New-Hampshire. The editor is a Boanerges against sin. He is one of the heat, whom the Lord is raising up in these days, and making mighty in his own strength, against the corruptions and abominations of the church and the state. If the people of New-Hampshire know what belongs to their highest interests, they will rally and support this faithful servant of the Most High. Let the same spirit assmate and actuate them which is manifested by the shild whose letter is copied below—except his disposition to fight, which I trust he will overcome as he grows up and learns in the school of Christ—and the cause of God and their and our cause shall be made to triumph gloriously. The remarks of the editor, following the lad's communication, are given for the sentiments they contain on the subject of fighting. Brother Rogers idea of the American revolution, is a transcendent ly important epc. And it is as correct as it is important.—Vermont Telegraph.

From the Herald of Freedom. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The following resolutions, offered by P. Pillsbury, two re discussed by Thomas Davis, S. S. Foster, Abby Kelley, Frederick Douglas, S. S. Ashley, and others, and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That we have learned with the highest satisfaction, of the emancipation of 114 slaves from on board the brig Creole, on her passage from Virginia to New-Orleans, and cannot but congratulate them on their safe arrival on British soil.

Resolved, That if we, or any of us, cannot sympathise with the slaves in any resort to violence to secure their liberty, we cannot but rejoice that, in the transaction on board the Creole, the oppressor was vanquished, and outraged humanity triumphed; and we would solemnly warn this nation that this may be but the beginning of a series of calamities, that will ere long cover it with sorrow and mourned.

that will ere long cover it with sorrow and mourning.

The following resolutions were also offered, and, after reading, the convention adjourned to to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That it is cause of grief and deep humiliation, that the spirit of Roger Williams has been so far expelled from Rhode Island, that freedom of speech is stifled and trampled under foot throughout her borders.

Resolved, That as all our other rights depend on the preservation of untrammelled speech, and that as its surrender would be fraught with a thousand fold more danger than threatened our revolutionary fathers, when less important rights were seized, we here pledge our 'lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor,' to do what in us lies to maintain it inviolate.

Ma. Rogers:

Sir,—I am only in the thirteenth year of my age, yet I have learned to go for liberty. If I could not yet it in any other way, I would fight for it, and allow others to do the same. I read the Herald of Freedom. I have sold this year chickens to the amount of seventy-five cents, and two English rabbits for twenty-five cents, making in the whole one dollar. This I send you as editor of the Herald. You shall have the proceeds of my rabbit burrow. I hope you will go ahead long and strong in the cause of freedom.

Your friend. The convention met, and was called to order by the President.

The resolutions offered and read last evening were taken up and discussed by S. S. Poster, M. Cheney, Abby Kelley, and Parker Pillabury, affirmatively. In advocating the passage of these resolutions, and the resolutions discussed partially yesterday afternoon, Miss Kelley and others alluded to the manner in which the abolitionists had been treated in Woonsocket, Newport, and other places in the State, (where conventions have been held the two or three last weeks,) by mobs incited, it was believed, by some of the free Suffrage party. This brought out Mr. Benjamin Arnold, Jr., a strong partizan of the party, and Deacon Barney, of Cranston, in opposition, they both claiming to be consistent abolitionists, while voting to exclude the colored man from participating in the right of Suffrage, agreeably to the Constitution proposed!

Before the question was taken on said resolutions, the following was offered, and discussed by M. Cheney, P. Pillsbury and others, and ordered to lie on the table till the afternoon.

Resolved, That as the churches and ministers of this country are the bulwark of our slave system, it is the duty of abolitionists to expose their true char-

Resolved, That as the cutrents and ministers this country are the bulwark of our slave system, it is the duty of abolitionists to expose their true character, and labor for their immediate overthrow, as the most effect tual and christian means of abolishing slavery.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, afternoon.

tributions, in order to relieve the Executive Com-mittee from the indebtedness consequent upon the operations of the last month.

The convention adjourned to evening, at 6 1-2

o'clock. Evening Session, 6 1-2 o'clock.

and others, and then passed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, men who resort to violent means to prevent discussion on the subject of human rights—and the extension of suffrage to those equally entitled with themselves—show to the world that they have not just and important views of their own rights, and therefore are not so much oppressed by others as degraded by themselves in their own act.

The two following resolutions were offered to the convention, and were discussed, but not disposed of.

this State, has occurred very recently. A northern fanatic has taken off two female servants belonging to Judge Stanard, of Richmond, to Philadelphia, upon the Fredericksburg rail-road, which starts from the very heart of the city of Richmond. While Mr. Adams is whining over the right of petition, the abolitionists of the North are stealing our property, or personally aiding our slaves in throwing off their allegiance to their lawful owners. Are the rights and interests of the South to be trampled upon with impunity, or their property worse than confiscated? How long is this to be borne?—Norfolk Beacon, Dec. 18,

[We understand that two similar attempts have been made, but they were unsuccessful. These have happened lately in Goochland county. Both the heroes appeared to be from Yankee land, and both were playing the part of Coelebs—only in search of a school! So look out for similar missionaries. The first was lynched. The last appeared to have made protty extensive arrangements for carrying off sundry slaves; but one of these, faithful to this master, informed of him, and he was caught in the very act of escaping on horseback with the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, who played an adroit part in the faithful slave, or conventions that were held at the North, an abolitionist boldly offered his services to the house to overflowing, who evidently had better look to the laws, to see if there be any flaws in the statuta, and mend them in time. It was some weeks since, we understand, that in one of the statuta, and mend them in time. It was some weeks

. WHOLE NO. 576.

bury. Thomas Davis, and Abel Tanner, appeal to the friends of order to sustain the freedom speech, but without success, and this series of c-rentions of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Soci was adjourned amidst a scene of combation

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

was adjoursed amidst a scene or communication of free uproar never before witheseed by the friends of free discussion in this city.

The whole of this confusion and outrage upon the abolitionists of this State, is doubtless to be attributed to a spirit engendered by the opposition of the free Suffrage party at the beginning of our anti-slavery conventions, which afterwards could not be allayed however desirous some individuals, of the part might have been to do it.

WM. APLIN, Rec. Sec.

Abington Congregational Church.
Mr. Entron.:
The following is from the records of the fourth
Congregational church in Abington.

rights of man.

2. That we believe it to be our duty to bear testimony against the sin above specified, on all suita-

2. That we believe it to be our duty to sear estimony against the sin above specified, on all suitable occasions.

3. That we regard it our duty to remember those in bonds as bound with them, and to do all in our power, which the law of benevolence sanctions, to effect their emancipation.

4. That, in our orbifors, our pastor ought not to exchange with slaveholding ministers, or with such as advocate slavery.

5. That, as members of Christ's church, we feel that we cannot, with our present views, commune with slaveholders, or with slaveholding churches.

6. That, in the opinion of this church, its members ought to abstain from the use of all intosicating liquors as a beverage, either by drinking them themselves, giving them to tothers, or transporting them knowingly for such a purpose.

7. Chose Luther Noyes, Ebenezer Shaw, Dea-Ford, and Stephen Thayer, a committee to obtain as smany of the members of the church, male and female, as practicable, to sign the above resolutions, for the purpose of forming anti-slavery and temperance societies.

October 20, 1841.

This day the church met, and proceeded to busi-

October 20, 1841.

This day the church met, and proceeded to business. It now appearing that fate-sixths of the whole church had signed the anti-slavery resolutions, and fare-scenths of it the temperance. Dea. Jemes Ford, Mr. Luther Noyes, and Rev. Willard Pierce, were chosen a committee to draft and report Constitutions for the above members to form themselves into anti-slavery and temperance societies, and based on the above resolutions.

A true copy of record,

A true copy of record,
WILLARD PIERCE, Pastor.

ABINGTON, December 13, 1841.

JAMES FORD, Jr. Sec.

Believing it to be our duty to God and man, to bear testimony against the sin of slavery, we, the subscribers, professors of religion in the fourth Congregational Church in Abington, agree to be governed by the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1st. The name of this association shall be the North Abington Church Anti-Slavery Society.

ARTICLE 18. The name of this association sauble the North Abington Church Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. 2d. The following are the fundamental principles of this Society—1st. That we regard the enslaving of our fellow-men, or the holding of them as mere goods and chattels, to be a sin against God and the inestimable rights of man. 2d. That we believe it to be our duty to bear testimony against the sin above specified on all suitable occasions. 3d. That we regard it our duty to remember those who are in bonds as bound with them, and to employ every means in our power which the law of benevolence sauctions, to effect their emancipation. 4th. That, in our opinion, our pastor ought not to exchange with slaveholding ministers, or with such as advocate slavery. 5th. That, as members of Christ's church, we feel that we cannot, with our present views, commune with slaveholders, or especially with slaveholding churches.

Art. 3d. Any member of the church, who consents to the principles and objects of this Society, may become a member of the Society.

Art. 4th. The Society shall annually elect a President, Vice President, Secretary, and an Exec-

Officers of the Anti-Slavery Society. Officers of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Rev. Willard Pierce, President.
Dea. Samuel Wales, Vice President.
Dea. James Ford, Secretary.
Mr. Solomon Ford,
Mr. Stephen Thayer,

Executive Committee.

TEMPERANCE CONSTITUTION.

Believing it to be our duty to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, ws, the subscribers, members of the fourth Congregational Church in Abington, agree to be governed by the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1st. The name of this association shall be the North Abington Church Temperance Society.

ciety.

Art. 2d. Any member of the church may become a member of this Society by subscribing the

IRELAND. Letters to the Rev. James Caughey, METHODIST EPISCOPAL MINISTER, LETTER III. RD'8 Lious LS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26th, 1841.

Interest Size:

Indecided on again to address you on the suborderest, on account of an allousion made in
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a sammined to me by more than one or two
assertand the subject of your discourse was the
also contained in the Decalogue, and that, in
acres of your observations, you elicited in very
of term the doctrine of restitution. You stated
all was a doctrine you had put forward on a
orderest on the made of the substance of your observations in this city had, in
all add yound you preach this doctrine to the
modeler of America, and had charged you with
all hadd yourself a subject of the British govorder state that this anti-slavery agitation was
beauted to injure your usefulness among us; and
account the on another occasion, you stated

me of the bulearks of American slavery, we cannot but apon such expressions as sincere.

Though you have not answered my two former eiten, are you not bound, as a Minister of the Mahdelt Episcopal Church of America, to do so; and defend your church against the charges I have beingth against her, or at once to come out and seatts from her communion? The query, what have yet of o with American slavery, as subjects of stather government, is urged by others as well by on, to justify their lack of zeal in the anti-slavity cause—I should rather say, their strong proto publish the ra oxoruv or sixt thority of the Bi G, SLAVEN, Ca fur the sake of it, with the title URNAL OF PH

media of Adam, no matter what may be their country, we what may be the color of their skin?

Is as, how de those men know that I have not include a bolition, and preached the doctrine of mediatos in America? I would be the last to charge roe, or any one, falsely; but, in my present, when a person said to you he hoped, on your man to America, your voice would be heard in a Tor Conference on the side of abolition, you must be a systing, you, would never be driven to make the systing, you, would never be driven to make you saying, you, would not move a single inch, and you saw the finger of God point the way. Now try me compare this expression with your profession of being an abolitionist, and say whether or as too have been sincere in making it? Do you store declare that you do not yet see the finger flid spinding the way to the side of abolition, and you do not just see the finger flid spinding the way to the side of abolition, and you so the state of the side of abolition, and you can be a see it, you will not move a single inch? I have the with your own conscience to reconcile; in does it not justify the conduct of abolitionists les, and formsh you with an answer to your will also the professional professions.

sees a polyment of the conduct of abolitionists as, and farmah you with an answer to your the sees of the sees of

having the interests of the slave at heart, while they acknowledge the divinity of that government and wicked system of laws, by which more than two millions and a half of human beings are held as chattels, and lowered to the condition of the brute-which makes it a crime to teach them to read, and has, to all appearance, given them up body and soul into the hands of their masters? Does it not extend to the professions of those ministers and leaders here, who, on a late occasion, refused their meeting house to Charles L. Remond, to hold an anti-slave-ry meeting? Does it not extend to your own professions of abolition, while those who know what abolition really is, know that you have neither part nor lot in the matter?

SELECTIONS.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman

house, and bidding you God speed, the finger of a holy acora and contempt should have been pointed at you, as a minister belonging to one of the blood-dataned churche in America.

If the society here had acted consistently with their professed principle, that all elavery is sinful, as long as the Americar durch is implicated in the guilt, it should not receive any minister coming from full, it should not receive any minister coming from full, it should not receive any minister coming from full, it should not receive any minister coming from the support of such papers which advocate the continuance of laws for enalsy-instead on were to declare to use. If the churches of Christendom were to declare open hostility to all sin, whether individual, social, exclasistical, or political, how soon would the moral aspect of our world be changed? Were they inshed in the just, beneficent, and gentle spirit of Him who left them and example, and would tread in His stape, how would the that they should tread in His stape, how would the gentle spirit of Him who left them and example, and the objections of heathens and gentle spirit of Him who left them are example, and sould read in His stape, how would the that they should tread in His stape, how would the moral aspect of our world be changed prevail, and the objections of heathens and gentle spirit of Him who left them are example, which the spirit of Him whose kingdom as a revertasting dominance of the control of the state of

Friends, that they advise their members not to buy goods taken in war, by piracy, or imported by emuggling? and yet they rarely or never go aboard versele of war, or into the haunts of pirates or smugglers, to preach against war, piracy, and smuggling. Such a represent would be as consistent as yours against the abolitionists.

Agreeable in Portainer.

Agreeably to notice given, the last of a series of anti-Slavery Conventions in the State of Rhode sland, was holden at Franklin Hall, in the city of rovidence, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternon of Dec. 27, 1841. The meeting being called o order, William M. Chace was appointed Chairman f the convention. Wm. Aplin was appointed Sectary.

of the convention. Win. Apiin was appretary.

The object of the meeting was to shew, that no true man could vote for the Constitution proposed by the Suffrage party, because it denied the right to our colored fellow-citizens to enjoy the same privileges for which that party was contending.

The following resolution was offered by Parker Pillsburg, advocated by the mover, A. Fairbanks, M. Cheney, Abby Reiley, B. S. Poater, and passed unanimously.

pecter of persons.'
Adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock, evening.

6 1-2 o'clock, Evening.

Dec. 28th, 10 o'clock, A. M. The convention met, and was called to order by

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 o'clock.

CHARLES CARROILL TAPPAN.

Bradford, N. H., Dec. 2, 1841.

