Increase Committee.

Increase, Sanuel Philamick,
Edmuro Quiscy,
Wielian Bassatt.

medy been realized in Jamaica and which makes us sligh for the back-our own population in comparison makes us sad in the contrast between cooped up in hundreds and thous-ors, while the negro laborers are col-sess together too, but for the purpose reprietors of extensive estates, or for the margic heautiful scenes of ver-

ent we have to quote from is a

en, to a great extent, the propriety of this, from the effect it has had in pro-improvement and good order of the peo-

Better-ver-Wayting, bt. for 4,714 5 NewOrange, Nassau, 10,416 13 Victoria, 2,142 17 The Grove, 6 plots, 137 10 Recess, 145 0

7 he. Grove, 6 plots, 41
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No. 21 (1-2)

LOYD GARRISON, Editor. ol. XII.--- NO. 5.

IRELAND. From the Dublin Monitor of Dec. 9. West India Negro Emancipation

BOSTON, FRIDAY.

stready alluded to this gratifying sub-ctioned manner in previous articles, sorted largely from Mr. Gurney's Winter-tedies, and showed that the improve-led taken place, and which was still amongst the emancipated population, serond the expectations of their most ends—that religion and morality, with ints, happiness and prosperity, were tenerase—that the lately down-trod-d proved themselves eminently worthy

first document we have to quote from is a from Sir Henry Light, Governor of British bearing date so late as 16th July last, and sas laid on the table of the House of Comproment of her Majesty during the last of Parliament. It contains the result of a observation made by Mr. Wolseley, Circuit fary Magistrate, by order of the Governor, the Counties of Demarara and Berbice, for prope of ascertaining their condition, and sas accomplished between the 22d June and

'It cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the true friends of Jamaica to notice the vast improvements that are everywhere taking place in the face of the country. Little settlements springing up, and where before the smiles of nature were never seen, except in the primeval grandeur of the wilderness, they may now be beheld in more beautiful, guise; the improving hand of civilization has wrought wonders, and signs of health, peace, content, and plenty, exhibit themselves in the different laborers' settlements that meet the view. In no part of the island do these pleasing scenes more frequently meet the view of the traveller, than on the great northern road. The broad-leaved plantain tree, the Iraining yams, and the humble though comfortable soitage, meet the eye upon every turning, and present to the lover of his species a most gratifying light. We know there are many persons who conceive that the settling of the negoes upon their lands tends to the injury of the estates. We think differently; and are happy in the knowledge, that isany highly respectable and intelligent planters coincide in opinion with ourselves. To us it appears that the labyer once settled 'beneath his own figures, cannot but feel great anxiety to improve his touse, extend his grounds and garden, &c. The mere labor of cultivating his garden can be either performed in leieure hours by himself, or at times by children. The improvements requisite, the articles which either not so easily obtained by the cellure of his lot of land, hat many of those who were for driving ea-off their estates, if they would not ache proposed turns made by their late 2 now anxious to retain their laborers as 16 their present houses and gardens. It also, that the emancipated population are oble sacrifices to obtain religious and generation for themselves and their families, their conduct is generally such as shows any appreciate the blessings of their immediation. though comortable soltings, meet the lover of his species a most gratifying sight. We know there are many persons who conceive that the settling of the negoes upon their lands tends to the injury of the estates. We think differently; and are happy in the knowledge, that anay highly respectable and intelligent planters coincide in upinion with ourselves. To us it appears that the labyer once settled 'beneath his own fig tree, cannot but feel great anxiety to improve his thouse, extend his grounds and garlen, &c. The mere labor of cultivating his garden can be either performed in leisure hours by himself, or at times by children. The improvements requisite, the articles which either not so easily obtained by the culture of his lot of land, as by giving his labor to the neighboring estate, for which he receives in return the necessity of his labor procure such articles as those to which we have made procure such articles as those to which we have made will rather-increase each year, as our peasantry advance in the scale of civilization. Already they have a due estimation of the good things of this life; and as their tastes become more refined, so will their wants increase for politic plants and the provided the provided the missionaries with letters to the authorities of Sierra Leone, who have no doubt that many will cavil at this, and shack their heads doubtingly. It is not, however, wisdom to despond, Hope should never be cast aside; and although there may be much of gloom in the foreward distance, yet we are not of that class who would remain quiescent when exertion or aid. Let every wan put his shoulder to the wheel, aed Januaica may again be all sunshime and happiness. Smilling propersity may put his shoulder to the wheel, aed Januaica may again be all sunshime and happiness. Smilling propersity may happily sgain beam brightly. Row North to South—from one extremity to the other of our glerious isle.'

rious isle.

Such is the testimony of an unwilling witness to the actual state of things in Jamaica; for any one who will take the trouble of reading the Jamaica Dispatch will see that it is eminently calculated, by its general tone, to destroy the improving state of things which it is thus constrained to heraid. We have only to add, for the present, that while the saying of a Jamaica white resident seems likely to be released—that 'the blacks will have the island in spite of the dovil—the emigration of Europeans to Jamaica hasproved, to the last degree, ruinous and deadly—that but five of the Robert Kerr's (the Limerick vessel) passengers are alive—and that American emigrants have experienced little better fate.

From the Nenagh (Irish) Guardian.

From the Nength (frish) Gardies

Refer to positive statis, which categories that a serie of the series of the seri

the estate is entrusted, and for which he receives a salary of four joes (61. 3s.) per month; the other is divided into apartments for an overseer and book-keeper, who each receive three joes per month, and for a school-mester, who, with the privilege of keeping a general school (so easy is it to obtain scholars and to make a living in that way) can afford to pay five dollars per month for his room.

**I acceptained that forty laborers were applicated at the content of the content the estate is entrusted, and for which he receiver a salary of four joes (G. 3r.) per month; the other is divided into apartments for an overseer and bookkeeper, who each receive three joes per month, and for a school-master, who, with the privilege of keeping a general school (so easy is it to obtain scholors and to make a living in that way) can afford to pay six to seven dollars per month, and two bunches of plantains graits at the end of the week; in the course of my ride, I found that sixteen men were employed at from six to seven dollars per month, and two bunches of plantains graits at the end of the week; in the course of my ride, I found that sixteen men were employed in trenshing and making my them middle walk; that twenty-four women were weeding, sive men watching, and two employed as foremen. It is by no means the general practice for the laborers who purchased this property to work upon it themselves, except in the building of their houses, when any of them happen to be carpentered or briefs layer, orare caspable of rendering assistances in such work.

As far at local learn, no laborer proprietor of this exitate has been judicially continued they either attend the Emmore chapel, not the land and the series of the propers to work upon it themselves, except in the building of their houses, when any of them happen to be carpentered to proper the work upon it themselves, except in the building of their houses, when any of them happen to be carpentered to proper the control and the work of any of any crime and the control of the place which she had so all sistonary Society, and the proper to work upon it therefore the series of the

Well for you that salt preserves you.

But the truth is, it is alle for the North to talk of being free from slavery. She is plunged into the depths of its spirit—she is, in fact, bound up with the South in her wickedness.

The northern church—the northern religionists—the northern people shake hands with the southerners, and bid them speed on in their wicked career. This is the truth! Have we not had in Ireland, American ministers upholding the accursed system —aye, and they were from the free States too—and gave in the old cant, that the North had nothing to do with slavery.

ENGLAND.

From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter, Dec. 17 The Mendians. Fo the Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majusty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 27, New Broad-street, Dec. 20, 1841.

My Lord—Since my last communication respecting the Mendian negroes, the Committee have been favored with information from New-York respecting their embarkation for Sierra Leone, the substance of which they have the honor to convey to your Lordship.

the British territory on its eastern junction to the main land and the Kossas.

'Mr. H. says further, that the road of the Amistad Africans would be, he thinks, east by south, through the territories of the Queah chief, Mahommed, and that consequently it would be a sazardous undertaking for them to attempt it, until such a state of peace shall have been restored as shall admit of a guarantee being given by the native chiefs to the colonial government of Sierra Leone, for the indisturbed transit of these expatriated Kossas to their native land.

'We hope the friends in England will do all they can to insure to these Mendians and their teachers, on their arrival at Sierra Leone, or soon after, all the protection, aid, convoy, &c. they will need. If not already dose, despatch will be important.'

In submitting the foregoing extracts to your Lordship's attention, I have the honor to be, &c. &c. JOHN SCOBLE.

REPLY

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

FEBRUARY 4, 1842.

"Je renairai de mes cendres."

This second American republic has a history that would fill volumes; and, as the past is the parent of the present, some knowledge of that history is necessary to a just estimate of the position of Haiti as a nation, and to a true understanding of the character of its people. Its history is a warning—a rebuke—a proud, triumphal peal of warlike jubilee—oppression's funeral knell. But here is no room tor its resonance. One can only refer to one or two absolutely essential particulars.

All human judgments are but acts of comparison. In forming an opinion of Haiti, we must in fairness do as we have done in estimating our own national character. We compare ourselves with an those from whom we are descended; and we are thus helped to the solution of many a problem, and to the better understanding of many a fact. We consider the manner of life of the generations immediately preceding our present race of New-England—we can descend the manner of life of the generations immediately preceding our present race of New-England—we consider the manner of life of the generations immediately preceding our present race of New-England—we consider the manner of life of the generations immediately preceding our present race of New-England—we consider the manner of life of the generations immediately preceding our present race for the New-England character—to see the reasons for its peculiar excellencies and defects, and therefore to avoid it undue eulogy or dispraise.

So we must do in considering the Haitians, if we would be wise and just. The frugal, industrious, exact, and moral descendant of the free puritans must not approach the mingled blood of southern Europe and central Africa, expecting to find its flow as measured as that of his own. For the effects of climate, there must be great allowance. Divine Providence has not laid upon the Haitian that inevitable necessity to labor, which, in the process of a general contral faracter of a people so enterprising and so strong. His pilgrim fathers wer

when, at length, the freebooters were assured of a foothold, women of the most despicable Parisian class were sent out, and 'to encourage industry and prevent quarrets,' as the first historians eay, they were sold to the colonists, for a term of years.

A century after, when the plunderers had become planters, and had found their way to the coast of Africa for laborers, another motive strengthened the hereditary prejudice against marriage. The Parisian, who had been tempted hither as to a misser's and to a sensualist's paradise at once, left his wife and family in France, and supplied their place by some beautiful slave, despising her caste and color, yet dreading that she might not share his feeling of contempt. Thus originated the jealous fierceness which edged the scorn of the white colonist, and thus freedom and slavery have both contributed to the licentiousness which is the grand sin of the French part of the Island. The Spanish part, though the form of marriage is more general there, can hardly lay claim to superior virtue. It is only characterized by greater hypocrisy. Comparing this respect the mass of the inhabitants with those of New-England, appearances are greatly to their disadvantage. Comparing them in the same manner with the southers States, the comparison is greatly in their favor. M. Monteil, a highly intelligent Parisian, who has been trayelling for ten years in South America, and whose travels will probably be soon published, assures me that Haiti is far in advanced of any South American State in civilization; and that the Haitian city of the Cape, is in a superior or moral condition to the French city of Paris. The educated Haitian, no less than the foreign observer, is liable to form a wrong estimate of his own people, and undervalue the progress they have made, unless he carefully surveys the point from which they started.

France and Spain have, lost their foothold in this most beautiful land—this Queen of the Antilla, as

The Bans of this sort of marriage were made by the Buccaneers as follows: 'I take thee without know ingor caring whence thou art. If any body from whence thou comest would have had thee, thou wouldst not have come in quest of me. But that does not signify. I do not ask account of these for thy past conduct, because I have no right to be offended at it, at the time when thou wast at liberty to behave well of anything thou wast guilty of, when thou digits not belong to me. Give me only thy word for the future, I acquit thee of the past. Then striking his musket, is added, 'This will revenge me of thy breach of faith Though these shouldst prove false, this will certainly like true to my tim.

the late government was directed with anderstead with processing and the second late of the care of desire, and to accomplish which the efforts of agregation the second process of the second process

Each crumbling arch, each fallen sto Pleads haughtly for glories gone.

'Each crumbling arch, each fallen stone Pleads haughtily for glories gone.'

Here are no wharves, vexing the 'Long-stepping' billows; (old Hesiod must have been well acquainted with sea-nymphs to have characterized them so happily,) but the town runs. a mile and three quarters along the water's edge, faced in part by a stone battlement, which in peace is a delightful promenade, and in war a platform for cannon. From beineath this you see a silver thread which seems to join the city to the sea. It is the outlet of those bright mountain-streams, which, after supplying the pablic fountains, thus pour their riches into the water-casks of New-England top-sail schooners, and the tanks of British packets; and whose springs the inhabitants will poison, at the first gun-fire of invasion, as they retreat into the mountain-side, a thousand feet above the thin blue smoke of the city. No coal or wet wood are burnt here,—the very charcoal smoke seems to obey the law of the spirit of beauty, and hides no aloe or acacier-tree overrup with convolvulus and passion-flower, of all that rich growth that so thickly clothes the mountain. The whole scene seems Faery; or ratherit enters now into our hearts to conceive how the verdurous wall of Paradise upsprung.' The soft splendors of the tropical skies, the gental airs, that seem from whatever point they blow to come straight from heaven, bearing healing,—this emerald and amethyst sea, these hills that look fit haunt of angels,—how joylully the soul receives their bright impressions, made brighter still by the thought, that here, too, is the dwelling of Farandors; which even to earth's most desolate places 'is as the sun of the sea, the mountain, and the air.'

WHOLE NO. 578.

should cears, for the time is fast apprenching when slavery wast be abelished, by peaceable means, OR.

8. Resolved, That this mesting view the correspondence between our ex-Ministry, Andrew Slevenson, and Lord Palmerston, with feelings of grisf and indignatics, that our government should uphed the use of the American flag for the protection of the slave trade and other pirsey.

9. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the claimman and secretary, and sent to every member of our national Congress, the President of the United States, and the Governors of the slaveholding States.

1 AMES WARNER, Chairman.

Wx. H. PILLOW, Secretary.

It will be observed that resolution No. 3 regards with approbation, a resert to deadly weapons on the part of the oppressed, to regain their liberty at all hazards, oven at the cost of blood.

Resolution No. 5 visws with prospective applause and encouragement, a general appeal to arms, by the slave population of the South.

Resolution No. 7 signifies not only approval of such resort to physical force, but an implied breat, which, however dimly shadowed forth, is sufficiently plain in its connection, to arthorize a suspicion of purposes too outrageous for public utterance.

We are aware that these sentiments are not distinctly promulgated in the name of any anti-slavery society; but such are the conditions of their announcement, that responsibility therefor can attacle only to the anti-slavery movement. There is no other body, or organization, known to the country, on which they would be fixed, by any probability whatever. Therefore, we feel called upon to repudiate them, without reserve, as being broadly at variance with the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The character and objects of the Society are clearly set forth in the second and third articles of the Constitution, as follows:

ARY. 11.

ART. II.

ART. II.

The object of this Society is the entire abolition of slavery in the United States. While it admits that each State is which slavery exists, has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive rights to legislate in regard to its abolition is said State, it shall aim to convince all our fellow-citizens, by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that slaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of God, and that the duty, safety, and best interests of all concerned, require its immediate abondonment, without expatriation. The Society will also endeavor, in a constitutional way, to influence Congress to put an end to the domestic slave trade, and to abolish slavery in all those portions of our common country which come under its control, especially in the District of Columbia—and likewise to prevent the extension of it to any State that may be hereafter admitted to the Union.

and liberties of the States; the states and interests of the people, to awaken a public sentiment throughout the nation, that will be opposed to the continuance of slavery in any part of the republic, and by effecting the speedy abolition of slavery, PRE-VENT A GENERAL CONVULSION, &c.

