To show all remittances are to be made, and er and communications must be rost PAID.

on Jackies, Sancel Philippick, Educate Quincy, William Bassett.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XII.---NO. 3. FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Southern Rights !

The following is an extract from a recent speech of the F. Marshall, of Kentucky, in the U. S. House

is a to southern rights, let no man lay his as to southern rights, let no man lay his as to southern rights, let no man lay his assequence, My observation in life has taught as southern all comestic quarrels there are a selecte, that in all comestic quarrels there are a selected that he all the selected that he are the selected that he selec

sense, this glorious teraple to human freedom, is the pulled down, or consumed, that was the arth would do it.

When demercans spoke of dissolving the Union, the demercans spoke of dissolving the Union, the demercans spoke of dissolving the Union, and the state of the graph of the state of the graph of the state of providing no punishment for particide, and for providing no punishment for particide, and is an addition, this Union must crumble, as the might. To attempt such a thing was to say the original compact of all the States. The last the original compact of all the States. The last the were slave States before this Union executed the were slave States before this Union executed the were slave States when the cavaliers of South first joined the northern Presbyterians to result the assents of oppression. When Green all Marios fought side by side in the ranks of armise to the assents of oppression. When Green all Marios fought side by side in the ranks of armise to deliver up the sword of the Revolution was run. They had a Constitutional recignition and result of the sword of the Revolution was run. They had a Constitutional recignition and result of the sword of the required their sister is to deliver up runaways, when found, to their class to deliver up runaways, when found, to their class to deliver up runaways, when found, to their elicities the continuous of a service insurrection. The dreams of other phinathropists about all men of all colors are possessed of equal political rights had not sent the foreign of those days, and African slaves are too then, recognised or treated as Americanmens. The national guaranty then thrown over a stretchilding States guarded the power of the general poersinent. The State of Ohio must deliver the figure, despite of all her State sovereignty at all her abolition notions. Southern institutions we obsended that, because they were the stronger of the grain of the subject of slavery, Mr. M. said he might thave that policy he pleasure. For himself, he are described on the

availy interfere with it.

Why, then must the northern and the southern
State be forever waging war uppa each other?—

Why must a jealousy be fostered between them,
manning to almost hatred? He must believe, himself, that there were faults on both sides. Aw a
southern man, he looked phop New-England as an
essential part of this great national Union, entitled
is bleety, and to the enjoyment of all her social
ights. To crush her, to attempt to strike down, to
fosisish her capital and ruin her manufactures, was
is in against the Union. Every blow struck at her
was a blow at the United States. But, on the other
ind, he spoke what he knew when he warned her,
iy all her responsibilities to that God whom NewEngland men were so proud to acknowledge and to
better it, by all their sacred responsibilities to posimit, to beware how they stirred a fire which, when
the fully enkindled, would burn to the utter desoion and beatuggien of all that was dear to us all.
They knew not what they did. Men had been born
as line their childhood about equal political rights,
as slavey being against the natural rights of manhal and all that sort of thing, knew nothing about
the stud state of things in a slaveholding State, or
in the South generally.

If Mr. M. had rightfully read the greatest and the

the South generally.

If Mr. M. had rightfully read the greatest and the set of books, slavery had been permitted and enst of books, slavery had been permitted and en-sed by the God of the Jews, the great Jehovah; it had existed by his toleration as far as the hu-mer acchaed extended. The mere abstract quesas an tworth debating. They had a class of twas at the South, who were utterly unfit for the tense of political rights; and if, in prosecution of lew abstract theoretical right, these persons were at trade loose upon their matters, the result as the that one or the other must perish, and that mist scenes of horror from which even an abolimant scene of horror from which even an aboli-insis would shrink back appalled. But on a mat-ted right, secured by the Constitution, the South was narally sensitive. Would that the North and the South could coine together as in olden time, and that is sustaining and guarding what they had so really united to construct! Might heaven avert that Union so glorious, so pregnant with all bene-fix, sould be threatened or subverted by such men a the abolitonists!

are,—Slavery is no more!

Oh, most degrading of all ills that wait
On man, a mourner in his best estate!
All other sorrows virtue may endure,
And find submission more than half a curo.
But slavery! virtue dreads it as her grave;
Patience itself is meanness in a slave.
Or, if the will and sovereignty of God
Bid softer for a while, and kiss the rod:
Wait for the dawning of a brighter day,
And snap the chain the moment that you may.
Nature imprints upon whate er we see,
That has a heart, and life in it,—be FREE.

This Lecture was immediately published in

Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald. Case of the Creole.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1842.

The discussion in the Senate to-day on the sublet of the Creole case will be read with deep and
ment laterest. The tone of feeling on both polical sides of the body is such as to render it cerins that our government will take decided steps in
in premises, and insist upon a restitution of the
puerty of her citizens, at all hazards. The constant of the British authorities at the Bahamas is instraight, and must be disavowed by the imperial
purment, or common prudence and foresight will
contain immediate preparations for war. We cannot
that to such injustice without national dishonor,
that the sensibility to the condition of the slave
will be penatted to interfere with an imperative demind for redress. Let the most black mouthed abplacest tend the remarks of Mr. Class research. and estimated to interfere with an imperative demand for redress. Let the most black mouthed abmiliant red before the second of the Clay, reported before and for redress. Let the most black mouthed abmiliant red before the continuous red before and ask himself what patriotism demands at himself what patriotism demands and it is impossible to predict what his course will be the so abolitionist, but he is every day sating a parade of his championship of the right of pention. Besides, he is so impulsive and erratic, as a preciole the idea of conjecturing what his line of place, all be on any given question. It would surjust to one familiar with his character, if he was take the extreme American side of the question, and so for immediate hostilities, if the British Government should sanction the conduct of the authorities of Bahama, and refuse to restore the property of or citims. In the matter, of black always, Great heads is finatical to the last degree. Of this we say to the complain, so that sine confines her effects in the cause of 'human liberty' to her own



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

JANUARY 21, 1842. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

territory and her own subjects; but when her arrogance reaches the point of seizing American property in American vessels, and giving immunity to munity and murder, we must arrest her presumptuous career, without calculating the costs, or looking to consequences. Our policy is eminently pacific, but when a question like this is presented, involving our sovereignty as a nation, an appeal to arms, if necessary in the assertion of our rights, is an evil vastly less in magnitude, than the submission to manifest an undeniable wrong. We have our temporary, local and party divisions, but the whole country, as by a single impulse, would rally around the administration in vindication of the national honor. emancipation of our slaves is an event not to be hastened by foreign interference, unless properly directed, and with the individuals concerned:—not thrust upon us as a nation. The fetters of the Negro never lost a link, by any effort of wholesale and indiscriminate philanthropy.

I am not an advocate of slavery; nor yet a rash abolitionist; and will not dwell upon this subject, further than candidly to avow my ardent hope, and firm belief, that my noble country will, ere long, free herself from that foul stain, which she inherited upon her escutcheon.

From Southey's History of Brazil. The Good Effect of Right Preaching accompa

set LECTIONS.

Dr. Prankin and Abottine...
The following is the conclusion of an elegent letter on the Life of the Lurey and Ryal Amphilies. The conclusion of an elegent letter on the Life of the Lurey and Ryal Amphilies. The Life of the Carellon of the Lurey and Ryal Amphilies. The Ryal My and the Lurey and Ryal Amphilies. The Lurey and Ryal Amphilips. The Lurey and Ryal Amphilies. The Lurey and Ryal Amphilips. The Lurey and Ryal Amphilips. The Lurey and Ryal Amphilips. The Ryal

terest is at your feet; their slaves are at your feet; their children are at your feet; their blood is at your feet; that you may do with it, and with all, whatever is most conformable to your holy law. Is it not thus, Christians? It is thus; I say thus, and promise thus to God in the name of all. Victory, then, on the part of Christ! victory, victory, over the strongest temptation of the devil!

The whole of this extraordinary discourse was so tively, so striking, and addressed at once to their understandings and their passions, their interest and their vanity, that it produced all the immediate effect which Vieyra desired. Balthrazar de Souza, the Captain Mor, convened a meeting in the churchyyatd that same afternoon, and then called spon the preacher to propose formally the plan which he had recommended from the pulpit. It was universally approved; and in order to carry it into execution, two ndvocates were appointed, one for the slaveholders, and one for the slaves. A deed, expressing the consent of the people to this agreement, was immediately drawn up in legal form, and signed by the Captain Mor, as well as by all the chief inhabitants of the place."

"Vieyra could not look through coming time, to the phlet form, in Liverpool, accompanied with a 'Note to the Reader,' by John B. Murray, Esq. of New-York,' from which we extract the following spology for American slavery. Alluding to the lecturer, he

for American slavery. Alluding to the lecturer, he says:

His eloquent appeal to the Slates of our Union, on the subject of slavery; is made, as I conceive, in the right spirit; and, moreover, coincides with the views of our Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, who assisted in forming the Constitution; also of Jay, Hamilton, Schuyler, Livingston, Henry, and the other worthies of the Revolution—men of opposite political opinions, but who agreed on this, then, difficult and intricate question.

The Executive Government of the United States cannot, constitutionally, interfers in this mattler, as it is one which solely affects, and is entirely at the disposal of, the States, once encouraging Slavery, have nobly acted upon this question, and are now,—thank God!—Fark indeed; and more would, probably, ere this, have followed their example,—but for the ill-judged interference of over-zealous abolitionists, and of mistaken and short-sighted philanthropists, whose indiscreet means have, in every individual effort, completely frustrated their ead.

For the honor of my beloved country, I must here affirm, that the figures used by the reverend Lecture, the blood-stained whip and iron fetter, are now entirely unknown among us; the feelings of that portion of my countrymen,—who have been born to the imberitance.—having materially altered of late years in the South, the trade of a slave-dealer is now a disgrace:—an inhuman master, ranked with a brute. I cannot but regret that this subject is so little understood in this country. Strong efforts are being made at t. Washington, our seat of Government (which is in a slave distinct.)—and also an various other Cities,—to shelish this moral-incubus. But must add, for the information of those mistaken though benevolent men, before alluded to, that the hough benevolent men, before alluded to, that the

me in the im share of deliberation. And he silbert was a disk. May God sever such as such it. The Effects of Sharerr, and the state of the state of

they were all clean; that the younget ones were altended to and feel by their nurses. This would take but little time, and the remainder she could devote to teaching them to wash, spin, knit and sew. How much more valuable would this render them to their owners, their parents, and themselves; and could it be extended but one stop farther, let her, or if she is incapable, the mistress or some member of the family, devote one hour every day, or if this istoo much, once or twice a week, to teaching them while thus engaged, suitable texts of scripture, catechisms, and hymns. I will not wige their being laught to read, as it night not meet the approbation of many who would readily admit the propriety of teaching the rest. To many enlightened persons it seems a duty, that they should be taught to read the Bible. Neglected as they are both by ministers and people, this seems only reasonable. Did masters and mistresses faithfully faifil their trust, it might not be not reasonable, and the should be both pleasantly and profitably passed, in reading the Bible, hymns or treets, for their own edification and that of a more ignorant fellow servant.

This may be sneered at. Well, my friend, if they can be saved without the use of means, why may not you? if their children can be saved (and by the infinite grace of God are often saved I trust,) without instruction, why may not yours? Why?—but to comply with an express command, to 'train up your children in the way they should go;' to 'bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. If necessary for yours, then why not for them? As before said, by the infinite grace of God, I believe many of them are saved. They are poor in this world, but often rich in faith and heirs of a kingdom; and if his people refuse to come to his assistance, in rescuing immortal souls from destruction, his own right ann alone can bring shavition. But he has chosen to work by means, and, my christian frionds, let us arouse to a sense of duty; if fore to Him who, for our sakes, became poor, will

Columnus 'What I admire in Christopher Co-tumbus, says Turgot, 'is not his having discovered the world, but his having gone to search for it, on the faith of an opinion.'

From the Liberty Bell. The Effects of Slavery.

I cannot bear that the negro shall stay in this country and improve his condition. Therefore he shall not be clevated here; Therefore he cannot be clevated here; Therefore he cannot stay here; Therefore it is an ordinance of God, that he shall

eave here.

And therefore those who would deny all this, will be found fighting against God, and will have an account to settle which no discreet man would knowingly take on himself.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society.

This Society assembled at the Town Hall, in Barre, on Friday, the 7th inst. The President, J. T. Everett, in the chair.
Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Princeton.
The Secretary being absent, Charles White was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The Secretary being absent, Charles White was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The following persons were appointed a business committee: viz. Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Rev. Mr. Canningham, of Princeton; Mr. Locke, of Barre; Mr. Howe, of Princeton; Mr. Raymond, of Hubbardston; Mr. Wm. B. Earle, of Leicester; Mr. Wm. F. Ainsworth, of Barre.

Bro. Phillips, though confidently expected, was not present at the meeting. There were but few delegates in attendance from the neighboring fowns, in consequence, probably, of the limited notice that had been given of the meeting, and the prospect, is the morning, of an unpleasant day. The Society voted to postpone the choice of officers until the adjourned meeting.

The afternoon, and a portion of the evening, were occupied in the discussion of the following resolutions, which were presented by the business committee; viz:

tions, which were presented by the business committee, viz:

Resolved, That the principles promulgated by the
American Anti-Slavery Society are in strict-accordance with the great principles of justice; and that
no man is entitled to the name of a christian, a philanthropist, or a patriot, who is not an abolitionist.

Resolved, That while we would deprecate a resort to arms for the smancipation of the enslaved
population of the south, yet we rejoice in the fact
proved, by the recent strike for freedom of the

anyward, Noless; Dituits of Hoteleys, which is Marsiall, Dorchester and Meinity; G. French, Fell River; J. B. Sanderson, Horder, J. M. Wilder, Hanover; Jesanc Austucket; — Elias Richards, Weymouth; — B. P. Forester; — Wn. C. Stone, Walstroom; — A. Centreville; — Israel Perkins, Lyan; — B. Bird, ; — B. Freeman, Breester; — R. P. Walled, ; — B. Freeman, Breester; — R. P. Walled, Gaorge O. Harmon, Haverhill; — Joseph Andoor; — Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown; — lement, Townsend.
or a continuation of this lint; see the last page, ann.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 577.

slaves of the Creole, that slaves are not indifferent, as our opponents have often declared, to the inestimable blessings of civil liberty.

Resolved, That the prejudice which exists in this country against the colored population, is wicked in its nature, nefarious in its influence, and that it is the legitimate fruit of slavery, and justly exposes us to the scorn and contempt of all civilized nations on the globe.

In the discussions of the above resolutions, Rev. Mr. Brimblecom of Barre, Frederick Douglas of New-Bedford, Wm. B. Earle of Leicester, and others, participated. They were unanimously adopted. Our warm-hearted and truly eloquent brother, Frederick Douglas, delivered a lecture in the evening, which was listened to with intense interest for about two hours, by a large and respectable audience.

Having been himself a slave, and felt, upon bis

about two hours, by a large and respectable audience.