Thank ye—thank ye—gallant lad. The freed slave shall hear of you, and your name be read in the history we are here writing of our mighty revolution, while the names of a time-serving, hireling, pro-slavery priesthood, and of weathercock-watching politicians, shall have long rotted. In your readiness to fight for liberty, I cannot sympathize—though you are more consistent than the worshippers of the Bunker Hill Monument, who deny the right of resistance, and revolution, to the down-trodden slave. But liberty never comes of fighting. The fighting men cannot have liberty. Our revolutionary fathers fought for liberty, but you see they did not get it. They got victory, but no liberty. They were not so near freedom when the war ended as when it began. For when it began, they were free entitled to liberty,—which was a free idea; but when they ended the war, they had forgotten all about it. They had fought away all their principles. Now the South can tread their descendants under foot, and make them stand sentine to guard the temple of slavery. The people of the country are ready enough to fight for a stick or two of pine timber in Maine or Nova Scotia—but they are willing the bondmen and weening of the South should be slaves—which APTERNOON SESSION, 2 o'clock.

The President in the chair.

The resolutions before the meeting were taken up, and, excepting No. 8, were separately passed.

Resolution No. 8 was ordered to lie for further discussion in the evening.

The following resolution, offered by Thomas Davis, was read and passed.

no ngal for a stick or two of pine timber in Maine or Nova Scotia—but they are willing the bondmen and women of the South should be slaves—which shows they are slaves themselves. None but a christian can be truly free, and a christian never vis, was read and passed.

Resolved, That those individuals who made pledges at the annual meeting, be requested to pay them; and that abolitionists throughout the State, be requested immediately to assist us by their contributions, in order to relieve the Executive Con-

the opposite, and when this wicked clergy and their military religion are done away from the earth, then will all men be free—at peace—and happy. Imbibe this all-conquering peace principle, and you will take a nobler stand for humanity, than your distinguished namesake of Carrolton did, who, with a trembling, but fearless hand, signed the famous Declaration of Independence. The President called the meeting to order. The following was offered, and spoken to by M. Cheney and others, and then passed.

to the attempts made to entice away the slaves.

We learn that another slave abduction case from
this State, has occurred very recently. A northernfanatic has taken off two female servants belonging
to Judge Stanard, of Richmond, to Philadelphia,
upon the Fredericksburg rail-road, which starts from
the very heart of the city of Richmond. While Mr.
Adams is whining over the right of petition, the abolitionists of the North are stealing our property,
or personally aiding our slaves in throwing off their
allegiance to their lawful owners. Are the rights
and interests of the South to be trampled upon with
impunity, or their property worse than confiscate?
How long is this to be borne?—Norfolk Beacon,
Dec. 18.

[We understand that two similar attempts have

At a special meeting of the church, this day, besides other business, the following resolves were
passed:

1. That we regard the enslaving of our fellowmen, or the holding of them as mere goods and
chattels, as a sin against God and the inestimable
rights of man.

Abington, December 23, 1841.

Abington, December 13, 1841.

Sundry members of the fourth Congregational church, the said signers of the said resolutions, met to transact business, in relation to temperance and anti-slavery. Rev. Willard Pierce was chosen Moderator, and Dea. James Ford Secretary.

The Committee having reported the following Constitutions, the meeting unanimously adopted them as the basis of their societies. Also, voted to transfer the names of the signers to the resolves, to the Constitutions, provided that any absent member, if dissatisfied with the Constitutions, might have his or her name erased at the next meeting.

From the minutes of the meeting:

JAMES FORD Jr. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION.

may become a member of the Society.

ART. 4th. The Society shall annually elect a President, Vice President, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five persons, of which the President, Vice President and Secretary shall be three.

ART. 5th. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to present this Constitution to every member of the church for their signature.

ART. 6th. No member shall hold an office in this Society two years in succession.

ART. 7th. The Executive Committee shall have power to call an annual meeting of the Society, and special meetings when necessary, according to their discretion, or at the request of any seven members of the Society.

Officers of the Anti-Stavery Society.

TEMPERANCE CONSTITUTION.

Aar. 2d. Any memoer of the church may be come a member of this Society by subscribing the following pledges:

Pledge 1st. I pledge myself to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage.

Pledge 2d. I pledge myself not to sell or give to others such drinks for such a use.

Pledge 3d. I pledge myself not to transport, knowingly, such drinks for others for such a purpose.

pose. A.T. 3d. The Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and an Executive Committee consisting of five persons, of which the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, shall

the President, Vice-Frances.

be three.

Arr. 4th. It shall be the duty of the Executive
Committee to present this Constitution to every
member of the church for their signature.

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Society two years in succession.

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special meetings when necessary, according to their

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on, or at the request of any seven me

Officers of the Tempera Dea. Samuel Wales, Prevident.
Mr. Francis P. Holden, Vice President.
Dea. James Ford, Secretory.
Mr. Ebridge G. Ford, Exculrice
Mr. Calvin Shaw, 2d, Committee.

on Mission Anti-Slavery Society

a meeting of abolitionists of Stoneham, held e evening of Dec. 4th, for the purpose of tak-nto consideration our duty as friends of the in regard to thecause of missions, it was agreed m ourselves into a society, by adopting the fol-g Preamble and Constitution.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, we, the undersigned, believing it to be our duty as Christians, as the friends of virtue, freedom and knowledge, to contribute of our time, talents and property, according to our ability, for the physical, moral and spiritual good of our fellowmen; and whereas, we believe it to be our duty as the true friends of the slave, to lend our aid in such a way as to discountename oppression in every form, whether in our own or infereign lands; and whereas, the A. B. C. F. Mission, as we have reason to believe, does lend its influence in maintaining the system of American slavery, by receiving the avails of slave labor to promote the cause of missions; and whereas, a way is now opened, through the medium of the Union Missionary Board formed at Hartford, Conn. August, 1841, for the purpose of sustaining the cause of missions, sisconnected with slaveholding; therefore,

ing; therefore,
Resolved, That we form ourselves into a society
to be called the Stoneham Union Mission Anti-Slavery Society, to be governed by the following Con-

stitution:

ARTICLE 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors, to be chosen annually, who shall constitute an Executive Committee for the superintendence of business connected with the

the superintendence of business connected with the society.

ART. 2. Any person not connected with slave-holding, and who believes it to be wrong to receive the avails of slave labor to promote the cause of missions, and is in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation, may become a member of this society, by signing the constitution.

ART. 3. All funds contributed to this society shall be devoted to the cause of missions, in such a manner as the society shall direct.

ART. 4. The annual meeting of this society shall be held on the last Monday of September, and quarrely meetings on the last Monday of December, March and June, for the transaction of such business as may come before the society.

ART. 5. This society may hold meetings on the last Monday evening of each month, to be observed by all disposed as a concert of prayer for the cause in which we are engaged.

last months,
by all disposed as a concert or prayin which we are engaged.

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any meeting of the society.

ART. 7. This Constitution may be altered of amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the society.

SILAS DEAN, Sec'ry. OF Papers friendly are requested to copy.

The Methodist Church. BROTHER GARRISON: Though this letter has been written some

yet I wish to have it published in the Liberator. I addressed it to brother Sunderland, to have it published in the Watchman, in July last; but received a letter from him, stating that though the charges in th letter against the church were true in the main, yet ight it would injure him and the paper, t publish it; and requested me not to press it. I therefore sent him a letter, requesting him to hand it over to the Standard. He wrote me back that he regretted that he had lost my communication; but, if h find it, he would hand it to the Standard wit sure. I have waited till this time, and have heard nothing from it I therefore send it to you for publi-cation, as addressed to him, with the above preface and for other papers to copy, if they wish, especially the Standard.

BRO. SUNDERLAND

I have been seriously thinking of windrawing from the Methodist E. Church for a number of months, and should have done so believe now, had it not been for the entreaties of my believed brethren in this place. I have therefore delayed untitthe present time. But, on reviewing the subject, I have made up my mind that I cannot belong to a body so corrupted with slavery, war and despotism. The apostle exhorts, if not commands us to withdraw from those who walk disorderly; and it is evident, by the word of God, and also by the word of our discipline, that the M. E. church, as a body, is walking disorderly—yea, very sinfully. And I consider if I stay within her pale, I am lending my, aid and influence for the perpetuity of her sinful course, without any probability of her reformation. She has waxed worse and worse for the last two or three years, as you have realized in your last shameful trial before the New-England Conference. That Conference is decidedly more pro-slavery than four years ago, in my opinion, or they never would have passed such a despotic resolution against you, as they did.

My reasons for taking this important step, are the following:

1st. I consider that a pro-slavery church is not

My reasons for taking this important step, are the following:

1st. I consider that a pro-slavery church is not the building of God; for God's building is a holy building and spiritual, made of 'living stones,' having for her soul, the spirit of Christ, that shall actuate its movements. Thus saith the apostle, 'If ye have not the spirit of Christ, ye are none of His.' Then it follows, of course, that a church composed of such individuals, 'is none of His.' Now I in candor ask you, and all other intelligent men, who are acquainted with the M. E. church, if they, as a body, have with their pro-slavery at the North and actual slavery at the South, the spirit of Christ, which teaches us 'to do to others, as we would have them do to us.' Again, the spirit of Christ in the

body, have with their pro-slavery at the North and actual slavery at the South, the spirit of Christ, which teaches us 'to do to others, as we would have them do to us.' Again, the spirit of Christ in the prophet says,' Let the oppressed go free.'

2d. The M. E. church is not built on the apostles and prophets, 'Jesus Christ being the chief cornerstone;' for bishops and presiding elders exercise lordship over God's heritage, and Christ said it should not be so among his ministers. Mat. 20, 25. I know of no ecclesiastical body more despotic than the bishops and 'prime ministers' of our churchmone whose executive claims are more absolute. I allude to bishop Waugh, in the N. E. Conference, when he said, there was 'no appeal from his judgment to the Conference.' I can acknowledge no such power in Christ's living church.

My 3rd reason is—'How can two walk together, except they be agreed?' That Christ and Belial have no fellowship, light and darkness no communion. Now slavery is Belial, and abolitionism is the daughter of christianity; they, therefore, can have no fellowship or communion. Fellowship among christians is harmony of spirit, but where is no harmony of spirit between Christ and slavery; for slavery is a child of the devil, 'full of all subtlety and mischief'—an enemy of all rigitiousness—and never ceases 'to pervert the right ways of the Lord.' How can they walk together? Impossible! as implied in the question.

My 4th reason is, the Methodist church, as a body, lends its influence to sustain the bloody institution of War. This is illustrated by her ministers accepting the office of Chaplain in her armies and navies, and also in her militia. My kingdom is not of this word, saith Christ, therefore my servants will not fight. Just look at the church's missionary operations in Africa! Fortifications—forts—cannon—guns and bayonete power of the holds of heart, but the other day, said to me that he had not preached against it; for he had not made up his mind that it was wrong! No wonder the African chief said,

not only from the tenacity of sectarian feel also from the tenacity of political feeling. the cry of our church leaders but 'division

in his bonds and degradation; as if the keeping to gether five or six hundred thousand souls—a great part of them robbers of God's humble poor—is of more importance than the redemption of three milions of souls from the 'vilest alarey the sun eyer saw!' We also see the tenacity of political party feeling in the struggle of last fall for the Presidency. Abolitionists on both sides of the question, left the slave groaning and agonizing in his clasins, to carry their political points. There were some noble exceptions; but who does not feel disgusted with the course of some of our Congress men bowing down before slavery, giving up their love for the slave for the love of party? Witness a Slade and Webster driving with all their might for the elevation of one of the greatest enemies of the slave to the Presidential chair. Not only the great men, so called, but men of lower grades and all grades, following with frantic zeal the Juggernaut of America—the log cabin—and partaking too freely of his hard cider libstions with more than pagan fanaticism, crying 'Hurrah' hurrah!' in loud and unnelodious screams for old Tippecanoe! Professed ministers of Jesus—magistrates and lawyers, following in the train with shoutings to their wooden god! I ask if slavery can be done away, so long as such sentiments and practices prevail? The evident answer is, rr carsor! SAMUEL HENRY.

South Wilbraham, March 15th, 1841.

P. S. Please give this a place in the Watchman, which I shall take, so long as ou and slavery live,

P. S. Please give this a place in the Watchman, which I shall take, so long as you and slavery live, if able.

DRILLIS, 1st of 12th mo. 1841.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

The accompanying appeared is a number of Galignani's Messenger, an English paper published in Paris, and was forwarded me by my worthy friend, CHARLES L. CORREAS, who is now there. I presume, by the acknowledgment at its foot, that it appeared in the London Morning Herald. It hundles America severely. Quere—Is it more severe than just? I fearnot. It was read in our committee. One passage in it touched us sorely. It is, that a party of Irishmen were, the originates of the riots in Gincinnati. Can It touched us sorely. It is that a party of rismines were the originators of the riots in Cincinnati. Can this be possible? It it is so, to repudiate them as our countrymen. They must have belonged to that old, degraded, whiskey-loving class, which, I trust, are almost extinct here. When drunkenness prevails, it is most extinct nere. When drunkenness prevails, it is hard to say at what enormity its votaries will stop. One kind of slavery upholds another; but satisfied am I that an universal burst of indignation would arise from our five millions of tee-totallers, if such doings from our five millions of tee-totallers, if such doings of their countrymen were told them. However, I hope it is a misstatement. Let, however, the Address speak the genuine sentiments of the Irish people. It goes out by Remond, containing, in addition to the signatures of DANIEL O'CONNELL, the autograph also of that just man, THEOBALD MATHEW, the great Temperance Sposile. Oh! may his name wake your tee-totallers, throughout the States, to a pure ab olition zeal! We have not sought for many other officin zeal: We have not sought for many other great names, although we could get plenty. It is em-phatically the roice of the people we wanted, and send. I hope the offerings of our Irish women abolitionists to the Bazaar will be timely. Receive them, likewise,

as heart-offerings of a band, warm in their sympathi for your down-trodden millions.
Sincerely thine,

RICHARD ALLEN.

[From Galignani's Messengor.]

