Leters and communications must be POST PAID.

I later and community less than a square Financial Committee. LINGUIS LOUSON, SANUEL PHILBRICK, EDUCED QUINCY, WILLIAM BASSATT.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

10L. XII.---NO. 6.

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FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Utien Daily News.

rison an Apologist for White Slavery.

derises an Apologist for White States, and States, and

are life.

In prince and bitter attack against myself and a recept number of the Liberator, and sest it was served up second handed to the absets of the State in the 'Friend of Man.' The are done this leat named paper not having surge to speak his own thoughts on the substitutions Mr. Garrison's philippe, at length, occuping series and quantum of wisdom, however, in getagod an engineer as Garrison, to load his 'We hope his 'soul is satisfied' now the exchange the property of the state place—we hope also his chief diese the listitute, is satisfied also, underect to the sentiment quoted above, Mr. as spri.

pas arradinary language to come from the dose cilling himself an abolitionistiand no won-ta surply poted by those who are desirous to dies attak a sagtem which is full of bloody size. It is, we are constrained to affirm, not sum, but dispraceful to any man who will urgeline it. If the alternative, supposed by Mr. et al., and relly presented to him, or to any same, a shifer lew or Greek, Barbarian or Seythian besitte to reject the condition of the e for his offspring, and to prefer that of operative. Between the two cases, there

farrison is a disappointed and mortified man. is fairison is a disappointed and mortified manindexes among abolitionists has long been on
see, and with other persons he never had anyise is the sceptre he once awayed, and fallen
is senience forever. Mortified pride and
yeard ambition have soured his disposition;
a chedy employed now in pursuits seldom folis, tereby hund dogs. Like Satan (to change
figure be goes about seeking whom he may
see liseems to owe the world a groudge, and
as weak he pays it up. At least, this was his
no foresty; but I have not read his paper or
seew of it for some months.

an femerity; but I have not read his paper or a tory of it for some months.

Mr. Garrison is a very extraordinary manies we first knew him, and long after, we beside his sincer and philanthropic, with all his as Bet ambition and love of power have corolles principles and at last completed his downsal redered him, an object of pity among his six and contempt among his focs.

Est a min of power—indeed, he seems to possis slimest superhuman faculty for instifling and with astonishing ability swings his sledge merapine the head of any man who dures to be fine him. He assumed the dictatorship of ability paying and made inseed for them. One by one, (through abuse finith, he has lost nearly all his early friends—yee with him, as long as possible; and after issith, be has lost nearly all his early friends—
her with him as long as possible; and after
size issit and calumny upon the heads of such
has loses G. Birney, Henry B. Stanton, Alvan
wat, and Gerritt Smith; he has, to clap the cliat the testimony of many respectable men in
section be relied on, cheated his old friend
and that city, out of his interest in the Liberkud done it by the basset and most dishonorasua. Like the serpent warmed into life, he
atted his fangs into the bosom of his benefaclike try san who for many, years game him his tery men who for many, years gave him hi

st. art is in a diseased state. His sympathies hent is in a diseased state. His sympathies, so believe were once alive to all human sufare aerowed in their channel to the African
la his books, slaves (if they are black) rank
than the rest of humanity. Starvation and
ag degradation and oppression, are little to
long as they are not endured by American
He is greatly enraged that after witnessing
self the voes of the English operative and
rankers. I should say that I should rather
reachoose the lot of the former. for my chilMr. 6, says I do not tell the truth when I say
I an exceedingly obliged to him for the infor-

ricularly anxious to see my chilto the starry of the South or the sla-ish factories—but God is my witness sooner see them on a cotton plantation nachester mill or a Newcastle ore mine; as a Machester mill or a Newcastle ore mine; Ithis Mr. G. must have gone through England alse res sixt, and be lamentably ignorant of see of sciety there, not to say the same thing. It is a specific there, not to say the same thing. It is a specific the say in his tirade about the sentence of the second and all that; as though that had any-ti-sownth the sentiment I advanced. I was eating of the comparitive crime of the stave-read the manufacturer. I simply made the decreast is a sentence of the same factor of the same fa

a the American slave.

It would should my abolition. The abolition of a Lord Garrison is not mine. I abbor operate meta as himself—I have the same sympletil to the same sympletic symplet

C. EDWARDS LESTER.

From the New-York Observer.

The American Board and Slavery.

stream Board and Slavery.

The made by abolitionists to bring the stream of the stream

of a most solemn and interesting dis-Levis Tappan rose and requested per-peak, as he was not a member corporate and no others had a right to speak. He ded to say that he had conscientious and no chers had a right to speak. He ded to say that he had conscientious mended to say that he had conscientious a stant becoming a member of a Board that excentibutions from slaveholders.—[the President had been stant becoming a member of a Board that excentibutions from slaveholders.—[the President had been should be supported by the head a state of the standard before the house;] but he had a state of the standard before the house;] but he had a state of the standard by the standard side of the



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

no reason for farther action on the subject.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