Having been himself a slave, and felt upon his own person the scorpion lash of this terrible monster, he was abundently prepaded to portray to his hearers the evils of American slavery.

The meeting adjourned to meet in Hubbardston, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February next.

J. T. EVERETT, President.

CHARLES WHITE, Sec. pro tem.

Holden, Jan. 11, 1841.

Abington Church.

Abington Church.

Brother Garrison:

About one year ago, the North church in Abington presented, by a committee, some anti-slavery and temperance resolves for church action. They were opposed, but adopted notwithstanding; only a minority of the church, however, voting in their favor. But a faw days had passed, before there was considerable uncasiness in the more pro-slavery part of the church, because the resolves were made a test question. This uneasiness partially arose from the fact, that there were some about to present themselves, for admission into the church, who were not willing to assent to them. A meeting was soon called—the question came up, and a proposition was made to form an anti-slavery and temperance society in the church, having similar resolves connected with the Constitution, which should be presented for signatures to every member of the church, and also to candidates, but not as a test question. The former committee was appointed to draft the Constitution and resolves, and circulate them. I declined serving, because I could see no consistency in returning to make the resolves a test question, while we made the articles of faith and covenant such. In the course of five or six months, the Constitution was circulated, and the members of the church, with few exceptions, joined. I put my name to the list, that I might again have the opportunity of protesting against their course: and not until the 18th of this month did they form a society, at which time, I am informed, they did nothing which has a direct tendency to relieve the sufferings of the oppressed. But, that they might do something to make it appear to the world that they were anti-slavery, they chose a committee to solicit aid for the Canada mission—which has no more to do with anti-slavery, than the African, or any other missions which are not connected with slavery. They also voted to have the doings of the meeting published in the Liberator partly, undoubtedly, for the purpose of counteracting the influence of my letter of withdraw

They continue their connection with the slaveowner, in their missionary operations; and still meet
to pray that God may bless the efforts of those who
solicit the price of blood to put into the treasury of
the Lord; while, if the friends of the slave say any
thing against their course, or endeavor to persuade
them to put their money into some other missionary
channel unconnected with the system of slavery,
they are harshly accused of disturbing their meetings, and denounced as recreant to the cause of
Christ.

In the course of last summer, as we were about to
get a new addition to the sabbath-school library,
and had no anti-slavery books, I proposed spending
a part or all of the money for such publications.
The church refused to take any action thereon, and
voted to leave the subject to the pastor and officers
of the school. In time of the meeting, one of the
officers of the church and its society said, he
thought these things were very good in their place,
(referring to temperance, anti-slavery, and non-resistance, but did not think it best to bring them in
to the sabbath-school; and he has often made similar remarks in other meetings. After the meeting,
I asked the other deacon if they were going to get
any of the books referred to. He said they had not
concluded upon any, and he had not thought it best
to bring such books into the school. After this,
there was some talk between this mar and one or
two friends of the alave, or this subject, There
was, finally, about ten shillings worth of these books
brought into the school—whether from a sense of
obligation, or to allay the feelings of some friends
of the slave, for their own ends, I leave the reader
to judge.

Notwithestanding the repeated calls for money to

Notwithstanding the repeated calls for money to sid the cause of the slave, I know of but four or five of the church and acciety, who are paying any thing into the auti-slavery treasury, (excepting those who have withdrawn from the communion,) and some of them have never been known in any way to aid the cause of the slave; no, not so much as to sign a petition.

them have never been known in any way to aid the cause of the slave; no, not so much as to sign a petition.

The church has continued to appoint a monthly concert of prayer for the slave from its origin; but very few of the church, however, have attended the concert statedly; and for the last four or six months, there have been hardly enough to carry on their meetings—six or eight being the usual attendances of the church, including both sexes, (excepting those who do not commune with them.) The paster of the church has attended but one anti-slavery congert since he has been in the place, which is about two years, (his health is not very good)—while he has attended each of the other concerts a considerable number of times. He has never preached one sermon mainly upon the subject, and does not think to mention the case of the slave in his prayers on the Sabbath, ofeser than once in three weeks.

One of the most influential members of the church told me, a few months ago, that he did not read any publication brought into his house, on this subject, for himself or family to read. Another member, at the time that Mr. Douglas was in town, told me he would not go to hear him, nor any other anti-slavery lecturer, and should exert his influence to prevent others from going. Another member has once and again left our meetings, sesmingly with rage, because the subject was brought up.

The church continues to receive to the communion and the pulpit, those ministers who do not plead the cause of the slave themselves, nor suffer others to do it in their pulpit. When Mr. Collius was in town, this last fall, I made application to the committee (which were of the church) for the house, at the second or third service on the Sabbath, for him to preach or lecture on slavery. The answer was, that the parish would not be willing to let in as a

any pecuais ported itself, tent of a divi-

rill therefore arrison; and it. Not that is subordinate nor in this at a speculative dily of spirit, rator, on some dup the side nume to recogname burning id and fearless larged love of evout railance himself, and

PT, JINCY. ATOR. plucket;-Ge

York City

may enclose newspaper, to and frank the

CKSON, ILBRICK, LORING,

ing of another number of our paper. It will omence in this city, at the Melodeon, Walter litionists of the Commonwealth about feel the a est interest; and of all the anti-slavery galan during the year, this should insure. feelings, on such an occasion, is incalculable year, every month, every hour, is bringing

Cannings Fuller, of Skaneateles, N. Y. inte at the meeting. In a private note he says.

The committee of arrangement ous exertions to secure gratuitous accommodation our friends from the country, who may with a our friends from the country, who may wish as present at this meeting. We trust that this may ment will induce many of them to attend, who as wise would not. On their arrival in the cit, a should immediately enter their names in a look in at 25 Cornhill, where they will be directed to lodgings.

day and Saturday evenings,) on the war ben England and China, and particularly in reply a lecture of John Quincy Adams, on the same and lecture of John Quincy Adams, on the same mig-delivered in this city a short time since; and was tured to predict that they would be in the highest gree interesting and satisfactory. Our expense gree interesting and satisfactory. Our expensions were realized. The opinions and doctrines and by Mr. Adams were reviewed with consumm ity, and demonstrated to be conflictive, irrainal logical, and anti-christian. England was secure be in the wrong, and without excuse. The tree means of the wrong and without excuse. of the war were stated, and its probable res forth. No ground was left for the old statement candor and generous magnanimity, as well as by fidelity and high moral courage. A very more and intelligent auditory was present, which med to the sentiments of Prof. Adam in frequent

We again repeat the hope, that these secure we be delivered in other places, and finally give up public through the medium of the press. Amendats, we are pleased to hear, have already to made for their delivery in Lynn—the first of the was given last evening, and the second will be a on Thursday evening next, 27th inst. They mis to be delivered in Salem on Saturday, 22d instant Tuesday, the 25th. The friends of peace, of last rights, and of the christian religion, should be form to patronize these lectures.

edics.

This letter of the Governor of Virginia, dated Ju-

To this it is asked in reply, of what avail would it be to Virginia to make a thousand requisitions for similar offences, so long as that single denial takes the broad ground that there is no obligation under the Constitution to deliver up an offender, because the offence is not a crime within the meaning of that instrument?

that instrument?

Of what avail is it to tell her that this is but a single denial, when the principle involved in the denial if assented to, would justify avery nation upon earth in forcibly taking from us this property, and then securely sheltering themselves under the plea set up by New-York? That only a single requisition made by Virginia has over been denied, is of little consequence compared with the vital importance of the principle on which that denial is based.

compared with the vital importance of the principle on which that denial is based.

The constitutionality of the inspection law is next called in question; after which Gov. Seward passes to the objections on the part of Virginia to the law of New-York, that extends to the trial by jury. On this he remarks, that the whole obstacle which the law raises in the master's way, is the jury which is permitted to be called, when the party accused of being a slave, claims title to himself.

To this the reply is, that the obstacle is insurmountable, if a jury hold such opinions as have been advanced by Gov. Seward: That no being of human abstance can, by the force of any human constitution and laws, be converted into a chattel or a thing, in which another being like himself can have property. The oath of a juror to render a verdict according to the Constitution and the laws, could have no force in such a case.

To the objection of Virginia, that the law is subversive of the section of the Federal Constitution, which declares that no person held to labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall, by any lays of the same, be discharged, &c., Gov. Seward relities by anying, 'The law, so far from subverting this provision, recognises and is based on it.'

To this the reply is that, whether hased on the Constitution or not, its operation is such as effectually to preclude Virginia from recovering persons held to service who may escape to New-York, and thereby the provision of the Constitution is as completely destroyed, as if it was expunged.

Gov. Seward next proceeds to say—

'You observe that Virginia might be satisfied without the surrender of the supposed fugitives, were it

Gov. Seward next proceeds to say—

1 You observe that Virginia might be satisfied without the surrender of the supposed fugitives, were it not for the principles avowed and the considerations urged as the grounds of the decision. It is then not so much a surrender of fugitives, as a renunciation of principles, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of abstract principles, that Virginia demands. I must be permitted to say, that such a claim is without precedent, and that the abstract principles and principles of the Executive of a State or nation, have never before been made a ground of complaint, retaining, inspection, reprisal, war, or other form of conflict.

To this the reply of Gov. Rutherford is: To this the reply of Gov. Rutherford is:

'But, when the authorities of Now-York have not only refused to surrender the fugitives, but have not only refused to surrender the fugitives, but have had their refusal upon the ground that the crine with which they are charged is not an offence under the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, Virginia is constrained to attach importance to 'the principles avowed and the consuderations arged as 'the grounds of the decision.' She is forced to look to the consequences which must result, should she tamely acquiesce in principles so vitally affecting her whole policy, so directly in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and so pregnant with mischief to the rights and interests of the whole South. Had she demanded the renunciation of principles which it was not proposed to suforce, your Excellency might well have concluded, that she asked the renunciation of mere abstractions, which she had no right to demand. But, when the decision not only denies the redress of a present grievous wrong to Virginia, in permitting the scape of criminals who have violated her laws, but involves important ulterior consequences in all simi

any of her public functionaries.'

Many other points are alleged and objected to on both sides. Gov. Seward asserts that Virginia has no reason to expect a compliance with either of her demands, and that New-York will do nothing unless that it is not the complete of the

This letter of the Governor of Virginia, dated July 24th, was acknowledged by Governor Seward on the 8th Oct. This acknowledgment was answered from Virginia on the 28th of Oct., and in the short space of eleven days thereafter, on the 8th Nov. a reply was sent to Virginia. These letters are not material for any new points advanced, but rather for the diplomacy they exhibit, which is the closing up of an attempt on the part of Gov. Seward to throw out of sight the driginal point of dispute and the injury complained of by Virginia, and to present New-York meekly forbearing under an aggressive Legislative Act of Virginia, that has assailed her constitutional sovereignty. Thus the correspondence is closed by Governor Seward taking the position that, 'if any reconciliation were to be accomplished by the acts of the parties, it appeared to me that the first advance ought to be made by Virginia.'

closed by Governor Sward taking the position that, if any reconciliation were to be accomplished by the acts of the parties, it appeared to me that the first advance ought to be made by Virginia.

Extract from Gov. Seward's recent message to the Legislature of New York.

Lisy before you a law of Virginia, calculated to embarrass our commerce. The effect of the act is postponed until May next, and the aprenter three persons heretofore demanded by the Lieutenant Governor is authorized further to suspend it whenever the executive and the Legislature shall repeal the law created the phere and the suppression of the life of the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conductive to the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conductive to the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conductive to the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conductive to the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conductive to the general harmony, whenever the effect of that unfortent and the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conductive to the suppress of the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conductive to the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conductive to the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conductive to the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion mutually satisfactory and conducti

From the National A. S. Standard. Letter from Abby Kelley.

anti-slavery labor has been bestowed there; it way having been closed against it. I was the some six weeks since, and held three meetings; it last of which was broken up by a mob of betwee 500 and 1000, which followed myself and friends our lodgings; rending the heavens by their flending shouts, and pelting us with decayed apples, egg &c. When notice was given that a Conventic would be held there, many threats of violence we throw out; and some of the professed abolitions having gone over to the suffrage party, and advisin against the holding of a Convention, the prospect looked threatening. Nevertheless, Amory Hall we secured for day meetings, though no place could be found for an evening session. Our first meeting with the prospect of the state of looked threatening. Nevertheless, Amory Hall was secured for day meetings, though no place could be found for an evening session. Our first meeting was disturbed by certain 'persons of standing,' who frequently interrupted the speaker, and sophistically endeavored to disprove their statements. The second meeting was, we fondly hoped, doing much to clear away the fog of prejudice, through an address from brother Pillsbury, showing with great clearness the democracy of anti-slavery, and the identity of its interests with those of the laboring classes; when D. J. Pearce, a former member of Congress, and now a prominent suffrage man, rose and stated that he found the discussion was to be all on one side. Upon this, brother P. was stamped down, and Plerce made an inflammatory speech, appealing to the old pro-slavery prejudices which, in most pisces, were uprooted years ago; and then accused the agents, in the sld style of the suffrage party, of being employed by the landed aristocracy, to defeat the people's Constitution; as foreign intruders, and impudent intermedders, who could not, and should not be tolerated. A strong appeal from the sholitionists for a hearing was utterly disregarded; and our meeting was clessed by the clamor of the mob, which followed some of us, now in broad day light, to our lodgings. The next day, a meeting was held quietly in the norming, and another appointed for the afternoon; but when the hour for opening arrived, the hall was filled with rioters, and all hope of obtaining a hearing being vain, we withdraw. Newport is in a good way.

All are awake to the anti-slavery question; so the battle is half fought. Few can see a crowd following a defenceless woman through the streets, turning missiles at her, and shouting like so many fields, without inquiring 'why?' A few abolitionists stand up-nobly in Newport. There are enough, be they faithful, to change its moral tone in six months. God be with them, and his trutt guide and support them; and may those whose lives have fallen in pleasanter p

Providence.-Of this place there is so much to b

authorit them; and may those whose lives have lailen in pleasanter places aid and encourage them.

Providence.—Of this place there is so much to be said, I can hardly begin a sketch. The mirror ought to be held up truly to this city's maddened people, that they may see themselves, in the sober hour, as they are. Suffice it to say, that the whirlwind is, or was, completely up, during the meetings there. The hall in which the Convention was held, was much injured by the rioters; to the amount of thirty dollars, it was thought. I hope the Society will not be compelled to pay it; yet I fear they will. The Mayor was called twice to the hall, but 'found' working to do,' and went away. The Executive Committee in this exigency, when free speech was as stifled and trampled under foot, threw themselves into the breach, and called another meeting at the Convention. The house was again filled with a still more boisterous and malignant crowd, determined to drown every voice that was raised. They threw snow-balls and other missiles, into the deak. At about half-past eight o'clock, some citizens succeeded in bringing the Mayor into the house; and a few words from him, with the presence of the city officers, secured a quiet house; when I spoke about an hour and then went home, accompanied again by A word to the abolitionists of Rhode Island.—The ear of your State is now fully open. Much truth as been poured in; but I trust you will not lose the present golden opportunity of flooding out the dear on your state is now fully open. Much truth as been poured in; but I trust you will not lose the present golden opportunity of flooding out the dear of your State is now fully open. Much truth as been poured in; but I trust you will not lose the present golden opportunity of flooding out the dear of your State is now fully open. Much truth as been poured in; but I trust you will not lose the present golden opportunity of flooding out the dear of your State is now fully open. Much truth as a been poured in; but I trust you will not lose

whig rejoicing at the election of an equally strong de mocrat! But, obviously, for good reasons.