Of the many independent states into which either continent of America is now divided, there are but two in which the forms of government can be said to be settled, or in which revolutionary excesses are not affairs of very frequent occurrence. The exceptions are the republic of the United States and the empire of Brazil. Yet, of all the American states, those on which divine retribution for national crime might have been, humanely speaking, expected to have fallen, are that republic and that empire. In either, there are more than two millions of human beings held in a state of cruel slavery and legal death, who are bought and sold as goods and chattels, for the pecuniary advantage of men who pretend to the blessings, while they exhibit the vices and the crimes of civilization. To doubt that there is some great independing, though unseen, punishment hanging over and to fall on either nation, sooner or later, would, be to doubt the justice of the ways of God to man—to deny the divine superintendence of this world. The state of public opinion, as to the guilt and disastrous consequences of slavery and the slave-trade in Cuba—though still sufficiently deplorable—yet exhibits many phases of future improvement, and affords glimpses of hope to encourage the exertions of philanthropists, There is in the Spanish colony a feeling—as we have pointed out on more than one occasion—of apprehension as to the physical results of a continuance of slavery. There has been a quasi acknowledgment that free labor in abundance, is cheaper than slave labor—as indeed [From Galignani's Messenger.] of slavery. There has been expressed—at least on paper—an anxiety to get rid of the curse; there has been a quasi acknowledgment that free labor in abundance, is cheaper than slave labor—as indeed the neighboring island of Puerto Rico demonstrates. A desire has been exhibited that something should be done to relieve the Cuban planters from the reproach which is now attached to them; they are uneasy in their present condition, and a sense of future danger is slowly—very slowly—arousing Cubato a knowledge of the enormity of its crimes. We can, however, discover no such corresponding conscientious or fearful emotions either in Brazil or in the slaveholding states of the United States. In the empire, as in the southern portion of the republic, public feeling on this subject appears deteriorating, rather than improving; to look to the future in either estate, is almost to despair. In either, does there seem to be any adequate conception of the national guilt perpetrated through the slave trade or slavery; is neither, are the wronged Africans looked on as human beings possessed of immortal souls, and of inalienable terrestrial rights; in both, they are treated as brutos—as more mechanical instruments to cultivate the soil. The very little that we do know of Brazilian slavery is horrible and friginful in the extreme; and the state of feeling as to slavery in that empire, of those who lead in the disputes of political parties and direct popular opinion, is so delicated to the proposed in the disputes of political parties and direct popular opinion, is so desired. in an either, are the wronged Africans looked on as human beings possessed of immortal souls, and of inalienable terrestrial rights in both, they are treated as brutes—as mere mechanical instruments to cultivate the soil. The very little that we do know, is compared to the state of feeling as to slavery in that empire, of those who lead in the disputes of political parties and direct popular opinion, is so despotable, that we fear the little that we do know, is but a tithe of the evil that really does exist. The state of public feeling on the subject of slavery in the southern states of the great American republic, if indeed that be possible, even more degraded than that in the Brazilian empire. The Brazilians would—at least in profession—tolerate free blacks; the southern Americans will not. Black freedom, the present instruments of slaves and free blacks, and that this danger, will in some degree excusers and the state of the states? Are not the states? Are not the feel with a superior of slaves and free blacks, and that this danger, will in some degree excusers the states of the states? Are not the condition of public opinion on the same subject in the free states? Are not the feel with the states? Are not the feel with the states of the states? Are not the condition of public opinion on the same subject in the free states? Are not the feel with the states of the

canic on, and the rioters attacked the city in various parts, destroying property and murdering their fellow-creatures; for four and twenty hours the city was at their, mercy. The wretches, repulsed from the prison containing the negroes, attacked the dwellings of their defenceless wives and children. On the following day, Sunday, tranquillity was partially restored; but it was not until the middle of the next week that peace reigned supreme. The number of killed and wounded was great, but details of this sort are carefully suppressed by the local papers. When the executors of the law were able to resume their duties, it was not to proceed against the white rioters and murderers, but to investigate the charges brought against the blacks! Such is the affair, as detailed by the pro-slavery journals themselves, and yet it has not created throughout the Union any general feeling of disgust or indignation. It is looked on as an excusable occurrence, provoked by the blacks and their indiscreet white friends. Are we wrong, then, in describing, as we have done, the state of public feeling on this subject in the United States?—Herald.

SELECTIONS.

The Society of Friends in America.

A joiner is published in the last number of the Anti-Slavery Standard from 'An Irish Friend,' dated Dub-lin, 30th of 11th mo. 1841, from which we copy the

I confess that I cm surprised at the manner in which Massachusetts has disgraced herself, in the management of the Eastern rail-road! Verily, it has amazed us here in Ireland. Kentucky would have been ashamed of such proceedings; though the darker parts of Ohio might have done such deeds at her master's bidding. But Massachusetts! Free, old Massachusetts!

I have read Stephen A. Chase's own account of the matter; and I find no justification of such conduct, even if there had been no blows given. But blows were struck; and an orthodox Friend remains one of the directors, in pay of the rail-road!

Stephen Chase, I know thee not; but I tell thee Irish Friends blush for thee! We blush for this 'Quakor' act; and it is deeply disgraceful to our Society. The Society, jealous as it is of its good name, ought to clear itself of this foul stain. What! an Orthodox Friend admitting the principle that man's brotherhood to man is changed by the color of his complexion! An Orthodox Friend an accomplice in physical force! Where is the spirit that actuated John Woolman and Anthony Benezet, of whose consistent words and deeds, Irish Friends love to cherish the memory, as an illumination of genuine Quakerism?

Sonie urge that it was Stephen Chase's employment; and that he could not refuse to do 'the bidding of those above him in authority. Are then eur principles sunk so low, that any should be found among us to advocate a course like this? Are we to do the bidding of those from whom we receive our wages, without asking whether the monitor within approves, or not? Was it for such principles that George Fox prayed, struggled and suffered? Was it for such fruits that John Woolman, and our faithful ones, ensured buffeting and contumely, even unto the end? Strong as Quakerism is, fandy believes it is founded deep in scripture truth,) if its supporters will defend such doctrines and transactions as these, I say let the whole fabric crumble in the disar, and another more worthy rise upon its ashes. Orthodox Friends of America, allow-on

ere is another disgraceful and shocking in-American prejudice and brutality.

From the National A. S. Standard.

door, the conductor seized hold of his coat, and ordered him into the 'Jim Crow cur.' I, of course, followed, and took a place with Frederick, in the 'arge;' in which we found several shovels, and other implements used in breaking paths; the seats were covered with snow, one door was fastened open to let out the cold, and produce a free circulation of air. All the light admitted through glass, was one pane 7 by 9. To render our situation more agreeable, after a few miles, four smokers came in; three had their mouths stopped with cigars, the other had a pipe or rather an apology for one, which, to say the least, ought to be 'burnt out.' We felt inclined to open the shutters and suffer from the cold and snow, rather than endure the stifling smoke. If this does not already appear a serious matter, the sequel will prove it to be so. Frederick did not sit down, but stood, stamping his feet. He contracted a severo cold, in consequence of which, he has been scarcely able to leave the house for two or three days, and from which be may never fully recover.

One of the series of Conventions now being held in Rhode Island, is in session in this town. The following resolution is now before the Convention, which was drawn up with reference to the case of brother Douglas, who, I am sorry to say, is not able to attend our meeting this evening.

Resolved, That prejudice against our colored population, as developed in proscription on our railways, in churches, and almost all departments of society, is vulgar, creel and murderwas.

Although prejudice has always prevailed to a considerable extent in this town, I am happy to in-

Although prejudice has always prevailed to a considerable extent in this town, I am happy to inform you that, by communicating these facts to the Convention, this evening, a sympathy was manifested for Frederick, before unknown.

GEORGE FOSTER.

From the Philanthropist.

From the Philanthropist.

Law in Belmont County.

Dr. Bailey:—On the 10th of July, I was beset by a mob of some thirty persons, in this county. A gentleman present made a complaint before a Justice against fourteen of the principal actors. They refused to be taken by the constable—combined, and worked in the same fields, and carried arms.—The case was carried before the Grand Jury at the naxt Common Pleas, and a bill found. At the late session, elven of the accused having been taken or surrendered, were tried, and fined \$15 each and imprisoned forty-eight hours; and on the next morning the leader of the mob surrendered, and was fined \$30, and imprisoned forty-eight hours. The indictment was for a riot—about half a bushel of rotten eggs were thrown at me, and a great number of stones, but fortunately none hit me, owing perhaps to the drunkenness of the throwers. The court and its officers acted throughout with the utmost propriety. Judge Kennon, the presiding Judge, and the prosecutor, are democrate; the associates and Sheriff are whigs. Ex-Governor Shannon, and W. Milligan, Esqus, (both democrate) appeared for the defendants, and C. C. Caroll, a whig, assisted the prosecutor. The charge of the Judge was characterisfic, brief, and to the point.

The Jury agreed immediately, without a division; and it is proper that I should add, that the counsel for the defendants treated me personally with great courtesy and respect, and said no more hard words of abolition than were to be expected. Justice also would require me to say, that the counsel for the State entered warmly and heartily into the cause, and that the prosecutor made a very sonsible speech, and C. C. Carroll an able and more nergetic one.—So it seems democrats and whigs here, are ready to do even a third party abolitionist justice. Some have insisted that, if the democrates got the ascendancy, abolitionists would receive no protection. I saw no symptoms of it in this case. I feel thankful to God that my lot is cast in such a country, and the trial has had

to God that in the content of make a ne-government man of me.

I may add, I was not anxious to see a prosecution attempted, for I felt jealous of the honor of the couty, and it would have pained me greatly to see it degrade itself as some other counties have done; and when the verdiet was given, I regretted that the law required the offenders to be imprisoned. Imprisonment inflicts a disgrace which possibly does not leave the offender in the best condition for reformation. Perhaps, however, this was the dictate of sympathy rather than of reason.

ELI NICHOLS.

From the New York Journal of Commer

From Hayti. From Hayti.

We have Port au Prince papers to the 19th ult.
A good deal of excitement had been occasioned by an article which appeared in the newspaper called 'Le Manifeste,' reflecting upon the conduct of the French Consul General; in consequence of which article, the Consul had demanded his passports. The state of the case is thus presented in 'Le Telegraph' of Dec. 19th:

article, the Consul had demanded his passports. The state of the case is thus presented in 'Le Telegraph' of Dec. 19th:

'The Manifeste having inserted on last Sanday a libel on Mr. Levasseur, Consul General of France, the public Attorney was directed by the Chief Justice to commence a prosecution against the editor of that paper. But Mr. Levasseur, thinking it not proper to await the issue of a trial to obtain due reparation,—notified the Government, after a short correspondence, that his official relations had ceased, and that he had retired to the covette Berceau, there to await the orders of his Government. As the proceedings here have been in conformity with the practice of other nations, the good understanding between the two States will not be interrupted. And whatever may be the result, the Government of Hayti will exert herself to strengthen more and more the present relations, and to pursue strictly the principles of national law.'

The following extract from a private letter re-ceived in this city, gives the following particulars relative to the excitement prevailing there:

The following extract from a private letter received in this city, gives the following particulars relative to the-excitement prevailing there:

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 22d.

For some time past, a report has been current here, that arrivals of counterfeit money, to the amount of \$600,000, were being expected either from France or the United States, which caused our government to keep a close eye upon vessels arriving from those quarters. Inquiries subsequently led to the detection of a Frenchman, the brother of the Secretary to the French Consul, being engaged in this new branch of financiering. He had been a resident of the city for many years, and but recently returned from a visit to France. Our authorities caused his dwelling to be searched, and succeeded in finding counterfeit money about the premises. The French Consul was immediately informed of this, and a request made that two French vessels of war, stationed on the roads, should search every vessel coming in, which measure resulted in the seizure of the ship St. Jaques, from Havre, on board of which, counterfeit money, to the amount of \$300,000 in notes, was found most ingeniously concealed in marble tomb-stones, whereof her cargo partly consisted, consigned to the Frenchman. He was immediately arressed, but denies having any knowledge of the matter; and Fresident Boyer delivered him up to the Consul for transportion to France, on the ground that the counterfeit notes had been engraved in France, and the discovery been made by one of the French frigates, on board of which he was then conveyed. Meanwhile, the notes were made a bonfire of. These transactions were considered by the Haytians as calling for an interference on the part of the press; in consequence of which, the papers were filled with insults on the Consul and the French nation, which statements induced the Consul to demand of the President publicly to declare that the removal of the prisoner on board the frigate had taken place at the instance of his—President Boyer's, request; to have him tr

CONGRESS

as very dangerous to interty. Centented and grow rich. I invite them, said Mr. A., to turn their attention to our agriculture, and see how it will compare with their own—see where they will find the greatest number of barren fields and worn out meadows; and ite them then understand that our agriculture flourishes by the same means as our manufactures—by free industry. Even in the cotton and woolen manufactures, the returns show that the annual sales are equal in amount to the whole capital employed, and the whole product of our manufactures is more than double the capital. That is produced by labor; it is, therefore, a question of Northern Islaer, and not of capital, on our side. How is it on the other side? There it is all capital. No labor, in the proper sense, is concerned, except that of the overseors. Mr. Levi Woodbury, who, as a 'Northern man with Southern principles,' would not be suspected of doing injustice to that section, in his celebrated document on the Cotton Colture, published in 1836, estimates the capital employed in the raising of cotton, at \$771,000,000, of which the land was 340,000,000, and the slaves 403,000,000; the cattle, taxes, tools, expense of overseers, and other items, made the rest. Here you see it is all capital. Yet gentlemen continually talk of Northern capital and Southern labor.

These ideas, it will be seen, are important in any discussion on the general interests of the country, and their bearing is by no means confined to the question of a tariff. There is one reply that I have not heard from any of the Northern gentlemen. It is, first, that the capital on which the present cotton product is grounded, is chiefly berrowed at the North Second, that but a very small part of it has been repaid, except by bankruptey. And third, that the number of persons engaged in manufactures being set at only 700.000, the number of slaveholders is less by more than half—250,000 to 300,000 being the general estimate; while the comparative influence of manufacturing and of slaveholding may be

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

An outrage upon decency—a scene.

While petitions were in the course of reception, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, rose to make a privileged motion. He moved to reconsider the motion of Mr. Atherton, yesterday, to amend Mr. Fillmore's motion of reference. He did this, he said, in order to reply to Mr. Burke, of New-Haupshire; and forthwith he set off in a string of outrageous billingsgate against the New-Hampshire member, calling him a descendant of Burke the murderer, resurrectionist, &c. He was in the midst of this diagraceful work, when he was properly called to order. The point was mooted, and the Speaker thought, as the debate had taken so wide a range already, the member might be indelged, although there was no doubt he was quite out of order.

An appeal was taken from this decision of the chair. As soon as this was done, the confusion and irregularity which followed were almost unprecedented, even in that turbulent and disorderly body.

Mr. Promi, calling for the years and nays on the appeal, said it would now be ascertained whether the House would deliberately sanction an overthrow of all order on that floor.

Mr. Arnold all this while kept on talking about every thing in the world, making personal allusions, and interlarding his remarks with that slang so peculiar to him; and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could finally be induced to take his seat, and have the question on the appeal taken.

But others got up—a Mr. Smith and Mr. Stanley came near having a wordy quarrel, but this was checked in time—and divers other irregular speeches being made, a member moved an adjournment, which motion was carried, the House being perfectly disgusted with the whole scone. The worst of it is, the senseless motion of Mr. Arnold is in order, the first thing to-morrow.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

In the House to-day, Mr. Adams moved a correction of the Journal in relation to abolition potitions presented by him, and with the Speaker, and one or two others, conversed at some 'length. The whole matter was, finally, on motion of Mr. Merriwether, laid on the table, by yeas 97, nays 78.