We trust that these sensible observations from one whose abolitionism is beyond suspicion, may lead these memorialists, and others, to feel that they are doing no good, but much evil, by endeavoring to thrust this subject upon an institution that, by its charter, is restricted from all interference with the subject of slavery. Whatever may be the opinions of the Board individually, it must be evident that they cannot, in their present organizatior, take the

to this, who deliberately design to return to the course which was pursued at the foundation of the government, when there was an English party and a French party—a jacobin and a tory party—in this government. And it was because there was a hereditary hatred, that some men took sides with one foreign influence, not only against another foreign influence, but against their own government, to its destruction. No man knew better than the gentleman from Massachusetts, that part of history, the political party history to which he referred. The honorable gentleman proceeded to point out the course of action pursued by the party to which he had alluded, and their abuse of the apostle of liberty, Mr. Jefferson, who was slandered in his private relations, in doggrel verse, the authorship of which, it was whispered, was attributed to Mr. J. Q. Adams. He made other allusions to the treaty of Ghent, &c., which were deemed personal, and

Mr. Everett called him to order, and asked if a personal attack and personal abuse were in order?

Mr. Wise said he had not mentioned a name, but if the cap fitted any body, let them wear it.

The Speaker said he had followed the gentleman from Virginia very closely, and he did not see that he alluded to any member on that floor, and it was not for the Chair to apply his remarks to any member.

Mr. Everett asked if the remarks were relevant.

he alluded to any member on that floor, and it was not for the Chair to apply his remarks to any member.

Mr. Everett asked if the remarks were relevant.

Mr. Arnold beped the gentleman from Vermont would not interrupt the gentleman from Virginia, and he hoped the friends of the gentleman from Virginia, and he hoped the friends of the gentleman from Virginia would not move the previous question when he had cone.

Mr. Wise replied, that the gentleman need not fear nor give hinself any uncasiness; but if they would debate the question after he had done all he could to prevent it—Come on, McDuff, and danned be he who first cries hold, enough. He then continued to comment ou the inconsistency of some one who could go to Ghent and insert in the treaty a provision for the payment for slaves, and yet could take so opposite a course on the case of the Creole, in which murder had been violated. Provision had been made for the payment for runaway slaves, and yet they were told that they could not go to war for the slaves taken on board the Creole. He then proceeded to recapitulate the acts of the party whose conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the figston of the country had been violated. Provision had been made for the payment for runaway slaves, and yet they were told that they could not go to war for the slaves taken on board the Creole. He then proceeded to recapitulate the acts of the party whose conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the figston of the country had been violated. Provision had been with the Creole. He then proceeded to recapitulate the acts of the party whose conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the figston of the country had been violated. Provision had been with the Creole. He then proceeded to recapitulate the acts of the party whose conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the figston had been violated. Provision had been violated. Provision had been with the Creole. He then provision for the payment for runaway slaves, and when the first had one or the payment for runaway slaves,

as one of the warmest and earliest abolitionists, and whose house was mobbed while he resided in this city, rose and said that his elective affinities are with those brethren who have sent this petition. It is perfectly respectful in its language, and indicates the right temper on the subject. But while he said this, he could not see that this Board is called upon to do any more, or say any more, than they did at the meeting in September last. The report then adopted will satisfy all moderate men: and is all that could be expected from this Board, on this difficult and delicate subject.

He said he had often observed that when God is about to accomplish any great moral revolution, ne does not come with a Terranabo, but he silently puts a lever under the roots of an evil, and pries it up. And though these memorialists do not mean it, they are casting a firebrand into this meeting that can do no good, and may do much evil. Violent measures had done a vast amount of injury to the cause of about to accomplish do more done and the said that the Board see to no reason for farther action on the subject.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

We trust that these sensible observations from one whose abolitionism is beyond suspicion, may lead three memorialists, and others, to feel that they might keep aloof from the subject of the United States were called not say that in the event of a servile war or insurrection of advers, if the popule of the United States were called not say that Congress might not interfere with the subject of the visit of the new lates of the subject of the visit of the content of the visit of the content of the visit of the content of the visit of

'It may be a doubtful point, how far another nation

one whose abolitionism is beyond suspicion, may lead faces memorialists, and other, be feel that they are three three to good, but the subject of sixvery. Whatever may be deviced the subject of sixvery. Whatever may be dependent on the Board individually, it must be evident the subject of sixvery. Whatever may be the opinions of the Board individually, it must be evident the subject of sixvery. Whatever may be dependent on the subject of sixvery. Whatever may be desired by those petitioners.

CONGRESS

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

**Mr. Wher ose and entireated be House to have, a voice from the tomb. He prayed that the farewell address of the Pather of his country might be read. The House assented in soleon silence.

The House assented in soleon silence.

**The House of government, which constitutes you one people, it also now dear to you. It is justly, so for it as main pillar in the selfice of your read. The House assented in soleon silence. The main pillar in the selfice of your reading to the property of the try that you should properly estimate the immense value of your antire, and the way is at an end. Among the three your minds the conviction of this trith, as this it the point in your political fortees against which the batteries of internal and external concilies will be a trivial to a supplier to think and speak of it as the palled tum of your political fortees against which the batteries of internal and external concilies will be a trivial to a supplier to think and a speak of it as the palled tum of your political fortees gainst which the batteries of internal and external concilies will be a supplier to think and speak of it as the palled tum of your political fortees gainst which the batteries of internal and external concilies will be a supplier to think and speak of it as the palled tum of your political fortees protions of the internal political political political political political political political political political political

er by the English government on its own account, or as acting for its merclants? Would there be any thing irreconcilable with the strictest justice and probity, in our foreign Minister's demanding of Spain, and enforcing the demand—either an actual repay-ment of these loans and advances, or the surrender of Cuba as an equivalent?