From the Boston Courier. Letter from George Bradburn.

PRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 180

Prof. Adam's Lectures

We announced, in our last number, that Prof. A

stand upon. The manner in which he was treat the lecturer was most respectful, and marked is a

Arrest of Charles T. Torrer.

The liberty of a citizen of this Commonwells been cloven down, and his life put in inni been cloven down, and his life put in immuperil, by the slaveholding banditti of Maryland Infacts in the case, so far as they have been result
are the following. At the opening of the press
session of Congress, Mr. Torrey, in compast at
Mr. Leavitt of the Emancipator, went to Washe
ton, to report the proceedings of that body ferms
of our northern papers. It having been admind
that a Convention of alaveholders would be held a
Annapolis, last week, for the purpose of derist
ways and means to strengthen and guard that reways and means to strengthen and guard their re-nous slave system, Mr. Torrey, wishing to let a that could be said in defence of slavery, and is not report of their doings, went from Washington is applie, and took a sent in the hall. Such foreign was not to be tolerated by the 'chivalry' of Mar land. His presence was almost immediately deed ed, and the whole body of cowardly oppresentant

'The thief doth fear each bush an officer.' Mr. Torrey quietly withdrew from the floor of b hall to the gallery, from which he was eje been arrested as an abolition incendiary by the state of justice, (!) and cast into prison, from when next day he was brought up under a writ of line corpus, and a very interesting examination was be before associate Judge Brewer, which lasted 55 hours—for the prisoner, Thos. S. Alexander, if he napolie, and Mr. Palmer, of Frederick—for the procution, Mr. Causin of St. Mary's, and T. F. Lea. Esq of Prince George. He was finally remarked further examination on Monday last. His papers effects were taken possession of, and it is imposed to predict what will be the result. No greater at rage can be committed upon the rights of an Amria citizen. The people of this Commonwealth seek make common cause in a case like this. The inship the outrage, is inflicted upon every one of them. In the person of Mr. Torrey, the State of Masschand is confined as a felou in the cell of a Maryland pine. Will not the Lavigatayar of this State, now forusant. in session, take some prompt and declaire scieta this subject? Will not the Legislature of this State, now fortus this subject ?

and to sell the sell to sell the sell to sell

Wherever there is an acce he be to been it at, but an an, though m, though an be in algar and the home by away; by away; by deserver drive his

The New Genesee Farmer.

The Genesee Farmer, under the editorial many ment of the lamented Buzz, obtained a very wise as solid reputation. It is hereafter to be edited by first the New Legisla. RY COLBAR, formerly editor of the New-England Farmer, and late Agricultural Commissioner of its

Farmer, and late Agricultural Commissions of the State of Massachusetts.

Of Mr. Colman, either as a writer, or as one the is enthusiastically devoted to his profession, it needless to say any thing by way of panegrie, he cause he is well known by repute in all para either country. His style of composition is lively familiar vivacious, elegant; his talents are of a superior der; his efforts 'to improve the soil and to reput the man' are equally indefatigable and validhe Under his control, the Farmer will acquire my interest, and we hope will obtain a still more extensicirculation. We are sorry to lose Mr. Colman for circulation. We are sorry to lose Mr. Colman for his to occupy a prominent position in the Empinesis to occupy a prominent position in the Empinesis of the Colman State. Wherever his lot may be cast, our best substate, while has a large and generous soul, and sha will never grow weary in well-doing.

of abolitionists, attacks were made of under the name of 'slaves,' were the term to defend it? Did not the gr stand that the very ground takes was that these were 'persons,' passengers? It appeared that the speak out. He regretted that the been so fastidious as they were third, because I had disturbed their bringing into them suit-slavery and the I had done wrong in so doing, and fellowship a pro-slavery and mar-kill-te said he should be obliged to go, ac-scripture, and take two or three more to me. This man has expressly deavery resolves, that he could not vote for them, beuse he might be placed in circumstances where he
sould esteem it a privilege to commune with a
ave-owner! He has ever been bold to uphold the
restem of slavery, and has gone so far as to declare
approved of God! Yet he is the chosen representive of the church to reclaim the wanderers!
here are many other similar cases which I could
ame, but let these suffice. As the old maxim is-as
ood now as ever, that 'Birds of a feather flock toether,' I leave the reader to judge whether the
hurch is anti-alsvery or otherwise.

Yours, in the cause of the slave,

LEWIS FORD. Abington, Dec. 26, 1841. LEWIS FORD.

Anti-Slavery in Milibury.

SUTTON, Jan 10, 1842.

Bao. Garrison:

Thinking that you might like to know of the progress of the good cause of truth, I would inform you that the cause is steadily advancing in this and other places. You will recollect that in my article of last September, I predicted that Millbury was, from that instant, an anti-slavery town: but the result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

Millbury is truly an anti-slavery town: A society has been formed in that place for the purpose of hastening the abolition of slavery, containing from three to four hundred members, who pledge themselves to do all that is consistent as Christians to hasten onward this great cause; and strange as it may seem, they have procured the signatures of all four of the clergynen of the town.

They have also appointed weekly meetings to discuss the expediency of immediate emancipation, and hold unitedly the monthly concert for prayer for the slave. God speed them in the good cause?

The question naturally arises, 'What has produced this great change?' I answer, unquestionably, the State Convention held there last August—The spirit of opposition was then and there awakened to such a height, as to bring the subject home to the hearts and consciences of the people, and produced this result.

I think that a negro pew would hardly be tolerated there now; although the resolutions, concerning that subject, produced considerable writhing among the good people of Mr. —— The negro pew!—The very name vibrates upon my heart, and causes my indignation to flow to its highest pitch. Who can for a moment suppose, that achurch where such a pew is tolerated, is other than a synagogue of Satan? Nothing can be plainer than this. I ask, sir, is it the spirit of Christ that teaches us to treat with scorn and disdain one portion of our fellow-men, and degrade them like the brutes? If it is not, then, surely, it is the spirit of Satan. And it is this spirit that compels the colored man to sit in the 'negro pow,' and ride in the 'Jim-Crow car.

I repeat it—it is the spirit of the devi

CINCINNATUS.

CONGRESS.

The 'Creols' Affair. Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald

U. S. SENATE, Jan. 11, 1842. Mr. Calhoun's resolution on the subject of the Cre le affair, came up for consideration. It was in the ollowing terms:—

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to furnish to the Senate, a copy of the protest of the officers and crew of the brig Creole, on her late passage from Richmond to New-Orleans, should any such have been received, or any anthenticate account which may have been received of the scarder of a passenger on board, and the wounding of the capitals and mate, by the slaves on board, and of the occurrences which afterwards took place, particularly after the vossel was taken into Nassau, New Providence; and, also, to inform the Senate, if, in his opinion, it could be done consistently with the public interests, what step has been taken by the Executive in reference to the armostion, having for its object the punishment of the guilty, the redress of the wrong done to our citizens, and the insult offered to the American flag.

Mr. Porter moved to strike out the word 'slave' where it occurred, and insert the word 'person'. Mr. Calhoun hoped the Senator from Michigan would give some reason for his amendment.

Mr. Porter said he had but one reason to give, and that was, that the word 'slave' was a word unknown to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun said, if it was a word not to be found in the Constitution, it was a word that was not unknown to the Constitution, or the legislation of the government. Now there could be but one object in the amendment which had been proposed, and that was, to deny the right of the southern people to look to the General Government for the protection of their institutions and property. If that was the intention of the Sesator, he (Mr. Calhoun,) should wish it to be distincty understood, and also who wish it to be distincty understood, and, also who were the Senators that entertained such opinions. That he might therefore test the question, he moved that upon this amendment, as one vital point to the South in this controversy, the ayes and noes might he takes.

be takes.

The ayes and noes were accordingly ordered.

Mr. Berrien said, if it had been the pleasure of
the mover of the resolution, (Mr. Calhoun,) to describe the persons, in relation to whom he sought information, in any other terms, though he would have
used a term less appropriate, it would have been less
important than the aspect in which it was now presented. The mover of the resolution had described

used a term less appropriate, it would have been fess important than the aspect in which it was now presented. The mover of the resolution had described those persons in the character and condition in which they existed under the Constitution and the laws of this country. Whether the term 'slave' found a place in the Constitution, was not the question which was presented for inquiry, but whether the rights of the slaveholders are protected and guarantied by the Constitution, was a question which he presumed would not be drawn asto controvery. And when the state and condition of those persons, as they exist, were truly described, and a motion was made to strike out the term which accurately described them, and to substitute another, he confessed he was at a loss to understand the object of such motion. Was it desired by any gentleman on that floor to disaffirm the right of the existence of those institutions? If it was, he should be glad, at the earliest moment, to have a manifestation of it, that they might be advised of the necessity, to meet it as it became them.

Mr. Porter said he believed the word slave, in the first place, was not used in it. The Senators opposite, too, would recollect that this was not nevel in the legislation of Congress. He asked them if they could find the word used in the act which protected the owner of slave property, when they escaped to another State. Let Senators look at that act, and see if they found the word vas the language, and that was the language of the legislation of Congress. He disclaimed, most solembly, any such purpose as had been attributed to him by the distinguished Senators who had addressed the Senate. His object had been to place it in the form in which the Constitution designated that class of individuals, and nothing more. He was atterly incapable of comprehending why such an inference should be drawn as that he was hostile to the protaction of congress. He could not see this matter in the light that other gentlemen saw it, and he repeated, his object had be

advance to take sides with a foreign power, and against their (the southern Senators') constituents.

Mr. Preston hoped that the Senator from Michigan would not persist in his amendment. With his colleague (Mr. Calhoun) he had always regretted that the Constitution did not use the direct word, and not one which was a circumforution. They were not persons held to bondage, but slaves, and the Constitution had used the wrong word. In their proceedings they should drop all circumforution, and designate things by their right names; and if there was any thing substantial in the objection flow made, they should meet if. He repeated, they were slaves and not persons: they were not persons in any signification, and when our ancestors selected those words, unfortunately they did not foresee the state of things in which we exist; if they had, the southern members of the Convention would next er have assented to the circumfocution used. It was a matter to be deplored that they had not used the only proper word. The very question was that they were not persons, which Great Britain contends, but slaves, and therefore by surrendering the word in dispute, and using the words in the Constitution, they sacrificed the rights of the South he was sorry that the Senator (Mr. Porter) had thought it his duty to make this motion, which he trusted would be rejected, and the rights of the South be vindicated.

Mr. King said he had not supposed that any Sec.

ator would have made such a motion as had been made by the Senator from Michigan. They could not shut their eyes to the fact, that a set of miseraator would have made such a motion as had been made by the Senator from Michigan. They could not shut their eyes to the fact, that a set of miserable fanatics were endeavoring by every means in their power to disturb the harmony of the government, to violate the rights of the southern people, and, if they could have their way, to destroy the government itself. Did the Senator from Michigan mean to identify himself with such miserable, contemptible wretches, as those? The Senator said the word 'slave' was not in the Constitution; he (Mr. King) regretted with his friends, that it was not put there boildy; but did not the Senator know that our legislation recognized it? Or, when they were contending with a great power, on a principle which the gentleman seemed disposed to fayor them in, would he come forward and justify that power in taking their property from them, because they were driven into one of the ports of that foreign power by stress of weather? He was astonished that the Senator could reconcile it to his sense of constitutional duty towards his southern brethren, to endeavor to side with that foreign power against the rights of the people. That Senator had put himself in a false position, and the good sense of the people would not sustain him or any other man in endeavoring to give aid to a foreign power to destroy the rights of American citizens. He thought a moment's reflection would satisfy that Senator, that he had moved in a matter on which he should have reflected long before he brought it before the Senator fibe United States, and he hoped the Senator would retrace his steps, or that he would stand alone in the Senate. It was a guestion which was disposed of at an early period, that the citizens of the South were to have secured to them under the Constitution, the right to hold slaves against the world, and that they would be defended at all hazard. He could not believe that there were any respectable people of the United States that were disposed to side with Great Britain on this question. If s

from the constitution itself, and he preferred it, becanse it had hitherto been used in the legislation of
Congress; but all at once it was found out that in its
application, there was a sort of smouldering firebrand, which was to be used to destroy every thing
that was valuable in the country. But, he replied,
that he used a word that the constitution put into
his mouth, and in asking the Senate to incorporate
these words there, he used them not in the sense
which had been attributed to him.

Mr. Parston again said he should be glad if the
Senator would withdraw it; for the fact was, the
proposed amendment would not meet the purposes
of the resolution at all. The purport of the investigation was what was done by 'slaves,' but if the
word 'person' was used, it would apply to the
crew, and every body else on beard. And he made
this appeal to the Senator, whether he would not
withdraw, after the resolutions of the Williamsburg
meeting had been sent to them, and when there was
a declaration made, that if there was an insurrection
and bloody burnings, a portion of the citizens of the United States had pledged themselves to go with the blood-thirsty wretches. He hoped, when their right were invaled by a foreign power, and their live were threatened by fanaticism at home, that the Senator would make a ready response. Here was cry for blood in our community, in connexion, to with a subject which was difficult and dangerous o negociation. He trusted, therefore, that the honor able Senator would not push his motion, especia as the words which he proposed to substitute we be insufficient.

Mr. Ponten explained that he had not seen

as the words which he proposed to substitute would be insufficient.

Mr. Porrar explained that he had not seen or heard of the Williamsburg resolutions, and therefore he could not be supposed to act under any such influences. But one word in reply to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Preston.) The Senator said the word 'person' was not applicable, because there were free persons on board. Well, a morder was committed on board, and who committed it?

Oh, they knew it by the newspapers. The newspapers told them the murder was committed by shares, but might into turn out that the murder was committed by shares, but might into turn out that the murder was committed by others than slaves?