A personal explanation arose between Messrs. Profit and Arnold, relating to remarks of Mr. A's yesterday, in which he had compared Mr. P. to a hungry mouse on a trencher hunting crumbs. Mr. P. concluded that he would not condescend to notice any thing the gentleunan might say now or here-

P. concluded that he would not condescend to notice any thing the gentleman might say now or hereafter on the floor.

Further conversation was broken off, and the order of the day, the question on the appeal taken by
Mr. Bowne from the decision of the chair, by which
Mr. B's point of order was overruled, and Mr. Arnold allowed to proceed in his remarks in reply to
Burke and Eastman, was taken up.

After a conversation of more than an hour on this
subjuct, the appeal was sustained by yeas 67, navs

subject, the appeal was sustained by yeas or, us, selection and Mr. Arnold being thus confined to the strict question before the House, withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote on the tariff question, and said he would write out and publish the speech he intended to have made.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerc Anti-Slavery Petitions.

Anti-Slavery Petitions.

Mr. Adams asked if the discussion of the appeal from the decision of the Speaker, on the reception of certain petitions, was not the unfinished business of the day, as he had given up his right to speak at that time, in order to receive the resolutions of the gentleman, from New-York, to refer the President's Message, and he had given it up, on the express promise of the Speaker that he should be entitled to the floor when that question was settled, and he now appealed to the memory of the Speaker.

The Speaker was not clear in his memory on the subject, but thought the gentleman would be entitled to the floor, when the debate on the reference of his petition came up.

petition came up.

Mr. Adams said he wished that question of refer

ence of that petition with others before the House might be settled, as he had many petitions of the same nature, which he could not present until it was settled.

same nature, which he could not present until it was settled.

The Speaker decided that if the debate came up the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Merriwether, was, entitled to the floor.

Mr. Merriwether said he had no disposition to discuss abolition petitions, as he conceived they were but the productions of fanatics, who were endeavoring to gain importance by creating agitation on the subject of slavery on this floor. He felt no disposition to aid them in their nefarious designs, and should move to amend the instructions offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts to the Select Committee, which were to revise the whole rules, to report in favor of abolishing the previous question, and adopting the one hour rule, when Mr. Adams only moved to instruct the Committee, to report a recission of the 21st rule.

Mr. Adams said he had withdrawn his motion to commit with instructions, and the motion for amendment was not in order.

The Speaker thought the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia was in order.

Mr. Wise took an appeal from the decision of the Chair, and after making some remarks, in which he said the more recision of a rule was not the object of the gentleman from Massachusetts, but to get abolition petitions received on this floor, and he con-

gended that the amendment of the georgia proposed to take up the w the rules; but as the discussion was would withdraw his call for an appeal the whole subject be laid on the table. Mr. Adams said the House had on it would not lay this question on the sequently the inclion of the gentlem is could not be entertained.

The Speaker decided that it was whole question was changed.

Aller some further remarks on the der, in which Mesers. Adams, Wiss participated, the question was take motion to lay the whole subject or decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

Mr. Gamble then moved that all petitions of a me nature be laid on the table.

Mr. Adams asked that the yeas and ners being the meaning th

Air. Gamble asked if the question could be be on the petitions separately.

The Speaker said it could.

Mr. W. C. Johnson asked if the question has been decided by the vote just taken.

The Speaker said it had only settled the was of reference.

The yeas and nays having been ordered the past too was put and decided as follows; year 100, as \$7.

The yeas and hays naving been ordered the too was put and decided as follows; year life of St.

Mr. Adams said he wished to see some account of the Journal, and hoped that each petities as be entered on the Journal, stating where to be entered on the Journal, stating where to be entered on the Journal, stating where to the form, and by whom it was presented.

Mr. Speaker. The gentleman's hope will stigratified.

Mr. Adams. I do not ask for the yeas at a but I do ask for a separate vote on each points.

Mr. Stanley asked for the yeas on the seed, tittion, stating that there was a great different tween Ohio and New-York with some members to the two the state of the year and the tweet of the gentlemin who so to lay on the table would withdraw it for a new to suffer him to ask a question.

Mr. Gamble refused.

The question was then taken, and decided at lows:—yeas 107, nays 83.

The balance of the petitions, nine in number, we then laid on the table.

Washington, Friday, Jia 24.

Washington, Friday, Jia 24.

Most of the time of the House, to-day, was in up with proceedings on abolition petitions. It is essen that the votce of the House to-day laws the subject at rest. They have retirated, by the majorities, to entertain petitions which, according the decision of the Speaker, have been course as receivable under the rule.

After the presentation of several resolutions is different members.

as receivable under the rule.

After the presentation of several resolution is different members,
Mr. Payne presented a memorial from centage zens of Alabama in relation to a National Power.

Mr. Payne moved a suspension of the rules in mit the same.
Mr. Adams solicited a suspension of the rules in mit the same.
Mr. Adams said if the gentleman would have suspend the rules for the admission of petition persulped.

Mr. Payne said, he had no objection to stress the modification, and.

The motion prevailed, and petitions were med, commencing with the Territory of low.

Petitions were presented from lows by Moders, Petitions, by Messrs. Miller and Edvard linois, by Messrs. Casey and Stuari, Mississa, Mr. Gwin, Indiana, by Messrs. Payne, Cappass Houston, Missouri, by Messrs. Payne, Cappass Houston, Missouri, by Messrs. Renned; These Lane, Wallace, Craven, Louisiana, by Mr. Alabama, by Messrs. Stokely and Giddings. Take gentleman presented a petition praying for the rogation of all laws authorizing the transportion slaves by sea, freeing slaves which may be to lesgues from the coast.

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of the principle of shelf as it was the recognition of the principle of shelf in its worst form; and raised a question of each in reception.

Mr. Giddings replied, and denied that it state

in its worst form; and raised a question of earlier reception.

Mr. Giddings replied, and denied that it stats thing like abolition; but merely asked the Hese act in accordance with the Constitution, ask adraw its protection from the slave trade at a to give freedom to slaves who went to sea with consent of their masters.

Mr. Arnold called the gentleman to orde, an question as one of order could be lengthests for months.

The Speaker decided that the whole petition not be received.

The Speaker decided that the whole petitians not be received.

Mr. Giddings asked that the portion whicher within the rules might be received.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, mored that portion of the petition receivable be laid at table.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the nate and decided as follows: yeas 104, nay 80.

Mr. Adams refused to answer.

The Speaker ordered the roll to be called, and that the House must decide whether the grain from Massachusetts should be allowed to arriver.

Mr. Giddings then presented a petition populate the people of the free States may be the from all participation in the support of the mittons of slavery, or in aiding to hold any distingaring the state of the free States and the man family in bondage.

Mr. Wise moved to lay the question of necessor that the late.

on the table.

Mr. Giddings asked it as a favor of the grains.

Mr. Giddings asked it as a favor of the grains.

Mr. Giddings asked it as a favor of the gene-from Virginia, to himself and his constituent, is he would withdraw his motion, and suffer the se-tion to lie over one day, to be debated. He need the gentlemen from the North and South wades cide in that disposition of the petition.

Mr. Wise said he was willing to extens a courtsey to the gentleman from Ohio, but he can not do it at the expense of his constituents, take suffer the incendiary to be introduced among has The years and nays being ordered, the quester laying on the table was decided as follows; years,

Mr. Giddings then presented a petition part that no new State shall be admitted into the lost that no new State shall be admitted into the lost that the lost the lost that the lost the lost the lost that the lost the lost the lost that the lost th

the Constitution of which authorizes the belong elaves.

Mr Wise moved that this petition be not ream. On this motion the yeas, and nays, were deand decided as follows: yeas 102, nays 22.

Mr. Giddings gave notice that he held is law petitions from some ten thousand of the mass aspectable inhabitants of Ohio, praying that is might be relieved from the duty of supporting the stitutions of slavery, which, from the proceeding ready had by the House, he should fed task bound to withheld and return to the petitions from Ohio being in order, they sented by Mr. Dean and Mr. S. J. Andrews, in presented by Mr. Dean and Mr. S. J. Andrews, presented among others, a petition praying far rescinding of the 21st Rule, to recognize the notion, and to discountenance the practice of petition, and to discountenance the practice of petition, and to discountenance the practice be laid on the table.

On motion, the yeas and nays were orders, the same was decided as follows: yeas 03, sin Mr. Andrews presented a petition praying fare with the same was decided as follows: yeas 03, sin Mr. Andrews presented a petition praying fare the same was decided as follows: yeas 03, sin Mr. Andrews presented a petition praying fare the same was decided as follows: yeas 03, sin Mr. Andrews presented a petition praying fare the commerce of Boston for 1811.

Commerce of Boston for 1811. ARRIVALS.

Of the Foreign arrivals, I ship, 10 barques, of and 587 schooners were British; I barque brigs Sicilian; I brig Spanish; I barque, and I schooner Hamburguese; I schooner Hamburguese; I schooner Hamburguese; I schooner Danish; I brig Russian; I brig Schooner Danish; I brig Russian; I brig (Galliot)—in all 606 Forcign vessels.

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BOSTON: PRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1842.

England and China.

Anot all the eccentricities which have marked generatio course of John Quincy Adams, perhaps he secretic course of John Quincy Adams, perhaps the set unaccountable, the must trrational, the most apale, is his vindication of England in her warlastick upon Chim. His fecture, having been alabed in the Boston Notion from his own manufich has been very extensively read; but we become the morning has been very extensively read; but we become the morning has been very extensively read; been regarded with surprise and per has generally over regarded with surprise and approbation. Its facts are but false suppositions gorality is at war with itself; and its philosophy egally unsatisfactory. By this time, we doubt not, is admixed all England; for we do not believe her is one housest and same Englishman, who is pre-ned to say that China is the criminal in this case. The lecture of Mr. Adams is deserving of a critical The lecture of Mr. Adams is deserving of a critical circe; and we are glad to see the announcement in staily popers of this city, that Prof. Wm. Adams is staily of Harvard University, and recently concept of the British India Society, is to give two get with the British India Society, is to give two sected with the Dringle, on the dispute between Chias to morrow evening—in the course of which, h ad to morrow evening—in the course of which, he meaning the arguments and statements of the fresdent, and show their fallacy.

Prof. Adam is himself an Englishman—a gentle-

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Prof. Adam is himself an Englishman—a gentle-ma of use endowments—a genuine philanthropist— and prifectly master of his subject. We hope that he will have crowded houses, and that he may be in-tered to deliver his loctures in other places. There are any reasons which we need not state, why the is of emancipation should cheer the worthy leeer with their presence. Tickets are for sale at 25. mbill. [See advertisement.] We find the following notice in the Mercantile

Journal of this city :

Letters on the Chinese Question,—We are rejoired to see amounted two lectures on this great political uses amounted two lectures on this great political uses amounted two lectures on this great political to see amounted two lectures. This gendlemen is siredy favorably known to many attactive. His extensive Oriental learning and his familiarity with every thing relating to the East, give has any advantages in the discussion of the present part question over those, persons who have never see that quarter of the globe. It is understood, that inks the opposite sade, to ex-President Adams; at the public may expect a rich treat, both as to the attention of the present partials and a skilful and effective use of them.

Lix.

We had occasion to place in the 'Refuge of Op ession, in our last number, certain extracts from blished in the New-England Puritan, written L'a canting northern bojourner in Georgia, in which to a mining source of the staveholding such that the staveholding such the relief the abolitionists, and to denounce the time of immediate emancipation as wild and chimerists of immediate emancipation as wild and chimerists. d. The wily, pro-slavery editors of the Puritan sare that the present state of the anti-slavery mind is this part of the country, would not allow such shominable sentiments to be published with impunity. fet called spon, by a due regard to their subscription list, to my something which might seem to conflict with the views of their correspondent, but which, in reality, expressed nothing of condemutation or astonent. In a note they very coolly added-

Our correspondent will do an essential service i contances which would make it more unsafe to ensecute in Georgia than in the West Indies. The enucled those Islands will convice most people at the Apth, of the safety and desirableness of emanci-

What rehemence of spirit, what moral indignation of soil, are here manifested! The correspondent of the Panian was only advocating the prolongation of a ust system of whoredom and heathenism, on the read that its immediate abandonment would be Im-necessite and dangerous! This profligate, instead of being severely rebuked by the editors, is politely instead a show why it would be more unsuf to abolish slavery in this country than it was in the Wes not of principle! As if ' facts or circumstances' could te wrong into right, or render robbery and resion demnatory in one country, and praisewor thy is snother! As if any possible contingency, or probable danger, could set aside the eternal laws of

the moral government of God! *
The Paritan expresses no opinion on the subject tacither enderses nor controverts the opinions of its Georgia correspondent. It admits, inferentially, that possibly, the facts and circumstances' of American slavery may so widely differ from those which char-acterized West India slavery, as to make that system wenthy of preservation! It suys that 'most people at the North' are inclined to be convinced, from the re-sult of the experiment in the West Indies, that eman-cipation is both safe and desirable. But, mark! it ses not say that this is its own conviction. To-de-

would offend the South, and might injure the cir-clusse of the Puritan in that quarter.

Are the 'afety and desirableness' of emancipa-bes, it is implous to suggest a doubt, or to desire in-fination, is a claim asset. lion, in so plain a case. That there is nothin as or desirable in slavery, this country already lasss fell well; but there are other and very terrible lesses which she has yet to learn, on this subject. lesses which she has yet to learn, on this sub-bifers she will be induced to break every yoke, and

New Poems.

To Birth, Last Days, and Resurrection of Jesus.

There is genuine poetry in this neat little volume upresed in vigorous measure and in glowing lan The soul of the writer is evidently uply imbued with the spirit of her glorious theme She is full of reverential piety and holy enthusiasm Lingua with her is something more than a name. It s the life of Jesus -the baptism of the Divine Spirit. There are some modes of expression, in her poems; which present a sectarian or theological aspect, and is that exception will be taken by some; but every ie mind will admire the truly devotional to breathe, and the poetical genius which minifest. Whatever goes to exact the character of the Saviour is at all times valuable; but never mor thin when, as at the present time, attempts are mary his mission, to associate him with Socrates ad Pinta, and to reject him as the great mediator be taem God and man. We commend this volume area used and man. We common units the surface of good poetry and pious sentiment. It is famile at 25, Cornhill—price 42 conts a copy. We have a surface number. We commend this volume to ill present some extracts from it in another

The Case of Lausford Lane.

A meeting was held on Monday evening last, o treet Chapel, in relation to the interesting has of Mr. Lanc. He was present, and sinted the firemanances connected with his case. He had with ba one of his children, which is all that be has as been able to purchase. He said he had paid 41,000 for himself, and \$250 for the child who was or numel, and \$250 for the child who was found. He had raised all but \$600 to buy the remainder of his family. After hearing his statement has nesting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Spear, Rev. Mr. Himes, Rev. Mr. Thompson, and others. A sap sympathy pervaded every heart. It was felt to he a case demandation. anding immediate relief. A contributi this up, and pledges were circulated, and the hole amount received was \$126. A committee an ilea chosen to forward the designs of the meet-ic, Persons wishing to aid Mr. Lane can leave moa with Rev. Mr. Spear, No. 1 South Codar street, rath Rev. Mr. Himes, No. 2 Maple Place, or a As 25, Cornhill. Whatever is to be done for Luneis nest be done quickly.