Cuba as an equivalent?'

Such was the language of this English publica Such was the language or this English photoca-tion. 'If we must have a war with America, let us make it a war for the emancipation of the slaves!'— And the gentleman from Massachusetts said yes. Mr. Adams (in a shrill scream) yes. Mr. Wise.—And the free blacks of Jamaica are to

Mr. Wise.—And the free blacks of Jamaica are to be the emancipating invaders!

Mr. Adams.—Yes.

Mr. Wise.—And if the 21st rule was persisted in, the non-slaveholding States were ipso facto free.—Here then was a proposition brought forward by a member of that House, to dissolve the Union! Of these things let the world judge,

Mr. Adams.—Yes, let the world judge, and let the world compare. Let England destroy her slavery in the East; let her cease to defend that war, and then she might more consistently 'make it one of her chief objects to destroy this fearful and atrocious system.' Now in connexion with this paper which was dated June 9, 1841—he would read a small extract from one of our 'English' papers, the Emancipator and Free Ancream.

'The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter

its defence.' And it contained a letter signed 'Joseph Sturge,' an emissary direct from England. The honorable gentleman then read a letter from Joseph Sturge, the English Quaker abolitionist. 'To the ab hitionists of the United States,' in which he avowed that he was commissioned to come to America by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Amongst other things to present, is a memorial signed by Thomas Clarkson, on behalf of that compittee, to the President of the United States, on the subject of Stavery, and the slave trade. The letter concluded with an appeal on the exercise of the elective franchise, and with expressing the 'hope that on all future occasions, you will take care to pomote the election of none as your Representatives, who will not practically act upon the principle, that in every clime and of every color, 'all men are equal.'" Here then was a direct attempt from abroad to interfere with elections. And three was more in this than might at first appear; and if God spared his life, he expected to see within ten years, a black skin elected from some quarter to make a test on that floor; that was its recommendation—to elect a 'nigger' to the House of Representatives, and to claim for him a right to sit there!—That was his interpretation of it, and this was the tendency of this English influence. In illustration still further of the movement of the 'English party,' the honorable gentleman read from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, an appeal to the abolitionists, to which were appended forms of petitions to Congress. He was proceeding with his speech, but

Mr. Hopkins requested him to give way for a motion to addomn. its defence.' And it contained a letter signed 'Joseph Sturge,' an emissary direct from England. The honorable gentleman then read a letter from Joseph Starge, the English Quaker abolitionist. To the ab hiltionist of the United States,' in which he avowed that he was commissioned to come to America by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Amongst other things to present, is a memorial signed by Thomas Clarkson, on behalf of that compittee, to the President of the United States, on the subject of slavery, and the slave trade. The letter concluded with an appeal on the exercise of the elective franchise, and with expressing the 'hope that on all future occasions, you will take care to promote the election of none as your Representatived, who will not practically set upon the grinciple; that is every clime and of every color all men are equal." Here then was a direct attempt from abroad to interfere with elections. And there was more in this than might at first appearation—to elect a 'nigger' to the House of Representatives, and to chain for him a right to sit three. That was his interpretation of it, and this was the tendency of this English influence. In illustration still further of the movement of the 'English party, the honorable gentleman read from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, an appeal to the abolitionists, to which were appended forms of petitions to Congress. He was proceeding with speech, but

Mr. Hopkins requested him to give way for a mount on adjourn, which were appended forms of petitions to Congress. He was proceeding with is speech, but

Mr. Hopkins requested him to give way for a mount of adjourn, which were ordered, and the adjournment agreed to.

Lord Morpeth was present during the entire day and appeared to look on with a perturbed spirit. His usually radiant countenance was beclouded, and the particular of morpeth was present during the entire day and appeared to look on with a perturbed spirit. His usually radiant countenance was beclouded, and the

The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says—

I am surprised that the southern men should ex

The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Use Late State 1 and surprised that the southern men should exhibit so little foresight and tact in this saffair, as they have.

Mr. Wise's speech, containing as it does, extracts of the most violent abolition character, I should suppose the southern men would be as strongly opposed to circulating appour their constituents, and the suppose the southern men would be as strongly opposed to circulating appour their constituents, and the should thus set the examples of bringing the subject of slavery into discussions in the House. Did he not see that through the gap he had made in the fence, other men could enter the field as well as he? Could he not see, that to get the subject fairly before the House and the notity. That the blows he had to see that through the part of the subject of slavery into discussions in the House. Did he not see, that to get the subject fairly before the House and the north? That the blows he laid on certain men, and a certain class of men, could be returned by arms as strong and wills as good as his? If he did not and could not see all his, he witz, see it, before the session closes or the subject is dropped. Old as Mr. Adams is, and excenting as he seen his corine, no is yet all other than the seed of the subject is dropped. Old as Mr. Adams is, and excenting as he seen his corine, no is yet all other than the seed of the subject is dropped. Old as Mr. Adams is, and excenting the seen of the subject is dropped. Old as Mr. Adams is, and excenting the seen of the subject is dropped. Old as Mr. Adams is, and excenting as he seen his corine, no is yet all other than the seen the corner, no is yet all other than the seen the subject is dropped. Old as Mr. Adams is, and excenting the seen of the subject is dropped. Old as the seen that the seen