It is sufficiently plain from these extracts, that the

VENT A GENERAL CONVULSION, &c.

It is sufficiently plain from these extracts, that the Society aims at nothing illegal or unconstitutional. Nor does it employ illegal or unconstitutional modes of action to advance its purpose. We have not ceased to avow, in the language of our articles of association, that we would 'nover, in any way, sountenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by a resort to physical force.' Our reliance for success has been, and continues to be, on the power of truth, and on the God of truth. We address not the passions of the alave, but the reason and the conscience of the master; and we conjure him to hearken to the faithful utterance that warms him alike of his duty and his danger. We appeal to the sense of justice of our fellow-citizens—to their regard for the rights of humanity—to the voice of nature, teatifying in every leart, that liberty is dearer than life, and to every consideration of reason, interest and duty, which can influence human conduct. It is our high privilege to strive thus with each other, for the promotion of the common good, relying only on spiritual weapons, 'which are mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.' Signed by order of the Executive Committee,

J. S. GIBBONS, Chairman.

L. M. CRILD, Recording Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1842.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1842.

Auother Slaver Captured.

The following is an extract from a letter written on board the British sloop of war Bonets, dated "Off Gallinas, Oct. 2."

on board the British sloop of war ponets, taken of Gallinas, Oct. 2.

'We have just taken our first prise, a beautiful schooner fitted for the slave trade, with a general cargo on board; she is a bran new Baltimore-built vessel; sails like a witch; she is under Portuguese colors; we chased her two days and a night, and took her just at sunset, Sept. 30. The vessel had been trying for fifty days to get in here, during which times we chased her often; but as she never showed herself till late in the day, and then only venturing within sight from our top gallank yard, we never had a chance. However, by help of moonlight, a good look-out, and a fine clear night, we kept her in sight all night, unseen by her—the next day was nearly calm till 4 o'clock, P. M. and she was getting away fast by aweeping—for she is not much higher than our gig out of water, and only draws six feet—when a breaze sprang up, and we ran within gun shet, wetted her dects with the spray of a ahot, and made her heave to. Her slaves were all ready, and in three hours she could have cleaved out her cargo, shipped her slaves and been off."

P

A time.

A. W. then describes the dilapidated state of the sales on the estate—their repair, and the reverse formed from them—the general appearance of gravened manifest which he observed in riding of the grounds with an intelligent colored man, but the state of the sales of th

Mr. W. then describes the dilapidated state of the

54 per balf nere, t Bank, Cumberland. Plots at we have the suprising fact, that, in a portion the colony, the laborers have expended more verty thousand pounds sterling, in the pur Amed property.

A Woisely proceeds to state:

Air leaving Resouvenic, I made the best of my my by a patching Resouvenic, I made the best of my my by a patching Resouvenic, I made the best of my my by a patching Resouvenic, sixty-one in number, former states belonging to different: plantations in the machine of laborers, sixty-one in number, former states belonging to different: plantations in the machine of the state about mode and a seg for the sum of 22,000 dollars (say 111, a. 31-24, sterling). This property was former considerable of the state but at the time it was bought by the process proprietors, not a vestage of its former cultural resource proprietors, not a vestage of its former cultural resource proprietors, not a vestage of its former cultural resource of the day of the state of the stat

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Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commercial

Washington, Monday, Jan. 24th.*

Mr. Adams presented a petition from Haverhill, Mass. praying that the House would take measures peaceably to dissolve the Union, which he mosaures peaceably to dissolve the Union, which he moved to refer to a Committee, with instructions to report against the prayer of the petition, and the reasons why it should not be granted.

Mr. Wise said that the person who presented such a petition should be censured.

Mr. Chapman said that we had now arrived at a piont when the House should stop and coutemplate its position, and he would move that the House adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Merriwether then raised the question of reception, and moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Mr. Turney said he had voted under a misappre-hension, and moved a reconsideration, as he considered the people should know the nature of the petitions presented on this floor.

On this motion, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Chapman again moved that the House adjourn, which was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 49, nays 67.

Mr. Gilmer asked leave to present a resolution, declaring that the gentleman from Massachusetts, in presenting a petition praying for the dissolution of the Union, has justly incurred the censure of this House.

Mr. Underwood objected to the reception of the WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24th.

of the Union, has justly incurred the censure of this House.

Mr. Underwood objected to the reception of the resolution, as it was not now in order.

Mr. Arnold asked if it would be in order to present a petition praying for the preservation of the Union, if it was now threatened with dissolution as it had once been by the South.

Mr. Adams hoped the resolution would be debated, as he wanted an opportunity to defend himself, and the whole subject would now be thrown wide open, as the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Gilmer,] was playing second fiddle to his friend, (Mr. Wise,) from Accomack.

Mr. Gilmer said he played second fiddle to no man. He was no faddler, but he wished to prevent the music of one who.

'In the space of one revolving moon, was statesman, poet, fiddler and buffuon.

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, moved a call of the

Was statesman, poet, fiddler and buffion.

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, moved a call of the Hosse, which was ordered, and 160 answered to their names.

Mr. Turney moved that the House adjourn—Which was agreed to at half-past 2 o'clock.

Mr. Adams' Haverhill petition gives the following is reasons for the dissolution prayed for, viz:

1st, Because no union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefits.

cal benefits.

2d, Because a vast proportion of the revenues of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section, without any adequate return.

3d, Because, Judging from the history of past nations, that Union, it persisted in, in the present state of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in destruction.

of things, will certainly overwheath use whose action in destruction.

Some say that the reasons are taken from speeches of southern members in Congress, and are intended as a set-off to their declanations. But the southern members who make sharp speeches, now and then, propose legislation, not revolution, for the remedy of the evils of which they complain.

It think that the House will lay on the table Mr. Gilmer's resolution of crusture, and the whole subject. But, if not, then Mr. Adams will necessarily have a chance to make a speech in his defence,—which, it seems, is what he is especially earnest for.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 25th. Dissolution of the Union-Proposition to censure Mr

Dissolution of the Union—Proposition to censure Mr.

Adams—Meeting of Southern Members!

This has been a day of unusual interest in the House. The venerable ex-President Adams has been arraigned before the House as a traitor, and he is put on his defence against the charge, and allowed to state his reasons why he should not be expelled or censured. The proceedings have all the formality and gravity of a trial. The affair is destined to make much noise throughout the land. If the whole procedure fails of any result, Mr. Adams may well sneer at the House and the members from the slaveholding States. If the resolutions of censure pass, and it is declared that he is a traitor and ought to be expelled, but, through an act of grace, is let off with a severe ceasure, then he is a martyr to the atti-slavery cause—and he and his ause will have more than ever of public notoriety and sympathy. He appears to be pleased with his position; and faces his opponents without infimidation, and with an ingenuity and force of argument, which shows that his madness is methodical.

Inderstand that the abolities sits say they never authorized any petitions to dissolve the Union—that the Haverhill potition is a volanter; and, further, it is said that one of the signers of the petition was a democratic candidate for the State Senate at the late election.

The southern and a portion of the Western mem—

democratic canonicate the defendence of the Western members held a meeting, is consequence of Mr. Adams provoking insults, and the result was their agreement to sustain the proposition which Mr. Marshall intro-

Dissolution of the Union-Censure of Mr. Adams.

Dissolution of the Union—Censure of Mr. Adams.

'The resolution of Mr. Gilmer was taken up, on a question of privilege.

The motion of Mr. J. C. Clark th lay the motion on the table, was then but, and decided by yeas and nays, as follows; year 949, nays 1121

Mr. Marshall said he had resolutions, which, with a short preamble, he wished to offer as a substitute for the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, and begged leave to read them, that the gentleman might adopt them or the House consider them if they thought proper.

The preamble and resolutions were read as follows:

The preamble and resolutions were read as normal constitution as a permanent form of Government, and of perpetual obligation, until altered or modified in the modes pointed out by that instrument, and the members of this House, deriving their political character and powers from the same are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the destruction of that instrument, the overthrow of the American Republic, and the extinction of our national existence. A proposition, therefore, to the Representatives of the people to dissolve the organic law framed by their constituents, and to support which they are commanded by those constituents to be sworn, before they can enter upon the execution of the political powers created by it, and entrusted to them, is a high breach of privilege, a contempt offered to this House, a direct proposition to the Legislature and each member of it, to commit perjury, and involves, necessarily, in its execution and its consequences, the destruction of our country and the crime of high treason.

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. J. Q. Adams, a member from Massachasetts, in presenting for the nl existence. A position, therefore, to the Rep

crime of high treason.

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. J. Q. Adams, a member from Massachasetts, in presenting for the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States, a petition praying the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest indignity to the House, of which he is a member, an insult to the people of the United States, of which that House is the Legislative organ, and will, if this outrage be permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, have disgraced his country, through their Representatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

Resolved, further, That the aforesaid John Q. Adams, for this insult, the first of the kind ever offered to the Government, and for the wound which he has permitted to be aimed, through his instrumentality, at the Constitution and existence of his country, the peace, the security and liberty of the people of these States, might well be held to merit, expulsion from the National Councils; and the House deem it an act of grace and mercy, when they only inflict upon him their severest censure for conduct so utterly unworthy of his past relations to the State and his present position. This they hereby do for the maintenance of their own purity and dignity; for the rest, they turn him over to his own conscience, and the indignation of all true American citizens

Mr. Marshall proceeded, in a dignified and impressive manner, to Explain and quastain the resolu-

indignation of all true American citizens

Mr. Marshall proceeded, in a dignified and impressive manner, to explain and sustain the resolutions. He was influenced by no personal considerations in regard to the gentleman from Mass, whom he had always treated with marked courtey, and still less could be be accused of ill-feeling towards the section of country from which be came. His own family name and that of the gentleman from Mass, had been connected in history, and his own youth was zealously devoted to the advancement of the gentleman to the first office in the gift of a free people, and at two elections. Mr. Marshall adverted here to the scenes which, for some days, had been enacted in the House, which had kept it in a continued state of excitoment, and had been remarked, upon in the public streets, as a rote. All these scenes of disorder he attributed to Mr. Adams' irritaling course.

Commerce, when we received the New-York Herald, containing a better report of this extraordinary debate, which we copy without abridgment.

State in which he lived, and that people which he represented, could be preserved in eafety and independence; there was in his judgment, sacrilege in approaching it in this manner. Coming from any quarter, it was sacrilege—coming from the quarter that it did, it assumed a political importance that it would not otherwise possess. He by whom the proposition was made, to pull down the temple of liberty, was one-sits high priest, and ministered at its altar. It was no obscure hand, and no obscure name, that was connected with this procedure. That name had gone abroad, connected with all that was bright and glorious in our country's history. The enemies of freedom, who had so fondly predicted the dismemberment of this confederacy, had now their eyes turned to the movements of that gentleman, in relation to a question which of all others presented the greatest danger to our institutions, and which he would here say, did not in the alightest degree, enter into the paper which he offered. It was that question, which that gentleman had been fonder of stirring than any other, that had been fonder of stirring than any other, that had been looked at by our enemies abroad as the means by which their desires might be accomplished. It was a subject, he repeated, that he had never looked at, and never would.—
God forbid that he should draw a line, and array the southern man on one side, and the northern man on the other; but the proposition which had been presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts to that House, the northern men prepared to say that, under any law or right, petitions of this sort shall be laid before the Congress of the United States without censure or rebuke; that a member shall be allowed to present a question here, and start it as asbiect of legislative consideration in that House, which looks to the dissolution of this Union? But he might be told that at the time this proposition was presented, there was connected with it another.—that the committee to which it was proposed to refer it, should be prepar

The materials of discord were ample around its, —the sources of public discontent were many,—the salars of the government were confused and embarassed,—and such a time the gentleman from Mass. takes to call on the House to betray their trust—to violate their oaths—and destroy a Constitution and Union which they are sworn to defend. This was not all: the proposition was coupled with a motion to ask the House to take it into consideration—to refer it to a Select Committee. It struck him (Mr. Marshall) with horror—it stupified and smazed him.—the had not believed that there was an individual in the land who would ask a branch of a government; but that a member of this House could be found to second the proposition, was to him amazing. It was sacrilege from any quarter; but coming from an ex-President, it assumed a high political importance.

The proposition to pull down the Temple of Liberty came from him who was once its high priest.—He appealed to the northern men to say whether petitions of this sort could be laid before Congress without rebuke.

(If We had copied thus far from the Journal of Commerce, when we received the New-York Herald, containing a helter except of this averaged larger delate. so monstrous, that it could not be acted on without dishonor to themselves, and ruin to all who might come after them. This much be had thought propor to say on presenting this resolution. If there was wrong in it, let the responsibility rest where it properly belonged. That there could be mischief, he did not believe. He would not harbor the idea, that the people of the North would countenance a movement of this kind. What, Massachusetts: of all the lands on which heaven's bright sun beams its radiant smiles—Massachusetts to come forward, and through a man bearing the name which the gentleman did, make a proposition to dissolve this Union! If she had done this, let the severest censures of that House fall on the man from whom the proposi-

which was copy without shrighment.

When the recolutions were read, there was spontaneous burst of suphuses from the floor and the stage of the stag en years, the people have been suffering under that oppressive state of things he had been sent here to emedy? He was very sorry to say, however, that the gentleman had contributed more than any other oppressive state of things he had been sent here to remedy? He was very sorry to say, however, that the gentleman had contributed more than any other member of that House, in adding to, instead of remedying those oppressions, in which potitions such as that he had presented were originated. That, however, was not what he rose to say. When he came to answer the charge of the honorable member from Kentucky, he would show that one of the great grievances of which the people complained, was the suppression of the right of petition, not only in that case, but in a number of others. He would show that petitioners were turned out of the House, and denied the benefits of that Constitution which the gentleman so warmly eulogized. He would go through with a series of oppressions on the people of the North, which they had been suffering not only at the hands of that House, but of the other. The gentleman from Kentucky, on one occasion, told him that petitioners were treated ill, and that he should have voted to receive those petitions.

Mr. Marshall. Will the gentleman state on this floor, that I would vote for receiving such a petition as this.

Mr. Adams—Not this, but the other petitions; and

Mr. Marshall. Will the gentleman state on this floor, that I would vote for receiving such a petition as this.