This Fair may now fairly be considered one of the omestic institutions of the State; and it is so benefit comeste institutions of his State; and it is so beneficial as an anti-slavety agency, that it merits a perpetuity of which the vigor of its own action will deprive it, by destroying theoremsion of its existence. All the friends of the cause do not adopt the same measures, and some have from the beginning deemed this too trilling a one, while others have thought it too facilities and accounts. too trifling a one, while others have thought it too fatiguing and expensive. In reply to the first class, an allusion to the story of the Syrian by the waters of Jordan will be sufficient; while to the second, a more extended answer may be necessar? True, the Fair, so large a little instrument has it now become, consumes much strength in the turning, and will become a more and more fatiguing operation from year to year, increasing as it does so greatly in size. Yet there never will be found wanting those who will withhold neither pains nor labor for the sake of thus advancing the cause. But it costs as much as it comeste,' say the economists. 'Twenty-six of you comes to, say the economists. 'Twenty-six of you might have met, and subscribed a hundred dollars each, and thus have raised, without trouble, from your own pockets, the sum you have taken so much pains to extract from the pockets of others.' There is some truth in this. Without the Fairs of past years, we truth in this. Without the Pairs of past years, we might have raised the money; but where would have been the happy influence on these occasions, of the crowds of those who would neither read nor hear respecting the cause, and whose first interest in it dates from the Fair of such or such a year? Where would have been the circles of anti-slavery in each town and village, continually enlarging in circum-ference? Successful as the Fairs are in a financial ference? Successful as the Fairs are in a mancian point of view, and this year more than ever, their great good consists in the diffusion of truth by con-versation,—in the abatement of prejudies against per-sons of color and against abolitionists,—and in the familiarizing of the public mind to the idea of the abolition of slavery. This last is the great work to be effected. Those who shun the lecture-toom, cannot help receiving the anti-slavery impress from the cards, and therefore our 'Wisdom utters her voice from the corners of the streets.' Those who skip antislavery editorials do not fail to con over anti-slavery advertisements; and through means of these, the dea—anti-slavery—has gone into every city, hamlet, themselves base liars in the deed, as always has bee and family in the land, with all the power of a tremendous tract distribution. Element Massachuserrs man, since creation, and as over will be the case with severy conspicuously good man or with man, since creation, and as over will be the case with continues to be the wicked man's nature to have a superior of the superior of

Richmond, they have resounded. Like the word on which a temperance lecture was once delivered, eve-ry syllable is the text for a sermon. They contain a condensed history of past labors, and a promise of fu-ture ones. They give the South assurance of the de-termination of our State against slavery; and at the North, they make the truth attractive without disguise omen told of in Arabian story, though it were before steel gates guarded by griffons, 'the iron shall become soft, and the monsters flee.' This the monsters knew when they strove so strenuously in years gone by to bar every suitable hall against us—to prevent our advertising, and to break up our meetings, in the vain

idea that force of arms could conquer strength of will.

In giving some account of this occasion for the gratification of distant friends, it has been customary to mention the most remarkable and beautiful of the donations. Time would fail us in doing so this year. We might as well try to catalogue all the kingdoms of the earth, and the glory of them, for a specimen of the Fair. It would be useless to say- for particuticles were mentioned in the advertisements. The munificent and tasteful contributions of the friends of our cause in England and Ireland, did not arrive until the second day of the Fair; and no one who saw But even in the midst of that most laborious week,

thronged as it was with the small duties and events gowing out of the one great duty of sustaining the most anxious to hear. They will not think, occasise the various works of taste and utility and skill which they had made so perfect for the cause's sake are not here more particularly described, that they were not truly appreciated. They would be mistaken indeed in thinking so. Their contributions compelled u murmur of admiration from the Boston public, and did much toward solving the difficult problem which has so puzzled philosophers and philunthropists— whether we should christianize the better to civilize or civilize the better to christianize. 'Christianize first! ' is the lesson to be derived from the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fairs. Those who instituted them began by seeking righteousness; and their taste was thereby cultivated, their ingenuity sharpened, their skill increased. For every sacrifice of time, or means, or talents, to the good of others, a reward, heaped up and running over, was poured into their own bosoms e enlargement of heart, the training of inthrough the canagement of ability which fidelity to the principles of freedom and justice has given them. If any one smile at the deduction of so weighty a If any one smile at the deduction of so weighty a van, who would not see his mother's beautiful con-lesson from so light a text, let him remember that, as tributions depart without adding his little gift one who cannot draw the circle when furnished with To Elizabeth Pease, Mrs. Bavan, Miss Ashurs the arc' is he to whom a day close the secrets of life.

Between fifty and sixty towns participated in this effort. As the representatives of most of those in blessing of the American slave will be upon them Massachusetts were on the spot, no further specifica-

We present this year no plan of the Hall, and the arrangement of the stalls, as there was less distinctiveness and separation than in any former year. Each town seemed, however, to have greatly increased both the amount and the beauty of its contributions. Amory Hall is perhaps the most beautiful room in the city for such an occasion, and the fact of its being obtained for anti-slavery purposes proves conclusively how much better the crims of slavery is from freland, the like of which is never seen here for

and absence of the culturally plant to the companies the lofty Amory Hall, our distant friends imagine the lofty Amory Hall, the feet by 65, or thereabouts, brilliantly lighted on proclaim the accomplishments of the donors, and the the evenings of Christmas week, the rich wreaths of devotion of them to the cause. Of how much sym running pine trained like arabesques round every pathy, and self-devial, and self-accifice, are all thes each entablature : ' Break every yoke '- Let the oppressed go free - Plead for those who cannot plead for themselves - Remember those in bonds as bound at the moment, for our absorbing emotion is gratitud with them '- Liberty for the captive! '- Now is for the cause's sake to the hearts that offer them. the accepted time, &c. Observe at the apper end of the ball the Haitian flag, red and blue, (the blue above,) mingled with the stripes and stars, and surmounted by the Haitian arms—the tree of Liberty, growing out of what the old border ministrelay calls a serolls of parchiment, inscribed as follows: plump of spears '-emblematical of Freedom by force of orms. Here are placed the various articles illusof orms. Here are placed the various articles illus-trative of that interesting country, the futurity of which must tell so powerfully for weal or wor upon the destinies of the descendants of Africa Here are specimens of their coins—their concluding—their natural productions—(of which to is one. Think of New-England being supplied with tea hereafter from so near a neighbor!)—models of their fruits, their manufactures—their antiquities—files of their news-

apers—pamphlets—State papers—medals of their rast mea.—sketches of their scenery, &c. &c.

Observe, flowing like the drapery of a tent from he centre of the half, the folds of the stars and stripes uningled with the red and white cross of Scotland and England, henceath which are arranged the valuable contributions of the women of Glasgow.

See on the book-table, the new mezzolinto of Lecretia Mott, the hithograph of Thompson, and the beautiful ministures of Clarkson; and on the table opposite, the bust of Garrison; and now listen to the letter which a group of the friends are reading.

RESPECTED FRIEND:

In the published account of what was done by certial about the last of states programment upon the last

RESPECTED FRIEND:

In the published acrount of what was done by certain abolitionists, in Boston, consequent upon the last Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, was related an act of gross flattery committed by them. This is written to warn them, through you, of that offence; and to express a loops, that, on the near similar occasion, so similar offence will be committed.

Christians are fortiden to draw their motives of action from Busis and Portraits, and other such causes of excitement as please those who 'love the world.'

Let not your good be so administered that the Adversary should have ground to say, 'See, how these abolitionists praise one another!' Remember that whatever is high (not highly estreamed), amongst men; as abomination in the sight of God.

Your Fair may be made a means for good: but it will not be so to those who go round, one to another, and say, 'These are the meritorious.' He who is to judge us all has said, that when we have done all that has been appointed for us, we are to confess that we are unmeritorious servants: we have done that which it was our duty to do. Accept this word of caution!

To Maris Weston Chapman.

To Maria Weston Chapman.

Most gratefully do we accept it, unknown but true friend: for it is true friendship to give faithful warning at the risk of giving offence. But you mistake our motives in supposing that they are Diamenble. When a man or woman does right in the midst of a world lying in wickedness, at the most imminent peril of person and reputation, is it not becoming the few who appreciate right conduct, to cry. Well and faithfully done? This the flattery, but fidelity. It is identifying ourself with a fighteous cause at the right time. William bloyd Garrison and Lucretta Mott have done their duly—God bless and strengthen them! They are revited, and persecuted, and systematically They are reviled, and persecuted, and systematical calumniated and misrepresented by those who know themselves base liars in the deed, as always has bee the case with every conspicuously good man or we man, since creation, and as ever will be the case whil suggest volumes in their comprehensiveness.

In New-Orleans, and Savannah, and Mobile, and Richmond, they have resounded. Like the word on anonymous friend uses the term; but there is a difference of the comprehensive the sense in which our anonymous friend uses the term; but there is a difference of the comprehensive the sense in the sense in which our anonymous friend uses the term; but there is a difference of the comprehensive the sense of the s ence between good and evil, right and wrong; an while we abjure flattery, it is well to remember the the heaviest prophetic denunciations are attered against those who confound the precious with the vile.' As to the bust and portrait question, in its considered; would not our friend like to see any goo or compromise. Repeat them often enough, and, iman or woman? But, supposing that impossible like the spell engraved on the sabre of the great Soitrait is a gratifying substitute?

From this incident we learn a lesson. We will no

say to a brother in the cause, ' Your collar ' curio cut, and your perpetually worn broad-brimmed hat are an effence to us, being an obstinate flattering of George Fox, who was but an unmeritorious servan No! we see deeper. The dress he wears is, to him, what bust and picture are to others—a token of that rare, high excellence in human character-fidelity It is by this powerful spell that the machinations sectarism, bigotry, envy, increasing dedevoring to desiroy the anti-slavery cause, by caliminating its advocates, have been so signally defeated. Still, as before the base and treacherous effects of the base and treacherous effects of the base and treacherous effects. forts which have been made to slander thom, stand Unitarian Hingham, and Orthodox Andover, and Quaker Lynn, and Presbyterian Glasgow, side by side at the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, each rejoicing to help the other to do good. Who can help seeing the collateral, incidental, and unavoidable bentil the second day of the rair; and no one who saw seeing the collateral, incidental, and unanoidable benthe crowd of purchasers will an older shade in the resonance of so busy a day, there was no time to note more
respecting tham than that they were as beautiful in
filled with personal harted, and mean ambition, and
their various dyes as the rainbow, and vanished as
selfish interests, take advantage of the perverted state of mind of the bigot and the sectary, and make use of him to aid their treacherous designs.

This observation will unlock to the enquire

art and mystery of the secession from the anti-slavery cause, which took place a year and a half since, and cause of freedom, mural impressions were produced which will be lasting as the moral nature. As it is for the sake of these that the Fair is yearly held, it is society—Abolition Society; and, when it can gain of them that the advocates of liberty afar off will be association of friends whom it has betrayed and de-association of friends whom it has betrayed and de-

association of friends whom it has betrayed and deserted, and striven in vain to disband.

As we continue our walk round the hall, greeting the long tried and dearly beloved associates of former years, and welcoming the new volunteers to the labors of the cause, a few things strike the eye which must not be left unmentioned. Those crimson damask tabourets are presented by William Brown; a young apprentice of Messra. Kittredge & Blake. They show that skill and inrequity are not confined to the w that skill and ingenuity are not confined to the show that skill and ingeneticy are not connued to the white youth. Among the articles on that Glasgow table is a lot of pincushions, which are of more value in our eyes than things far more beautiful. They are marked, 'For the anti-slavery cause, from an old woman of 85. And so may all these fair young heads with their clustering looks that now surround us, be true to whatever aspect of the cause of humanity shall be presented to their age! Here are little articles marked, 'The labor of an invalid for the anti-alayer cause. There are book marks from London—the work of a child of 9 years old, the son of Mrs. Be-

they have enlisted in the cause, are presented the fer vent thanks of the American Abelitionists, and the ticn is needed of the various amounts furnished by of articles may be credited to the women of Glasgow each. Emulation is generally allowed to be a good as their animated appeal in behalf of the cause was secondary principle; but in carrying forward the antislavery cause, its advocates soon live beyond emulation. They make it their endeavor to do—not to endo.

We present this year no plan of the Hall, and the
arrangement of the stalls, as there was less distinctsaid of this effort for the cause, that it is made by 'al since. In absence of the customary plan of the Fair, let pencil. But the pencil too has been enlisted. Pain beautiful things the emblems! We do not enjoy the But in unpacking the foreign contributions, con

To WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, The moral Hercules of the United States of America this twig of Irish Birch," (towards the formation of an ample broom for cleansing the Augean stable-that Christian () Revente (!) of the accumulate filth and destroying pestitence of SLAVERY,) is mo-cordially and respectfully presented, by an admirin Irishman, a friend of true Liberty and Consistency.

As Hercules took advantage of a rivet, and tar through the Augean Stable, may W. L. G. be ed so to turn the great tide of public opinion.

MEMORANDUM.

It has been suggested, that the article now offered for acceptance, might as properly be prosented to W. L. G., as an emblem of that huge moral 'Club' which he has so long and so ably wielded against slavary, and in favor of the destinies of his beloved, though degraded country. Be it so t and as Franklin said of his gold-beaded cane, which he left by will to general Washington—'Were it a royal sceptre, he were worthy of it."

"Great is truck, and it shall prevail."

MEMORANDOM LOAIS.

A lively frishman gives his opinion (unasked—no thing unusual) that this Hercelean cane or staff migh be used with the greatest propriety and effect by W. L. G. at the head of the army of American abolition ists, as honorary Drum Major to that phalanx; and he also begs to offer the following lines, as a

Sentiment.

May the nerve of his arm be more vigorous each day, Until Slavery sinks in oblivion away; And the sun of true free doon at length shall arise, To rejuice the whole globe, and to gladden the skies

With the mingled mirthfulness, exalted benevolent feeling, and just appreciation of character of this un-known friend, we heartily sympathise; but we should be one-sided, indeed, did we not comprehend also the mind which denies expression to such ideas, lost their expression should be injurious to itself or others. But with the minds (and there are too many such) who are tired of hearing Aristides called the just and therefore want to ostracise him, we recommend the perusal of the of Lafontaine, in E. Wright's admirable translation.