Marcy, in refusing to surrender Wm. L. Mackensies to the Canada authorities, on a charge of mail-robbery. Gov. M. took the ground that the civil or imminal offence charged was blended with or grew out of the political stitude of insurrection, and that he could not give up the fugitive. Such, we believe, has been the unifora rule of our Federal and State authorities. Shall we be able to bring Great Britain to acquiesce in similar deinspass from us to those we have refused when preferred by her? Perhaps we may; but in regard to the slaves who were not personally concerned in the revolt, there is no perhaps in the case. England will assuredly never give them up, even though her resistance should involve her in a twenty years' war with half a crew of twenty Turks or Arabs conveying one hundred and fifty Christian slaves, had been captured with her cargo and carried into a British port. Slaves cannot breathe it England; 'the chains of bondage fall from the limbs which have once press who had freighted the Croole, are preposterous in her ever; she will neither give up their human chattels, nor pay a farthing for them. If our Government should seriously demand either, it will be told, as by Lord Palmerston in regard to the Ball to the state of palmy, not to argue it.

While we cannot but regard with concern this molitiplection of serious senses with Great Britain-presuming that an issue shall be made by us on this case—there is one spect in which we view it with compleasery. The South has long been endavoing to face of the case of the saturating the inpression, with a view to more intimate sympathics and keep control of the presence of the nations. Whether we have were or peace with Creat Britain, the Creat Britain has charted, of Home sympathies, and, where the nearest process of the American reduced the course for while we shall deplote the day when the course is involved in a foreign which we have a constant of the saturation. Whether the sames both to early should be a subject to the saturation of the course of th

Revolution is the only remedy for the church— he same as for the nation.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Great Convention in Peterboro's

mutual congratulation among the friends of numarity.

Whereas, one purpose cherished by the American people at the time they organized their nation, was to remove, and not to extend the limits of slavery; and whereas, this purpose is strikingly, manifested in the Congressional interdiction of slavery in the northwest territory; and whereas, the federal Constitution is rightly interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States to know no man as a slave or

A G E N T S:

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.

New. Hampsiths.—N. P. Rogers, Contott ;—William William, Dozer j.—Leonard Chase, Midford.

Vanuory.—John Bement, Foodstock ;—Rowland F. Robinson, Aorth Ferrisburg.

MASSACHUBALTI.—Monce Emery, West Netobury ;—

William C. Will

Wilder, John Bement, Foodstute, Running Stanten, John Bement, Foodstute, Running Stanten, Norton Stanten, Norton Stanten, Norton Stanten, Norton Stanten, Norton Stanten, Norton Stanten, Stringfed; — Buttel, Groton — W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg; — Ewerett, Frinceton; — J. Church, Stringfed; — al Hayward, Salem; — Daniel G. Holmes, Low-Josiah V. Marsiall, Darekaster and teicnity; — and G. French, Fall Pieer; — J. B. Banderson, Bedford; — J. M. Wilder, Hanover; — Isant Australateket; — Elins Richards, Waymouth; — B. P. S. Worcetter; — Win. C. Stone, Watertoon A. P. Arrise, Centreville; — lernel Perkins, Lynn — E. Bird; valor ;— B. Freeman, Brusster; — R. F. Wallest, valor ;— B. Freeman, Brusster; — R. F. Wallest, valor ;— B. Freeman, Brusster; in Fall; — Joseph Bearse, Centrevitle; -- Israel Forkins, Lynn; -- E. Bird, Tavanica; -- B. Freeman, Becester; -- R. F. Wallout, Dennis; -- George O. Harmon, Haverhall; -- Joseph Brown, Andver; -- Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown; -- John Clement, Townsend.

[37] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 579.

chattel, but every man as a person; and whereas, the South herself, excepting in those instances in which it suits her purpose to claim that American slavery has a constitutionally national charter, not only admits, but strenuously insists that it is an exclusively State or local institution:

Resolved, therefore, That all the negotistions of the federal government respecting slave property are utterly unconstitutional; and that if has no legitimate concern with the case of the Creole, unless it be to treat as armed pirates the whites of that ship, who were guilty of restraining the liberty of their colored fellow-passengers.

Whereas, there are a few schools in this slavery-cursed land, that prize-the cause of the slave more than all the alluraments to betray it; that prefer honest poverty to ill-gotten gain, and the favor of God to that of man; and whereas, it o sustain such despised and persecuted schools is amongst the most important and sacred duties:

Resolved, therefore, That the abolitionist who passes by an Oneida Institute, an Oberlin Institute, or a Clinton Seminary, to patronize pro-slavery schools, is guilty of gross inconsistency, which is as a disgraceful to himself, as it is injurious to the cause of freedom.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our

disgraceful to himself, as it is injurious to the cause of freedom.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our dear brethren and fellow-citizens, Alanson Work, George Thompson, and James A. Burr, who have been unjustly and illegally incarcerated in the pentitentiary of Missouri, for no crime but that of doing good to the poor and afflicted; and that we most cordially pledge them our prayers, our influence, and our and, in whatever may be necessary for bringing their cause to a righteous decision, by the Judicial, Legislative, and Executive authorities of the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when aboli-

State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when abolitionists should boldly take and maintain the ground that New-York is a free State, and that the poor hunted fugitive from oppression shall have among vs. under the shadow of our jury box, a place of refuge, safe from the pursuit of his master—and that abolitionists should not encourage, in ordinary case, his passage through our State into Canada.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our disfranchised colored fellow-citizens, and that this Convention respectfully request the Legislature of this State to adopt such measures at the present seasion as are necessary to extend to the inhabitants of this State, without distinction of color, equal rights and privileges.