Mr. Bruss could not believe that the Senator from Michigan had any other purpose than that which the Senator was indulging in a needless degree of the did, that description of persons. The institution of slavery is recognised by our laws, and yet the gentleman went with a foreign power on a question in which the use of a particular term might be important. He had seen it stated in some publication, that the British authorities pertinaciously refused to call them shares, and the surprised of call them shares, and the proceeds in the did not understand the gentleman went with a foreign power on a passengers; but he did not understand the gentleman went with a foreign power on a question in which the use of a particular term might be important. He had seen it stated in some publication, that the British authorities pertinaciously refused to call them shares, and the proceeds and the did not understand the gentleman went with a foreign power on a question is a term might be important. He had seen it stated in some publication, that the British authorities pertinaciously refused to the state of the proceeds of the did not understand the gentleman, that had the proceeds of the security and value of the state of high regard in connection with a foreign government? And would he thus throw his weight and the weight of that body on the

Mr. Clay said it was expressly desirable that, if all condicts with a foreign power, whether actually existing or merely threatened, they should presen an unbroken phalanx, and that all their party divisions should cease. The moment any question of threatening character arose with reference to any other power, he trusted if, on the other side, there is not here any disposition to make a party use of this question, or on any side, that all such feeling would be at an end. But he rose rataer to make a suggestion to his friend from Michigan, (Mr. Porter.) He (Mr. Clay) had seen, perhaps, what that Senator had not seen—the most authentic eridence of this transfaction and the protest made on the arrival of the vessel at New-Orleans by the officers left in command, who came into port with the vessel, and he read the whole narrative with the most thrilling and appaling feelings. With regard to the fact of the murder of a citizen of the United States, on board of the boat, there could be no doubt that it was the actor slaves; but he would add—and it was a very creditable circumstance with respect to the relation of slave and master—that out of 135 slaves, only 19 took part in the mutiny and murder. The residue either looks on with affright, or took part with the masters—that was especially the case with all the female portion. There could then be no earthly doubt that the morader was committed, and by slaves on board the vessel. He (Mr. Clay) conlessed he saw that occurrence with infinite regret, because it added greatly to the difficulties with Great Britain. A vessel was the fact of the constitution of the slaves. If they did, what was the necessary consequence? That Americans would be virtually denied the benefits of the constitutional threatening in this case also that they refused all compensation for the slaves. If they did, what was the necessary consequence? That Americans would be virtually denied the benefits of the constitutional themselves the provide the resolution, and that they should have before the mou Mr. Graham said the Senator from Michigan wa mistaken respecting legislative recognition of slave ry. It was recognized in every volume.

After a few words from Mr. Porter and Mr. Wood bridge, the amendment was withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted.

SELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. New-York and Virginia.

Among the documents accompanying the Governor's Message, is the continued correspondence between himself and the Lieut. Governor of Virginia. The first letter is dated June 8th, 1841, and was written by Gov. Seward in answer to one from the Lieut. Governor, which reviewed the previous discussion, and gave the official information of the passage of the inspection law by Virginia.

By the passage of the inspection law, Gov. Seward says, the question heretofore discussed has become a subordinate one, and its further consideration must be deferred while that Act remains in force. And this correspondence is continued from a belief that Virginia desires to knaw the views that this State entertains of that measure.

Governor Rutherford in reply, first complains that Gov. Seward has taken no notice of other matters that seemed worthy of consideration, but has introduced new topics.

He then argues that the mere passage of the inspection law, which is not yet in force, and may never be, cannot render the complaint of Virginia 'a sub-ordinate one,'—the cause of complaint was a much New-York and Virginia.

spection law, which is not yet in force, and may are used to example the complaint of Virginia 'a subordinate one,'—the cause of complaint was as much before, as after the passage of the Act.

Gov. Seward proceeds to give the views of this State on the inspection law, by stating that New-York cannot admit that her citizens have manifested a disposition to bring away, either with their free consent, or to steal, the slaves of Virginia. No pretence of the kind has been made, except in this instance.

n, by the proceedings in another col-Rockport, was a splendid affair. The adjourned to meet at Andover, or usey 8th. This is as it should be. An it contains some of our choicest anti-sla-it contains some of our choicest anti-sla-is, seventheless, one of the strong holds ad the very fountain head of African Col-New-England Our friends in Andover making arrengous efforts to get up the lar attend this meeting in throng indefatigable friend, George Fe ce to attend to this business en of our most efficient famales. ference, inviting them to come u d seatter them all over the county; and county meeting ever held. We not only infines) she people of this, but of other came, and we will bid them walcome, 'Acc Charles L. Remond, Frederick Doug Phillips will be present, and we Phillips will be able to attend. If one sill permit, we intend to be present also. L is in Essex County keep this meeting i and make their arrangements accordingly

"The Stumbling Block."

ding to the petitions which have been present-te U.S. House of Representatives, for the ab-of slavery in the District of Columbia, the Naat letelligencer mournfully exclaims—' It is deep his stambling-block ' By whom this is to be are anquestionably slaveholders, as the peti-ge for the release of all such as are held in sla the District, and as the entire body of south that effort in the cause of emancipation, it at hashed court in the language of the Intelli-at Lifeth to interpret the language of the Intelli-teer. They who live by fraud and violence wil at the anti-slavery movement; but evment man, every friend of liberty, every philan and christian, will hail it with delight.

But these petitions are a 'stumbling-block' in the of Congress. This is true; and it proves that ruthless in spirit and deprayed in heart as bely is as ruthless in spirit and other to produce on the produce of the temple of temple of the temple of the temple of the temple of temple of the

positions the Intelligencer is anxious to know a this 'stumbling-block' will be removed out o r slavery shall cease to exist by the au set. Never till then! Every year it will grow west. Never till then: Every year.

Leger, and be found more difficult to manage. The

ment of liberty is not to be put down by unconstitusal restrictions or despotic measures. Repulsed ten lessed times, its supporters will rally to its aid with or strength, and finally gain the laurels of victory.

Another Riot in Cincinnati. seti bids fair to be the most forecious a

set infimous city in the republic. Her pro-slavery ligence has spread. We have now to recon her frightful riot in that city, not to put down the but to demolish the banks, no less than aref which have been torn down, and their con tred to the four winds of heaven-viz. th orting Company Bank, the Cincinnati , the Exchange Bank, and Lougee's Exchange These have proved to be what are termed his-plaster' concerns, and the populace were er ged to find them unable or unwilling to redeem rbils. The City Council were unable to pass an same for the preservation of the public peace, and some time the mob was omnipotent, and did er seemed good in their own eyes. ons were wounded, but no life was lost. It is said there were upwards of \$224,000 of money in the mitof the Miami Bank. \$218,000 of this was in their soles-\$1,261 in specie, and the balance in paper erbanks all of which were taken.

four persons have been arrested, upon whom were at \$24,000, some of which was in bankable monplance in their own paper.

th has nineast ! The sived, resent with ching-some rities id in vising villamake to Anneadom Mary-Jates!

he con the state of the state o

nege-e and Har-gland it to it to recre with recre with recre with

closer, the anti-slavery petitions to the Legis manner; but the tide has turned the spirit of liberty is once more in the ascendar least so far as to secure the right of petition erament of the House of Representatives directing that all petitions relating to sia-the disabilities of the colored people in Ohio. be received without debate, and laid on the without being read or printed! A motion to the report, by striking out this rule, was carasis to enforce a gag law, but they were all de-fased. One of the pro-slavery dough-faces, named X/Ault, contemptuously moved that the Legislature aftern to attend the Abolition Convention now in 5. to 9. Various attempts lease of absence was least of absence was least and mid Convention ! m. This was not agreed to; but, on motion beence was granted to Mr. McNulty to at

Elder Knapp.

this individual preacher, he is sure piler a large concourse to hear him, and in various pixed he has been the cause of much excitement. He has been he late. en holding forth in this city, for some time a bet as yet, we have found no opportunity to bear a, though we have beard much of bim. Somhim very highly, and others denounce him as a and ranting declaimer. a hear him are not compelled to do so, and can trany; but, if they attempt to deter others, whose ers from their own, from listening to him, by ere to be classed with blackguards and rul The Boston Times is evidenty most anxious fire him from the city; and such was the excite ated by that paper on Tuesday evening, that Square was filled with a throng of people on to a crowded audience who were listening Knapp in the Baptist meeting-house; but, constabulary force being present, no riot en-The Times of Wednesday hypocritically that no disturbance will ensue in consequence an's preaching,' and 'deprecates all violen ers of many of the community are unfortuned, they must bear the blame and the relity who brought this firebrand among us lastamount to a direct call upon the mob, and prajustification of lygch law—and the more de-con account of its dastardly cunning.

for Lizzary. We give in another column hapeens of this large, fandsomely printed and skied anti-clavary periodical. J. N. T. Tucker to only, and has been a fairhful and indefetiga-

In my travels from place to place, lecturing on American slayery, numerous incidents transpire, which have a bearing do our cause, detailed accounts of which might be made interesting to your readers. Many amusing incidents and encouraging circumstances might be related. Acts of jesuitical cunning, exclasiastical bigotry, and clerical intolerance, might be narrated. Yet I have been navilling to burden the Liberator with the minutise of my own proceedings, feeling that the space which such remarks might fill, might and would be occupied with information more valuable. Now, lowever, as another anti-slavery feeling that the space which such remarks might fill, might and would be occupied with information more valuable. Now, however, as another acti-slavery year is drawing to a close, it may not be improper to give your readers some idea of what I have been doing for the last five months, with some reflections as to the present position and future prospects of our cause. A: the General Agent of the Massachusetts A. Society, I have, since my return from England, been less confined to this city than formerly. This is owing to the fact that the society has not had as many agents in the field as heretofore. All my space time

agents in the field as heretofore. All-my spare time parts of this Commonwealth. In the presecution of my agency, I have visited upwards of sixty towns and parishes—have delivered more than ninety lectures have been at several conventions—have been presen at sixteen county meetings—have attended four State meetings: and in accomplishing this, I have been nuder the necessity of travelling three thousand five hundred miles.

and other interests of the nation were governed by a slaveholding policy. In fact, Slavery was the Goddess of the land, and no class of society refused to do her of the land, and no class of society refused to do her homage. Her influence was ominiotent and unni-present. She had poisoned the heart of the nation and forced its blood through every vein of society corrupting and cursing it at its touch. She had coiled corruping and cursing it at its touch. See that course herself around the pulpit, and from her hissing head licked out her forked tongue, and defied the professed ministers of christianity to open their mouths for the dumb, or to plead the cause of such as were appointed unto destruction. It being, then, an indisputable fact, that all the offices of honor, trust and emolument were at her disposal, it is no marvel that her virtues were proclaimed in the pulpit,—her policy extelled forum,—her presence greeted upon change,— er glories embodied in song. It is no marve and her glories embodied in song. It is no marvel that those public functionaries, both in Church and State, who had the ears and confidence of the mass, should, under these circumstances, when you que tioned the divinity of her origin, and despised her government, doubt the purity of your motives, or uestion your sanity.

Considering how, like basket-work, slavery had

interwoven herself into all our institutions. I have in my travels seen but little to dishearten, but, on the contrary, much, very much to strengthen and to enand much interest and good feeling manifested. I have found, during this time, but few who did not claim to be abelitionists, and but one man who pretended to advocate the economy, practicability, or rightful-ness of slavery—and he was a clergyman.— All the opposition I have met with in the prosecution of my mission, has originated, with scarcely an exception, with clergymen; and, in instances not a few, from those, who, ashamed to use the term rouganization, would style themselves 'of the other party.' I would not wish to be understood as con-veying the idea, that, as a general thing, I have been stoutly and openly opposed by the church, priests, or stonily and openly opposed by the church, press, or other ecclesiastical dignitaries. The change in their feelings has fully kept pace with the modification in public sentiment on the question of slavery, which, within the last four years, is truly marveflous. In the sixty towns and parishes which I have visited, there were but two in which I could not get a meettions. In many instances, where the people manithe clergy appeared much interested. This will the clergy appeared much interested. This will be the case over the entire free States, as soon as the people their employers, shall incorporate humanity into their notions of Christianity, and shall require satisfavery at their hands.

A statesman, in relation to ballad singing, once remarked, that if he could be allowed to write the machinal energy it was but little account to the country of the could be allowed to write the machine in the could be allowed to write

tional songs, it was but little concern to him who should make the laws. Let the people be rightly in-God and to their fellow-men, and I should have but little anxiety in relation to the influence or character of the clergy. They are, and must necessarily be, from their position, nothing more nor less than the exponents of public opinion. Let them, as a body, be stripped of that garb of holiness and sanctity be stripped of that garb of nonness and sancthy in which they have been so long enrobed, so that the people, the whole people, can see and comprehend the nature and influence of their office, and, my word for it, their power and influence to do evil will be stayed.

I fear we have not been as faithful as we ought, to I fear we have not been as faithful as we ought, to the church organizations. J. G. Birney, in England, did not scruple to christen a pamphlet which he wrote, with the startling title of 'The American Church the Bulwark of American Slavery.' If this proposition of Mr. Birney be true,—and I think no one can read his work, with a desire to know the truth, and dispute it,—I would suggest whether abolitionists ought not, as friends to God, to the slaves, to themselves, to bring , to the slaves, to themselves, to bring their forces to bear upon the Bulwarks of that system which they seek to overthrow, that, without any intervening obstacle, they may make a fresh assaul

upon slavery. To a certain extent, the people are aware that the Church is Slavery's strong hold : yet they pressed with the idea that there is something peculiarly holy in the organization itself, that they cling to this dead carcass with the tenacity of life. Neither are they insensible to the moral obliquity of the clergy; yet, educated as they have been to believe that, in a special and peculiar sense, they were called of God to preach his everlasting truth, they counte-nance their course, and knowingly strengthen the hands of the clergy, while they oppose the cause near-est their hearts. The ecclesiastical bodies and their public functionaries, the clergy, cannot, with their bulls of excommunication and censures, terrify the mass as they once could Their voice has lost its termass as they once could ror. Their time-serving and selfish spirit is daily be-ing made more manifest. Heretofore, the clergy, church and people have been afraid of each other; and hence it is we have never been able to get the ears of the people. When they shall listen to the voice of freedom, and learn what our principles and measures are—when they shall apprehend the nature neasures are—weathey sant appreciate the con-of slavery, and its influence upon the peace, sappi-ness and prosperity of our country, we shall have their confidence, sympathy, and hearty co-operation. They have been made to believe, that our cause was ed to religion and to humanity, and that Amer opposed to religion and to humanity, and that religion slavery is just the very opposite of what it really

ican stavery is just the very opposite of what it really
is. Every man, in the simplicity of his own nature,
understands the right and wrong of slavery, and listes
it; and the moment the case is stated, appreciates the
means employed for its overthrow. It is only the prudent—the babbling politician, the au-man, and the hoary-headed christian minis tor, whose days have been spent in threading the mazes of expediency,—who have so mystified the sub-ject as to have forced themselves into the belief that slavery is such a delicate compound of right and wrong, that sound and christian expediency requires

Letter from the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

DEAK GARRISON:

In my travels from place to place, lecturing on
American slavery, numerous incidents transpire,
which have a bearing on our cause, detailed neconnits
of which might be made interesting to your readers.

ry,) is far from being dead. Its soul has passed over into the Third or Liberry Party. Not that all who advocate that scheme are governed by its spirit, but that it was cenecuted, and is, in this State and New-Hampshire, defended by those who were most active in getting up new organization. Said E. Wright, Jr. in his notable private letter to H. B. Stanton, 'Unless we get up a third party, our new organization is a gone case.' Some measures ought, I think, to be adopted to make the abolitionists of the country familiar with the origin of this party. There is something very fasciciating, at least, to a political man, about a distinct party to carry his peculiar point. As slavery is apparently sustained by statute law, the political abolitionist is apt to look upon this as the cause, rather than the creature of slavery, and hence cause, rather than the creature of slavery, and hence brings all his power to bear upon this, rather than up on the cause which produced it. To him every thing that does not strike at this is ineffectual, foolish, extraneous. In proportion as abolitionists become saturated with theseviews, moral measion, or the power of truth, becomes in their estimation stupid and ineffect ual. This party cannot long survive. When it gets large enough to command attention, the political stock-jobbers will purchase it, and throw its influence stock-jobbers will purchase it, and throw its innue-listo one of the two great parties. I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but I have but little heai-tation in predicting, that the next great question which will cause divisions among us will be that of compensating the masters. Immediate emancipation on the one hand, and the rights of the slaveholder to his property in the slave on the other hand, must soot be the absorbing questions to agitate * the powers tha be the sourcom questions to agrees the potential of the party, if it then has an existence, and if not that party with which it shall amalgamate, will, with its ever compromising spirit, take the middle course, and seek to free the slave by compensating

his robber master.
Those of our friends, who, while they unqualified ly condemned a distinct political organization, prosti tuted their political influence before the great pro-sla very parties, have done our cause an irreparable dam age, and have by their inconsistency armed the friends of the Liberty Party with objections not easily answered. Something ought to be done to divorce our friends from their pro-slavery parties, by which they may be able to act independently. And then and not till then, will their influence be powerful Better that our ranks be sifted, and reduced to th umber of Gideon's army, than have our principles. which are of themselves powerful, or our measures which impart life and energy to our principles—re duced and suited to the prejudices of public taste.