Mr. Adams—Not this, but the other petitions; and by voting for their reception, he admitted that it was oppressive on the people of the Union to reject them. When he came to make his defence before the House, he would show other oppressions, not only actual, but intended—and show that the portion of the country from which that gentleman came, was endeavoring to destroy the right of habese corpus, the right of trial by jury, and all the rights of which the liberty of the country consists. He would look into the controversy between Virginia and New-York, and between Georgia and Maine, in order to prove that there is a settled system and purpose to destroy all the principles of civil liberty in the free States, not for the purpose of proserving their institutions within their own limits, but to force their detested principles of slavery into all the free States. He would show it by documents, and show it by arguments, so that every man in that House and in the country should be convinced of it. He would show that measures were systematically pursued or projected to force this country isto a war with England, for the purpose of protecting the African slave trade. One of his purposes was to show to the people that it was time for them to take alarm, or they would be smuggled into a war. For that purpose, the most false principles have abeen advanced as the law of nations, by our Minister in England, (Mr. Stevenson,) under the pretext of resisting the right of search, which have nover been admitted into the law

the freezes of country from whome he came—to the freezes of the settion of country from them. That was the state of things that existed, and it was provided for in the Declaration of Independence; and if these was no other remedy for it, it was the right and duty of the people of that pation of the Union to take that remedy. If the right of babean corpus and the right of trial by jury are to be taken away by this coalition of the southern alayer bolders and the northern adomocracy, it was time for the northern people to see if they could not shake it off; and it was time to present petitions such as he had done. He said that it was not yet time to do this till other means have been tried. He said that if the petition was referred and answered, it would said that they had been struggling for years—that same principle which the gentleman makes high treason, and the violation of which they had been struggling for years—that same principle which the gentleman makes the suppression of the infamous slave trade, for the protection of which they were to go to war with England. He said that they had a right to petition for the dissolution of the Union, and that House had no power to suppress the right. If the decirine of the gentleman from Kentucky are sanctioned, they would next have a declaration, that it was high treason to ask for the prohibition of the infamous slave trade, for the gentleman from Kentucky was anactioned, they would next have a declaration, that it was high treason to ask for the prohibition of the infamous slave trade, for the gentleman from Kentucky are sanctioned, they would next have a declaration, that it was high treason to ask for the prohibition of the infamous slave trade, for the gentleman from Kentucky are sanctioned, they would next have a declaration, that it was high treason to ask for the prohibition of the infamous slave trade, for the gentleman from Kentucky and the saction, and the prohibition of the infamous slave trade in the best of the principal of the present of the gentleman

entitled to a respectful consideration. He should ask for the printing of the resolutions, and to be heard in his defence when they should come up for consideration.

Mr. Everett said that the resolutions presented by the gentleman from Kentucky, involved one of the most important questions on principle; and in their effects, the most important consequences ever submitted to the decision of that House; because if they are carried, a dissolution of the Union will be inevitably the result; 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.' And this, not because there existed in the Eastern States any settled intention to dissolve the Union, but that when grievances became too heavy to be borne, a remedy will be sought for and applied. Did the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall,) intend to say that there was no peaceable mode of dissolving the Union, if it should be deemed burdensome and oppressive, but that a resort to forcible means must be necessary, which might result in blood? The Constitution provides, when the evils of government become past bearing, a peaceable remedy, and it was perfectly competent for the people to take measures to effect an amendment. He looked upon the resolutions submitted by the gentleman from Kentucky, with alarm and dread, as being the initiatory step, the consequences of which could neither be foreseen or imagined, but which were pregnant with danger to the existing institutions of the country. He had not risen, however, to debate the resolutions, but to move that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Tuesday next, and that the resolutions may be laid upon the table and printed. It was a question which demanded the gravest deliberation that could be bestowed upon it, and it became them to look well to consequences before they proceeded in it.

[During the delivery of these speeches, the House presented an appearance of great solemnity. The ear of every member was open, and all appeared impressed with the deep importance of the proceedings. The galleries were opp

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1842.

GREAT MEETING FANEUIL HALL, For the Abolition of Slavery in the District of

Columbia.

A large and overwhelming meeting of the citizen A large and overwhelming meeting of the chizens of Boston and vicinity was held in the Old Cradle of Liberty, on Friday evening, Jan. 28, 1842, favorable to the immediate abolition of slavory in the District of Columbia. The meeting was called to order by Francis Jackson, and, on motion of Edmund Quincy, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was unanimously called

to the Chair.
On motion, Voted, That there be six Vice Presidents, to be nominated by the Chair. The following

dents, to be nominated by the Chair. The followin persons were then chosen, viz:

Francis Jackson,
JOSEPH SOUTHWICK,
GEORGE BRADBURN,
COL. J. P. MILLER, of Vermont.
NATHANIEL P. MORERS, of New-Hampshire.
JAMES CANNINGS FULLER, of New-York.
The following persons were then appointed Secre

WILLIAM BASSETT, of Lynn.
CHARLES LENOX REMOND, of Salem.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Boston. The Chairman said he would beg leave to presen

Resolutions, which expe bosom, and the spirit of which, he thought, should animate the bosom of every friend of Liberty:

1. Resolved, That inasmuch as the District of Co lumbia is neither a part nor under the control of any one State, but belongs to the people of the United States, and is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Con-gress in all cases whatsoever, it follows that, for the existence of slavery in that District, Congress and the people of the United States are directly responsible, and at any moment they can constitutionally abolish it.

2. Resolved, That, in the awful name of the God of nations, and by every consideration of justice, humanity and religion, we call upon Congress immediately to break the fetters and to undo the heavy but dens which that body has made, and to let the op-pressed go free, in the aforesaid District; and to give no countenance or protection to slavery in any part of The Hall will contain 5000 persons, and it was ful dens which that body has made, and to let the oppressed go free, in the aforesaid District; and to giv

Resolved, That the refusal of Congress to re ceive the petitions of the people, in relation to this great national iniquity and curse, is an act of highhanded usurgation, fingrantly unconstitutional, an not to be endured by a free people; and, if persisted in much longer, must necessarily lead to the most de-

plorable consequences.

4. Resolved, That the insolent rejection, by Congress, of the resolutions of the Legislatures of Vermon and Massachusetts, in relation to slavery in the Dis trict of Columbia, is a bold denial of the sovereignly of those States, a most alarming precedent in the legislation of the country, and a plain demonstration of the fact, that northern liberty is but the football of the best e slaveholding power.

ful and indefatigable advocacy of the right of petition, under circumstances of great difficulty and peril; and that the Secretaries of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Ma. Anaus, in the uame of this meeting, as a slight token of its high appreciation of his conduct in such an emergency, and of its determination to sustain him in every constitu-

to pass a declaratory law, that no slave can breathe on the soil of Massachusetts, and that every bondman

(Immense applicate.)
The adoption of the above resolutions was moved and advocated by EDNUKD QUIKET, who was followed by Col. J. P. MILLER, of Vermont-GEORGE BRAD-BURS, of Nantucket-FREDERICK DOUGLAS, a fugitive York-Mr. EMMONS-WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Bosto-and CHARLES LENOX REMOND, of Salem-whos and CHARLES LEVOX REMORD, of Salem—whose eloquent and thrilling speeches were constantly interrupted by loud and enthusiastic bursts of applicase.

The resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, and in the most impressive manner.

The Irish Address, signed by DANIEL O'CONNELL, Father MATHEW, and sixty thousand other Irishmen, to the Irish residents in the United States, calling upon them unitedly to espouse the Anti-Savery cause, and to identify themselves with the American abolitionists, was then read by the Chairman, and was received by the immense assemblage with choers and loud acclamations of applause. A large number of the Irish inhabitants of Boaton and vicinity were present, who responded to the sentiments of the Address, and to those which were uttered by the various speak-

ers, in the most enthusiastic manner. tions, which he very eloquently advocated, and which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we rejoice that the voice of O'CON-

NELL, which now shakes the three kingdoms, has poured across the waters a thunder-peal for the causa of Liberty in our own land; and that Father Mathew, having lifted, with one hand, five millions of his own countrymen into moral life, has stretched forth the other—which may Heaven make equally potent—to smite off the fetters of the American slave.

Resolved, That we receive, with the deepest grati-ude, the names of the sixty thousand Irishmen, who in the trial-hour of their own struggle for liberty, have not forgotten the slave on this side the water; that we accept, with triumphant exultation, the Address they have forwarded to us, and pledge ourselves to circu-late it through the length and breadth of our land, til the pulse of every man, and specially every man who claims Irish parentage, beats true to the claims

of patriotism and humanity.

The following resolution was offered by Gzorou Bradburs, and adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That this meeting most cordially wishes Old Ireland success, in all her righteous efforts to redeem the Emerald Isle from every species of British oppression, and especially in the grand movement of DANIEL O'CONNELL, for the repeal of the fraudu-

Unit act of Union between his country and England.

On motion of EDMUND QUINCY,

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be printed, and signed by the officers of this meeting,

printed, and signed by the officers of this meeting, and copies transmitted to Daniel O'Connell and The-obaid Mathew, and to our Senators and Representa-tives in Congress, with a request that they be laid be-fore that body—also, that they be published in the papers of this city.

Charles Lenox Remond moved that the thanks of

the assembly be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen, for the use of the Hall on this occasion. The motion was adopted, and the meeting was then dis It is estimated that not less than FOUR THOUS

AND persons were present on the occasion.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Ch'n.

WM. BASSETT, C. L. REMODD, H. W. WILLIAMS, Boston, Jan. 29, 1842.

Editors of newspapers, throughout the Commonwealth, are respectfully requested to copy these

[Reported for the Liberator.] GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

at 7 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order by FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. of Boston. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was then elected to

reside, by a unanimous vote, and took his seat, amid the strongest demonstrations of satisfaction and ap-plause from the meeting. Mr. Garrison than addressed the immense assemblage as follows:

ed the immense assembling as follows:
Fellow-Citizens — Gentlemen and Ladies: It is most
unexpectedly to myself, that I am called upon to preside at your meeting to-night. I do not feel competent fitly to discharge the honorable duty; but if any man has a right to appear before you, on this plat-form, in testimony of his devotedness to the cause of liberty, I claim to be that man. (Applause.) Tho best evidence of it is given by the foes of Liberty Five thousand dollars are offered for my head, by th slaveholding power.

5. Resolved, That the Legislatures of Vormont and Massachusetts cannot tamely submit to such indignities without great criminality, and the exhibition of a cowardly and truckling spirit; and that, by their and solemnity. We are here as the friends of human rights, to bear a public testimony sgainst American slavery, and to redeem from its polluting touch the due regard to their own character, and by the respect which they entertain for their own constituents, they

which they entertain for their own constituents, they are bound to enter a solumn protest against this despote procedure, and to warn Congress to pause before again perpetrating it in the manner aforesaid.

6. Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of liberty, universally, and especially in Massachusetts, are the to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for his bold, faith-

EDMUND Quincy then addre

the acceptance of these resolutions. And I not doing so, to have the opportunity to welcome. doing so, to have the opportunity to welcome to yet back to her cradle, from whence she we can ed to depart by the genius of Slavery. We est to-night, to perform a solemn lustration of the birth-place! May it honceforth be her here the capplause.) What we do to night thall be —(applause.) What we do to night the walls from every stain—its name from every But, delightful as is this spectacle of the city and Commonwealth thus standing should be shoulder for Liberty, how are we compelled his for the occasion that calls us hither that shook the natural difficulty, won freedom as years of toil and difficulty, won freedom as rights of man, as they fondly fancied, for these est posterity;—already are we obliged to take exclaim against on institution which is an against our freedom and our rights in that we square, which is, constitutionally, as such take square, which is a control, as our own capital of Boaton. Well as exclaim against the invasions and oursge its Graven as they are on our souls, we blank as them. Sir, if the sainted men, whose portreat these walls, were permitted to look back is a what a spectacle would they behold! Well not think that they had lived and died in what a spectacle would hey behold! Well not think that they had lived and died in would not Warren now grudge the blood is poured out so freely—now that our rights and down by the very men who were appointed in protection, and we are feelind the poor role protection, and we are remonstrance of six protection, and we are remonstrance of six ery, when the indignant remonstrance of six ery men whom every heart in our land best high a try—when the indignant remonstrance of six ery men that they may be restored! Oi, then time when every heart in our land best high erty—when the indignant remonstrance of six ery whom you will shortly hear from, drew his near the thought of bondage.

I myself remember that fater day, who a saince of Greece. I remember when the story day when you will shortly hear from, drew his near the cause of Greece. I remember when the public sympathy rose high for the Poles apar (Czar, and how, in this very hall, amid the ertones of martial music, and all the pomp udo stance of minic war, and with prayers to him theologian, and craftly lawyer, called to can tent upon the deed, and to assure them that it was a few individuals and fanatics, whose hara with them. Oh, no! the Czer's victims wen's with a white akin, and their tyrnat madmin with a white aki est posterity; already are we obliged to be a excluim against an institution which is a against our freedown and our rights in that has

with a white skin, and their tyrate material sugar, cotton and tobacro to bribe New-Englass. As a nation, we have made a great design of hatred to the foreign slave trade. That his being brand as piracy. Yet, sir, with the greater me comey in the world are jails erected in the mation, while over them floats our stimest ner, from which thousands and thousands me. coast-wise to the far south! and this is beenly fic, which on another coast is piracy! Being may, have we nothing to do with it, liceneds: may, have we nothing to do with it, licensea, by our general government? Have we nothing with a system which seizes upon our chiraca, thy and worthy though they may be, and sight the highest offices in our State, and immumize jails built with our money, insulting then he they have a dark complexion, with a demai

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bundering again the address,) a tht. (Continue abolitionists, low are you to be in the Dist Congress. I u

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proof of their humanity!
This is an endless theme. Full as my social unwilling to pursue it farther at his time, fel-present to night those who are stranger, sain by name or fact, but who have come from a time be present with us on this occasion. I welcome a your name to this seat of our civic hospitaliting

Mr. Garrison. I hope the meeting will feat to time, as the various speakers proceed, denta tention to the roll which lies before me. It sha whom are Daniel O'Connell and Father Mos (Cheers.) It is the gift of glorious old had America. (Tremendous cheering.) Ireland—
* First flower of the earth, first gem of the set

(Renewed cheering.) It is an incendiary dean (laughter,) but it will burn up nothing but at (Cheers.) It may be called foreign interference which God approve, as it is an interference which God approve, as it humanity will bless. We have the moral right (Cheers.) It is a duty as well as a right, bidge every man that breathes, to succor and help mer fort, ay, and deliver the suffering and enlar

whatever color or clime. Then let us pray, that come it may,
As come it will, for all that,
When sense and worth, o'er all the earth,
Shall bear the palm, for all that;
For all that, and all that,
It's coming yet, for all that,
When man to man, the world all o'er, When man to man, the world all o'et, Shall brothers be, for all that.'
(Tremendous spring

Chairman then introduced to the meeting J. P. Miller, of Vermont, who went out to fue cor to Groece in her struggle against Turishing m. (Cheers.)