For a part of the contribution of Anne Knight, con sisting of exangelical books from the Sunday School Depository, in Pater Noster Row, we are doubly grateful; both for the sake of the value of their sale to the cause, and for that true kindness which prompt to the cause, and for that true kindness which prompted a selection that she thought likely to be useful to an association composed of 'all sorts of people,' heterodox as well as orthodox in their belief. Here is a heart which, deeply imbued as it is with orthodox doctrines, yet cannot treat like abhorred Samaritans any who are engaged in doing good; but, while it sides them, would fain convert them from what it considers fatal errors. Will Anne Knight receive our assurance of warm gratitude in behalf of all her American associates in the cause, and peculiar gratitude from such of them as differ from her in theological opinions? Such differences need not be divisions, and may, as in this instance, be the occasions of peculiar and heartfelt union. It need not trouble heretical abolitionists, that their orthodox associates honestly be lieve that they will be condemned by God loreafter:

—if is the making use of double dealing to procure
their condemnation on false pretences here, that has cast on orthodoxy a reproach, from which such con duct as that of Anne Knight delivers it. Most of the rich offerings of Ireland are yet unmen-

tioned; and as we look upon their beauty, and see how much taste, and thought, and industry have been layished upon the reby the friends in Dublin, Limer-ick, Cork, Waterield, Wexford, Bandon, Mallow, Athlone, Youghall, and Guernsey, it is no wonder that we lose, for a moment, our New-England exactithat we lose, for a moment, our New-England exacti-ude of manner, (stiffness, as Frenchmen and South-erners call it.) and exclaim in our enthusiasm—t Erin, Mavourneen! Erin go bregh! We all gather round to see the needsl of Father Mathew, the books of su-tographs of Richard Webb and Dr. Madden, and the Irish Souvehir of William Arnott, all containing man-uscript descriptions and felicitous sketches of character. We wish the purchasers joy of such interesting things-and long-suffering, 100; for every brother and sister in the cause will borrow them. Of George Fox's autograph' in one of the volumes, thinked D. Wall, certifies that it is a veritable George Fox, cut from an old book, once his, by the friend who owns it, and given to him, Webb: 'and I,' he adds, 'give'it to given to him, Webb: 'and 1, he adds, 'give it to thee, oh, gentle Jon than!' And Jonathan thanks thee, gifled and generous Irishman, in the vehemen-cy of his spirit; at least so much of him does, as has been made capable, by being abolitionized, of compre-hending such a true and exalted soul as thine! To the Webbs, the Haughtons, the Allens, of Dublin-to the Webbs, the Haugutons, the Aneus, or Dublin-the Cork Ladie's Anti-Slavery Society—to the Pooles, the Fishers, the Jennings, the Whites, the Hynd-mans, the Huttons, and all the true hearts that love Freedom, with whom we are thus united in a principle transcending the limits of country and clime, we offer heartfelt co-operation and grateful regard, for the sake of that grea and fundamental cause, whose servants we all are. It is possible that (greatly as we desire to know them, and to make particular mention of their gifts, that they may enjoy the pleasure they have given us.) the names of many may have escaped us. In the process of hastily unpacking, the names of some may have been lost. But there is a book, in which every one of these deeds of love is recorded the book of this world's destiny; of which such deeds, even the least of them, will illuminate every future

hall so large, or apparently so deeply interested. The Fair was a social anti-slavery exchange, where per-sons came daily to meet their friends, and which they never left without purchasing something. It afforded an excellent opportunity for the abolitionists, who had long known each other by report, to become personally acquainted; and groups were gathered togethcircle round Charles Lenox Remond-there another round William Lloyd Garrison. Here stands Lord Morpeth in conversation with Isaac T. Hopper There Mr. Pierpont, with Enoch Mack, editor of the Bisciple; and yonder Dr. Channing. Anon come one who did not wait till fair weather days like these to visit the Fair, but whose encouraging presence and aid have been regularly given for many years—Judge Wand. Then enter S. J. May and S. May, of Leicester, and while all are congratulating each other upon the change in public sentiment since those days when the word anti-slavery filled the city with victer friends Pillsbury and George Foster, bringing with news of Rhode-Island, raised to repel the efforts of the abolitionists in that State to secure equal privileges of citi-zenship for the black man and the white men. Thus are we temporarily in the sunshine, while the tempes is beating on our friend Abby Kelley, and the rest only 40 miles off. While this news is running round the hall, comes John A. Collins, fresh from Philadelphia, bearing cheerful greetings from the Pennsylva nia friends. The cause, he tells us, never looked as bright there. The Standard-that Standard we labor ed so hard to raise when he who bore the Emencipa tor fainted -is the stainless banner the Pennsylvania Freemen choose to rally round. From New-Hamp ire, too, comes good news. The Herald of Pres dom is to be nobly sustained. The women of Dove dom is to be notify sustained. The women of Dover are at their post; and we hasten to pack a box of the beautiful English contributions, with some from Kingston and Plymouth, and despatch it to their aid. Were it only for the privileges afforded by this season, of seeing and hearing from distant friends, i would be indeed, as good John Wooliaan says, 'a strong hening opportunity;' and all returned to their respective homes after the exertions of the week, with a feeling of satisfaction amid their fatigue, that made them 'Scorn delights and love laborious days,' albeit not very heroic ones, as the world understands the word, if so they might do somewhat of the work that now lies before the United States to accomplish.

In behalf of the Committee, M. W. CHAPMAN.

H. G Ch Friends in S. H. Ear N. B. Ber S. E. Ser S. E. Coues, Francis G. Sliaw, A. Farnsworth, Friends in Upton, H. Howland.

James II. Howano,
Received of H. S. P. Cotton, and forwar
Vigilance Committee, N. Y. (without inci
receipts of Fair.)
Cash and articles as follows, for the g
poses of the Fair. Tr This does not, of
clude the donations from any of the towns
presentatives were present.

nde the domailons from a sentatives were present Robert F. Walcutt, Lois S. Whitney, Jane Knapp, Unknown friend, Lucy Gates, William Brown, M. G. Webster, A distant friend, A few ladies friendly te faluable hox of butter at th. Brown and family, Mrs. Brewsier, A. Shaw and S. Ford, Mr. Rogers, 15 00 5.00 30.00 10.67 23.97 12.1-2 Mr. Rogers, Rhoda F. Richardson, William Macshall,
Ladies in Bolton and Harvard,
Messrs. Folsom and Boardman,
From various friends in the city, de
infectionary, fruit, &c. amounting to
Mrs. Morrill,
Huss.

mes of cities and towns which participated in th

Fair.	经指定律院供给证明
Nantucket,	Abington,
Lyon.	Duxbury,
Plymouth,	Sudbury,
Weymouth,	Roxbury,
Dedham,	Stoneliam,
Concord,	Salem,
Hingham,	Scituate,
Andover,	Haverhill,
Kingston,	Brookline,
South Orange,	Danvers,
Cambridge, *	Worcester,
Newburyport,	Shrewsbury,
Braintree, .	Southboro',
Boylston,	Bolton,
Royalston,	Harvard,
Leicester,	South Reading,
Milton,	Townsend,
Upton,	Groton,
West Brookfield,	Dover,
Taunton,	Wrentham,
Walpole,	Northampton,
Boston,	Philadelphia,
Portland,	New-York,
Glasgow,	Hyannis,
Manchester,	London,
Darlington,	Dublin,
Cork, .	Mallow, .
Limerick,	Youghall,
Waterford,	Guernsey,
Wexford,	Athlone,
New-Bedford, Holliston,	Bandon.

Possibly other towns may have aided, but

After having paid the expenses of the Pair, and di After having paid the expenses of the Fair, and discharged the responsibilities of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society to the Liberator, the Treasurer, Wondell Phillips, was requested to pay all that should remain in his hands to S. Philbrick, the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society.

From our long experience of the fidelity of the Board of Managors to the principles of the cause, as well as their knowledge of what appropriations its

best interests demand, none of us dee to accompany the sum with specifications; knowin that whatever support is needed by our America Society, or any of its operations, whether in the wa of periodicals, publications or agencies, will not fai to be administered by them as far as the mean placed at their disposal will admit.

Middlesex Co. A. S. Society. The Middlesex Co. A. S. Society held its regula

quarterly meeting in the Beptist meeting house in Littleton, Friday, Jan. 7th, 1842. The President, Dr Farnsworth, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Der Cragin: Dr. Cowdrey of Acton, H. A. Bancroft of Gruton, and Albert Leighton of Westfurd, were ap pointed a committee on business. On motion of Mr. Boutell, of Groton, all person

present, or who may be present, were invited to take

Desultory remarks were made by several individu als. Mr. Stone, of Groton, offered the following reolution:
Resolved, That the present condition of this natio

is most critical and interesting—one which demand the interest, energy, and perseverance of the friend

Messrs. Collins and Remond were added to the

Voted to adjourn to balf-past 1 o'clock.

ed to hold a meeting this evening. The resolution under discussion in the came in order for discussion, and was defended by Bancroft of Groton, Collins of Boston, Stone of Grot ... Hall of de and Remond of Salem

Voted to adjourn to half-past 6 o'clock this ever

Remond made a powerful speech. EVENING SESSION.

Resolution No. 1 was adopted.

The following resolutions were introduced, and Mr Remond made a most powerful and thrilling speed n their defence:

Resolved, That it is as impossible for a christian to
se a slaveholder as it is for him to be a worshipper of

Juggernaut.

Resolved, That it is our duty to direct our effort o abolitionize THE PEOPLE—the great mass of the copie; believing that in them is our only hope for the peaceful abolition of slavery in our country.

Resolved, That, as abolitionists, we have nothing of with the office of the christian ministry, but the we proclaim an exterminating war upon proclavery, wherever we find it, whether in the ministry or laity in the halls of Congress, of our Legislatures, or au our politicians. Adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

Came together at 10 o'clock, the President Dr. Farns worth, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Collins, of Boston.

The Secretary being absent, H. A. Bancroft, o'Groton, was chosen Secretary pro-tem.

The resolutions' discussed at the evening session.

nd lying upon the table, were again brought up, an licited remarks from Mr. Bancroft of Groton. Re elicited remarks from Mr. Bancrott of Grains, mond of Salem, and Collins of Boston, made thrilling and soul-cheering speeches in defunce of anti-slavery principles, and in support of the resolutions under discussion, which called forth repeated bursts of ap-

Met agreeably to adjournment. The resolutions were again brought up for discussion, and defended by Mr. Collins of Beston, Remond of Salem, Bancroft, urned to 2 o'clock.

Hall, Boutelle, Stone, and Needham, of Groto well of Littleton, and were adopted by the

The following resolution we account a survey of a survey and survey of the convention:

Resolved. That we as abolitionists, cautien all overs of liberty and Freedom, far and near, to avoid he public house kept by Mr. Betterrield on Little-on Common, as they would avoid any known public

N. B. The N. Y. A. S. Standard and N. H. Her-ald of Freedom will please publish the above resolu-tions as a warning to their friends who may be travel-ling through the town of Littleton, Mass. Voted, That the thanks of this society be presented

Voted. That the thanks of this society be presented to the proprietors of this house, for their generous kindness in loaning it for the present occasion.

AMOS FARNSWORTH, President.

H. A. BANCROFT, Secretary.

More Persecution on account of Complexion The writer of the following is a respectable and worthy colored Methodist minister of this city.

ASTORIA, Dec. 17th, 1841.

A STORIA, Dec. 17th, 1841.

To Mr. John Certer, somer of the Astoric stages:

Sin—Your conduct towards me shows that with you the character of a man is of no avail, but that you measure respectability by the color of the skin. (Acts, 17th chapter, 26th verse) Thus you have not heavitated to drive from the stage, on the public highway, in a tremendous storm on the 17th inst. a Allow-man, for no other cause than that he was of Afracan instead of Anglo-Saxon descent. My business, although of the greatest importance, was deemed of no consequence in your estimation, and I was compelled to remain all night at a house ou the way-side, (Mr. L. Woolford's.) Such conduct on your part, your L. Woolford's.) Such conduct on your part, your barbarian ancestors would have blubbed to acknowledge. You admitted, that if my business was urgont, I might ride on the outside of the stage, in the storm, t might ride on the outside of the stage, in the storm, to New-York, but that I should pay the same fire as the more favored inside Anglo-Saxon passengers. (Pasims, 87th chapter, 14th verse.) This I refused to do. from an anything. o do, from an unwillingness to countenance imposi-

.This treatment of yours towards me is similar to that of a person who was one of the managers of the steamboat Lexington, which ill-fated ressel was soon after destroyed by fire. (Matt. 7th chapter, 12th verse.) You know not what judgments the Almighty has in view for the unjust and the oppressor, and I therefore say-to you, 'Beware! for God is no respect-

er of persons.'
I am, sir, one of that oppressed race who informs produced a Hannibal, a Toussaint, a Dumas, and others—equal in intellect to any descendant of take historians of Northern Europe. Then let such take heed to themselves, in due order. (Acts, 5th chapter, 38th and 39th versea.)
Yours, respectfully,
N. C. W. CANNON, of Boaton, Mass

State Legislature.

The Legislature of Massachusetts was organized The Legislature of massachuseus was organized, on Wednesday of last week, by the choice of Josiah Quiacy as President of the Senate, and Thomas H. Kinnicutt as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Benjamin Stovens was elected Sergeant at Arms, and r S. Cushing Clerk, on the part of the House; and Charles Calboun Clerk, on the part of the Senats Petitions should now be forwarded with the least possible delay, I not through the Post Office, but by private conveyance, addressed to some particular member, or directed to 25, Cornhill. It remains to be seen by the action of the Legislature, what progress our cause has made during the past year in this State

n' Our editorial quarters, in the present number are occupied with a highly graphic and eloquent de-scription of the late Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair. The room could not be devoted to a better purpose.

We intended that the communication of Lewis Ford should accompany the proceedings of the Abington Congregational Church, in our present number; but it is necessarily excluded by the pressure of other matter until next week.

17 The proceedings of the Worcester county meet-

ing, at Barre, are postponed for want of room.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday last, very suddenly of apoplexy, Hon Russel Freeman of Sandwich, 62, formerly collector of the port of New-Bedford.
At Cambridgeport, 4th inst. Anjenette, fourth daughter of Leter M. Howard Jr. 3 years and 6 months.

NOTICES.

LECTURES ON THE CHINESE WAR. LECTURES ON THE CHINESE WAR.

LY Mr. WILLIAM ADAM, formerly of Calcutta, will deliver at the Masonic Temple two lectures on the subject of the War between Great Britain and China, with especial reference to the recent Lecture of Hon. John Quincy Adams. The first Lecture will be on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, at 7 o'clock, and the second on the following evening. Tickets admitting to both lectures, 50 cents—to be had at Ticknor's, corner of School and Washington Streets, at Little & Brown's 112 Washington street, at 25 Cornhill, and at the Temple.

TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS IN BOS-TON.