Now that our society is nearly free from the embar-rassments of an old debt, I trust that the Board will adopt the most vigorous and effectual method to bring the question of slavery before the people of every pa ish in the State. The western part of this Con wealth is comparatively uncultivated. It is composof the most intelligent and benevolent portion of the State. One agent, at least, should be stationed in every county. If the right class of agents could be secured, there is no doubt that they would be sustain-ed. The practice of visiting a large town, giving one lecture, and then leaving it, is, in my estimation, fa from being economical. But few from the extreme part of the town attend, and they are generally those a ready imbued with our principles. When another lecture is delivered, the same class again attends. By reached. An agent ought to spend at least a week ie anels town, and lecture in every school district, and visit the families from house to bouse. A system of agency like this could not fail to be successful. With fourteen agents in the State, there would be an aver age of 22 towns for each individual agent to labor in fortnight's labor of an agent for one year.

elled much of the time with me. Though he has never been favored with the advantages of an education, his style of speaking is chaste, free and forcible bis enunciation clear and distinct—his manner deliberate and energetic, alike free from tameness ranting vehemence. His descriptions of slavery are most graphic, and his arguments are so lucid, and occa-sionally so spiced with pleasantry, and sometimes with a little satire, that his addresses, though long, are seldom tedious, but are listened to with the most pro dom tedious, but are instened to with the most pro-found attention. He is capable of performing a vast amount of good for his oppressed race. Our cause is so far advanced, that the public have itching ears to hear a colored man speak, and particularly A SLAVE. Multitudes will flock to hear one of this class speak and it is not at all improbable that some may with feelings entirely opposite to those they brought with them. It would be good policy to employ a number of colored agents, if suitable ones can ound, and I presume there would no difficulty about

securing such.

But as I have spun out this communication to twic the length I had designed, I will leave what more Lave to say to some future occasion.

Affectionately, yours for the truth,
J. A. COLLINS.

Boston, Jan. 18th, 1842.

Demands of the Slaveholding Power.

We call the attention of our readers to the extract n the 'Refuge of Oppression,' from a recent speinsulent claims, its monstrous doctrines, are worthy of serious consideration. But more particularly do we invite them closely and carefully to peruse the repor of the debate in the U.S. Senate, growing out of Mr Calhoun's resolutions respecting the case of the Creole. Observe the strides of the slaveholding power.
A motion to adopt the phraseology of the Constitution
is denounced as dangerous and incendiary, and the
mover treated as though he were an abolition emissary'! Mark, too, the service acquiescence of the Michigan Senator, to the insolent demands of Masses. Calhoun, Preston, Clay & Co.! Mark, again, the con fession of these champions of slavery, that the lan guage of the Constitution does not apply to a cuse like that of the Creole! And when they utter their lam-entations that, the words 'slave' and 'slavery' were carefully excluded from that instrument, what else i it than a reluctant but clear confession that slavery unconstitutional? Let Vermont look at the truckling course pursued by Senator Phelps! And let Massa-chusetts ask, in a tone of thunder, why her Senators were duneb on such an occasion!

Independence of Harti.

In looking over the pages of the Genius of Univeral Enancipation for 1822, we found a letter from an Press. Boyer, of Hayti, in reply to a letter from an American philanthropist, which we have transferred with a thrill of pleasure to our own columns. [See last page.] Nothing can surpass its magnanimity subleness of spirit. The sentiments are worthy to be put in golden letters, and chiselled in imperishable characters. The refusal of this country to acknow-ledge the independence of Hayti is a most infamous edure ; and every hour she delays to perform the procedure; and every nour sine delays to persons insimple act of justice, adds to the weight of her infamy. She is governed by the slaveholding power, and that solves the enigma of her otherwise incomprehensible conduct. In the beautiful and truthful that it should be let alone.

The bitter feeling and uncompromising hostility manifested, two or three years since, by new organized clergymen and their associates, toward yourself and those societies and individuals who refused to ostracise you, have nearly subsided. This attempt to ostracise you, have nearly subsided. This attempt to propitists a pro-slavery church and clerge has signally failed. The almoon of 'new organization' has

END GARR

population, are now at home, and availed themselves population, are now at home, and availed themselves and the opportunity to lgarn much, in a short time, of the fundamental principles of true republicanism and christianity; and although they have not taken many lessons as yet, I confidently believe they will pursue the subjects broached on that occasion, to the profit of themselves and others.

The place is appropriately named Rockport; but I ton of the liberty party, yet that we had the right to use his name as a candidate; and if so used, he should not feel it his duty to withdraw it. This reply we am story places, it will produce an abundant harvest.

It would be almost an unpardonable inadvertence not to mention, in an especial manner, the hospitality of the chizens, in kindly opening their doors for the accommodation of our friends from abroad, who came up in largest pumbers than could reasonably be expected, in Meak weather and to a Meak place. May the blessings of heaven rest upon that hardy class of men who are deprived of home and its comforts a considerable portion of the time, in traversing the 'mighty deep,' in quest of the rich treasures found within her bosom, and succeed their honorable employment with the most desirable results! within her bosom, and succeed their honorable em-ployment with the most desirable results!

ployment with the most desirable results!

Charles Lenox Remond, and the previous labors in
the county of our indefatigable friend, Parker Pilishu ry, contributed much to make this what all pro-nounced, 'the best meeting we have ever had.' GEORGE FOSTER.

Andover, Jan. 14th, 1842.

Essex County A. S. Society.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Universalist Church Rockport, on Tuesday, January 11th. In the absence of the President, the Society was called to order, a 9 o'clock, A. M. by Thomas Haskell, of West Gloucester, one of the Vice Presidents. George Foster, of Andover, was appointed Secretary pro tem. Oppor-tunity being given, vokal prayer was offered by John Allen, of Rockport.

Voted, That all persons who are or may be present

during this meeting, be invited to take part in or

The following resolutions were passed, after having been most animatingly canvassed by John A. Collins, of Boston; C. Lenox Remond, of Salem; Parker Pillsbury, N. H.; Wm. Ashby, Newburyport; Jesse P. Harriman and Joseph Merrill, Danvers; John Al-len and James Davis, Jr. Rockport; John Prince, Es-sex: Addison Davis and Charles Gallaca, Gloucester. Resolved, That we hold no allegiance to any con Resolved, I hat we note no allegiance to any con-stitution or company that makes it our duty to return the panting fugity a scaping from slavery, or to aid the slave owner in suppressing insurrection among the slaves; and we hereby assure the South and the nation, that, in the event of such insurrection, we

Resolved, That we have learned, with satisfaction of the self-emancipation of more than a hundred slavs on board the brig Creole, on her passage from Richmond to New-Orleans, and cannot but cur late them on their safe arrival on British soil.

Resolved, That while we, or any of us, cannot ale or encourage the slaves in any resort to violence to gain their liberties, we still rejoice that in the trans-actions on board the Creole, outraged humanity triumphed: and we would solemnly warn this nation that this may be but the beginning of a series o events, that will ere long clothe it in sorrow an

mourning.

Resolved, That the prejudice existing in this cour try against the negro, on account of his complexion which is so apparent not only on southern plantations, but in the churches, stages, steamboats, rail road cars, grave-yards, and other associations and ar-rangements of the North, is manifestly vulgar, cruel and murderous; and ought to be as far removed every human breast, as it is from that God who is no respecter of persons.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it ad

journ to meet in Andover, on the first Tuesday in February next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon; and that the resolutions, or amendments to them now on the table, relative to the church and clergy, instead of be ing acted on, shall lie over to be the subjects of dis cussion at that meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each town

Resolved, That a committee of one from each town in the county be now appointed to report at the above meeting, by letter or otherwise, on the true character and position of all the clergy in their respective towns, relative to the anti-slavery enterprise, and that a notice of that meeting, together with a copy of the resolutions, be inserted in such papers in the county and elsewhere, as are willing to give the insertion.

A finance committee, consisting of John A. Collie

Richard Hood, Jesse P. Harriman, and Addison Di vis, were chosen, who took up a collection of abou forty dellars for the treasury of the County Society. . Voted. That the proceedings of this signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Liberator, Herald of Freedom, and N. A. S Standard. THOMAS HASKELL, Pres. GEORGE FOSTER, Sec.

P. S. I understand that the Board of Officers of th Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, in consequence of a society meeting at Taunton, on the first Tuesday of February, have altered the time to the second Tuesday, which will come on the 8th of February. Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, in

Reception Meeting.

On Monday evening, Jan. 10th, the colored people of Salem had a public meeting, to welcome CHARLE L. REMOND to his native city, after an absence of eighteen months in Europe. The meeting was held in the church of the colored people, which, though no public notice was given, was thronged. Mr. Remond made an eloquent speech, occupying more than an hour, setting forth, in a very forcible manner, the relations the colored people sustain to the anti-slavery cause, together with their duties and obligations to it He also, in a very felicitous manner, gave a bird's eye view of the various influences which were now opating to put an end to slavery. He anticipated much from the cultivation of East India cotton, sugar and rice, which would soon take the place in England and other places of these American products, now saturated with the sweat and blood of the slave.

There is something peculiarly dignified and pleasing in Mr. Remond's manner of speaking. His language is pure and chaste, and his enunciation may be said

to be perfect.

The Kev. Henry Colman being called upon, many The Kev. Henry Colman being called upon, made some most pertinent and leappy remarks. He culogised, in most glowing language, the foresight, bravery and magnanimity of the leading slaves on board the Creole. Mr. Collins, in answer to a call from the meeting, followed in a most cheering speech of an hour's length; after which, the assembly, delighted with the proceedings of the evening, retired. Aft colored friend, where a cold supper, got up in no ordi nary style, and on strictly temperance principles, w in waiting. The remainder of the evening was spe in familiar conversation, much to the gratification

The Nomination of Messra. Jackson and Phil-

believe, for once at least, although the seed was sown on stony places, it will produce an abundant intrest. It will be recollected that this Port, in the previdence of God, suffered the loss of about thirty thousand dollars, by a gale of unparalleled severity a few months since. The greater part of the above amount was taken from those in moderate circumstances, and in some instances constituting their only means of subsistence, which must necessarily bear heavily upon the entire place.

It would be almost an unpardonable inadvarience. It would be almost an unpardonable inadvarience the scale of justice, temperance and rightcoursess. the scale of justice, temperance and righteousness.
We were not nuwilling, moreover, to present a car didate against whose principles and fitness even out vanfriendly friends' could not object, and thereby try whether they would consent to sacrifice party jeal outsy for the good of the common cause. In regard to Mr. Phillips's nomination, it was made

upon his consent, given in a similar manner to that o Mr. Juckson: in addition to which, we may plead that, although custom and courtesy require that the be obtained previous to their nomination, we believe It is not uncompon for parties (including Mr. Garrison's party) to nominate inferior offices, without disturbing their modesty by a previous intimation, leaving them the liberty of a silent assent, or of withdrawing their names as they choose; but it is uncommon for candidates so nominated, and so consenting, to publish a letter after election, stating that they never 'gave their consent.' Upon this issue we are also ready to take the judgment of our anti-slavery friends and the public.

Yours, respectfully, One of the Nominating Committee. REMARKS.

The case is a very plain one. When men are inated for office by a particular party, the public un-derstand that they are friendly to that party. Now it is very strange, if the 'nominating committee' of the Liberty Party 'never wished to convey the imsaid party, that they should put them in nomination; aspecially as they woll knew that those gentle-men were decidedly opposed to their movements, and had positively declined giving their consent to be nominated under such circumstances. It was a wrong step—a fraudulent act. It is no justification to say, that they intimated to the deputation, on being pressthey should not take the trouble to disclaim the act ould have sufficed to know, that they would no

regarded the third party organization with disappre-bation. 'Upon this issue, we are ready to take the judgment of our anti-slavery friends and the public." The Message.

willingly consent to stand as candidates, as

The message of Gov. Davis to the Legislature of this State is a sensible, well-written document, but contains nothing of special importance. We find not a word in it respecting the encroachments of southern slavery upon northern liberty—the denial of the right of petition, by Congress, to the people of Massachusetts—the contemptuous treatment of the resolves of the State Legislature, by Congress, in relation to sla-very in the District of Columbia and the gag law the seizure and imprisonment, and in various in Massachusetts, on their visiting southern ports as ma riners-&c. &c. These liabilities, perils and de spotic proceedings are, obviously, in the Governor pinion, matters of no consequence. Spirit of Liber ty! where art thou?

Dr. Lardner.

This man, so notorious for his adultery with Mrs Heavysides, has commenced a second course of lectures in this gity, which is said to be well patronisedo less than four hundred ' ladies ' giving their attend ance! Several of the daily papers are enlisted on h side—thus exhibiting a degree of profligacy which should raise a blush even at the Five Points in New-York. The Mercantile Journal deserves the thank of all the truly virtuous and good in the community for its faithful exposure of the conduct of this *scien tific adulterer. We do not see how my person can claim to be pure-minded, who attends his gives him any countenance. By their fruits ye shall know them.