Whereas, intelligence has been received that an

Whereas, intelligence has been received that an

Whereas, intelligence has been received that an Address, signed by sixty thousand Irishmen, and headed by the philamhropic Daniel O'Connell, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the benevolent apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, has arrived at Boston, addressed to their fellow-countrymen in this country, on the subject of slavery therefore

Resolved, That we hail this event as a most auscicious and accidental circumstance, calculated to

cious and providential circumstance, calculated to pen the sympathizing hearts of our Irish fellow-tizens, and to enlist their energies in behalf of the offering slaves of their adopted country.

From the Friend of Man. Address of the Anti-Slavery Convention of the State of New-York,

Held in Peterboro', January 19th, 1842, SLAVES IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA!

SLAVES IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA!

APPLICTED BRETHERN:

The doctrine obtains almost universally, that the friends of the slave have no right to communicate with him—po right to communicate with him—po right to counsel and comfort him. We have, ourselves, partially at least, acquiesced in this time-hallowed delusion: and now, that God has opened our eyes to our great and guilty error, we feel impelled to make public confession of it; to vindicate publicly our duty to be your advisers, comforters and helpers; and to enter upon the discharge of that duty without delay.

Why do abolitionists concele, that their labors for the slave must be experieded directly upon his master: and that they are to seek to improve the condition of the one, only through favorable changes wrought in the mind of the other? Is it not because they are not yet entirely disabused of the fallacy, that slavery is a legitimate institution? that is has rights? that it creates rights in the slaveholder, and destroyes rights in the slave? Were they, as they should do, to regard slavery in the light of a sheer nsurpation, and none the less such for the hoariness of the abomination; they would have as little respect for the protest of the man-stealer against the direct agency of others upon his stolen property. With a vision so clear, they would no more acknowledge a possible acquisition or loss of rights by theft in the one case, than in the other. The same rights, which the slave had, before he 'fell among theves,' he has now; and amongst them is his right to all the words of consolation, encouragement and advice, which his fellow-men can convey to him.

To make the abolitionist most odious, he is charged with the supposedly heinous, and almost matchless offence of communicating with the slave; and the abolitionist, instead of insisting on the right to do so, and instead of publicly lamenting the great

ed with the supposedly heinous, and almost matchless offence of communicating with the slave: and the abolitionist, instead of insisting on the right to do so, and instead of publicly lamenting the great difficulties in the way of practising the right, impliedly disclaims it, by informing his accusers, that the abolition doctrine is to address the master, and not the slave. No slaveholding sophistry and blustering could obtain such a disclaimer from Paul. That heaven-directed Apostle not only himself communicated with the slave on the subject of his slavery, but directed others to do so. He declared it to be as well the duty of Timothy and Titus, as of himself: and far was he from conditioning the duty on the consent of the master. Paul carried out more fully and fearlessly than the modern abolitionist the doctrine that the slave is a man, and not a chantel, He wrote to slaves: and, in doing so, implied not only that they are beings to be reasoned with, but that it is their duty, and therefore right to read the the Scriptures, of which his writings to them constitute a part. Indeed, he expressly commands them to read his epistles. That he did not acknowledge the rightfulness of subjecting one man absolutely to the will of another man, is manifest from his saying to slaves: Be not ye servants o men. This injunction forbids their rendering any service incompatible, with the claims of God; and forbids that they should suffer even their masters to invade the sacred precincts of conscience.

Although much has been gained by the hold positions that abolitionists have taken, much also has been lost by their timidly hesitating to take other positions, which, if bolder, are not less truthful or advantageous. When the abolitionists first demanded, that the Amistad aptives should be set free, few were found to respond to the justice of a demand, in which our whole nation now acquiesces. The northern press, with few exceptions, pronounces the recent insurrection on board of the Amistad, scarcely any other than an abolition isting on th

ere they are aware, they will have been carried along by its trains of consequences and influences to the conviction, that the abolitionist has a perfect moral right to go into the South, and use his intelligence to promote the escape of ignorant and imbruted slaves from their presen-house. The motto of the abolitionists, as well as of our Commonwealth, should be 'HIGHER; and they should feel, that unless they are continually rising higher and higher in their

bold and righteous claims, all the past attainments of their cause are left unsure.

Having vindicated the right of abolitionists to address you, we will very briefly councrate some of the things, which they are doing for you, and also some of the things which you should do, and some of the things which you should not do, for yourselves.

of the inings which you are the cond of the oppressed to have been you, and deliver you.

Second. We ask our National and State Legislatures to exert all their respective constitutionapower for the overthrow of slavery.