TON.

The tenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in this city in the MELODEON, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., and will continue, probably, its sessions for three days. The present prosperous condition of the society—the public reception to be given to our colored brother Remond—the presentation of the Irish Address, with its one hundred thousand Irish signatures—the report to be made the our delegates recently returned from mond—the presentation of the Irish Address, with its one hundred thousand Irish signatures—the reports to be made by our delegates, recently returned from Europe—and the other important business to be brought before the meeting—rander it important that this, the first decade of this Society, should be celebrated with a spirit and interest never before witnessed among us. It is expensive for delegates to take lodgings at public houses. Many of our most efficient co-adjutors are unable to attend our annual gatherings, on account of this expense. We want all such to attend this meeting. When they come among us, they ought, they must receive our hospitality. The committee are anxious to be enabled to announce to all the friends in this Commonwealth, ten days before the time, that the hospitalities of the city will be axtended to all who may come up to this meeting. To this end, the committee careastly request the city friends with as little delay as possible, to send in their address with the number of delegates they can accommodate, to H. W. Williams, 25 Cornhill.

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, FRANCIS JACKSON, Committee of Arrangements.

Hoston, Jan. 5, 1842.

Hoston, Jan. 5, 1842.

NORFOLK COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Dadham, on Wednes-day, the 19th of January, 1842, in the Town Hall, at 9 o clock, A. M. Wim. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Col-lins, Frederick Douglas, and other friends from a dis-tance are expected to be present. A full attendance of the friends of the slave, from all parts of the coun-ty, is expressly reassested. of the friends of the

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Women's Anti-Slavery Conference will be held at the house of Joseph W. Hale, in Haverhill, on Thursday, the 20th of Jan. at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general invitation is extended to friends.

SOPHIA G. PARKER, Rec. Sec.

Haverhill, Jan. 3, 1842. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bristol C Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Tauntor Fleeday, Feb. 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, riends of the chuse throughout the county are stly invited to be present. We hope to see lelegations from Westport, Dartmouth, Fall R and Assenet. Distinguished advocates of the crom Borton and elsewhere are expected in here. WM. C. COFFIN, Secretary

177 177 000

POETRY. TEE-Total MELODIES. The Weshingtonians have

published a collection of popular melodies, principal ly parodies upon favorite airs. We subjoin a speci men—to that glorious old tune, the 'Fine old Englis THE REAL STAUNCH TEE-TOTALLER. Ain- The fine old English Gentleman.

AIR— The Jose of Temperance song, Made by a Temperance pate, Ot a real staunch Tee-totaller Who had a good estate; Who kept up his neat mansion At a good Tee-total rate, With a little nice Tee-total wife, To render sweet the estate
Of this real staunch Tee-totaller, all of the pr

His house so neat, was hung around With pictures fine to view,
And rich and beauteous furniture
Was ranged around, all new;
And here, at night, when toil was o'er,
He'd seat him in his pride,
And quaff his cup of coffee, with
His negroes by his side. His partner by his side, Like a real-staunch Tee-totaller, all of the pre-

time. When winter, with its frost and snow, Threw darkness o'er the scene-He felt how happy he was then, To what he once had been; And if he heard the orphan's cry-The cravings of the poor— He gave as much as he could spare— He could not well give more, For he was a Tee-totaller, all of the present time He used to beat his weeping wife,

And spend his hard-earned gains In buying whiskey, ale and wine, His coat was out at elbows, and His hat without a crown; In short, he was a common pest-A nuisance to the fown, Before he turned Tec-totaller, all of the presen But now so happy is his life-

So nicely is he dressed— He never beats his little wife— But clasps her to his breast ! And If a tear is in her eye, It is for joy that he Has crush'd his drunken appetite, And turned out to be A real staunch Tee totaller, all of the presen

Now surely this is better far Than whiskey, ale or wine; And if you wish for happiness, I pray you come and sign; For I can prove that Abstinence Has done great things for me; For once I lov'd a little drop,

But now I am, you see,
A real staunch Tee-totaller, one of the presen

From the Friendship's Offering. LETTER TO THE DEAD. BY MISS M. A. BROWNE. It is the midnight hour-The house is hushed and still-The bell o' the old church tower Sounds londly o'er the hill: Yet one pale taper's light Sheds radiance on the hight,

And while around her, elder eyes are sleeping,
A young and lovely maid a lone love-watch is keep

No other form is there; Her lips breathe no soft tone Unto the silent air: Before her lies the scroll Where she hath poured her soul-Trusting, though seas their aching bosoms part, That her belov'd shall read the record of her heart.

A love-watch, yet alone,

Her cheek is on her hand-Her fingers press her brow; And in his distant land Her thoughts are busy now; She's on the desert plain-She's by the ancient fane ; She's with him on the lake's pure star-lit wave, But never 'neath the tree that shades his namele

She sees his glossy hair That the spicy zephyr stirs; His own blue eyes are there, And fondly fixed on hers! No image doth she see Of dark reality, Nor dreams how cold the eyes, how stiff the brow, On which her memory dwells delighted now.

And little doth she dream How he, who is its theme, Hath left her desolate; How every burning word, So passionately pour'd or him, and him alone on ea to cold and formal scrutiny

She trusts that it shall lie Close to his throbbing heart. And with a happy sigh Will see that scroll depart :-Envying its pathway dim Across the seas to him ; Nor feeling that each hour it draweth near An eye that cannot read—a heart it cannot cheer.

It will return again By his cold lips unpressed, Nor will its fold have lain Within his icy breast. How will its coming wring The heart that was its spring! The heart that had no dim, foreboding pain, That its outgushing love was written there in vain

> From the Liberty Bell. PIERPONT. BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The hungry flames did never yet seem hot To him who won his name a crown of fire, But it doth ask a stronger soul and higher To bear, not longing for a prouder lot, Those martyrdoms whereof the world knows not, Hope sneapt with frosty scorn, the faith of youth ted in seeming vain defence of Truth, Greatness o'grtopt with baseness, and fame got Too late :- yet this most bitter task was me For those right worthy in such cause to plead, And therefore God sent poets, men content To live in humbleness and body's need, So they may tread the paths where Jesus went, And sow one grain of Love's Eternal Seed.

> KINDNESS. Thy gentle voice was always kind, E'en when I grieved thee sore; To every weakness then wert blind Reproaches meekly bore ;
> Ay, when I tore thee from my breast, With anger on my cheek, E'en then thy look of sorrow blest, Vith heart too full to speak.

NON-RESISTANCE.

Human Government. Ms. Epiron.—The following letter was addressed by a friend to another, in November last. A copy of it having fallen into my hands, I can see no impropriety in requesting you to publish it.

Ms. Eurros, —The following letter was uldressed by a formed to suched, in Namela Construction of the suched by a formed to suched to suched the suched Construction of the suched to such the Section of the Section of

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Pailshment of Death.

A community is in an unfortunate predicament when public opinion and the law disagree. If the law be in advance of public opinion, that is, if the law be in a sufficiently severe, the fact proves that the people are deficient in civilization, and unworthy of their privileges. If public opinion be in advance of the law, it proves that the people have not been properly conducted, that public servants have been occupied by something besides public interest. The last is our own case. Upon the subject of punishment, at least of capital punishment, public opinion is in advance of the law. It is too refined, too humans, too enlightened for the law. Having left far behind the barbarism of even recent ages, it revolts from the institutions of an age characterized by thorough barbarism. We read the early history of our Saxon and Norman ancestors with horror. We shadder over the page which records the cruelties that marked the days of the Henries and Richards and Edwards, and we wonder how a people professing the mild spirit of Christianity, and who are incessantly praised by their historians for their independent spirit, could have patiently submitted to such atrocities. And yet these very atrocities have come down to us in our statute books. We have the warrant of law for perpetrating the very cruelities which characterized the most barbarous periods of English history. Who could believe that a man was pressed to death by a weight upon his breast, for refusing to plead to an indictment, so late as the close of the reign of George II.? Yet it is true. Who could believe that at the time of our revolution, it was the law of each of the thirteen colonies? Yet they were. Who could believe that as the time of our revolution, it was the law of each of the thirteen colonies? Yet they were authorized by the historians of the refusion of colored citizens; therefore.

Whe could believe that at the time of our revolution, it was the law of each of the thirteen colonies? Yet they were. Who could believe tha The Paulshment of Death. Yet it was. Who could believe that less than fortyfive years ago, whipping, cropping, branding, standing in the pillory, were authorized by the laws of
Massachusetts? Yet they were. Who could believe that so late as when Blackstone wrote his
commentaries, English law hanged husbands alive
for the murder of wives, but burned wives alive for
the murder of husbands? Yet it did. Who could
believe that the laws of some of our States now authorized whipping and branding? Yet they do! And
among others, Delaware and North Carolina hay
claim the infamous-distinction. Not-long since, we
mentioned the case of a young girl convicted of
larceny, upon eight or ten different indictments,
who was sentenced to wear as many badges of infamy upon her garments, and to receive twenty-nine
lashes on her naked back for each indictment, in all
nearly three hundred, at as many badges of infamy upon her garments, and to receive twenty-nine
lashes on her naked back for each indictment, in all
nearly three hundred, at as many different times.
We know not whether the law required the whole
of this punishment, or left any portion of it at the
discretion of the court. If the Judge had any discretion, he is a disgrace to the age for imposing this
sentence. If he had not, the present legislators of
Delaware, like their prodecessors, ever since it became an independent State, are and nave been a
disgrace to humanity for permitting such a law to
defile their code. The State has been saved by the
executive pardon from the disgrace of inflicting such
a barbarity. But little will this avail to remove the
stain, if the law be not repealed immediately.

We have mentioned North Carolina as participating in the infamy of barbarous punishments, and
refer to the case of a wretch who was convicted of
bigamy, and sentenced to be whipped and branded.
We admit the atrocity of the crime, and do not consider imprisonment for life a punishment too severe;
but we must protest against the cropping and branding, as the remains of an age insul

The consideration of the Report of the Executive Committee was then resumed. The question of its adoption then turned upon that portion relating to the innection of the Parameter of the Paramet

The yeas and mays were called, and stood as follow: yeas 63—Nays 41.

Whereas, In consequence of their benevolent efforts to emancipate certain slaves, three young men of the Missouri Institute, Illinois, have been condemned to 42 years imprisonment in the Missouri peniteritary, therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with our suffering brethren in this stern trial of their faith and patience; and in view of this new manifestation of the despotism of slavery, we pledge ourselves anew, not to cease from our opposition to it, until its oppressive laws that now disgrace the statute books of our country are blotted out, and the last manuales is broken from the limbs of the last slave.

Resolved, That all politicians and public men, who make loud professions of democracy, or of zeal for the interests of suboring men, and yet do not raise their voices in favor of the repeal of our present slaveholding laws, whether such laws be found in the Constitution or elsewhere, do emphatically believe their professions of democracy, and prove that they are either ignorant of the only true democratic creed, or deceitful in their professions of regard for it.

Resolved, That while we desire to preserve the American Union upon honorable terms, and are willing to make sacrifices for its preservation, we assert it to be the duty of every State in the Union to put an end to its participation in elsever, by altering the Constitution or otherwise, at all hazards and in all possible avents.

Resolved, That to employ our judges and our mag-

Resolved, That we view the exclusion of the sol-red children from its walls, as proscriptive, inhuman and illegal.

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the op-ponents of slavery, the propriety of abstaining from in reductions, as a most efficient means of assen-their principles, and rebuking the guilty oppressor.

their principles, and rebuking the guilty oppressor.

Resolved, That we acknowledge no man as a minister of the Gospel, who refuses to bear testimony against slaveholding; and no organization as a Christian church, which refuses to stamp American slavery with its seal of condemnation.

Resolved, That any person, who side in restoring the fugitive to his master, and reimposing the chains of slavery upon a fallow being, whether acting as a legislator, public officer, voter, or otherwise, is guilty of a crime against freedom, humanity and religion, and should be regarded as an abettor of a base and cruel despotism.

Resolved, That while we diapprove of the scheme of African colonization, we cannot condense. of African colonization, we cannot condemn the more efficient and practical, one insituted by the slaves of the South, and that we most heartily rejoice at the success of the many thousand self-emancipated slaves, who, by the exercise of their inalienable rights, have gained a secure retreat in the British American provinces.

provinces.

Resolved, Therefore, that we cordially approve of the 'Philadelphia Vigilance Committee,' and all other similar associations—and respectfully urge upon abolitionists the duty of freely supporting them, as efficient means of rebulking the slaveholder, and giving freedom to his helpless victim.

freedom to his helpless victim.

Dr. Nelson delivered an interesting address, stating many facts in relation to his intercourse with slave-holders, and the result of his remonstrances with hem: arging us to continue our carctions in behalf of the enslaved, and to preserve toward the slave-holder and each other, kind and affectionate feelings. The following memorial being presented for the consideration of the Society, was agreed to:

consideration of the Society, was agreed to:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America, in Congress assembled:
The Memorial of the Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvanla, respectfully sak that you will be
pleased to take measures for removing the seat of the
National Government from the District of Columbia
to Cincinnsti, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, or some other
suitable central place in a non-slaveholding State or
District.

District.

Whereas, it is proposed that this country shall enter into a war with England for the purpose of obliging the British Government to assist in holding natives of the U. States in slavery, therefore,
Resolved, That such a war would as much exceed in unrighteousness that which was waged against this

by England in 1779, as the wrongs and priva-

From the Washington Banner.

The Literature of the Bible.

BY WAL WALLACE, ESQ.
loes that literature open? With the ligh
symphony, which we find as the prelude is
ancient and modern poem, and history of

the earth; and the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep, and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, Let there be Light, and there was

and carcoess was upon the face of the waters. And God said, Let there be Light, and there was Light.

Mark the grand simplicity! There are none of the fine words of rhetoric here; there is none of the fine words of rhetoric here; there is none of the graceful imagery of poetry, here—but something fan, far better. To the sensible, well-attuned, reflective mind, the up-thundering of an earthquake, the outbursting of a volcano, or the audden blaze of a comet in the black midnight heavens, could not be more starfling, more sublime, more appalling!

Look at it. Chaos, dark—vast—illimitable, wellers in the inane space—deep. All is death—terror—darkness; but God says, 'let there be light—and there is Lehrt.' As has been well observed, 'No machinery is put in motion to effect the grand design!' No; a word—a single word—and lo! this beautiful world commences us eternal journey—the blue heavens spread abroad the immeasurable starspangled realms—LIGHT—LIGHT rolls like an ocean of electricity over the abyss! for 'the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters!'—'and it was good!'