In the communication of Lewis Ford, respec ing the proceedings of the Abington Church, a fe lines from the commencement, after the words, be-cause the resolves were made a test question, add, for at least a pledge connected therewith. If the facts are correctly stated, it is not proper to call such a church anti-slavery. If they are in-

Nos-Resistance. That christian reformer, Henry . Wright, is causing the most extraordinary and ap palling developments to be made wherever he travels of the selfish and vindictive spirit which prevails among professing christians, in relation to the treat-ment of enemies. As a sample of the manner in which, and the persons by whom the non-resistance ause is assailed, see the proceedings on our last page.

Mas Livrar's Powe. We have given in our Lit erary Department, an extract from the new poem, by Mrs. Little, as a specimen of its spirit and taleut. This poem is for sale at 25, Cornhill.

THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX. A new seperiodical has been commenced in Cleveland, Ohio bearing the expressive title, 'The Declaration of In-dependance,' and having the slavery-killing motto, 'We hold these truths to be self-evident,' &c. It will be printed semi-monthly, on a small sheet.

Imount received into the Treasury of the Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Society, from Dec. 8, 1841, to Jan 15, 1842. 15, 1842.

'rom Seituate, Mary Otis, w. con.

Milton—F. M. Robbins, w. con.

Townsend—Lucy Gates, w. con.

Haverbill—Female A. S. Society, Eliza
W. Jewett, Trens.

Reading—Calvin Temple, w. con.

Woymouth—E. Richards, w. con.

Hanover—John Curtis, w. con.

Millbury—Female A. S. Society, A. Kelley, proceeds of Fair, short credit in former account, \$0 58 1 00 1 00 West Wrentham-A. S. Society, Nathan West Wrentham—A. S. Society, Radinal Heaton,
Dorchaster—A. S. Society, R. Clapp,
Milton—F. M. Robbins, w. con.
Mass. A. S. Fair, at Boaton, \$1700
do. do. do. Nantucket 200
do. do. do. New-Bodford, 288—2
Boston—Mary Willey, w. con.
do. M. G. Chapman, w. con.
Hingham—Sarah D. Fiske, w. con.
Joseph Southwick,

Total, S. PHILBRICK, To

NOTICES.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSA-

CHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

CHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusel Anti-Shavey Society will be held in Bosion of WEDNESDAY, the 25th of January, 1842, and we continue in seasion until Friday. It will constitute first regular decade of the Society since its off incidency and his desirable to selected it in the incidency and his desirable to selected it in the mixing and impressive manner. Unusual intermitted and impressive manner. Unusual intermitted and impressive manner. From Entope since the last annual mesting. The MAMMUTH IRISH ADDRESS, containing some SIXTY THOUSAND names, (among which are those of Danke O'Correll and Throsalv Matter of Danke O'Correll and Danke O'Correll a

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

Wm. Liord Garrison, Cor. Sec'y. Boston, Dec. 30, 1841.

The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold special meeting, (agreeably to adjournment,) at outh Andover, commencing on Tuesday morning, 19 o'clock, Feb. S, 1842. By vote of the lest meeting, the discussions on the following resolutions will a continued:

South Andover, commencing on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, Feb. 8, 1622. By ovice of the last meeting, the discussions on the following resolutions will be continued:

Resolved, That the great body of morthern clargy, a few individuals only excepted, by their continued silence on the wrongs of two and a half millions of slaves, their malignant and persecuting opposition to the anti-slavery enterprise, and their manifost determination to fellowship southern man-stealers as Christians and christian ministers, have proved themselves, by their own professions, a great bropkerhood of thicres 7 and, instead of being supported as the ministers of righteousness, they should be held (on their own principles,) in execration and abhorence by the whole human race.

Resolved, That the sectarian corporations, and other bodies, called churches, in our country, that not only rofuse to bear a faithful public testimony against slavery, but recognize as Christians, southern manistealers and adulters, and is many instances have excommunicated for their fidelity to the slave those who dare not be partakers in their sin, have shown themselves to be like Babylon in apocalyptic vision, the habitation of devils, the hold of every four aphiliands and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird; and that it is the imperious duty of abolitionists to come out of them, that they be not partakers in their sin, and that they receive not of their plagues.

Resolved, That our three organized political parties are giving most undoubted avidence, that, as parties, they are destitute of moral principle, and are not the geome friends of liberty; and we would solemnly warn all true abolitionists against wasting their political influence in their support.

C. Lenox Remond, (recently from Europe,) Frederick Douglas, the fugitives, Abby Kelley, Parker Pillsbury, from New-Hampshire, J. A. Colline, and many more devoted friends of our cause, are confidently expected to be pressail.

more devoted friends of our cause, are conductify expected to be present.

Come one, come all! Engage in our deliberations, and partake of our hospitalities.

JAMES D. BLACK, Secretary.

January 13, 1842.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

On the 19th and 20th days of Jan. next, Providence permitting, the friends of the anti-slavery cause, inswinder and Windham Counties, will meet at Cherter in the former county, at 10 o'clock A. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of rendering a tribute of praise to the great and benefices a Author of rightebusness, justice and mercy for the success which has hitherto, so signally attended their efforts in behalf of outraged humanity, and of mutual encouragement to pressonward in the holy cause, and also for the purpose of recommending further measures for abserting in that glorious day, already dawning, when our country shall be no more disgreed by filling the highest seats with slaveholding and slave-breeding 'Republicans,' when the American church is islal have arisen in her majesty and cast out from her cankering bosom her last standard and slave breeding kypecrite, and when the two and a half millions of our brethren, who now groan under the very shadows of our American churches, and clank their chains, in very deed, be neath the waving folds of the 'star-spangled banner of American Liberty,' shall have been redeemed from their state of chattelism, disenthralled from their involuntary degradation, and restored to those rights which the Almighty alone gave, and which none but the Almighty can take away.

Invitations are extended to all to be present at the meeting. Among the speakers on the occasion, are expected Mr. Tracty, Editor of the Peoples Advocate,

meeting. Among the speakers on the occasion, are expected Mr. Tracy, Editor of the Peoples' Advocate, Concord, N. H. Col. Miller of Montpelier, and others from abroad.

By Request.

rom abroad. By Request.
O. HUTCHINSON.
Chester, N. H. Dec 30th 1841.

· BIBLE CONVENTION.

The undersigned were appointed at a meeting held in Chardon-street Chapel, on the 28th of October last, a Committee to call a Convention, to be styled the BIBLE CONVENTION; for the public discussion of the credibility and authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. We do, therefore, invite all persons disposed to take part in this discussion, to meet at the Masonic Temple, in Boston, on Tursday, the 28th day of March, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M. R. WALDO EMERSON.

R. WALDO EMERSON, A. BRONSON ALCOTT, MARIAH WESTON CHAPMAN, EDMUND QUINCY.

Editors friendly to free discussion, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to insert the a-bove in their papers.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Taunton, on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock. The friends of the cause throughout the county are earn-estly invited to be present. We hope to see large delegations from Westpert, Dartmouth, Fall River, and Assonet. Distinguished advocates of the cause from Boston and elsowhere are expected to be present to help us on in the good work. Let us all be there. WM. C. COFFIN, Secretary.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Lecture Committee beg feave to announce that arrangements have been made for a course of Lectures to be delivered before the Association on Tuesday Evening. The introductory will be given by WEXDELL PHILLIPS, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1st, at the Smith School Room; to commence at 7 o clock.—Admittance to each lecture, 6 1-4 cts.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
THOMAS JINNINGS,
BENJAMIN WEEDEN,

The Tocsin of Liberty. Published Weekly, at Albany, New York, BY J. N. T. TUCKER, of Five, or At \$1 50 per annum to Companies of I more-\$2 00 the Single Copy-in advan

Preedom—Equality—Temperance—Firtue—Agricul-ture—Commerce—Legislative—Proceedings— News, Puring and Domestic—the 38th and Sciences—Trades—Select Miscellany, OFFICE NO. 56 STATE BTREET—UP STAIRS.

OFFICE NO. 56 STATE STREET—UP STAIRS.

The publisher having been for several years actively ongaged in the cause of Liberty, Temperance and Reform, as a Minister of the Gospel and Public Lecturer, during which time he has suffered much from an affection of the threat and lungs, caused by frequent speaking and exposure, yet still desirous of doing good and of obtaining an lionest livelihood, solicits of his friends, the friends of reform and a generous public, a share of their patronage in his new vocation. It is his determination to spare no exartions to make the Tocsin a good paper.

If Ministers of the gospel, lecturing agents and others are respectfully invited to act as agents, and will be allowed a commission of fifty cents on each subscriber they obtain who shall pay \$2.00 in sd-vance for one year, sent to him, free of postage. Any person sending \$3.00 and four subscribers shall have the paper one year gratis.

A liberal commission to Travelling Agents.

Albany, N. Y. Jan. 4, 1842.

DIED-In this city, Richard D. Tucker, Esq. well known as an honorable and extensive merchant.

POETRY.

From a new Poem, entitled 'The Birth, Last Days and Resurrection of Josus. By Sophia L. Little.' JUDEA.

Thor glorious avening 1 is there not a charm,
A deep prophetic stillness inly blent
With all that glow, so beautiful, so warm,
Bpread o'er Judes's living firmament?
Judes, darling of the 'Almighty's eye,
O'er whose all sacred loveliness was sent
His fruitful showers, his south wind's gentle sigh.
And genial sta-beams with a golden shine,
Bathing the happy fields of favored Palestine.

Yet solemnly and slow the sun goes down,
As if no more it should in gladness rise;
Alas! thy day of grace, dear land, lins gone;
Yet from the midnight darkness of thy skies. A light shall dawn, which, when you bless Is quenched forever in a shoreless sen, Coeval with eternity shall burn,—
Hope of a ruined world, the star of Calvary!

Who sits beside you fountain of pure stone, Ewelling it with his tears unheeded flow An outcast, whom his kindred fear to own: A child of pain and poverty and woe,—
One held to be a carpenter's crazed son.—
Oh! whe, among the great, would pause

Their giddy course—the griefs of such an one?

THE BETRAYAL OF JESUS.

Here read, ye natione! as a lesson, read
This climax of all crime; from whence it sprung Twas lust of gold betrayed the Lord to bleed;
The lust of gold the wretched Judas hung.
Oh, Averice! for thee love had no charm; And in thy crual heart, it woke no thrill; And that sweet voice, that could the surges It could not win thee from thy savage will, Nor the wild demon storm of human passion still

The sop was given to the traitor guest,—
That child of avarice, of hate and guile,
Who sought to veil the guilt his look express'd
In the deceitful semblance of a smile.
And did he think that being to beguile? Whose glance of pure rebuke and injured love, Now bade his fearful heart within him quake, And o'er his soul s sick foreboding move,
While thus, in tones suppress'd, to him the Ma

That which thou doest, do quickly :' at the word, Whose inward meaning he alone could tell,— The very presence of his doomed Lord, Became to him intolerable hell. And forth he rushed into the open air;
The gloomy shades of night around him fell; And had he breathed in words his burning care. Thus would his gloomier soul its secret he tell :

That which thou doest, do quickly !'-dost th

know, And yet so far beyond the fear of fate? It stings my rage to hasten on thy woe, Because thou hold at thyself above my hate. I will be quick : the shining prize is near, And thou thyself dost urge me to the goal : hasten to the doed ; away with fear,--Although it be perdition to my soul. Oh! that I had, beside his offered price,

The precious cintment Mary lately poured The rest might take their fancied paradise; Leave me the pleasures of a golden hoard. But yet he knows.—Who is he thus to know?

And why this dark foreboding of my thought Am I not sure despite his knowledge, now In our toils he is so securely caught?

True, I have seen him quell the mighties And the hushed waves laid trembling at his feet; An awful grandeur clothed his youthful form While scarce a heart around him dared to bear But scribes, and priests, and phorisees declare, It is by sorcery these deeds are done; And he the doom of blasphemy should be Because he made himself Jehovak's Son

I would not have him die; and if I thought That they would slay him, this I could But yet the price my very soul hath bought; The bilver, oh! the silver I must have; The silver, oh! the silver I must have;
The silver is my god; I feel its power;
I feel it like a spell upon me thrown;
I have felt something hurrying to this hour,
E'er since I have the son of Joseph known. Twas in the hope thou wouldst have been a kin

I joined thy vagrant band; but now I see
And far away my idle dreams I fling:
Thou never didst, or caust rule over me;
I would thy visionary kingdom flee.
'Gainst all thou art, all in me doth arise; Fire and the floods may sooner far agree, Then thou and I be bound in kindred ties: Then let me haste, and win the glittering

A freer air that circle seemed to breathe; Yet for a time in silent thought profound Their folded arms across their breasts they w And sit in musing meditation bound, Till silence ceases, in this heavenly sound;
* Now I, the Son of Man, am glorified;

And God himself is glorified in me. For ain forgiven, for justice satisfied, Glory immeasurable flows from thee Upon thy Son,—great source of Deity.

'My little children, soon no more you'll see The face of him, who is your bosoms' light. Whither I go, yo cannot follow me; Yet on your hearts, this new command I write Let an o'erdowing love your souls unite,

Stronger than death the inseparable lie; Strong as the love which drew your Lor Which leads him on to suffer and to die. By this the world shall my disciples know, If such pure flame within your bosoms glow Judas, with heartless treachery, had given

A sign by which they might his Master tell:
Oh! blot his baseness out from under heaven;
The shame of earth, the very soulf of hell; A treachery so soulless and so fell. What! the celestial kiss of love divine, Turned to the signal of a marderous crew?.
Well might the watching stars forbear to shine, And sicken into dimness at the view, When Judas rose from earth, and near his Maste

For not the terrors of a scene like this, The deadly impetus of crime could stay : With the blasphemous mockery of a kies, He greets his Lord, and does his life batray But mark—what will the soul of meckness say Friend, wherefore art thou come? betrayest the Thy Master with a kiss? Oh may we learn, And Ain would have perdition's son return

And fain would have perdition's son return.

Vainly, rude men, ye draw the cruel cord,
Less your great victim should his bonds remove
A stronger power retains your captive Lord;
The sweet constrainings of Almighty love.
Yet hear him meakly thus your deeds reprove
'Come ye as for a thief, with armed bands?
When daily teaching in you sacred fane,
Against me then rose no assaulting hands.'
But 'its the inevitable hour of pain;
When evil men and fends against Messish reign

But let these go their way, he said, and throw With celm but excest love, his eyes around, As a find sire would bid his sone adjeu,

Though from his lips no words of blessing Did he not look a blessing? and those hearts That swell, as in a storm some mountain Feel the mild influence their Lord imparts.

The stilling sweetness in his parting look; Saye one whose fiery soul with strong chackers. A glimmering dream, percharce, in Pet That now Messiah's kingdom should be Or burning indignation thus to find A lawless mob assault the anointed on

A lawless mob assault the anonice one;—
Whate'er it was, the deed was quickly done.
The sword was drawn, the avenging blow was given that not that blow been partly turned aside,
By the direction of all-sesing heaven,
Perchance the added goilt of homicide,
Had sunk the soul of him who thricet

Jesus put forth his hand, and kindly healed

His wounded enemy; oh! lovely sight! Which more the indwelling Deity revealed, Than even Tabor's discreted light.