Col. MILLER:
Mr. President—Gentlemen and Ladies: his s ism. (Cheers.)

here a memorial from Ireland. Oh, well install that I have felt for liberty, in connection will land. She lies near the heart of all who learn land. She lies near the heart of all who let use for also is oppressed. (Cheers.) Neare also she be to our hearts, when we see her said also we toile and sufferings for relief, raising from the said and aufferings for relief, raising from the said and sufferings for those who great heart still deadlier despotant. (Cheers.) I make their recent events occasioned desponders; the heart. Whou a voice once went forth from his doclaring that Slavery should be exalted at Liddepressed, the sound reached our Green Kenstunning us like a thunderboli. But Liberty at exalted this night, (cheers.) and a vier of the said of the said exalted this night, (cheers,) and a rest forth, to which the heart of every Vermouter at ply (cheers,)—for slavery never sulled the har my native State. (Cheers, I cannot let this man the state of the pass, without congratulating my noble compensions with me for Greece, that our toils were the pass, without congratulating my noble competers acrock with me for Greece, that our tails were and with success—that Greece now enjoys it portion of those rights we strove for with the man. But it is a sterner struggle—a weighter price, that now calls use. It is a strengt of price and we are here to plodge corselves never a don it. We will struggle for, and we will asso our colored fellow-citizens, all their right, paid in the Constitution?—that we are bound in the Constitution?—that we are bound in the Constitution?—that we are bound in your compact? I deny that we ever entered as such compact. What says the Constitution? the people of the United States,—(and that form a more perfect Union, establish justice) domestic tranquillity, provide for the common of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do estat establish this Constitution for the United State and secure that establish this Constitution for the United State and secure that establish this Constitution for the United State merica. merica. Is there any thing there that guaran

of the people the ownership of another a Miller briefly examined the Constitution of and went on] I said, Ireland was opposed to the constitution of the constitution and went on] I said, Ireland was oppressed, if not who turn their faces from me at the smeath of the line of the line blood in my veins, [turns appart of the hall whence the applause cash) o are in the large large

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ressed land, and I elsy of her redemption draws night. I know ard O Connell. In all the earth, there is not and than he. (Long continued applause. to you to-night, (pointing to the address voice have sixty thousand Irishme the rotte have sixty thousand Irishme, their salpring you to not with the American liberate the American slave. (W se will) I will say no more. (Continu BRADBURN, Esq., of Nantucket, being lou-

of fir, next rose, and was warmly greeted
GERRISOS. I perceive I need not introduce
god to you ; you know him already. (cheers: L. Balbions I come before you, not so much an called, as because I cannot keep allence lan canco, as occased a cannot keep alrend-asiel O'Connell's name is mentioned on such on as this. Would that I had his mighty esent to you this question. Not only he address his signature, but you will he eaths address any argumente, out you will ner not of Father Mathew, the smoral regenerator o id of whom it may be said that the exhausts th he is supplying the lamp of charity (Ap-lamp of charity) I have some claim to a hearing from you. I san of an Irishman, and I glory in my parent-Strong applause from the centre of the half.] refermage to see those two great men. I rode the pledge to 20,000 Irishmen, and I saw is they wished for the deliverance of the can slave. They wish you to join the aboli-s of this nation to effect it. What is this slavehas which their souls recoil? You know that i takes human beings, and deny them the as of christian salvation, while it justifies itself the feed by placing them upon a level with the Husband and wife are torn asunder-parent Husband and wife are torn assunder—parents as midden are separated—wholesale licentiousness security descripts are inflicted to compel unceas-generated toil. I know that, to my Irish facilitation is familiar, and delightful too, as the per of obtaining comfort and independence. But her days are robbed of the fruits of their labor, can as properly legally, and are themselves consid-also more property, goods and chattels, to all cond purposes whatsoever. They subjected to the loss of rimes, while the white man is capitally pun for two or three only. But the evils of slavery net confined to the southern section of our cour They reach the business and bosoms of mer Boston. Citizens of Boston are liable to be and stary moment at the South, and thrust into Slaveholders dare not thus treat the subject "Great Britain, of whatever color. If they did, they red son receive a sample of Queen Victoria's and is the harbor of Charleston The captain of ar Assert a resect had a steward on board, who was many imprisonment, and to save him from the hat did he do? He sent him on board the Britis (Applause.) It is a fact honorable to England Appendix of this country. Slavery not only mis the liberty and safety of free men, in this way the easets kidnapping laws at the South. Ou soned there, and called upon t see that they are free. Well, a colored skin i ght proof enough that they are not free; and, at risonment, they are sold to pay their jai

rains from our very hearths. I xnow it. I have prefibee the means of rescuing several children sto have thus been kidnapped for slaves. er strikes at the interest of every laboring

I want the Irishman to know this. I wish hiter Mathew or Daniel O'Connell were here to pre this fact fit utterance. It is undeniable. South in men affirm it. One of them, McDuffie, once Gov. of South Carolina, says, ' Domestic slavery is orger-stone of our republican edifice.' Do you to that, Irishmon? (Laughter.) Listen to Mr iens. He says the laboring people must be owned their employers, and that to that it will come at North. Not only politicians, but great doctors of maly, assert this. Professor Dow implies the same Slaveholders may assert it : but they are inliars, if they say a true man can be found w eres it. (Fremendous applause.) Let me tell, Daniel O'Connell said in a speech I heard him he last year-one of the most noble hearted of mer not color, the test among men— He had long red to visit America, but he never would do so as hag as its soil was polluted by the foot-prints of a slave. The American republicans he regarded vilest of hypocrites and the greatest of liars. his abhorrence of slavery, that he will no ads with American slaveholders. Wit a semilal intenstion does he pronquince the vers the base. Again does he send his voice ting spainst she westerly breeze, (pointing address, and it rings through our meeting to-Continued cheering.) He asks you to join tre you to act? There are seven thousan egress. I urge it upon every Irishman never to in rote for a man who austains slavery. Le then he goes to the polls, inquire, who is the s, and a shout, 'we will.') I know you will. will sweep away this disgrace from the capita

he of the most brilliant pasts of the age, and he en sa Irishman, Tom Moore, said when he saw its

Was tan, with patience, for a moment see

Was tan, with patience, for a moment see

It medicy hass of pride and misery,
Of what and charters, manusies and rights,
Of string blacks and democratic whites,
Ast all the pishald policy that reigns
Is him confusion o'er Columbia's plains?
Is think that man,—thou just and gentle God,
Sand stand before thee with a tyrant's rod,
Our creatures like himself, with souls from thee,
It days to boast of perfect fiberty!!

The papers bring us to-day the accounts of the Cures. John Quincy Adams aftered to prove the was deliberate intent on the part of the South dator the liberties of the North. One Wise is silow were better named Folly, [laughter, times are not always characteristic,) had the es and wickedness to taunt the patriot who an planted there for the most sacred rights of hu bings which this miscreant deutes. (Shame.) what an upstart is that Wisa! If you were to reapt to define his position there, you would no be do it, as one of them said, than you could define to pacton of a kink in a cat's tail! (Cheers and Mer.) And those fellows are prating about liber a God's name, spurn them from you. (Ay ! ny !)
s you came here, you had some fixed ideas of
was democracy, but the conduct of such fullows. bur baser supporters and apologists in Bosto enough to unsettle every republican idea in unds, and diagust you with the very name, by

ardly hypocrisy. (Continued cheers)
hasa, who did not pussess his nation a char the frankness, however gifted with its wit, wer aked what his occupation was. 'Drawing,' h Let us see some of your landscapes, ther the questioner. 'Oh,' said -he, 'but us a said I draw.' 'No! what is it, then?' 'Pleasa apo lioner. 'Oh,' said -he, 'but it's not pic nor, it's beer.' Thus it is with these apole mainers of alavery. There is no more reance between their principles and their practice, there is between linear drawing and beer draw-

ta Docatas, a man of color, here came forward.

heast once spoke. A greater miracle is here to night.

Mr. Douolas. I rejoice to be permitted, as well as to be able to speak upon this subject in Faneuil Hall. I will not detain you long, for I stand here a slave. (No! no! from the meeting.) A slave at slave. (No! no! from the meeting.) A slave at least in the eye of the Constitution. (No! no! with east in the eye of the Constitution. (No! no! with emphasis from the meeting.) It is a slave by the laws of the South, who now addresses you. (That sit! from the meeting.) My back is scarred by the lash—that I could show you. I would I could make visible the the cultivate brotherly love, and extend it to all alike. wounds of this system upon my soul. I merely rose to return you thanks for this cheering sight, representing as I do the two and a half millions remaining in that bondage from which I have escaped. I thank God that I have the opportunity to do it. Those bondmen, whose cause you are called to espouse, are entirely deprived of the privilege of speaking for themselves. They are goods and chattels, not men. are depied the rights of the citizen. They are re-fused the claims of the man. They are not allowed the rights of the husband and the father. They may not name the name of Liberty. It is to save them from all this, that you are called. Do it!—and they from all this, that you are called. Do it!—and they rice, who are ready to perish shall bless you! Do it!—have I stood in the presence of an audience with mignand all good men will cheer you onward! Do it!— er hopes of the rapid progress and success of our cause than now. I remember with what devoted earness, with what unfaltering zeal, Ireland has car-

ters there learn to do it at the northern colleges! I damp-who are now turning the trophies of one fi used to know they went away somewhees, 4 did not know where, and came back ministers; and this, is the way they would preach. They would take a moment from O'Connell's side—it is from the symptom text—say this:—'Do unto others as you would have pathy of such that we have a right to hope much. others do unto you.' And this is the way they would apply it. They would explain it to mean, holders, do unto slaveholders what you would have decked with the wreath of avery muse, and them, looking impudently not forget that she left to Welerloo the sword which up to the slaves' gallery, (for they have a place set cut the despot's 'shallered receptre through;' and to apart for us, though it is said they have no prejudice.) American ears, the crumbled walls of St. Stephen just as is done here in the northern churches: look-yet stand, to echo the eloquence of her Burke, when ing high up to the poor colored drivers and the rest, at the foot of the British throne, he took his place side and spreading his hands gracefully abroad, he says, by side with that immortal rebel, (pointing to the pic-(mimicking,) 'And you too, my friends, have souls of infinite value—souls that will live through endless happiness or misery in eternity. Oh, labor diligently to make your calling and election sure. Oh, receive into your souls these words of the holy apostle—! Serinto your souls these words of the church, unreconstruction of join in the chaunts of the church, unreconstruction vants, be obedient unto your marters.\(\) (Shouts of join in the chaunts of the church, unreconstruction vants, be obedient unto your marters.\(\) (Shouts of join in the church of the church, unreconstruction of the church, unreconstruction of the church, unreconstruction of the church of the your strong muscular frames, and see how moreifully he has adapted you to the duties you are to fulfil! (continued laughter and applause)—while to your masters, who have slender frames and long delicate fingers, he has given brilliant intellects, that they may do the thinking, while you do the working.' (shouts of ap-plause.) It has been said here at the North, that the slaves have the gospel preached to them. But you will see what sort of gospel it is:—a gospel which, more than chains, or whips, or thumb-screws, gives perpetuity to this horrible system.

JAMES CANNINGS FULLER, of New-York, was next introduced to the meeting by Mr. Garrison, who, in doing it, said-" We are engaged in a war-a war against slavery—a war for the liberties of our country men; but the weapons of our warfare are not carnal and therefore even a Quaker can join us in it.' (Ap

permit me to speak, when I look at the centre of this Hall. I am an old countryman myself, and the hope of meeting you here to-night has brought me severa miles (cheers.) My brother Garrison ba the first right to stand before you to night, but I will give place to no man after him. Thirty-five years have I been an abolitionist, at home and abroad, (and throwing off his coat, amid rapturous cheers.) I mean to stand up for the cause to the last. Irishmen! stood in our Irish house of Peers, when Castlereagh took the bride for the betrayal of Ireland (groans and eries (yes, and went home and cut his throat!')and I know what feelings and sufferings bring an Irishnan to America. What did you come from the other side for? Oppnession drove you here, and you came for universal liberty! (tremendous cheering.) I must be a radical reformer here, as I was in the old country. My Irish friends know what that means (shouts and cheers, and cries, 'yes! 'yes!') Hard handed laborers! see to it that not one of you bows down to this deadly influence of slavery. I speak as one of yourselves. When I was a boy, my indenture were given up to me on account of these principles cheering.) Let my tell you, my friends, that more responsibility in this matter rests with us than there does with the natives of this country; for we are redoes with the natives of this country; for we are republicans by choice, while they are so by birth-right,
education, and accident. (applause.) You will labor
for the anti-slavery cause! (An Irish hand was
stretched up to his from the dense crowd. Shaking
it warmly amid deafening cheers, Mr. Fuller went
on)—I knew you would! (great cheering.) Let not
the influence of this meeting pass away! In the name
of God, obey his commands, as set forth in the gospel
of Christ, who came to earth to proclaim liberty!—in
the beloved names of the country of your birth, and the beloved names of the country of your birth, and the country of your adoption, go on, till you have driven the curse of slavery from the American soil. Mn. Gannison. It has been said by the South, that

the way they do it is a caution. You have listened to one of their victims to-night. Is it your opinion that he can take care of himself? (United cry of yes! from the meeting.) Then he does not need their whips, and chains, and branding-irons, and slavelaws, to help him. (Cheers.) They took care of him by stripping him of sacred and inalienable rights, lac-erating his body, and debasing his mind! But he resolved that he would not any longer submit to such treatment-and who will blame for that? (Cheers.) Well, England, in true slaveholding style, says that Ireland cannot take care of herself, (laughter,) and therefore the will look after the interests of the Emerald Isle-and the way she does it is also a caution (Cheers.) But Ireland has about made up her mind that she will no longer be the vassal of England, to be subjected to famine, oppression and misrule. Success to her in every righteous effort to secure her emanci-pation! (Great cheering.) Shall I read the Address United States? [Yes: yes:] It is short, because they rightly deemed that not much need be said from Irishmen to Irishmen on sent Irishmen to Irishmen on such a subject as this (Cheers) It is addressed to their countrymen and omen, (the women forever!) [cheers.]

[The Address was listened to with fixed attention and the strongest sensations of interest and approba tion. It has already appeared in our columns, but we shall republish it in our next number.]

A gentleman from the gallery asked if a few words would be received from a friend of universal liberty The President replied yes, and he proceeded. Sir, (shame! shame!) and he was obliged to quit the so this is a portentous hour! this meeting is big with the ciety of some white gentlemen, his friends, who were fate of slavery. It is a solemn moment when men fate of slavery. It is a soleann moment when men meet to resolve to cleanse the soil that slavery has stained. It must—it will be done. We will dig up the harp timt bung on Tara's walls, and hang it on the oak where the breath of Freedom shall awaken its strings. In the most solemn manner, I avow my deep interest in this momentous question; but let wisely-let us act with caution, that our end may be wisely—let us act with caution, that our end may be appeared.

Are we not going too far? (Siwith nine cheers, the vast assembly then adjourn
multaneous voice from the meeting—No: no!) Let
us be sure, then, to go far enough. I have recently
travelled through many sections of this country, and

It is recorded in holy writ, that a A greater miracle is here to night a man. (Applause.)

I rejoice to be permitted, as well to the deprivation of education and the destruction of health. (Hear, hear!) Stavery may exist between [Applause, and Name! name! to which the reply

A slight interruption of the action of the meetin

had guined access to the hall, during which Wendell Phillips, Esq. of Boston, prepared the following reso-lutions:—[See the official proceedings.]

Mr. Phillips was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke as follows:

I hold in my hand, Mr. Chairman, a resolution, ex-pressive of our thanks to the sixty thousand Irishmen, who have sent us that token of their sympathy and interest; and specially to those high and gallant spiinterest; and specially to those high and gallant sprits, who lead the noble list. I must say, that never demands of the religion of Cirrist. [Applause.]

But what a mockery of his religion is preached at the South! I have been called upon to describe the style in which it is set forth. And I find our ministering with the struggle for her own free dom. It is from such men—whose hearts lost no joint the style in which it is set forth. And I find our ministering with the struggle for her own free dom. It is from such men—whose hearts lost no joint the grave of Emmett—over whose style in which it is set forth. And I find our ministering with the struggle for her own free dom. It is from such men—whose hearts lost no joint the struggle for her own free dom. It is from such men—whose hearts lost no joint the struggle for her own free dom. It is from such men—whose hearts lost no joint the south the struggle for her own free dom. It is from such men—whose hearts lost no joint the south the such men is the struggle for her own free dom. It is from such men—whose hearts lost no joint the south the south the south the such men is the such men in the such men in the such men is the such men in the such men is the such men in the such men in the such men in the such men is the such men in the s

The image of the generous Isle con

by side with that immortal redui, (pointing to the pic-ture of Washington.)