But, perhaps, the chief and most vital merit of 'Bible Literature' is its inculcation of morality. The writers were champions of morality, and with eminent truth can it be said, that the moral faculties have predominated over all others. Then, how important that our youth should study this literature, if for no other reason than this, Intellect is not man's greatest good—it is pre-eminently virarus. The wreath of the Bard may wither—the preduction of the sculptor may moulder into dust—the throne of the conqueror may be shivered into atoms—the fame of the warrior may be no longer hymned by the recarding minstrel; but that which hallows the cottage, and sheds an undying splendor around the palace—virarus—shall never decay. It is celebrated by the angels of God! It is written in blazing capitals on the pillars of heaven, and reflected down to earth. The commonest laborer, who possesses it, is more noble than the intriguing' statesman. You shoul

From the N. Y. Dollar Weekly. Dr. Lardner.

The New-York Herald, 'from sympathy or some such cause,' and some respectable papers, have taken the first of De. Lardner, vindicated his conduct in eloding with the wife of captain Heaviside, and polited his lectures on steam engines and astronomy in New-York. They have stated that he is married to the woman he is now living with.

Let us examine this case. Dr. Lardner becomes acquainted with Mrs. Heaviside—wins her affections—England grows too hot to hold them, and this reverend feacher of science, with the lovely partner of his guilt, flies to Paris; he sacrificing to his illicit passions the reputation of his life—she cleaving the husband of her youth—her children, home, family, honor, every thing, all for love of this red wigged old profligate.

The husband followed them to Paris, and the papers say, gave the doctor a handsome cow-skinning, an his satisfial safeka him, and there will be a been to be the country, and in Philadelphia applied to Dr. Ducachet to marry them. He, of course, refused, and there is no State in the Union where they can be married. Consequently, Mrs. Heaviside, a convicted adulteress, is living with him as his kept mistress merely, and their child is illegitimate. They are in no legal sense married, nor can they be, and we do not learn that any one has had the audacity in to perform any ceremony in the premises.

This is the man, whose lectures the moral and respectable papers of this city, as well as the Heriald, are advertising, reporting, and comenting. This is the woman who is now boarding, we unnergated.

This is the man, whose lectures the moral and respectable papers of this city, as well as the Herald, are advertising, reporting, and commenting. This is the woman who is now boarding, we uncerstand, at a respectable hotel, and who is on terms of particular intimacy with many respectable and virtuous ladies, among whom we learn is the lady of the editor of the Herald.

Now if this is all correct, and according to our system of social life, and morals, amen, with all our heart; but let it be carried out in every instance. Let not wealth, science, and respectability shield Dr. Lardner and his paramour alone. If he is tolerated by the good and wise, honored and commended by the press, even by that paragon of virtue, Horase Greeley, let us hear no more of laws making adultery a felony, and punishing crim. con. with imprisonment at Sing Sing.

If these are to be sustained, protected, encouraged, let no lady of equivocal reputation be ejected from ball rooms, or the lower tiers of theatres. Let universal licenses prevail—marriage done away with—and society conducted upon the newly improved and scientific principles, discovered and introduced by Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside.

Henry Colman.

Mr. Colman, late Agricultural Comthis State, it will be seen by the following card which we copy from the New Genesee Farmer, is about to contribute his valuable services to that pa-

A Canp. At the desire of Mr. Batcham, the sub-scriber announces to the friends of the New Gen

lo his best to keep the draft steady, and his end of the yoke square. He has no higher earthly ambi-tion than that it may be said of him, when the bow to said of him when the bow and the said of him.

to his New-York friends; and to say that he their better acquaintance; and that when again, somewhere about New Year, he the old folks are willing, respectfully ask say all night. He has now just dropt in, t intrude.

Respectfully,
HENRY COLMAN.
Boston, Nov. 27th, 1841.

The Laboring Classes in England.

There are signs in the political horizon which we not love to see. The storm appears to be galing, the clouds to be thickening and lowering to misery which at the present exists and is in the manufacturing districts, is beyon at the power of the sword can eradicate at re. There are thousands on the brink of famin rystion, aye, tens of thousands who know so reckless of what may come or what may happer. There are women and children and babes in arms all pining together under the gnawing and cravin, pressure of hunger. There are infants vainly striving to draw their nourishment from the breasts of their exhausted mothers. And disease is busy, and death is busy with them slso; and as if these things were not enough, the Yeomanry, we are told, when the Tories come into power, will be busy, too, gleaning amongst what remains when death and disease have got in their harvest from the prolific field of wretchedness and misery. And why is all this why are the millions of this country condemned to a state worse than slavery? Why? Simply this pomp and pride and vanity may be pampered, as they add luxury to luxury, pleasure to-pleasure, and gratification to gratification, while those who so indulge them it is to be hoped for the sake of human nature, never count the cost, never dream of the price of calamity, sorrow, grief and woe, at which their enjoyments are purchased, and their appetite for splendor, and their passion for display ministered to and fed. And when the 'worm turns upon the foot that presses it into the earth,' when the people, worn out by oppression and under the affliction of famine, murmur at the forlorn and most miserable condition, straightway the Pharoahs of the land meet their complaint with a mocking talk of Yeo-Jamine, murmur at the forlorn and most miserable condition, straightway the Pharoahs of the lane meet their complaint with a mocking talk of Yzo-Manny, YzoManny. It makes the blood of every honest man get run cold, and then boil over with indignation, to hear of such things.—London Morning Chronicle.

Texian Expedition to Santa Fe.

Further particulars relative to the fate of this unfortunate Expedition, have reached us by way of Independence (Mo.) and St. Louis. The annexed extracts of letters are copied from the St. Louis Republican of Dec 24th.

fortunate Expedition, have reached us by way of Independence (Mo.) and St. Louis. The annexed extracts of letters are copied from the St. Louis Republican of Dec 24th.

Messrs. Chambers & Knapp:
The news that we have seen for nearly two
months past, in all of our public journals, respecting
the expedition from Texas to Santa Fe, turns out to
be incorrect, in toto. On Monday last, Mr. Manuel Alvarez, our Consul at Santa Fe, in New Mexico, arrived in our village, and the news brought by
him amounts to about this: On the 8th of September last, Mr. Howland, together with Mr. Baker and
Mr. Rosebury, arrived in Santa Fe, representing
themselves to be citizens of our Government. On
the 11th of the same month, information was received in Santa Fe, that the Texians were close at hand
—which news created considerable excitement
amongst the Mexicans. Under this state of things,
Mr. Howland, with his associates, Baker and Rosebury, thought it prudent to leave the city. This
sthey did on the same day. On the 15th, one Mexican and one Italian deserter, belonging to the Texian army, were brought prisoners into Santa Fe,
y These men gave every information in their possesion, regarding the strength, condition and situation
of the invading foe. At this juncture, the militia
was ordered into service, and immediately marched
to meet the Texian army. On the next day, the
Governor and his regular troops moved for the frontier;—before his departure, he officially gave his
promise to our Consul, that the persons and property or our cuttraces snould be protected. How far this
for on the same day, Mr. Alvarez, our Consul, was
seriously assaulted in his own office, and every exertion made on the part of his assailants to inurder
him; but, fortunately, Mr. A. escaped, but not until
de had received several severe wounds. At this period, all foreigners, especially citizens of our Goveseries of the United States were included in the surrender, who had their passports of the whole of our citizens of the Uni

spatened a wagon and men to their rollef.

In conclusion, I will say to you, that the whole
of the Texans, so soon as captured, were hand-cufed, and immediately marched for Mexico, first being divested of all their clothing, shoes, &c., and in
this condition were started on a march of 2500 miles

A Carp. At the desire of Mr. Batcham, the subscriber announces to the friends of the New Generoee Farmer his engagement to remove to Rochester, and take, on the farts of January onsuing, the exclusive editorship of this work. It is not without a just diffidence that he undertakes this enterprise; but, with honorable intentions, he is persuaded that is the generosity and public spritted for the New York agricultural community, he shall find a welcome. He leaves the good old Bay State, he land of his nativity, and the sepulchre of his fathers, not without many strong encologis but he does not feel that in going to New-York, he is going from home. He has been acquainted with New-York and her citizens; and has taken always the deepest interest in her enterprises and improvements. He has always regarded her agricultural progress and success with admiration; and now that in addition to the common ties of friendship and political fraternity, the two States are to be linked together by iron bonds in the great interests of internal trade and commerce, he deems his removal much less a separation from home and the friends of his youth.

In going into New-York, he feels that he is going among old acquaintances. He had many years the pleasure of an intimate friendship with the late is mented Buel; and he is happy in standing in the same relation of mutual respect and esteem with the present enlightened and indefatigable editor of the Coliviator. Her Allens, and Thomasses, and Wadeworth, and Gaylord, and Rotch, and Viele, and Ball, and Bydehourgh, and Beekman, and Grove, and Dunn, and Corning, seem to him like old and more congestion, and presently the sexual provided in the surface of a common devotion to the advancement of an improved husbandry, and the social, intellectual, and more congests, which the sexual provided in the social intellectual, and more congests, which the sexual provided in the surface of the propole did not seem the provided in the case of the more construction of the course of the congression of the c

First Fruits of the Western Rail-P

sheaf on Monday, and was bolted on Wedstrasy a Rockester?

The Mercantile Journal says that candles make a New-Bedford on Monday morning, were burning a Albany on the evening of the same day—also be flour threshed and ground at Rochester on Mossift morning, was made into bread, and used at the festival on Thursday, at the United States Hotel? The barrel of flour was accompanied with a barrel of all from Syracuse, which was made from sulias seater the scase subbling is the spring on Monday morning. The sailt was also used at the festival. A first informal was that he saiv at Albany, on Tuesday last, a load of cod-fish sailing at the rate of four cents a pound. The fish was conveyed thither over the Great Wester rail-road from this city.

An Empty Treasury!

OL.

FUGE

ndence of the Journal of Commerca.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31st. An Empty Treasury.

The Treasury, I understand, is empty. Mr. Wost, bury, I am told, says it is the first time since the e-ganization of the Government, that the Treasury has been entirely empty at the end of the year. Year aware that the Congress pay bill passed a fix temporary in the moning the members were anxious to get their money. Some of them needed it. But we mot to be got. There is not one card in the Treasury or at the command of the Government, to ment in appropriation.

appropriation.

Louis Phillips.

The King of the French has written a letter in in American people, through their President, Mr. The thanking them in the warmest terms, for the took hospitality and respect with which they received in beloved son, the Prince de Joinville; and to Paul dent Tyler he expresses his sincere obligations in the distinguished manner in which he received an entertained the Prince.

The Bostonians are not content with owing in railroads which intersect every portion of their est State, but they are investing large amounts in the great railroad chain in Western Newfit, which was an unfanished portion of that great ray, and soon put it in a way of-completion. In Cassadiut, between Springfield and Hariford, a railmost much wanted, but capitalists refused to subscribe a the stock. The Bostonians have taken the rail hand, and will shortly have that enterprise is seen ful operation. Even in Pennsylvania do we find it onterprise at work, and this capital seeking line ment. Two thousand shares were taken but a black time since in the Reading railroad by the expiting of Boston. Much of the stock in the Southern place widence of the indomitable spirit of enterprise as sessed by the Yankees.—North American.

Boston Fire Department.

For the 13 years past the Fire Department in

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The undersigned announce to the friends of a Liberator, that, at the request of Mr. Garanos, as the sole proprietor, they have consented to conine their supervision of its financial concerns during in ensuing year.
Until two years since, the Liberator was publish

On the joint account of Messrs. Garrison and Kan-On the joint account of Messrs. Garrison and Kan-On the 1st of January, 1840, Mr. Kanpp trasfars to Mr. Garrison his half of the right to publish in paper, for two years from that date.

On the 16th of March, 1840, Mr. Knapp applielft the benefit of the Insolvent law, and his whole inteest in the Liberator was accordingly transferred, to having remained in the hands of the assignee she twenty-one months, it was, on the 22J of Oct. ht purchased by Mr. Garrison, not us having any pecua-ry value, (for the paper had never supported in a but with a view to avoid the embarrassment of a 60 ded control over its management, and to recent against the possibility of its passing, in part, into a friendly hands.

The undereigned would take the present occurrence of the present occurrence occurrence of the present occurrence occurrence

The undersigned would take the present care to urge upon the friends of the Liberator, the input ance of efforts to increase its circulation; asf a punctuality in the payment of subscriptions. Tog do not, of course, hold thomselve legally response for the expenses of the paper; still, it is well lart that the large sum, in which it has, in each form year, fallen short of supporting itself, (amosning a 1839 to no Jess than \$1826 99, and in 1840 to \$18.66,) has been, and (if we cannot reduce it) major tinue to be, paid by a contribution among its

All, we trust, who read the paper with interest at believe it an important instrument in the anti-sire! cause, will feel that they ought to help to lighter

burden, according to their means and opportunit.

The Liberator is not the organ of any sect, per there the undersigned are happy to trust it. Note they all agree with him upon some of the suberdus questions discussed in the Liberator: nor is the all necessary to their co-operation. Great recules differences may coexist with entire unity of the Differ, as some of us may from the Liberator, essentially the control of the control o minor topics, we are all content to stand by its sis of this beloved friend, while we continue to make in this writings and in his life, the same burnly hatred of vice and wrong, the same broad and fails application of principles, the same enlarged hat country and manking and the same charged hat ountry and mankind, and the same devout related on God, that first won our esteem for himself, the our adherence to his great cause. FRANCIS JACKSON,

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, ELLIS GRAY LORING WM. BASSETT, EDMUND QUINCY.

Boston, December 31, 1841.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. AGENTS OF THE LIBERATUM

MASACHUSETTS.—George W. Bemon, Alvalor

on; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.

RHODK-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Paschukd.—Ge.

Gould, Warseick.

CONNECTION.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford.—John S.

S. Gould, Warreick.

CONNECTIOUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford.; John &
Hall, East. Hampton.
NEW-YONK.—Oliver Johnson, New-York (2):
Charles S. Morton, Albany:—Jamer C. Fullet, Sastelles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo.
PENSSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghany.—J.
Vashon, Pittsburg:—M. Preston, West Green,
Vashon, Pittsburg:—M. Preston, West Green,
James Fulton, Jr., McFilliamsform, "Thomas Pal
James Huton, Jr., McFilliamsform, "Thomas Pal
James M. M. Heilliamsform, "Thomas Pal
James M. M. Kim, Palindelphics, Jaseph Folon, By
James M. M. Kim, Palindelphics, Jaseph Folon, By
James M. M. Kim, Palindelphics, Jaseph Folon, By
James M. G. Kirk, Salem; James Autis, B
dina; "Abner G. Kirk, Salem; James Autis, B
dala, Cortzville; "Dr. E. D. Hudson, Okeria.

Esex First Face.]

FROM THE POSTNASTER GENERAL. Remittences by Mail.—'A Postmaster any testing pay the subscription of a third person, and feats in the publisher of a newspape, pay the subscription of a third person, and feats letter if written by himself

If Agents who remit money should always be nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

The disc ject of the general int stical sides tain that or the premis