Put up thy sword—the warrior's stern delight ;-For all who take the sword, the sword shall slay

A hand unseen my soul through all can see,
The inward tortures and the outward fray;
The cup my heavenly Father giveth me,
Shall I not drink, and drink it willingly?

'Think'st thou I could not to my Father cry,
And shining myriads should my cause uphold?
But how should then the voice of prophecy
Be all fulfilled, which to the seers of old,
Messiah's mystic aufferings forstold?

Thus from the hunted stag when brought to bay, The herd disperse, and leave the unequal war, While on the bleeding deer the hounds their fury

NON-RESISTANCE.

NON-RESISTANCE CONVENTIONS.

Letter from H. C. Wright.

PRRU, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1841.
The following is a continued account of Nor Resistance Conventions recently held. I have given an account of nine of them.

10. Convention in West-Brookfield, VL., Oct. 26.

Held in the Free Will house. The Free Willer about here, are generally opposed. Elder King the father of the connection, said he had nothing to do with non-resistance, temperance, anti-slavery, o moral reform. 'My business is to preach the gospel. So the gospel has nothing to do with the moral reformation of men!! I give the remarks of opposers Mark and inwardly direst.

own, I would have him know. If I am, I am not an own, I would have him know. If I am, I shant be scared!! God took away Saul because he did not kill the Amaiekites. This man resists the powers that be, and he will receive dannation.

This is nearly word for word as spoken. I give it

sors oppose non-resistance. There is much precious seed sown here by a dear and noble brother, Ezchiel Claffin, whom the Free Willers have cast out because of his non-resistance and opposition to secta-

11th Convention in Braintree, Oct. 27th.

I give the arguments of my opponents, as taken lown at the time.

He spoke, and willingly was led away; His terrified disciples flee afar:

The gospel is a system or ministy generic. So, whe can kill men in the spirit of Christ. He question ed me. 'What do you think of the sabbath's 'What has that to do with non-resistance? What do you wish to know my views of the sabbath for 'I would like to know.' 'Is it not that you me create capital against non-resistance? 'He bluster ed, and stammered, and said 'A denial of the sabbath is a part of non-resistance'! Surely, the spirit engendered by sectarianism and clerical caste is the most malignant, lying, savage, fiendish of all evispirits.

spirits.

Henry W. Carpenter.— We can fight in love. The spirit of Jesus would lead us to kill our enmies for our good. The more we had of Christ, the better and harder we should fight. I could fight like a tiger in the spirit of Christ. The war-system is a christian institution, and a necessary part of a Christian's duty is to defend himself, and, if need be, at the expense of all things living. I would kill every human being, to save myself, if they attacked. I would warn the people of Northfield against H. C. Wright, as a deciver, a mypocrite, and LIAR.

Oris E. Denning A The laws of

and LIAR.'

Orin E. Denning.—'The laws of men may be right, though they are contrary to the laws of God! I shall defend myself and kill mine enemies, right or terong!! I will never submit to die, if I can escape by killing mine enemies. I will never embrace a religion that teaches me to suffer and die, rather than to inflict suffering and death on others. It is unnatural, and against instinct, and the greatest good of the greatest number.'

good of the greatest number.'

This has been a day to be remembered. Such trials do me good, and make me love the precious cause more and more. Every thing here has looked savage; meeting houses, ministers, rum-taverns and rung-tellers, all look savage. But the more men hate non-resistance, the more I love it. The spirit of marker pervades Church and State—the whole community is saturated with it.

Community is saturated with it.

Oct. 29. Montpetier.—Lectured here in the Free Church, before a committee of the Senate, on capital punishment. A little effort in this State would abolish this legalised murder. I hope Vermont will never again see the horrid sight of God's image hung by the neck. It is enough to destroy the moral sense of any community. The clergy are more opposed to its abolition than lawyers, judges, or legislators.

13th Convention. Ferrisburg, Nov. 2.

This held one day and evening, in the Orthodox house—Norris Day, minister. The discussion here excited great interest. Many took part. But there was great reluctance in all to meet the question, and maintain that military defence is the fruit of Christianity in the heart; and that we are bound to kill our enemies to save ourselves. It is here, as in all other places that i visit, where there are a few faithful Quakers, human life is respected far more than in other places. Rowland T. Robinson, one of God's noblemen, and other faithful Friends, have borne a noble testimony on this subject, and they have the record of their fidelity in the reluctance of all around them to advocate man-killing.

I can but notice with unqualified commendation the conduct of NORRIS DAY, the minister here. He cheerfully yielded his pulpit to me all day Sun-13th Convention. Ferrisburg, Nov. 2.

the stather of the connection, said he had nothing to do with non-resistance, temperance, anti-slavery, or moral reform. 'My business is to preach the gospel.' So the gospel has nothing to do with the moral reformation of men!! I give the remarks of opposers. Mark, and inwardly digest.

Win. C. Clufin.—What is non-resistance? Will H. C. W. define it?

H. C. W.—(1). The subject involved in it, i. e. the treatment of enemies. Not the sabbath, church, ministry, beptism, Lord's supper, formal prayer, human governments, forther than their existence depends on killing men. How to treat enemies is the only subject involved; and this only thus far: Ought we to kill them under any circumstances? (2). Where ought we to go to learn? Not to lawyers, ministers, churches, magistrates, judges, constitutions, criminal codes, or legislatures; but to 'the gospel, and no where else, provided Christ has legislated on the subject. (3) has Christ told us how to treat them? Does he command us to fight and kill them, under any circumstances! Non-resistance says, XES.

Hubbard Spear.—Our Father in beaven requires us to have the same mind that He has. How then can we be Christians and not kill our enemies? God killed his enemies—the old world and the Sodomites; and if he killed his, we must kill ours, or we lave not the mind of Christ. God's laws now are the same as of old. As wicked children were to be killed then, so they ought to be now. Christ cane not to destroy the law. If I kill my enemy, and my conscience approves, God will sprove too.

Abraham. Smith—H. C. Wright has come 200 miles to teach Vermonters Christianity. I have been a Christianity hirty years. When I see a man get up with the most abominable hypocrisy in his heart, to talk of Christianity, and the clurd like an eagle. I am not afraid of their claws. This man has fallen away from the church and ministers. Christ foretold that great terror would come upon the world by means of non-resistants that fall away from the church. Even when I kill a man in malice, it is God th of all around them to advocate main-string.

I can but notice with unqualified commendation the conduct of NORRIS DAY, the minister here. He cheerfully yielded his pulpit to me all day Sunday and them Monday evening, and stood by me and heard for himself, and urged his people to come and hear. He felt a confidence that if non-resistance is of God, as it claims to be, it would stand forever; and if of man, it would come to nought, and he wished the people to hear and judge for themselves. The people respect him for his course. He is not afraid to prove all things, and to try every spirit whether it be of God. The meeting has been of deep interest. The opponents were determined to make the right and duty of human government the question at issue; whereas non-resistance makes MAN-KILLING the only question at issue. A great many here have acknowledged, with GERRIT SMITH, that 'Christ was a non-resistanc'—and, with him sak, 'Why then am I not one?' The answer is plain—they are not prepared to become of no reputation for Christ's sake—for any man who is ready to lay his all on the altar of Christ, and to die for his truth, finds no difficulty in being a non-resistant, especially after having confessed that Christ was one. truth, finds no difficulty in being a non-resistant, es-pecially after having confessed that Christ was one. A great many of the pamphlet on 'Mankilling' were sold here, as well as in Montpelier.

15th. Convention in Sharon, Nov. 6.

Held afternoon and evening, in the Academy hall But few out. A minister here, whose clerical influ-ence is like the touch of a torpedo on the moral feelings and consciences of the people. He is a clergyman, and nothing else. He was present, and

feelings and constraints. He was present, and took part.

Josiah F. Goodhue, minister of Congregationalism, said, "As individuals, we have no right to redress our wrongs. If we can not get redress otherwise, our duty is to go unredressed. For if individuals should redress their own wrongs, they would instance than a just punishment, or not enough. flict more than a just punishment, or not enough Governments have as much right to resist a foreign flict more than a just punishment, or not enough. Governments have as much right to resist a foreign as a domestic enemy, by arms. It is our duty to revolutionize governments by arms and blood, when it becomes necessary. Governments are to decide for what, when, and how life may be taken. There must be some power on earth to protect us—some human power, and that power is, the might of the whole state or nation. God arms society with power to destroy its individual members and foreigners, for its own benefit. Two individuals cannot fight in the spirit of Christ, but 10,000, on the part of government, may kill 10,000 invaders in the spirit of Christ. Governments may make deadly weapons, and learn war, and slaughter men—all in love and forgiveness—guided by the spirit of Christ. (!)

H. C. Wright.—Should the people of Vermont, to a man, think it their duty and interest to abolish all violence, and form the State isto a Church, and adopt church government to regulate all their actions, would they violate Christianity to do so?

Josiah F. Goodhue.—Yas, (!) I believe they would. It is their duty to be prepared for military defence.

H. C. Wright.—Brother Goodhue contrives a way to was to be obligation of abmitting to injuries.

H. C. Wright.—Brother Goodnue contrives a way to evade the obligation of submitting to injuries and the duty of forgiveness—a way to evade every precept of Christ that enjoins self-sacrifice. He has contrived a way to avenge himself on his enemies without doing it with his own hands. He has an agent to hang, stab and shoot his enemies for him, i. e. society, or human government.

It would be a sin for any State to dispense with all violence, even if every individual wished it? So says J. F. Goodhue, a priest of Congregationalism. Surely, the blind lead the blind.

down at the time.

Alvin Filint.—God has combativeness. Man is his image, and has combativeness. To fight, therefore, is a law of man's nature. There is war in heaven. • God spared not the angels, but cast them down to hell. He destroyed the old world. We must follow in God's footsteps. Peter argues, that because God destroys his enemies, we ought to destroy ours. Peter says of non-resistants, that they despise governments, are presumptuous, self-willed. his image, and has combatreness. To fight, therefore, is a law of man's nature. There is war in heaven. God spared not the angels, but cast them down to hell. He destroyed the old world. We must follow in God's footsteps. Peter says of non-resistants, that the because God destroys his enemies, we ought to destroy ours. Peter says of non-resistants, that they despise governments, are presumptious, self-willed. The penal law that God gave to Moses is now hilding. 'Thou shalt not kill.' This cannot mean as it says—if so, we could not kill animals. Nazsatir is a move all Law. Reason given to final for self-defence. Humanity cries out in favor of military defence. The Greeks defended themselves from the Turks, and the newflapproves.

H.S.—It is not noisural to die for enemies. If God can kill men in love, so can I. The law to kill sabbath-breakers is as bunding now as ever. Humanity despises passive submission to injuries. Put a non-resisting colf among wolves, and would they feed him, and not burt him?

Thomas J. Natins, lawyer, insisted on discussing the consequences, rather that the principle. He admitted that the principle of discretionary power over dunant life lay at the foundation of all human penal concluments, and of all military defence. Yet he was not prepared to admit that man does wrong in assuming such power. It takes a brazen-faced derganen, whose iniquity has been licensed and ordened by the presbytery to sustain war or slaveyon Christian principles.

12th. Convention at Northfield, Oct. 28.

This Convention, like the two preceding, held one day and evening. Met in the Universalist house of the proper 17th. Convention in Keesville, N. Y., Nov. 13.

12th. Convention at Northfield, Oct. 28.

This Convention, like the two precoding, held one dry and evening. Met in the Universalist house; but few out; ministers all hostile, and people afraid to think, or speak, or act, except as the ministers say. Non resistance is hated here, because A. Smith, a non-resistant, renounced the Free-Will sect to which ho belonged, as not being a charch of Christ. The Free-Will organization scow is upon A. Smith, because he, being a young man, dares to renounce it as anti-christian, for its war and sectarian spirit. I said but few came. The people wont

MISCELLANY.

Republic of Havti.

n Pierre Boyer, President of Hayli, to Mr. Dodge d North Salem, Mass.

'At Port-au-Prince, 16th Aug. 1821.
19th year of Independence.

read it with all the

cation tending to bring about this hap fairs, it would be proper that they shou there the dispositions of those governathem, and in what manner a step to view would be received.

them, and in what manner a step taken with this view would be received.

As to what concerns particularly the government of the United States, I am willing to believe that the obstacles which, until now, have prevented it from pronouncing itself in favor of the independence of the republic of Hayti, will disappear from the moment it shall yield weak considerations to the honor of rendering a brilliant homage to the principles to which it is indebted for its political existence.

The friends of liberty in the United States, who interest themselves particularly in the fate of the Haytians, may, by continuing to exercise a happy influence upon the public opinion by their writings, ascertain the intentions of their government as to what concerns the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti.

As you, sir, who are animated by so noble a zeal for every thing which can contribute to the happiness of mankind, and who have so well proved the Haytians, by the useful and judicious observations which you have addressed to me, receive, with my thanks for the good dispositions which you entertain towards us, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. towards us, the assurance of my distinguished con BOYER.'

New Hampshire vs. Tennessee

Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, attempted in a speeci in Congress to hold up New Hampshire as a poor sterile and benighted section of country. Mr. Burke ope of our Representatives, met Mr. Arnold in manner that will probably relieve his mind and preent his repeating his ridiculous speech—if it does not indeed teach him rather a humiliating lesson Some of the statistical facts presented by Mr. Burke are as follows:

not indeed teach him rather a nuministing, lesson, some of the statistical facts presented by Mr. Burke are as follows:

New Hampshire has 9,491 square miles of territory; Tennessee, 45,600. New Hampshire has a population of 284,574, or 30 to a square mile; Tenessee, 820,810, or 18 to a square mile; New Hampshire has increased in ten years, 14,848 or 5 per cent; the District represented by the gentleman, on a population of 31,819, has increased only 1,380, being 4 per cent. The agricultural products of New Hampshire for the year 1840, were worth \$25,703,000, being \$50 to each inhabitant; those of Tennessee, \$73,130,000, or \$88 per tead. The manufacturing capital in New Hampshire is \$6,495,-194; and the yearly value of manufactures, \$5,774,-599; the capital in Tennessee is \$643,380, and the manufactures, \$756,229. The value of manufactures in New Hampshire is \$20 per head; in Tennessee 91 cents per head,—making the total products of industry in New Hampshire, \$110 per head, and in Tennessee, \$88 91 per head. The products of not state of the period of the o oe acced. Of while inhabitants, New Hampshire has 927 over 20 years of age who cannot read, being one in every 307; Tennessee has 58,531, being one in 11. East Tennessee alone has 25,628, being one in 8. Mr. Arnold's district has 4,276, and Mr. Burke's district, 60.

apparing Incuent—A child and its mother tacked by a Leopard.—On Saturday evening, David Watkins, of No. 643 Fourth street, took wife and child to see the performance at the Bow Amphitheatre, but on arriving there found the trance from the Rowert an completely blacked. Amphitheatre, but on arriving there found the entrance from the Bowery so completely blocked up by persons anxious to gain admittance, that Mr. Watkins concluded to go round to Chrystic street, in order to get in through the back entrance. After having entered the alley-way and nearly approaching the arena, all on a sudden a young leopard, which was fastened by a chain, but not in any cage, sprang on Mrs. Watkins and her child, and, dragging her child from ber arms, couched with it into a corper, and was proceeding to tear it to pieces, having the little innocent's head in its mouth, when the shrieks of the mother called the attention of the keepers, who, after a heard fight with the animal, succeeded in getting it from its grasp. The whole of the company inside were horror-stricken, and most of the females left the place. The child was, as a matter of course, taken to a surgeon's, and on being examined, it was found that the fangs of the animal had severely lacerated the head of the little sufferer, and almost torn out one of its eyes; the scratches from the claws were also very deep. The wounds were dressed, and the child conveyed home, but it is feared that his recovery, is exceeded. ed, and the child conve home, but it is feared that his recovery is scarcely probable.—N. Y. New Era.