Third. We deny, that any but an anti-slavery man has a view of the Christian scheme so large and just, as to fit him to be a preacher of the gospel.

Fourth. We deny that any but an anti-slavery man is a republican, or fit to make laws for republican.

Fifth. The arguments to justify our course are to be read in the innumerable pamphiets and scores of newspares, which we publish; and are to be heard from the lips of lecturers, amongst whom are men endnet for learning; logic and eloquence.

And now with respect to your own duties. Worful as a slavery, and desirable as is liberty, we entreat you to endure the former—rather than take a violent and bloody hold of the flater. Such, manifestly, was the teaching of Faul to the slaves of his time. Whatever, and the single of the termination of slavery, is very likely, in the judgment of a large portion of las, to result in the confirmation and protraction of the evil. There are, it is true, some persons in our ranks who er composed to the taking of human life in any or crumatances; and whose debrion it is, that, however certain might be your success, it would be simful for you to undertake of high your way to histry. But the great majority of abolitionists justify their forefathers' bloody resistance to oppression, and can, therefore, dissuade you from such resistance to a ten thousand-lold greater oppression, not on the high ground of absolute morality, but on the comparatively not of expediency. And now, after repeating of you, that some abolitionists believe the taking of human life, under whatever provocations, to be sin; and that others are convinced, that your insurrection would result in nought but we'll by colonium to a since the anti-slavery movement in this country began. During all this time, there has been no service to expect that we shall continue to advocate your cause natical system of the surrection of the same since the anti-slavery movement in this country began. During all this time, there has been no service to your availing yourselves of any feasible, peace and the surrection of the same since the anti-slavery movement in this country began to their religions on the philanthropic efforts, they would be surrected by the same tribunal to be indedibly disgraced and intefably men. We would be surrec

slave State, so far as is absolutely essential to your escape, the horse, the boat, the food, the clothing, which you require; and feel no more compunction for the justifiable appropriation than does the drowning man for possessing himself of the plank, that floats in his way.

But we proceed to offer you our advice on another point. We do not wonder, that slave ships witness thousands of cases of suicide. We do not wonder, that so many of the slaves of the Sooth lay violent hands on therselves and on their little ones.

wonder, that so many of the slaves of the Sooth lay violent hands on themselves and on their little ones, who inherit the frightful doom of slavery. But the heaviest load of life, which the malignity and ingenity of oppressors can device, is to be borne patiently. Least of all, is it to be thrown off by the black crimes of self-destruction and murder. Only trust in God, beloved brethren, and you will soon be where you will thear not the voice of the oppressor, and where 'the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest.'

Cherish no vindictive or unkind feelings toward your convessors. Early and late, and with all possi-

Cherish no vindictive or unkind reelings toward opposed your oppressors. Early and late, and with all possible cheerfulness, yield them your unrecompensed toil. Submit to stripes and to every exaction, which you can submit to, without sin. Your consent to violate God's law, let no bribes, nor menaces, nor sufficience he able to obtain.

ferings, be able to obtain.

If you would have Him, who hears 'the sighing of the prisoner,' grant you a speedy deliverance, then prisoner, grant you a speedy deliverance, the earnestly and perseveringly to Him for your

of the prisoner, grant you a speedy deliverance, then pray earnesstly and perseveringly to Him for your-selves and your oppressors.

Have no confidence in pro-slavery preschers.—
Those shain ministers of the gospel, whether at the North or South, who dare not rebuke oppression, would barter away your souls for one sinile of the proud tyrants, on whom they fawn. Reject their teachings with hely indignation; and God's Spirit will supply their place with His own perfect lessons of truth.

Perilous as it is, you should, nevertheless, snatch all your little opportunities to learn to read. The

will supply their place with fils own perfect lessons of truth.

Perilous as it is, you should, nevertheless, snatch all your little opportunities to learn to read. The art of reading is an abundant recompense for the many stripes it may have cost you to acquire it. The elave, who has learned to read a map, has already conquered half the difficulty in getting to Canada; and the slave, who has learned to read the Bible, can learn the way to heaven. Have no conscience against violating the inexpressibly wicked law which forbids you to read it;—nor indeed against violating any other slaveholding law. Slaveholders are but pirates; and the laws, which piracy enacts, whether upor land or sea, are not entitled to transmol the consciences of its victims.

We shall get as many copies of this Address, as we can, into the hands of your white friends in the slave Slates. To these, as also to the few (alas how)

few! of the colored people of the South, who, some by permission and some by stealth, have obtained the art of reading, we look to acquaint you with the contents. Communications of similar designs the permission and some by stealth, have obtained by the contents. Communications of similar designs the present one with a brief reference to a few of the facts, which argue the speedy overthrow of slavery in the United States.

There are now but two nations in all continents and Brazil. In the West larifiest a developed its death blow, and will expire, ere the close of another five years. The literature of Emponessial of another five years. The literature of Emponessial of the Americas-awaying literature of Emponessial of the Americas and the forw she will elony on no less conditions that that of following the fashion of the times, and trunning up the absolition large.

The South would quickly give up alwayer, were she deprived of the English market for cotton and her northern market for sugar. Distriction of the Capital market for cotton and her northern conscience in fast coming to previous the consumption of blood-stained sugar, the constitution of the Capital of th How it is to be presented.