From a priest of the Catholic church, we might expect superiority to that prejudice against color which freezes the sympathies of our own churches, when Humanity points to the slave. I remember that African lips ma puganda College at Rome, with none to sneer at his complexion, or repulse him from society. I remem-ber that a long line of Popes, from Leo to Gregory have denounced the sin of making merchandize men-that the voice of Rome was the first to be hear cursed thing, is yet hardly a year old.

Ireland is the land of agitation and agitators. We may well learn a lesson from her in the battle for hu-man rights. Her philosophy is no recluse; she doffi the cowl, and quits the cloister, to grasp in friendly effort the hands of the people. No pulses beat true to liberty and humanity than those which in Dublin quicken at every good word from abolition on this there can be no warmer words of welcome than those which welcome the America bolitionists on their thresholds

Let not any persuade us, Mr. Chairman, that the nestion of slavery is no business of ours, but belong ntirely to the South.

Northern opinion, the weight of northern power, is the real slave-holder of America. Her presence in the Union is the Carolinian's charter of safety—the dread of the northern bayonet is their real police. Without, the whole South were but the deck of a larger Cre le, and the physical strength of the bondman would as on board that vessel, sweep the oppressor from hi presence. This very fact, that our hands rivet th etters of the slave, binds us to raise our voices th more earnestly on his side. That Union, which take from him the power of physical resistance, is boun to exert for him all the weight of a correct public opinion—to stir in his behalf all the depths of the heart of humanity. Every lover of peace—every one who hates blood shed, must rejoice that it is in the power of northern opinion to say to slavery cease— and it ceases; that the northern church can break ev

I trust in that love of liberty, which every Irishma prings to the country of his adoption, to make him true to her cause at the ballot-box, and throw no vote with-out asking if the hand, to which he is about to trust olitical power, will use it for the slave. When an Athe House of Commons, he asked, without putting out his hand—'Are you from the South?' 'Yes, sir.' 'A slaveholder, I presume?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Then,' said stavenoter, i presume: Ass, sir. Anen, sai the Great Liberator, 'I have no hand for you!' and stalked away. Shall his countrymen trust that hand with political power, which O'Connell deemed if po-lution to touch? (Cheers.)

disposition tore from the walls of the city hall of Dublin, the picture of Henry Grattan, the act did but our land thinks to expel that 'old man eloquent,' the dignity of seventy winters on his brow—(pointing to picture of J. Q. Adams) from the Halls of Congress They will find him only the more lastingly fixed in the hearts of his countrymen. (Tremendous and continued cheers.)

Mr. Chairman, we stand in the presence of at leas the name of Father Mathew, we remember the mil lions who pledge themselves to temperance from his lips. I hope his countrymen will join with me in pledging here, cternal hostility to slavery. Will you over return to his master the slave, who once soft foot on the soit of Massachusetts? (No, no, no !) Will you ever raise to office or power the man who wil pledge his utmost effort against slavery? [No. no. no!

Then may not we hope well for freedom! Thanks to those noble men, who battle in her cause the world over. The 'occan of their philanthropy knows no shore.' Humanity has no country—and I am proud here in Faneuil Hall, fit place to receive their sage, to learn of O'Connell fidelity to freedom, and o Father Mathew love to the real interests of man .-(Great applause.)

Mr. Phillips's resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, with the first series of resolutions, by an 'ay' of tremendous emphasis.

Mr. C. L. REMOND, a gentleman of color, the bear er of the address from Ireland, was then presented to the meeting. He had been the honored associate of the most noble and distinguished persons, had receiv ed public honors while abroad, and been universally esteem d, as reflecting honor on his country. Ho was he treated on his return? Attempting to ente was no treated on his return? Attempting to enter the eastern rail-road cars, for the purpose of visiting his parents, he was informed that his color was a dis-qualification for entering them with white men (shame! shame!) and he was obliged to quit the soanxious to see and converse with him, after so long a s absence, and to go in the 'Jim Crow Car,' and they were forbidden to accompany him! (shame!) Mr Remond then moved a vote of thanks to the city so thorities for their prompt compliance with the requienergetic and eloquent speech, which obtained great applause.

With nine cheers, the vast assembly then adjourn

FANEUIL HALL. TANDARY 28th, 1842. What voice on the gale turns the mad South pale, As they trample our rights with their ruffian tread And whonce comes the cry that is thundering by, Till the mountains make reply that might waken to

that thundering call, that the South doth appa Is thy voice, Faneuil Hall! Hark! hark to

roar, As the people sweep along, all sternly and strong, And lightly leap in at thy welcoming door! Oh now comes the hour to arise in our power,

Like the swell of the waves when the tide pours forth, We trifie not nor pause, for we gather for THE CAUSE!

ho shall stay the steps of the son First, solemnly and calm, like the notes of a Psalm, Speak the words that ye take our resorts.

But clear make the sound, as a bugle were wound,
That SLAVERY IS DOOMED IN THE TEN
MILES SQUARE!

Next to John Quiscy Adams !- all at once !- three

cheers! A blessing for the brave man, and scorn for the dumb! They've trampled on the Union for years and for

years, And called to dissolve it—and now their hou come !

Now, Liberty forever, with three times three! And he that stands beside her when the hurricans

Is kinsman, and clansman, and countryman of ours! Oh, grand is the sound of their feet on the floor ! -England stirs to her true sons' call ! The last days of slavery are numbered and o'er, When five thousand men say the word in Fancuil

The Teith Annual Meeting of the Massachu Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Melodeon, in Boston, commencing on Wednesday, the 26th of January, 1842.

Francis Jackson, the President, in the chair.

Wm. Bassett of Lynn, and Anne Warren Weston
of Weymouth, were appointed Assistant Secretaries.

following persons were appointed a Busines

of do; Wm. Adam, of Northampton; George Brad-born, of Nantucket; Maria W. Chapman, of Boston; Edmund Quincy, of Dedham; and Charles Lenox Committee on the Roll and Finance,—Saml.

Debrick, John A. Collins, and George Foster.

George Adams, of Boston, offered a resolution, which, on motion of George Bradburn, was laid on

the table. Voted, That all persons present, or who may be present, be invited to take part in the deliberations of

this meeting.
On motion of S. Philbrick of Brookline, Voted, That a committee of one person from each county represented be appointed to numinate officers

for the ensuing year. The following persons were chosen, viz Seth Sprague, of Plymouth County ; J. T. Everett of Worcester; H. A. Morse, of Middlesex; A. Saw

ver, of Essex ; W. C. Coffin, of Bristol ; Abner Belchyer, of Essex; W. C. Coffin, of Bristol; Aoner Belcher, of Norfolk; H. B. Louge, of Suffolk; Wm. Adam,
of Hampshire and George Bradbura, of Nantucket.
Edmund Quipey, from the Business Committee,
presented the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That the course taken by Governor Seward of the State of New-York, in relation to the Iste
infamous demands of the Executives of the States of

Virginia and Georgia, for the delivery of certain American citizens, audaciously claimed by those Executives as chattels personal; and of certain other equives as chattels personal; and of certain other American citizens, charged, impudently, as absurdly, with criminality, in having aided the former in ob-taining the liberty of which they had been robbed from their birth; is in the bighest degree honorable to him as the Executive of a free Commonwealth, and emisently entitles him to both the gratitude and the idmiration of every friend of humanity.

Col. J. P. Miller, of Vermont, moved its adoption

and made some remarks in support of it. It was further discussed by Mr. Jewett of R. I. and J. C. Fuller, of New-York.

Col, Miller then withdrew his motion for adoption and moved the recommitment of the resolution, which

The Treasurer, S. Philbrick, then read his report which on motion of H. A. Morse, was accepted, re-marks having been made by H. A. Morse, J. C. Ful-ler, J. A. Collins, and G. W. Stacy. The receipts during the year were \$7,613 03—expenditures, \$7,086 53. The Society is out of debt.

Voted to adjourn to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment. The resolution reported from the Business Con-tee in the morning was taken up and adopted.

E. Quincy, from the Business Con mittee, rep

Resolved, That by all the principles on which logize George Washington and his brave compecwho delivered their countrymen from the chains o British oppression, we are bound to laud the courage sm of the Americans on board the Creole who, rising on their oppressors, secured to themselves, by their own strong arm, the inalienable right of lib-

robbed them E. Quincy, on behalf of the Business Committee. reported a resolution, recommending a course of ope reported a reason, realisms to be pursued by the Society, which was discussed by J. A. Collins, W. Phillips, Col. Miller, Jss. N. Buffum, Samuel Reed, Seth Sprague, John H. Spear, Sylvanus Brown, J. T. Everett,—when, on motion of J. T. Everett, it was referred to a committee consisting of the following persons, to take the subject into consideration, and report to this meeting, viz:—J. A. Collins of Suffolk, Abby Kelley of Worcester, G. W. Stacy of Worcester, Spear of Norfolk, Dr. Farnsworth of Middlesex, Morton of Plymouth,

N. Webster of Essex, Bradburn of Nantucket, and Coffin of New-Bedford. James N. Buffurn was added to the Committee or the Roll and Finance.

The following Resolution, from the Business Committee, was then taken up, and, on motion, laid on the table.

Resolved, That the portion of the marriage law of this Commonwealth, which relates to the intermar-riage of persons belonging to different races, by offering, as it doce, direct encouragement to prostitution robbery, and slander, is a gross violation of the princi

The Business Committee then reported the follow-ing resolution, which was discussed by Dr. Brown, Col. Miller, Hon. Seth Sprague, J. C. Fuller, T. Jin-nings of Boston, and N. P. Rogers. Resolved, That the character of our country's in-

candid hearing lies in the pure motives of its friends, and whose whole strength is in strict adherence to riple, such an organization is calculated to lower tandard both of principles and motives, and be a tant templation to compromise the first, to gain a whose only motive for union is common internon faith; that the partial good influence of those, neither single-hearted nor sound in principle, whom party recessities and other considerations would gather around the cause; and that we feel authorized to declare such an organization out called for, unwise, unnecessary, and reinous—a measure which nothing but distruct of the power of truth could dictate, and which can only be viewed as the

opeless effort of despair. . Resolved, That this Society seizes this apportunit Resolved, That this Society seizes this opportunity to renew its testimony against any attempt to form a third political party, reaffirming to the friends of the cause their conviction of its mistaken policy, on the same grounds, and to the same extent, as when the project was first clarted; warning them that the events of the last two years should only deepen our anxiety in regard to it, and strengthen our conviction of fatal error; that fidelity to the slave, and the real interests of humanity, alike call upon every abolitionist to bear accessing and fittiful testimony in word and dead a constant and faithful testimony in word and desc against a mistake freighted with ruin.

Voted to adjourn to half-past 6.

EVENING SESSION.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, the Preident in the chair.

Mr. Rogers yielded the floor to Mr. Pierce, of Lexington, who moved that the resolution before the meeting be laid upon the table, for the introduction of the resolutions, which motion was negatived.

The resolution before the meeting at the time of the resolution before the meeting at the time of the resolution before the meeting at the time of the resolution that the meeting at the time of the resolution that the resolu

djournment was discussed by Mr. Rogers.
On motion of John A. Collins, it was laid on the

Mr. Collins, on behalf of a Committee, reported th

following resolutions:

The committee, to whom was referred the resolu-tion relating to the operations of this Society for the coming year, respectfully report the following resolutions Resolved, That the Board of Managers of this So

ciety be recommended to employ and distribute ten agents over this Commonwealth, that our principles and periodicals may be carried into every school of trict, provided the Board can secure the services such persons as will prosecute their agency with abil-ity and efficiency; believing that the abolitionists of the State will not only feel it a duty, but a privilege o enable the Board to sustain them.

Resolved, That as there are many abolitionists in

this Commonwealth, who, if they were countenance.
Phil- and encouraged by this Board, might effect much it holding district meetings, circulating our publications and periodicals, the Board are respectfully requested to take into consideration the importance of appointing such, as local agents.

Resolved, That this Society ought not only to sus

tain an efficient agency in Massachusetts, but it ough to contribute liberally to the American A. S. Society the free States with a knowledge of our principles. Resolved, That it is important that pledges and contributions be now taken up to sustain the Society

for the coming year.

Resolved, That this meeting recom

several county societies in this State, the propriety of so altering their constitutions as that their quarterly meetings may be dispensed with. Oh motion of E. Quincy, the discussion of these resolutions was postponed to to-morrow morning.

The Business Committee, on behalf of Mr. Pier

of Lexington, reported the following series of resoluupon the table: 1. Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that is

is not by the use of opprobrious epithets, and harsl and sweeping denunciations, but by speaking the truth in love, that abolitionists will best promote the cause of justice and truth.

2. Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that is

their writings, public discussions and private conver nists should refrain from the indiscr sations, abolitionists should refrain from the indiscri and associations of persons, as the clergy, and churches of various denominations—and all those who refuse to unite with them-regarding such censure an denunciation as unjust, and highly impolitic. 3: Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that th

proposing, advocating, or sustaining such resolution as the following, [which were discussed at a recen anti-slavery meeting,]—'That the religion of the United States of America is one vast system of athe ism and idolatry, which, in atrocity and vileness equals that of any system in the heathen countries of Asia or Africa, or the islands of the Pacific oceanthat the sectorion churches and the ministry of thi country are combinations of thieves, adulterers and pirates; and not the churches and ministers of Jesus Christ and should be treated as brothels and handit by all who would exculpate themselves from the guilt of slaveholding '—' That any man who goes to the en outspoken abolitionist, acts on the same principl with the Algerine bucanier, and ought not to be re cognized as an apolitionist '-manifests a spirit, which, if at all consistent with the gospel, is not likely to gain friends to the anti-slavery enterprise, but bring

upon it needless odium.

The third party resolution was taken up. opposed by Messrs. Jinnings of Boston, and Miller of Vermont; and sustained by Messrs. Lunt of Somers-worth, N. H. Frederick Douglas, Wendell Phillips,

Geo. Bradburn and Ellis Gray Loring.
N. P. Rogers moved the following amendment; To strike out, all-after the word Resolved, and in

That political anti-slavery action, in the opinion of this society, is a departure from the genius

The amendment was rejected. The original resolution was adopted

On motion of Edmund Quincy, the society adjourn ed to to-morrow at 9, A. M. Turnery Monning. The Society met at the Melodeon, according to adjournment :
The President in the chair.

Prayer was offered by J. T. Everett, of Prince

The following resolution, reported by the Busine Committee, after remarks by Wendell Phillips, was nanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Society offers its thanks to

these who contributed their time and attenti king the necessary arrangements for the late Auti-Slavery Fair, and to the friends both in this country lng, as it does, direct encouragement to prostitution, robbery, and slander, is a gross violation of the principles alike of Christianity and Republicanism; and that every member of our Legislature refusing to vote that every member of our Legislature refusing to vote for its abrogation, is himself palpably recreant to those principles.

The Business Committee then reported the following resolution, which was discussed by Dr. Brows, Col. Miller, Hop. Sath Sorgens, J. C. Foller, T. Lin.