Hornin Munder.—An Irishman, by the name of Toppen, murdered his wife in New York, on Saturday last, in a most brutal manner. In consequence of some angry words which passed between them, he seized a chair, and literally broke it to piecestove-her head and body. He next beat her with a broom-handle, until it was split into several pieces, which he gathered up, and with the splinters stabbed her in several places. She then escaped from his grasp, but he pursued her, and struck several blows on her head and body with a showmaker's hammer, and saterwards got a knife and fork, with which he inflicted several wounds on her person.

She as second time escaped from him, and throw herself on the bed, and the wretch laid himself down on the floor to await the arrival of his little son, about 12 years of age, whose throat he said he intended to cut as soon as he came in. During all this time, a woman named Kelly was lying in a low tatte in the room, and was an eye witness to the whole affair, and finding, about six o'clock, that the woman cessed to breathe, she gave an alarm, and he wretch was arrested and committed to prisen.

Blood! Blood! Blood! Most of our readers will remember, that in April lest, a Mir. Allston, of Tallahassee, challenged Gen. Reid, of Florida They fought, and the General shot him. Willis Allston, a prother of the deceased, and the General, had a rencontre subsequently, and a second one, when the former shot the latter. He afterwards went to Texas. Private letters received in this city yesterday, state that he has had further difficulties there, which ended in his saking the life of another, and in his own life being taken.

we hear that he arrived in the neighborhood of Brazoria about the 10th ultimo; that about six or sight miles from the town, in the woods, he met Dr. John McNeil Stewart; that an altercation arose between them, relative to a friend of Mr. Stewart, both being armed; that Allston drow his knife to stab him, but Stewart, perceiving his intention, fired three shots at him with one of Colt's pistole; that Allston, though severely wounded, fired a rife and shot yen at his opponent, which instantly killed him.

A memorandum from Thomas F. McKenna, of Galleston, on the back of one of the letters, states that Allston was arrested, taken out and shot by the citizens of Brazoria.—N. O. Pic.

A bill has passed a second reading in the Ten-senate, prohibiting white persons gambling with

TTRMS.

n. Azona, or Bat

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest, in the int Justices' Court Room of the 12th and 15th on the body of John P. Raymond, a City Christian Massachus

Perpetual Motion at Last —We learn from the Yi xoo (Miss.) Whig, that Dr. G. C. Elday, of that place has lately departed for Washington city, to abtain patent for the discovery of the long-sought-after perpetual motion. He has constructed a machin

A wretch, named Peter Cauble, and his wife, have been arrested at Sallabory, N. C., for having whipper a little negro boy so cruelly that he was not expected to survive. They had but a short time previous buried a negro girl, who, it was supposed, had died natural death; but the boy disclosed, and examination of the disinterred body confirmed the horrible fact that she had been actually beaten to death. But these brutes are in juil awaiting their trial.

Yankes Ingenuity.—We understand that an ingen ous and worthy mechanic in our vicinity has in progress, and nearly completed, a loom that will finit perfect stocking or glove, without a seam. Th loom may be propelled by hand or foot power, or by water, and the cost will not exceed thirty or fort dollars. What will our good old grand-dames say t such an innovation upon, their prerogatives. 'A per upon your machinery—give us the good old way, '-Springfield Gazette.

upon your machinery—give us the good old way.—
Springfield Gazette.

The Nantucket Inquirer, of Wednesday, states that an air-tight stove exploded in the house of the Rev. Mr. Abbut, on Tuesday, in consequence of the accumulation of carburetted hydrogengas. The report of the explosion was so loud, that people in the neighborhood thought it was thunder. The entire breastwork of the chimney in the apartment was shattered, and fragements of broke and lime scattered about the room.

To obviate accidents of this kind, a ventilator should always be left open in the fire-board, so that a constant circulation of air may be going on in the chimner, (as is the case in our fire-places where we burn wood,) and the damper of the stove should never be closed perfectly tight, or, rather, it should never be closed perfectly tight, or, rather, it should never the consequence of the stove should never the consequence of the stove should never the closed perfectly tight, or, rather, it should never the consequence of the stove should never the closed perfectly tight, or, rather, it should never the consequence of the stove should never the closed perfectly tight, or, rather, it should never the consequence of the stove should never the stove

ford, Cont. of last week, says that the Rev. J. N. Maffit at a hotel in that city, took two glasses of win with a raw egg in each, before he went into the pul pit to preach. There may not be any sin in this, bu we think at a time when such efforts are making it the temperance cause, ministers ought to pursue different course and set a different example —Olis Branch.

Praiseworthy.—We understand that Gov, Seward in his preparation for the New Year, has substitute the new Year, has substitute the seward of the New Year, has substitute the times demanded. The temperance cause has right to claim an example from the highest authorities. The amount heretofure expended for wine, &c by the Governor, will now be given to the poor.—Albany Evening Jour.

We learn, verbally, that a very destructive fir broke out in the town of Baton Rouge, on Thursdalast, by which forty or fifty houses were consumed it is said that this disaster originated in the vicinit of the Port Office, which, together with the buildin occupied by the Branch of the Carrollton Bank, foll prey to the devouring element We were unable to obtain further details—N. O Bec, Dec. 25.

A convention of delegates from the towns between A convention of delegates from the towns betwee Fitchburg and Boston is to assemble at the Massasoi House, Waltham, on the 11th of January, to conside the expediency of constructing a rail-road from Boston to Fitchburg, and to decide whether such measures shall be taken as will carry the object into

Speedy effect.

City of Bangor—The Bangor Democrat says'We are in favor of surrendering the city charter an
of returning to the simplicity and economy of a tow
government. Our municipal affairs have been mo
shamefully managed, or we should not be in dobt or
hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and be required
pay as taxes one dollar and forty-seven cents on ever
hundred dollars of property valued at all or more tha
it would sell for.'

At Portland, Me. on Monday morning last, the mercury stood at 2 degrees below zero, being the col-est weather of the season thus far. It appears from meteorological statement in the Portland Advertise

An Indian Fight.—A letter from Independence, Mo. dated Dec. 16th, says,—

'ttie rumored that 12 or 15 Delaware and Pottawatemie Indiane, lately attacked a party of Sioux, in one of their hunting excursions, and were all killed except one, who returned to tell the mournful tale.—
The Sioux numbered from 300 to 400. A writer in the New-England Farmer states tha

potations that are forces ever so hard, if taken in the state and immersed in water heated to the boilin point, provided they have not previously undergon the operation of freezing and thawing, are as good an palatable as if untouched by frost.

Fire at Blushill.—The Congregational meeting house in Blushill, was entirely destroyed by fire, of the morning of Sunday last, 2d inst. The bell was melted. No insurance.—Lastern Argus.

The speakers at an anti-slavery meeting in Province, R. I., on Thursday evening list, were we comed with apples, anow-balls, and other missiles.

—Salem paper.

Massachusetts Legislature

The whole number of votes for Secretary was 270.
John P. Bigelow had 363, and was re-elected. Seth
Whitmarsh, Lewis Josselyn, and Foster Houper, had
2 each—Nathaniel Hinckley 1; and there was 1
blank.

The following gentlemen were elected Councillon The following gentlemen were elected
Nathaniel M. Davis, Plymouth;
Samuel P. Loud, Dorchester;
Ephraim Hastings, Heath;
Linus Child, Southbridge;
Geo. Morery, Boston,
Lemuel May, Atlieborough;
Robert S. Daniels, Danvars;
Edward A. Newton, Pittsfield;
Thaddous Spaulding, South Reading.

Thaddeus Spaulding, South Reading.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth was received and read. The Treasurer states the gratifying fact, that the income of the State, during the past year, has been more than sufficient to meet the expenditures—the reneives having excessed, and the expenditures—the reneives having excessed, and the expenditure here, it has not become necessary to borrow any part of the loan of \$70,000 authorized by an act of the last Legislature.

The Treasurer also states, that during the five years he has held the office, more than 500,000 dullar have been received and discursed at the Treasury, and that the Commonwealth has sustained no loss Only \$36 in ancurrent and counterfeit bills have been received—and this sum has been replaced by good maney from his own private funds.

This document being considered of great interest, 2000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Dutch papers mention that Javes as selling in Holland at the same prices as and that the latter is expected to be while ded in the market by that article.

Dr. Lardner Rebuked - The Boston Journal states that the application made ner for the Odeon, in which to deliver pul was promptly rejected. Difference in Climate.—The Edite

ton Courier gathered a mess of green to gardemon the 8th Dec. and had at that time, er in bloom in the open air.

A Grand Crash.—On the 8th of Novembers, Mendelssohn's St. Paul was performed and instrumental orchestra of one thousand ty persons. It was to continue for three A

John Randolph once said in the United State ate that he had discovered the philosopher's and Is consisted in these four plain monosyllables, as you go." one of the locomolives on the Wincheste conveyed last week, from Winchester to Ferry, in a single train, deren hundred an five barrets of flour!—Balt Amer.

We are sorry to hear that the sugar-hee Boatner, in Assumption parish, was burned Saturday night last. 115 hogsheads of sugar stroyed.—N. O. Picayune.

The Legislature of Maine assembled at Aspata Wednesday last. Samuel H. Blaket was elected by ident of the Senate, and Charles Andrews, Span of the House.

Burnet to Death.—An unmarried French a aged 104 years, named Govan, was burned to Philadelphia on Sunday evening, owing, as it ed, to her clothes taking fire.

The Mutual Safety Insurance

York, have this year paid a nest pro-ness of \$134,914. In 1839 the profits

Henry Barnwell, the blast of Paul Jones of the died at Upper Marion, Montgomery co., Pa., 81 Oth ult. aged 87.

The Indiana House of Representatives has pussed as abolishing entirely imprisonment for der, 1 vote of 86 to 10.

A Matron Tea-Party.—An English paccount of a tea-party of sixty old wome mothers of eight hundred and thirty-nir Gov. Grason, in his recent message states the of Maryland to be \$15,212,000, of which \$10,00 are actually due.

Since the French revolution of July, a pend eleven years and four months, the King of the Find has had nineteen cabinets!

of prisoners who have died during the amounts to 862.

It is stated in a French Journal, that persons have visited the remains of Napole

The abolitionists of Ohio have nominated Leicester King, of Trumbull county, as their cas for Governor.

William Collier, a reformed inebriate, has been pointed City Crier of Boston, in place of James .

To the Friends of the Liberator.

The undersigned announce to the friend of a Liberator, that, at the request of Mr. Garanes, a the sole proprietor, they have consented to come their supervision of its financial concerns during ensuing year. Until two years since, the Liberator was public

on the joint account of Messrs. Garrison and Kno. On the 1st of January, 1840, Mr. Knapp transies to Mr. Garrison his half of the right to publish paper, for two years from that date

On the 16th of March, 1840, Mr. Knapp applied the benefit of the Insolvent law, and his whole est in the Liberator was accordingly transfere est in the Liberator was accordingly transems, the benefit of his creditors, to his assigne. At having remained in the hands of the assigne at twenty-one months, it was, on the 22d of Ot. Is purchased by Mr. Galicison, not as liaving any perm ry value, (for the paper had never suppout with a view to avoid the embarrassm ded control over its management, and to seem against the possibility of its passing, in part, into a

friendly hands.
The undersigned would take the proto urge upon the friends of the Liberator, the im-ance of efforts to increase its circulation; an punctuality in the payment of subscription do not, of course, hold themselve legally responds for the expenses of the paper; still, it is well than that the large sum, in which it has, in each few year, fallen short of supporting itself, (amosting 1839 to no less than \$1826.99, and in 1848 to \$18 tions to be, paid by a contribution among its infl

All, we trust, who read the paper nt in the anti-sh believe it an important instrument in the anti-time cause, will feel that they ought to help to lighter

burden, according to their means and opp The Liberator is not the organ of any be, as heretofore, solely with Mr. Garrison; there the undersigned are happy to trut it. As they all agree with him upon some of the salveta questions discussed in the Liberator: nor is dat all necessary to their co-operation. Great present differences may coexist with entire only of paminor topies, we are all content to stand by the of this beloved friend, while we continue to make the property of the writings and in his life. nize, in his writings and in his life, the same braid hatred of vice and wrong, the same broad and feet application of principles, the same enlarged less country and mankind, and the same derout reason God, that first won our esteem for himself. our adherence to his great cause.
FRANCIS JACKSUN,

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

Boston, December 31, 1841.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

MASSACHUSETTS.—George W. Benson, Nation ton; Alvan Ward, Ashburtham.

RHODE-ISLAED.—Wm. Adams, Pawlacki, is S. Gould, Warnick.
CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartjard;—Jais I. Hall, East-Hampton.

NEW YORS.—Oliver Johnson, New York Cap. Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fulies, sin ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterles.

PENNSTLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alliegheny.—I. Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Presson, West Conv. Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Presson, West Conv. James Fulton, Ir., Activiliansatoms.—Thomas for James M. M. Kim, Phyladelphia: Joseph Palmo, Kent, Andrews Bridge;—John Lox, Hamston, Kent, Andrews Bridge;—John Lox, Hamston, James M. M. Kim, Phyladelphia: Joseph Palmo, for James M. Kim, Phyladelphia: Joseph Palmo, for James Hanbleton, Garrisollie;—Dr. E. D. Hudson, Olaris.

[SEE TIMES FALE.]

Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster asymptomery in a letter to the publisher of a newsper pay the subscription of a third person, and make iterating with the person, and make the person of the person

TAgents who remit money should always anate the persons to whom it is to becredited.

mittee this is suffici-suld have pro-meeti-tion; titution upon who we d have

I two have and Mr. at his with high the high to be

Batter policy in the state of t

d in hortunard him

could be a more than the more of the more of the more of the more than t