We have repeatedly ediced during its existence, the assemblage of a Convention of Delegates representing the slaveholding interest at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 10th inst, and its deliberations through the five or six succeeding days. The arrest of Rev. Charles T. Torrey, of Massachusetts, who was reporting its proceedings, and his detention and repeated examination on a charge of incendiarism, we have also recorded, as also that he was finally liberated on bail for his reappearance to answer to the charge. The result of that Convention's deliberations we are obliged by a press of matter to defer. We now make room for it. The Convention appointed a committee of five to draft a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, suggesting such alterations in the laws of that State as were deemed necessary to the security of the slave property therein. That committee consisted of Benjamin C. Howard and Philip F. Thomas, late members of Congress, with Tench Tilghman and Joseph M. Palmer, eminent and highly respected chizens of Maryland. These gentlemen have reported that the following laws or alterations of laws are needful to the preservation of slavery, and kave memorialized the Legislature to enact them—viz:

Praposition I. A law to prevent all manumissions by last will; also, by deed. To take effect in

Proposition I. A law to prevent all manumissions by last will; also, by deed. To take effect in future.

II. To prevent manumissions except upon conditions of instant transportation to some place out of the United States, and that at the expense of the manufacture.

the United States, and that at the expense of the manumittor.

III. To prevent any free neg ro leaving the State, ever to return to it, unless he leaves as a servant of a white resident of the State, and returns with him; and such resident shall first file a declaration, in the County Clerk's office, of his intention to take such servant with him; or unless he shall leave the State for the purpose of visiting some one or other of the American Colonies on the coast of Africa.

IV. To prevent all free negroes from coming into the State, except as servants of persons travelling in or through the State.

V. To prevent the transportation of any free negroe by rail-roads, steamboats, or other common carriers, out of the State, unless vouched for as free by some person known to the conductor of the rail-road or captain of the steamboat; and no rail-road or estamboat company shall be liable for refusing to transport any free negro, unless he be vouched for as above; and any person falsely vouching for the freedom of a slave, to be liable to punishment. The company still to be liable for conveying away a slave as heretofore.

VI. To offer a high reward, to be paid by the State, for the arrest and conviction of any person who aids a slave to run away, or induces or attempts

State, for the arrest and conviction of any person who aids a slave to run away, or induces or attempts

State, for the arrest and conviction of any person who aids a slave to run away, or induces or attempts to induce a slave to run away.

VII. That the owner of a runaway slave shall pay a reward for the apprenension of such slave; to be graduated by the distance from home where he may be caught.

VIII. That it be recommended to the General Assembly, that they pass a law directing the courts of justice of this State that, whenever any free black shall be convicted of any offence, the junishment of which, by the law as it now stands, would be confinement in the penitentiary, that it shall be the duty of the court to order the convicted party to be sold out of the State, for the period that they, is their discretion, might confine him in the penitentiary; and that if any free person or persons of color be convicted of any missemeanor or misdemeanors other than that which subject the party convicted to the penitentiary, and then the convicted party shall be punished by sale or banishment in the discretion of the court, out of the State of Maryland, for a period not less than six months nor more than years, with a provision that, after the period of banishment or sale has expired, the said negro shall not be permitted to return to this State, and that, in case of doing so, such negroes shall be liable to be sold-as slaves for life beyond the kimits of the State.

IX. So much of the act of 1831 as allows a massive to the state of the state.

sold as slaves for the deposit in State.

IX. So much of the act of 1831 as allows a manumitted negro (with a certificate) to remain in the State to be repealed.

X. No free herro to have in his possession a state of the state

X. No free here to have in his possession a gun, pistol, sword or other offensive weapon.

XI. That, the Judges of the County courts, and City court of Baltimore, appoint bailiffs monthly, to attend the arrival and departure of every rail-road car and steamboat, or other public vehicle of transportation, to carry the laws into effect; to compensate them by a portion of the penalty imposed.

XII. That all free negroes shall be obliged to register themselves, on or before the 15th of July next, and every twelve months thereafter, in the office of the Clerk of the County, where they shall surrender their old certificates; and the Clerk upon request, and being satisfied that any free negro thus registered desires to remove from the county, either temporarily or permanently, shall furnish him or her temporarily or permanently, shall furnish him or her booken. car and steamboat, or other public vehicle of transportation, to carry the laws into effect; to compensate them by a portion of the penalty imposed.

XII. That all free negroes shall be obliged to register themselves, on or before the 15th of July, next, and every tweive months thereafter, in the office of the Clerk of the County, where they shall surrender their old certificates; and the Clerk upon request, and being satisfied that any free negro thus registered desires to remove from the county, either temporarily or permanently, shall furnish him or her with a certificate of his registration; and if said negro shall remove permanently, he shall file said certificate within ten days after his arrival in the county to which he may remove; and if his absence shall be temporary, he shall return said certificate to the Clerk from whom he received it, within five days after his return; and no certificate of freedom of an older date shall be good; and he shall annually publish a list of those registered in some convenient newspaper, and send a printed copy to the Secretary of State.

XIII. That the State pay the expense of any expense.

ish a list of those registered in some convenient newspaper, and send a printed copy to the Secretary of State.

XIII. That the State pay the expense of any case which may rise in any State where the State law may conflict with the Act of Congress of 1733, to test the constitutionality of such law.