Sath Sorgens of the Sorgens of the country of the state of the filter operations of the Society. Hon. Seth Sprague, chairman of the c

Col. Miller, Hon. Seth Sprague, J. C. Fuller, T. Jienings of Boston, and N. P. Rogera.

Resolved, That the character of our country's institutions, the circumstances of society, and the nature of the will we are associated to abolish, all show us that appeals to conscience—arguments—the spreading of information—in a word, the formation of a correct public opinion—are the best and only sure means of effecting our object.

Resolved, That the formation of a third political party is a waste of means, which, in the present state of our enterprize, is ruinous,—a misdirection of effort many state of the committee on nominations, made a report, which, on mo nominations, made a report.

Voted, That the Society hold its see

Adjourned to half past 2, F. M.

AFTERSOON. Met according to adjournment.
Voted, That Wm. Bussett, of Lynn, he appointed a
Vice President of this Society, in addition to those before chosen.

fore chosen.

The last resolution, reported by the committee appointed to suggest a course of action for the Society, recommending the discontinuing of the quarterly meetings of the County Societies, was then taken up.

J. T. Everett moved that it be stricken out. Discussed by J. T. Everett, J. N. Buffum, Dr. Brown, J. C. Fuller, J. A. Colfins, Mr. Jewett, Cyres M. Bur-

leigh and J. Lincoln. J. P. Boyce moved the previous question, which was carried.

The vote was then taken, on the mo

out the resolution under discussion, which was carried, and the resolution was accordingly stricken out. The meeting being informed that Lunsford Lane, (an emancipated slave) was present, it was voted that he be invited to relate his history, with which he com-

Voted. That when this meeting adjourn, it be to meet at 61-2 o'clock this evening, at the Hall of the

House of Representatives in the State House.

The following resolution from the Business Committee was then taken up, and, after remarks by G.
W. F. Mellen, Col. Miller, John Levy, Edmund Quin-

W. F. Mellen, Col. Miller, John Levy, Edmund Quin-cy, and S. Brown, was adopted.

Resolved, That the position assumed by Andrew Stevenson, the late minister from the Government of the United States to the Court of St. James, in his correspondence with the British Government on the subject of the right of search, so called, namely, that officers of Her Majesty's vessels, employed in suppressing the foreign slave trade, which our laws depressing no oreign size case, which can be read on the control of the notice as pushable with death like other pirates, cannot be allowed to examine the papers, in order to determine the nationality of every vessel sailing under the United States flag, and suspected of being a slaver, but shall presume such yessel to be an American, from the mere presence of that flag, which buccaneers may hoist at their pleasure, and which is found more frequently perhaps than any other floating at the mast-head of the slave ship, is worthy only of a slaveholder; and that, if sustained by the United States Government, it will involve this nation in the disgrace and the sin of direct-ly sanctioning that infernal traffic, and demonstrate to the world, that, by our own laws, we are a nation of pirates; and that the functionaries of the British Government, in maintaining an opposite principle, carry with them the deep convictions and cordial sympathy of the genuine republicans of these United States, and entitle themselves to the gratitude and

support of the civilized world.

Voted to adjourn.

We are compelled, for want of room, to defer the remainder of the proceedings till next week, together with an immense amount of other matter.

The past week has been a memorable one for the cause of emancipation. The anniversary of the State Society demands a volume of comments, but we have not an inch of room. The meetings at the State House and Faneuil Hall were full of indescribable interest and the poblest enthusiasm.

Great Meeting at Andover-

Our abolition friends in Essex county will remem ber, that they are pledged to give an overwhelming attendance at the meetings to be held at Andover on Tuesday and Wednesday next. It must be the largest anti-slavery gathering ever known in Old Essex— and no mistake. There will be other important resoand no mistake. lutions discussed, besides those which are advertised. The famous Irish Address will be exhibited on the ocasion. Are you all ready?

MR. BRADBURN. An editorial article, in reply to s letter from Mr. Bradburn; was copied into our last number from the Nantucket Inquirer; but the animadversions which we intended to accompany it were accidentally omitted. The crowded state of our columns makes their postponement till next week una-

In Cambridgeport, on Saturday affernoon, January 29, at the residence of the Editor of the Liberator, after a very distressing and protracted illness, Many Berssox, daughter of the late vererable George Benson, formerly of Providence, R. I. in the 45th year of hor agu. She was eminently fitted in spirit to be either a blessed sejourner on earth, or a blissful resident in heaven. In all the righteous reforms of the age, she took a deep interest; and the last efforts of her industry were in behalf of the suffering slave.

NOTICES.

ADJOURNMENT. 41

The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a special meeting, (agreeably to adjournment,) at South Andover, commencing on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, Feb. 8, 1842. By rote of the last meeting, the discussions on the following resolutions will be activated.

ing, the discussions on the following resolutions will be continued:
Resolved, That the great body of northern clergy, a few individuals only excepted, by their continued selence on the wrongs of two and a half millions of slaves, their malignant and persecuting opposition to the anti-slavery enterprise, and their manifest determination to fellowship southern man-stealers as Christians and christian ministers, have proved themselves, by their owar professions, o great brotherhood of thieres; 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 curporations, and oth-

whole human race.

Resolved, That the sectarian corporations, and other bodies, called churches, in our country, that not only refuse to bear a faithful public testimony against slavery, but recognize as Christians, southern maniscalers and adulterers, and in many instances have excommunicated for their fidelity to the slave those who dare not be partakers in their sin, have above the slave those who dare not be partakers in their sin, have above the slave those who dare not be partakers in their sin, have above the slave themselves to be like Babylon in apocalyptic vision, the habitation of devils, the hold of every four spinit, and a cago 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, they are destitute of moral principle, and are not the genuine friends of liberty; and we would selemnly warn all true abolitionists against wasting their political influence in their support.

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

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

JAMES D. BLACK, Secretary.

January 13, 1842.

NOTICE.

CHARLES LENOX REMOVE WIll deliver the Annual Address before the 'Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society,' on Monday evening, Feb. 18th, at 70 clock, at the Lyceun Hall. The friends of the cause, and public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

ELIZAJ, KERNY, Rec. Sec. Salem, Jan. 29, 1842.

All Ladies having Anti-Slavery Petitions in their hands, are requested to forward them immediately to 95 Cornhill, or 6 Chauncey Place. Boston, Feb. 4, 1842. A. W. WESTON.

NOTICE.

Valuable Register for 1842.

JAMES LORING, 132 Washington St. has just pub-lished the Mass. Register, for 1842, containing the Bankrupt Law, the New Tariff of U.S. with the Tariff Law of 1841, the State Legislature, the 27th Congress, the Army and Navy Officers, the 27th Congress, the Army and Navy Officers, Consuls, Militia Officers, City Officers of Boston, Selem and Lowell, Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Societies, Bank and Insurance Companies, Post Masters, Justices, Lawyers, Census of U. S. and of Towns in Mass. and a List of Members of the Mass. Medical Society, &c. &c.

POETRY.

For the Liberator

Mr. Garrisos:—This piece was once sent to a country paper, but whether it was ever published on it do not know. It is at your disposal, if you think a will be of any service.

THE AGED PATRIOT TO THE 'STAR-SPAN-GLED BANNER.'

Star-spangled' and bright, lovely Banner, thy birth Star-spangled and origin, lovery banks, and the wonder of earth;
Was the terror of kings and the wonder of earth;
Thy first flap on the wind, by young Freedom unfurled
Sent a thrill to the heart of a tyrant-trod world,
And the bond nations on thy glorious light,
And cursed the long slumbers of tyranny's night.

There was light in thy folds that was caught from

above, There was Glory and Manhood and Fr

And the heart of a nation beat high to behold Thy bright 'stars and stripes' o'er their ramparts u rolled, While the motto they bore was, THE RIGHTS OF MA

PRACE WITH THE WORLD-AND THE FREE MARCH

MIND.

Thou Flag of the brave! thou hast sent to my hear A thrill of high joy that nought else could impart; And my spirit was proud that I claimed as my own A country uncowering to crosier or crown,
While I hailed in the future, thy triumph sublime, O'er the wrongs of an evil, illiberal time. O would that thy sheet might have floated for aye,

O would that he seek had yellowed and free in the eye of the day!

But thy glory is gone, and the stranger beholds,

With taunting and scorn, a foul stain on thy folds;

And syrants can smile as they gaze on thee now— Thou hast stooped to their ways in vile brotherhe Ah! is it for this that my bosom was bared,

And the perils of war with my brethren were share For this left we fortune and friends—yielding all, How sacred spever, at Liberty's call? Is you the same Banner that waved o'er the fight When Liberty rallied on Bunker's bold height?

O shame! what a mockery !-the boast of vain in-O shame: what a mockey the Columbia, vaunt not thy glory sgain,
While the negro within thee is robbed of his right,
And his soul is remerselessly buried in night,
D boast not of freedom, while SLAVERY reigns, And the land is accurred by coffles and chains!
I. G. BLANCHARD.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard TO ABOLITIONISTS. BY JOHN PIERPONT. Servants of God most High.

Who on his word rely, By ancient seers and holy prophets spoken-The Ethiopian thra!!, And every yoke, shall from his neck be broken-Whether, with holy zeal,

Ye in your closets kneel, Or plead the cause of Freedom in a throng, Or through a dauntless press, The voice of righteousness Ye pour out like a torrent, deep and strong-Give not your labors o'er,

Because ye're few and poor, Because a lion couches in your path, Because a lawless horde Upon your heads have poured,—
Your heads unhelmeted,—their vialed wrath The ancient seers, like you,

Were in their day, reviled and put to shame Scorned, hated, hunted, they From earth have passed away, Their forms have pasted, but not their fame Death dares not touch their Word!

The soul of man is stirred By it, wherever on the darkling Earth, God's Truth and human Right Come down to dwell in light, And Civil Freedom struggles into birth. So shall your words be breathed;

Where'er man's brow is wreathed With the sharp chaplet that for Him was twined,
Who lived mid taunts and success, Who died mid scoffs and jeers, From sin and slavery to redeem mankind.

Servants of God most holy, Who stoop to man most lowly, To lift him up and give him liberty, What the' to day's unpleasant,

Ye live not in the Present; Your life is in the infinite TO BE. Your words of love sincere,

Now spoken in the car,
Where Mammon's priests bend round his alter braze. And lift the suppliant eye, In foul idolatry-All tongues shall trumpet, and from house-tops blazo

Ye, and your ' name and praise,' That, in these slavish days, So many vainly dream are soon to perish; As in the coming age They shine on History's page, The proud shall envy, and the good shall cherish.

> From the Liberty Bel BOSTON. BY MARIA WESTOS CHAPMAN.

See domes and spires where, centuries agone, Three barren fills against the cold blue sky Rose to the sen-worn pilgrim's wondering eye, Who sought the God of Freedom in the lone, Comfortless places of a land unknown,
Without control to worship Him most high,
Exulting in the wilderness to die In that free worship of his changeless brone. His will for man is freedom evermore.

Changeless, though these ' perpetual hills do bow . That everlasting purpose then adore, And let thy worship evermore and now, Oh, city of the pilgrim fathers, be And let thy w To do his will by making all men free!

* Habakkuk. The tops of the three hills which gave Boston its first name of Trimountain are now levelled before the builder.

HOME AT LAST.

A shivering child one winter's night, (The snow was deep and cold the blast!) Hugging her ragged mother tight, 'Mother,' exclaimed, 'we're home at last! And as she spake, poor little one, A ruined hut she stood before, Whence, ever since the morning sun They strayed to beg from door to door

Ye're home at last! Sad home is this-All lone without, all cold within t The adder here might lurk and hiss, Her poisonous web the spider spin -But there's no fire to warm, no light; And crevices are yawning wide,
Through which the storm, this freezing night,
May lay you stiffened, side by side.

And yet this wayward child had been By many a gorgeous house—and past Where mirth and music cheer the scene, Thus may the heart be trained below To love the cot wherein was cast Its fare of poverty and woe,
Like her's who cried-we're home at last!

NON-RESISTANCE.

Detter from H. C. Wright: FERRISBURG, Vt., Dec. 16, 1841.

I continue the account of our spirit-stirring Con Convention in Brandon, VL, Nov. 25 and 26, 1841.

Convention in Brandon, VL, Nov. 25 and 26, 1841.

Held in the Baptist house two days and evenings. Among others who spoke was

Samuel Colling, Rutland—There is such a thing as civil society, or government. This is the means established by God to redress our wrongs. Jesus came to teach individuals, not nations, how to treat enemies. Christ never legislated for nations. Talk of human governments wielding moral power! Of loving and forgiving enemies, and of having the spirit of Christ! It is ridiculous in the extreme to suppose that the governments of this world can wield moral power. Military power is the only power they can use, and this they are bound to use. In obeying human laws, we obey God, for he tells us to be subject to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. No right to tell men not to obey the laws of the State. We must have a power on earth to redress our wrongs. Men are wicked, and it is nonsense to talk of appealing to their moral sense. We must have military power to collect our debts. What is moral power good for in this wicked world? Nothing—absolutely selfang. Military power is essential to the existence of man in a social state. Men must be compelled to do right by the sword. Such was the kind of opposition in this meeting. To this must all the enemies of nou-resistance come—that the spirit and precepts of Christ have nothing to do with the actions of nations—that human governments are not bound by Christ's legislation, and cannot wield any moral power. So our third party politicians are scouting the idea that states and nations can carry out their purposes by moral means—that politics and Christianity are distinct, and have nothing to do with each other.

Our non-resistance meeting has produced great inquiry here. The Congregational church here is bitterly hostile. Their leading members try to make the people think I am deposed from the ministry. They mistake. I deposed the body of ministers to which I belonged, because they were in league with thieves, robbers, adultarers and murderers, a

Would not break off from their unboly alliance.

Willard Kimball, a Baptist minister here, would not attend our Convention, because, he said, he would not countenance non-resistance. But in hard cider and log-cabin time, he went to Burlington, over forty miles, to attend a hard cider and log-cabin convention, to hurrah for Harrison and Tyler too, the one a murderer of Indians, the other a manistealer.

CLERGYMEN.

The cause of Humanity has received an impulse here. No thanks to the clergy of the place, for they have been dumb, or nearly so. They always must be deaf and dumb to the calls of suffering humanity while determined to maintain CASTE. Let them doff the clergyman, and be men, and act as men, and they may do some good. But a clergyman, as such, can no more be a non-resistant, an abolitionist, or a christian, than a warrior or a politiciant, and act as the contract of the contr man, as such, can no more be a non-resistant, an abolitionist, or a christian, than a warrior or a politician can. You may as well combine christian warrior, christian shaveholder, christian speculator,
christian tyrant, as christian clergyman. Men are
not made into clergymen to be christians, or to promote Christianity. God never made a clergyman,
any more than a brigadier or a commodore, God
makes men and christians—the devil, with the
help of Presbyteries, makes clergymen. Therefore
clergymen, as such, cannot be of any use in regenerating and redeeming mankind from sin. They help of Presbyteries, makes clergymen. Therefore clergymen, as such, cannot be of any use in regenerating and redeeming mankind from sin. They can convert souls to clergyman-ism—but not to Christianity. As clergymen, they can sustain and perpetuate the kingdoms of violence and blood; for these are Satan's kingdoms—but not the peacyful kingdom of the Son of God. As clergymen, they can support slavery, but can be of no service to the cause of human freedom. Only in proportion as they put off the clergyman, and put on the MAN, and the CHRISTIAN, can they aid in promoting human rights and human brotherhood.

19. Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 28. MEETING-HOUSE RELIGION-TOWN-HOUSE

Came here Saturday, November 27th, about noon.
Called on Edward D. Barbour, at his office. He is a lawyer, and the leading democrat, and has one of the noblest minds in this State. Found that notice had been given in the paper printed here, that I would lecture next day, (Sunday,) afternoon and evening, in the Baptist house, on the christian way of treating enemies. E. D. B. took me to his house, and gave me a hearty welcome into the besom of his family. His business occupied him till about 8 o'clock in the evening, when he came in, accompanied by Cyrius Prindle, minister of Methodism. I asked brother P. if I could speak on the treatment of his. He could not allow it, for fear it would prevent a neviral, which was about to commence among his people.

About half past nine o'clock in the evening, E. D. Barbour went out to see the Baptist committee, to learn if the arrangement that had been made for me to occupy the Baptist pulpit could stand. The Baptist minister was out of town; the deak was to be supplied by Elder Gridley, a minister of Methodism. Elder Gridley had told the committee that if they allowed the subject, (the christian way of treating enemies, to be discussed in the pulpit during the day time, he never would enter it again. So the committee, the first had been made for me first provided the subject, (the christian way of treating enemies, to be discussed in the pulpit during the day time, he never would enter it again. So the committee, the Roman and the subject, (the christian way of treating enemies, the head of the committee that if they allowed the subject, (the christian way of treating enemies, to be discussed in the pulpit during the day time, he never would enter it again. So the committee related to let non-resistance enter his pulpit and he her first and help the blood-stained kingdoms of men can. He bars and both shigh supplication of the son of God cannot enter; but the blood-stained kingdoms of men can. He bars and both singdom of the Son of God cannot enter; but the blood-stained king

About half past nine o'clock in the evening, E. Barbour went out to see the Baptist committee, to learn if the arrangement that had been made for me to occupy the Baptist pulpit could stand. The Baptist minister was out of town; the deak was to be supplied by Elder Gridley, a minister of Methodism. Elder Gridley had told the committee that if they allowed the subject, (the christian way of treating enemies,) to be discussed in the pulpit during the day time, he never would enter it again. So the committee refused to let it in by day, but allowed it to enter by night.

mittee refused to let it in by day, but allowed it to enter by night.

E. D. Barbour then went to the printer, and got him to strike off some notices that I would preach on the subject in the ton-house, in the forenon and afternoon, and in the Baptist house in the evening. The notices were ready at half past 11 o'clock. E. D. B. took his hammer and nails at midnight, and went to all the meeting-houses, taverns, and other parts of the town, and sailed up his notices. Sunday morning, he sent some wood to the town-house, and made a fire; and when the time came, rang the town-house bell, to call the people together to hear the gaspel of peace. In the forenoon about thirty came; in the afternoon, about seventy-five.

The missier of Convergationalism, (Mr. Merrilla).

the gaspel of peace. In the forenoon about thirty came; in the afternoon, about seventy-five.

The minister of Congregationalism, (Mr. Merrill,) and his Congregational charge, were in the midst of a pitched battle, charging bayonets at each other—the people trying to drag the minister down out of the pulpit, and the minister defending himself in his congregational charge, were in the midster down out of the pulpit, and the minister defending himself in his congregational charge with human beings, and the people must have a 'strong pull and a long pull' to get them down. Of course, the Congregational house could not admit any thing to be said in it, at present, about the christian way of treating enemies.

Thus, while the professed ministers of the Prince of Peace were asleep, or watching as did the priests and pharisees of old on the night in which the Son of Man was betrayed into their hands to be crucified, and while the temples, professedly consecrated to God, were closed and bollad against Humanity calling for help, E. D. Barbour, a lawyer and a politician, was going about town, at midnight, to call the people together in the town-house, to hear the gospel of peace! While the Congregational sexton was ringing the Congregational bell to call the people into the town-house and statehouse minister, was ringing the court-house and statehouse minister, was ringing the Congregational bell to call the people into the town-house to hear Christianity.

call the people into the town-house to hear Christianity.

In this same town-house the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society was formed—in which E. D. Barbour took a prominent part. The suffering slave has found sympathy in this town-house, while the soulless meeting-houses were closed against him, and scowing dupon him with granile brows and from hearts. The town-house don't look so insolent and savage as the meeting-house does. The town-house belt sounds pleasanter, and the town-house belt sounds pleasanter, and the town-house store feels warmer, to the hunted and sorrowing slave, than meeting-house stores and bells. Town-house ham meeting-house stores and bells. Town-house ham meeting-house religion, (not Christianity.) There is less pride, less arrogance, less hypocrisy, less aristocracy, less tyranny, less caste, less unkindness, in the town-house, than in the meeting-house. I had rather go to the town-house tor help to rescue Humanity from the gutter, the dangeon, the auction stand, the gibbet and battle-field, than to the meeting-house. The town-house stands nearer the kingdons. The town-house stands nearer the kingdons and sinners' that meet in the former will renter into it sooner than the sections and pharisees' that assemble in the latter.

There is a collage here, on a hill that overlooks the town; in which the right and duty of military

defence are taught from Homer, Kenophon, Virgil, and Casan. The students become more familiar with Achilles and Hector, with Leonidas and Brutus, then with Christ; and have more regard for Thermopylis and Phillippi, than for Cabery. They are more intimately acquainted with the shield of Achilles than with the christian armor. Meeting-house religion, (not Christianity) and college learning go together. Both are hostile to Christianity and Humanity. They unite their energies to support slavery and war, and to prevent human hearts from flowing together in brotherly love and sympathy. Non-resistance is a fiery ordeal to them both; and anti-slavery a two-edged sword to pierce them to the heart.

20. Convention in North Ferrisburg, Vt., Dec. 27. This held one day and evening. Fully attended nd discussion free and animated. Great interes

felt in it.

James Squares said—'When I first experienced a change of heart, I believed it wrong to kill men at all. I thought I would join the Methodist church—but I heard their preachers say wer was right, and I kept aloof. It would be sin in me to hold the office of military chieftain; yet I think that, in the present state of the world, I might innocently vote for another to hold it.'

Methodist Mantee. The content of the state of the world, I might innocently wote for another to hold it.'

fice of military chieftain; yet I think that, in the present state of the world, I might innocently vote for another to hold it.

Nathaniel Morlom.—'It is according to the laws of nature and of the Old Testament to resist aggression by arms and blood. If we must follow Christ in our treatment of enemies, and take the New Testament as our guide, we cannot kill our enemies and practice armed resistance; but we must modify the New, by the Old Testament, and this being done, we are authorized to 'kill, slay and destroy.'

Rev. Mr. Stuart, minister of Methodism.—'I fully believe the sentiments of the resolutions,' (i. e. that 'military defence is anti-christian and dangerous, and that all who countenance and sustain it stand in a position of hostility to Christ, and are practically the enemies of God and man, and ought to be so regarded.') but I am opposed to non-resistance.

**H. C. W.*—How can brother Stuart be in favor of these resolutions, and yet opposed to non-resistance? These contain the very essence of non-resistance? These contain the very essence of non-resistance? These contain the very essence of non-resistance in 19th of the man by ten-resistance? What does he oppose?

Rev.—S.**—I am opposed to all military defence in 19th of the man poposed to all military defence in 19th of the man and the population. They wont vet nor hold office under this government. They wont vet nor hold office under this government. They wont vet nor hold office under this government. They wont vet nor hold office under this government. They wont seal law.

**H. C. W.*—Does brother Stuart say that running away from evil is to resist it? ('I do,' said brother S.) I cannot but think that he knows better. I cannot believe him so ignorant of language. If he is, he is too ignorant to be a christian teacher. Let him come down from the pulpit, and study his letters and his abs. Does brother Stuart say that running away from evil, when are opposed to all human laws.') We are bound 'to obey the powers that be, except when th

Besides the convention, I delivered three lectures here—one on non-resistance, and two on

nere—one on non-resistance, and two on temperance.

Ren. Mr. Stuart went into his pulpit to preach one Sunday, after a lecture had been delivered in it on non-resistance, and began to preach. He could not go on. He stopped and said to his people, 'There is such a cloud over my mind, that I cannot preach. I did not think before what occasioned it—but I believe it is because non-resistance has been admitted into this house, and polluted it.' This is the way clergymen create capital for themselves and against whatever they hate. Will the people always be guilled by such hypocrisy?

Non-resistance is an all-absorbing topic in this place.

Charlotte, Vt.—Delivered two lectures in this place in the Methodist house. E. W. Goodman, the minister of Congregationalism, opposed with might and main, and tried to keep his people away. He pesemptorily refused to let non-resistance enter his pulpit. Yet military defence can enter it. The peaceful kingdom of the Son of God cannot enter; but the blood-stained kingdoms of men can. He bare and bolts his pulpit against Christ, as Prince of Peace, as a non-resistant, but opens wide the door to Christ as the Captain-General of the army and navy.

the spot, and did so.

So the comallowed it to the spot, and did so.

**BROTHER H. C. WRIGHT:*

I am just returned from hearing E. W. Goodman, not not forenoon and not forenoon and not seem to be sentiments uttered—the man, (a teacher of the people in the sevening.)

Is 11 o'clock. The spot of the section of the sentiments uttered—the man, (a teacher of the people is 11 o'clock. Midnight, and not, and other men in culcated, (the bloody principles). It has made me feel strangely. He said—'The non-resistants were feel strangely. He said—'The non-resistants were strangely. He said—'The non-resistants were feel to make the said of the same of the same of the said of the same of the said of the same of the said of the sa olence between individuals. That Christ himsels resented injuries, when he said, 'If I have spoken evil,'
&c. 'why smittest thou me?' That we must remember, when considering Christs precepts, to couple
them with his example! Christ never repealed any
part of the Mosaic dispensation, except the caremonial. The command, 'Thou shelt not kill,' he said,
might be superseded by killing animals for our subsistence. That the nature of man being the same it
always was, and the justice of God the same, these
(pens!) laws were as necessary now as ever, and continued as binding, &c.
Charlotte, Dec. 2, 1841.

In view of the manner is

Charlotte, Dec. 2, 1841.'

In view of the manner in which a slaveholding and war-making clergy wrest the gospel to promote their ends, one can but exclaim—'O, full of all sublicts, how long will ye pervert the right ways of the Lord?' Their perversions of the simple precepts and generous sentiments of Christ are enough to make all infidels, who have the least confidence in their instructions. They search the Bible, desirous to get authority from our common Father to kill their brethren! They kill and slay, and then cast the responsibility of thoir murderous deeds upon God, who commands them to love each other with a love that seekth not her own!

Rankend T. Robinson and family have aided me

with a love that seeketh not her own!

Rowland T. Robinson and family have aided me much in my labors in this region. When worn down, they have taken me in and treated me as a brother; and while resting in their family, I have felt that I was reposing in the terp boson of humanity. They have carried me about from place, to place, and stood by the holy cause with unshrinking devotion. Heaven bless them for their unaffected kindness to me—for cold hearts, cold looks, and cold words, have been the principal ingredients of my cup for the last two months. There are many other families in Ferrisburg and vicinity, whose kindness has endeared them to my heart, and who have assisted me in my labors.

SECTABLIAN ORGANIZATIONS

MISCELLANY.

From the Dublin Register.

Lord Morpeth-The Dublin Elec

Lord Morpeth is our candidate, and the city will bonor itself by sending him to parliament as its representative.

Never were the Reformers of the Irish metropolis so united as at this moment; never had they an object more worthy to unite them—never did their unanimity so surely portend success!

The public eminence, the private worth, the great ability, the distinguished, and the almost unequalled popularity of Lord Monrarn, which is the worthy fruit of his noble qualities, mark him out as a man in every respect qualified to champion the great cause of civil and religious liberty, at an election which may have more permanent and far-reaching influences than any that has occurred for many a day.

His very name is a tower of strength, and the circumstances under which it has been made the rallying cry of the Dublin Reformers—the place in which, and the men by whom that cry has just been sounded—are calculated to increase its magic influence, and make it altogether irresistible.

In Charlemony House—a mansion consecrated by a thousand glorious memories of the better days of Ireland—the nomination of Lord Morpeth has been fitly made; it has been made with the heartiest approval of gentlemen of various shades of Liberal continents, on whose vote the friends of Lord Morpeth may not calculate with perfect assurance; but more than the mere vote may safely be relied on; by all of them, a hearty, energetic effort will be made to return to parliament a man admirably qualified to serve our country, to advance the general interests of the Liberal cause, and to reflect lasting honor on the constituency which shall spontaneously, and with a grateful confidence, replace him annongst the legislators of the empire.

Ireland owes much to Lord Morpeth. Some opinions he has expressed which she does not approve—some courses he has adopted which she would have wished to shape differenty; but lock through his whole life, and say whether he is not entitled to our warmest thanks for his great services, our perfect trust in his tried in

Before he came amongst us, was he not

tive land?

Before he came amongst us, was he not always found amongst the foremost of our defenders in the Imperial Legislature, and when he was placed in more intimate connexion with us, did not the acts of his government win the warmest approval of the firsh people? Have we not felt the influence of his large and enlightened understanding, and of his pure and honest heart in the improvement of the administration of justice, the establishment of public confidence in the executive, and the unexampled tranquillity of the country? Unfortunately, the good which was so accomplished, seems now in a fair way of being destroyed by an administration which rejoices to meddle mischievouly with the best acts of its predecesors, and to return, as far as it dares, to the worst practices of the old regime. But this does not lessen the merit of Lord Morpeth, and the contrast of the present with the past only tends to render our appreciation of his distinguished worth more lively and warm. Of his personal conduct, during his residence in Dublin, all who ever came in contact with him must cherish the kindliest recollection. The aminability of his temper, the urbanity of his manners, his continual anxiety to be useful to those who sought his official interference for the redress of wrongs, or the reform of abuses, acquired for him, perhaps, a greater degree of popularity than we ever attained by any one of those who went beforehim in his high position; and multitudes of our citizens will work for him in the coming contest, not only as a politician, whose principles and talents they coldly admire, but also as one who has conciliated their cordial regard and sincere attachment.

The struggle will be one of vast importance. It

The struggle will be one of vast importance. It calls on the Irish metropolis to decide between the friends and fire government for Ireland. It is already regarded by the nation and the empire with extreme interest, and its issue will mightily affect the fortune of the conflicting parties in the state and the fate of the Liberal cause.

extreme interest, and its issue with mightly developed the fortune of the conflicting parties in the state and the fate of the Liberal cause.

Lord Morpeth is wanted in the House of Commons. It will be a pride to us, if we can put him there to head the banded foes of old monopoly, and cheer on the stanch supporters of civil and religious liberty; and the pride will be the greater, as we shall so honor him, and dignify ourselves, and advance the principles that are so dear to us, without waiting to be solicited to adopt a manly and generous course in his regard.

Let every man, therefore, be up and doing—let the purse be open, and the hand prepared for vigorous and prompt exertion—let us at once redeem the character of our city, and confer a general benefit upon the friends of freedom in all districts of the empire. We have abundant means to ensure success if we will use them, wisely, firmly, and summinously; and, that we shall do so, the spirit, the energy and enthusiasm which have already been displayed, forbid us to doubt for a single moment. The time for preparation is very short—not an hour—not attack the late. The general so must be a because the character of the contraction of the cont mously; and, that we shall no so, the spirit, the sergy and enthusiasm which have already been displayed, forbid us to doubt for a single moment. The time for preparation is very short—not an hour—not a minute is to be lost. The game is ours if we by true to ourselves and to our country.

A great public meeting will be held in the Round Room to-day, at one o'clock. Let the Reformers flock to it, and prove at once their Liberality and their determination.

Case of C. T. Torrey.

Case of C. T. Torrey.

The recent imprisonment of C. T. Torrey at Annapolis, Md., for attending a slaveholder's public meeting, was one of those high-handed and rash acts, which are peculiar to the slaveholders themselves. The imprisonment, they said, was to sare Mr. Torrey's life, by taking him out of the hands of the mob. The slaveholders contended with the mob for the right of his body. They wanted to try him according to their law; but they caught a Tartar. When they reflected how slender were the pretensions for trying him—that the proceedings of the trial would be minutely taken down, and carried on the wings of the wind to the North, and would cause a fremendous reaction—that the prisoner was surrounded with able and faithful counsel among themselves, who would reason of righteousness, temof right

surrounded with able and faithful counsel among a themselves, who would reason of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come, they trembled like Felix, and said, 'Go thy way for this time, when we have a convenient season we will send for thee.' They got rid of his notes perhaps; but they were very sorry for what itad occurred!

How came he in the hands of the mob? If he had offended against any law, was not the law able to punish? But had he offended against any law, or the law able to punish? But had he offended against any law, No; it was no violation for an individual to attend a public meeting as a spectator, and witness and tell all that was done therein, by writing, or word of mouth; it is done every where, at all times. But he was suspected of being an abolitionist; that is, one opposed to slavery; and, if so, he was to be torn to pieces. This is the law of chivalry, as we understand it. This is the liberty—the equal rights of the South. This is the kind of hospitality promised by Mr. Preston of South Carolina, in the U. S. Senate, to any abolitionist who should go there. This is about as good liberty as prevails any where at the South, or even in Congress, where slavery is the subject.—Lynn Record.

From the Lynn Record.

Freemasoury.

Fr

We copy the following bitter and inflammato

PERMUE RESPONSIBILITY. When a public hor a opened, and there is any odd fellow to perform, place like Boston, and seats are free, it is no wore hat there should be an attendance, from one mot another, of something of a crowd to wincess tribition. But it is to be wondered at that any is to be something to the property of the sake of his power by means of benunbing a out-horrifying denunciations, to make a stir amounts of peculiar constitution. They have seen he sake of his power by means of benumbing and pol-horrifying denunciations, to make a sir among initial of peculiar constitution. They have seen the andency of such things to diagrace the cause of reliation, and promote infidelity and skepticism; and then, for the sake of a mumentary spall of sectarian esbriation, they 'get up' such a performance, they saume a fearful responsibility. The Baptist clergy in this city are now in this strange work, in their emolyment of Mr. Knapp, and they are treasuring up or themselves worth against the day of serath; and relation of the rightcost judgment of God. But the name of Rev. Dr. Sharp should be recorded as an example of christian sobriety and good breeding. He cellines all part and lot in this fearful responsibility.

Mob in Louisville.—The mob spirit, which lately prevailed in Cincinnati, extended to Louisville. The Louisville Journal of the 13th inst says that in consequence of the Cincinnati news, people began at an early hour, to crowd around the offices of Lougee & Moore, in that city, where the notes of the Savingi Bank of Louisville had been redeemed; the office were entered, and some damage done; after which the people went out very quietly at the command of the Marshal.

the Marshal.

The New Rail Road Depot at East Boston Destroyed by Fire.—The large new passenger depot of the Eastern rail-road, at East Boston, was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock yesterday, together with 50 cords of wood which was stowed in it. The wharf, for about three hundred feet, is badly burnt. We understand the building was opened for the first time that morning; and the boat had not reached Boston when the fire was discovered. The fire was first noticed in the roof, where it apread so rapily that the whole building was burned to the ground in half an hour. The loss is estimated at ahout \$2000—aupposed to have caught from a spark from the steamboat chimney.—Mail.

Licenses.—At the town meeting held in this city this day, (Monday) the following resolution was passed by a vote of 253 to 93:

Voted, That all persons have liberty to sell wine and spirituous liquors in this town during the curren year.

Embalming the Dead -Drs. E. and A. Pars Embalming the Dead.—Drs. E. and A. Farsons, to 3 Wintes street place, Boston, have sent a circular to the medical profession in Boston, saying they have established themselves in that circ, with the intent to practice this art of embalming or presering, for a lon ger or shorter period, the bodies of those decased whose relica their friends may wish kept from decay. This is a new thing under the sun, in this section of the world.

Death of Major Wilcox.—Major D. Wilcox, of the 5th Regiment U. S. Infantry, disd at Pilatka, East Florida, on the morning of the 3d inst. His remains were brought round to this city on Wednesday last in the steamer Cincinnati, and deposited in the Military burying ground, with Military and Masonic honors. Major Wilcox was about fifty years of age, and a native of Connecticut.

Member of Congress Drowned.—We regret to learn that Mr. Linn Banks, late a Representative in Congress from Fredricksburg district, Virginia, was thrown from his horse and drowned, on Friday last, while attempting to cross Conway river, in Madison county Mr. Banks was a democrat, and we believe was just elected over two competitors in a contested contest.

A young man named Franklin Scales, was accidentally killed at Galena, Illinois, on the 18th ult., by the discharge and bursting of a pistol which fell from hocket as he stooped down to pick up a spade. If had provided himself with it for the purpose of defening himrelf against an anticipated attack: thus he lot his life through his anxiety to save it. The steamboat Albert Gallatin, of one the regula

The steamboat Albert usilatin, or one the regular packets between Galveston and Houston, was totally destroyed on the 21st ult. The Galvestonian state that she was running at her ordinary rate, when all o a sudden her larboard boiler burst, making a complet wrack of the boat, and destroying the lives of four in dividuals on board and wounding ten others. The meeting last night at the County Court House on the subject of abolishing capital punishment was numerously attended, and was presided over by Thos. P. Cope, Eq. assisted by 14 Vice Presidents. Resolutions were offered denousing capital punishment, which were strongly enforced by the remarks of several speakers.—Philad. paper.

The Slav: Trade. -It is said that Don Pedro Biar The Stary Ireas.—It is and that how redor be not read before to, the great slave-dealer on the African coast, has been in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, within the past month and has been instrumental in having a vessel purchased in New-York, fitted out and loaded with a cargo for Africa, suitable for the

lave trade. Health of Gallipolis.—Out of a population of 1500 in this place, only eleven deaths have occurred during the last year, and seven of these were small children. Of the four adults two died of consumption, and

the other two were very aged persons. At the race course at Nacogdoches, La., a couple of weeks since, an altercation concerning a race took place between two persons named Todd and Sims, in which the latter stabbed the former dead on the

An American Baron.—The St. Louis Gazette states that a citizen of that plac; has recently 'come to his fortune,' by the devolution upon him of a baronial title, with large estates, besides ready money in the East Indies, amounting to the comfortable sum of at 1000 2005.

Mormon Tythes.—The Mormon Elders have issues an Epistle from the city of Navoo on the Mississippi requiring the 'Ssinks of the Last Days' to contribut one-tenth of all their substance, and one-tenth of their extraings, to help forward the Temple of the Lord Their city now numbers 10,000 inhabitants.

On the 5th instant, Mr. Isaiah Beaman, one of the selectmen of Shutesbury, Mass., committed suicide b

Dr. George S. Spraston, one of the oldest surged in the Navy, died at his residence in Baltimore Friday, the 21st.

A fight took place in Louisville, Ky., on the more ing of the 8th instant, between Dr. J. L. Hudson an B. W. Price. Each fired a pistol by which both wer wounded—the former mortally. Hops.—The quantity of Hope inspected in Massa-chasette during the last thirty-five years, is valued at \$2,380,660.

The Michigan House of Representatives, by majority, have decided in favor of suspending all of internal improvement for the present.

A Here.—A young man named John Robert Mere-weather, recently perished in Table Bay, during his fourth trip to a wrecked ship, and after he had saved the lives of 30 persons.

The daily income of John Jacob Astor, is upware of four thousand dollars! the N. Y. Tattler tells us.

DIED

DIED,

In Northampton, on Sunday morning, Jan. 9th, after an illness of five days, John Hopkins; Esq. aged 72 years. On the Monday preceding, his death—the day of prayer for the conversion of the world—he attended, with much interest, three religious meetings. Himself a christian professor, if was his happiness to be allied to many eminent ministers of the gospel. His father was Rev. Dr. Sammel Hopkins, for 56 years the minister of Hadley. His grandfather, Rev. Namuel Hupkins, was 35 years the minister of West Springfield; his grandmather was a sister of President Edwards, and granddaughter of Rav. S. Stoddard. His son, Rev Samuel Hopkins, has been the minister of Saco, Mc., and his son Rev. Erastus Hopkins, a minister in Troy, N. Y., both of whom are now in Europe, sent-out for their bealth by their affectionate father. His daughter is the wife of a minister, Rev. President Whoeler, of Burlington VI.

Fire of his sisters married ministers—namely, Dr. Samuel Spring, of Newhurpport, Dr. Samuel Austin, President of Burlington University, Rev. Dr. Emmons, late of Franklin, Mass., all of whom are decased, and Rev. Mr. Worcester, of Vermont, still living, and Rev. Wm. Riddell, still living. A mong bis nephews are Rev. Gardner Spring, of N. Y. Rev. Samuel Spring, and Rev. Wm. Riddell, still living. A mong bis nephews are Rev. Gardner Spring, of N. Y. Rev. Samuel Spring, and Rev. Williams, his father's predecessor in the ministery at Hadley. Her daughter married Rev. Dr. Jacob Ide of Medway.

To the Friends of the Liberator

The undersigned announce to the friends of the Liberator, that, at the request of Ma. Garrino, has the sole proprietor, they have consented to combat their supervision of its financial concerns deries a

on the joint account of Messrs. Garrison and Kang. On the lat of Jaouary, 1840, Mr. Knapp translet to Mr. Garrison his half of the right to publis to to Mr. Garrison and market of the late.

On the 16th of March, 1840, Mr. Knapp applied to

the benefit of the Insolvent law, and his whole inest in the Liberator was accordingly transferred for the benefit of his creditors, to his assignee. Me having remained in the hands of the assignee shall twenty-one months, it was, on the 22d of Oct. he purchased by Mr. Garrison, not as having any peens ry value, (for the paper had never supported into but with a view to avoid the embarrasment of a fet-ded control over its managequent, and to seem a against the possibility of its passing, in part, into a friendly hands.

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vell knov would soo heritage ted to the ive's life.

Garriso duence ine, and a lost this emis and a chiefly except ure) he can be former topy of Mr. Garriso But si his print drende a, and cois a mar in almost a lost of the tes and the core with ginsult s James r, and C f the tes the can be ca

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friendly hands.

The undersigned would take the present contact to urge upon the friends of the Liberator, the input ance of efforts to increase its circulation; teld punctuality in the payment of subscriptions. The do not, of course, hold themselve legally responds for the expenses of the paper; still, it is well known that the large sum, in which it has, in each form year, fallen short of supporting itself, (amounts is 1830 to no less than \$1826 99, and in 1840 to \$185.) has been, and (if we cannot reduce it) must us 56,) has been, and (if we cannot reduce it) mak en-tinue to be, paid by a contribution among its imadiate friends.

All, we trust, who read the paper with interest.

believe it an important instrument in the anti-time cause, will feel that they ought to help to lightee ar burden, according to their means and opportunit. The Liberator is not the organ of any sect, par, or society. Its editorial management will bereise

or acciety. Its editorias management will berefa-be, as heretofore, solely with Mr. Garrison; in there the undersigned are happy to trust it. Not the they all agree with him upon some of the suberdam questions discussed in the Liberator; nor is the all necessary to their co-operation. Great sp differences may coexist with entire unity of spec Differ, as some of us may from the Liberator, on some minor topics, we are all content to stand by the sign of this beloved friend, while we continue to ten nize, in his writings and in his life, the same bun hatred of vice and wrong, the same bread and feet application of principles, the same enlarged in country and mankind, and the same derouted on God, that first won our esteem for himself . our adherence to his great cause.
FRANCIS JACKSON

SAMUEL PHILBRICK ELLIS GRAY LORING WM. BASSETT, EDMUND QUINCY. Boston, December 31, 1841.

> The New Genesce Farmer, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL VOLUME THREE-FOR 1842.

THE Chempest Agricultural Paper in the Unit.
6 Large Pages Monthly, (with engisting, in)
20 Cents per year!! HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State sachusetts, and Editor of the N. England Fer

(Late Agricultural Commissioner of the coast passachusetts, and Editor of the N. England Irani.

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the Genessee Farmer has received during the pat in the proprietor now has the satisfaction of anaesty that he has made such arrangements for the early year as cannot fail to be highly gratilying to the early year second for the paper, and secure for it a still more as sive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widejoculating paper in the Union, the proprietor lase gaged the services of the celebrated and emissing ricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, in known as the late Agricultural Commissioner it State of Massachusetts, and formerly edited in New-England Farmer. Depending on the cospetion and support of the friends of agricultural commission as Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colessis consented to leave the field where he has bless with so much honor and success, and locate the ester, where, through the medium of the General research as the sector, where, through the medium of the Great real research as the sector, where the reconstruction of the General Research and the Great West, where the subsets with so much honor and success, and locate the ester, where, through the medium of the General Research and the Great West, and and the Great West, and consented to leave the field where he has bless with so much honor and success, and locate the ester, where, through the medium of the General Research and the Great West, and consented to leave the field where he has bless with so much honor and success, and locate the ester, where through the medium of the General Research and the Great West, and consented the sector of the General Research and the Great West, and the sector of the General Research and the Great West, and the sector of the General Research and the Great West, and the sector of the General Research and the Great Resear

sefulness.

Post Masters and their Assistants are as Post Masters and their Assistants and respectfully solicited to act as Agents, as a subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price still it is published will not allow of much pecuairs penastion to Agents, but it is believed they will be a reward in the benefits which result from the ration of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

(17) Persons ordering papers are requested best by observe the Tams, and be careful to write part to the names of subscribers, their Post-Office, Control

M. B. BATEHAM, Prop TERMS.—If current money is sent, (such as fer York or New-England bills.) commission will be lowed as follows:—

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The publisher having been for several years as years and the cause of Liberty, Temperate Reform, as a Minister of the Gospel and Palier turer, during which time he has suffered much an affection of the throat and longs, caused by separking and exposure, yet still desirous of longs and of obtaining an honest livelihood, solice in the friends of reform and a generous palary of the property of

bis determination to spare no execution. Tocsin a good paper.

I.T Ministers of the gospel, lecturing ages others are respectfully invited in act as ages, will be allowed a commission of £54 cents as subscriber they obtain who shall pay \$2.00 for a subscriber they obtain who shall pay \$2.00 for a pear, sent to him, free of possess person sending \$2.00 and four subscribers the paper one year gratis.

A liberal commission to Travelling Agest.

J. N. T. TUCH.

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

A YOUNG woman would like a similar the work of a private family in the city.

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