XIV. To avoid all sales or gifts hereafter to be made, of slaves, to free negroes and mulattoes, the slaves so sold or given, to be liable to be sold out of the State, and the master so sulling punishable by fine, in the discretion of the Court.

XV. That an additional provision be made to the act of 1835, chap. 325, to make it prima facie evidence of circulating such papers as are mentioned in the act of 1835, chap. 325, that the same have been found in the possession of any one within the State.

XVI. That every free negros shall give responsible security annually for his or her good behaviour. If such security be not given, such negro, so failing, to be brought before some justice of the peace, by a constable or any other person, who shall cause him to be hired out, and out of his accruing wages pay the constable or person \$10; and in case axid negro thus hired out shall absend from service, upon his apprehension he shall be sold out of the State.

XVII. An act to render penal the omission of sheriffs, magistrates and constables to enforce all laws respecting free negroes and slaves; and every constable, before he proceeds to act, shall take an

From the Emancipator and Free American. Letter from Francis Jackson.

MR. EDITOR,—The letter of A. B. Merrill, pub-lished in the last Emancipator and Free American, relative to Liberty Party nominations, does me in-

A committee in behalf of the Liberty Party called

relative to Liberty Party nominations, does me injustice.

A committee in behalf of the Liberty Party called upon me, and stated that I had been nominated as their candidate for Mayor, and urgently requested my sceptance of the nomination. I replied, that I disapproved of the third party, and of conrse I could not consent to be their candidate. Whereupon a long conversation ensued; they adducing arguments to show that third party was the better way, while I brought objections against it.

The committee reminded me that printed ballots for State officers had, but a few days since, been distributed from the office of the Massachusetts Affil-Slavery Society, with my naime upon them, and they did not see why I should object to their using my name also. I replied that it was done without my consent, yet I could not complain of it; since I took the same liberty with the names of others; that I had not. for years, voted for a person to fill sny important public office other than a sound abolitionist, I was therefore in the constant fabit, and believed I had the right, of inserting upon my ballots the names of such abolitionists as I chose, without asking their consent; that I should continue this practice, and recommend all abolitionists to do the same! In these remarks I had sole reference to the system of scattering votes, and not to organize party nominations. And upon remarks like these, in favor of individual independence in voting, I am represented as 'very modestly inviting the Liberty party to adopt the principle of nominating whom they chose, without asking their consent.' Is this fair?

Again, the language used conveys the impression. The only remark I have to make to this is, that it is untrue. There was no such understanding between us. I made them no promises whatever; I was at liberty to decline their nomination publicly at any time; and should have done so, but for reasons counceted with the cause of Temperance, which is untrue. There was no such understanding between us. I made them no promises whateve

lished in the 'Standard.' In confirmation of this, I would call the attention of the committee to the closing part of our conversation. After I had repeatedly and positively declined to be their candidate, they asked me who I thought would make them a suitable candidate for Mayor.

I replied that S. E. Sewall would be a very good candidate for them. They said he was not an inhabitant of the city. E. G. Loring's name was then mentioned, and they asked me if he would accept. I replied that they could very easily ascertain; and so strong was the impression upon my mind that they had gone to solicit him, that I asked Mr. Loring the next day if he had consented to be a candidate for

manin the mext day if he had consented to be a candidate for Mayor.

Mayor.

As friend Whittier appears in this correspondence, in the line of the mean of the mean of the mean of the mext day if he had consented to be a candidate for the State Senate. I declined, and he candidate for the State Senate. I declined, and he

broken.

FRANCIS JACKSON. P. S. I have seen in the 'Liberator' an article on the same subject signed D. M. Its statements are incorrect, but I besteve they are sufficiently answered, by what I have here said.

F. J.

The following contemptuous and contemptible article is from the Boston Transcript—a paper, which, it should be understood by the public, is now and has been for some time chiefly under the editorial management of one who either is or was formerly a slave holder, an open advocate of slavery, and a most bitter

and malignant enemy of the anti-slavery cause.

and malignant commy of the anti-slavery cause.

Don't Name Them.

The Post of yesterday, in allusion to the impudent and ridiculous petition for a dissolution of the Union from some men or bows of Haverhill, utters a hope that every name attached to this petition will be published, that the nation may know them. We hope no such thing. Notoriety is all these persons want. For the notoriety of being put into a newspaper, they would petition to set up a Pope, or make a President of a puppy-dog—to oblige Senators to wear petiticats, and Governors to go in leather aprons. Publish their names, indeed! who would be the wiser for that? A dozen of obscure, ignorant, silly blockheads, who probably could not drive a cow to pasture without special assistance. What does the public care about knowing their names? Two men were observed to sneeze yesterday, in going by the State House while the Legislature were in session. Shall we publish their manes that the nation may know them?

Notoriety is the mania of the day. Silly fellows of a l sorts imagine that if once they can get their names mentioned in a newspaper, they are immortalized forever. For this the moon-struck ignora-Don't Name Them.

stating that he 'can no longer conscientiously submit as a man, a freeman, a philanthropist, a friend
of equal rights, 'etc., etc., sure that the editor will
publish it, and make him famous. Does another
wish to be trumpeted to the four winds as a philanthropist and a matry—he petitions Conguess or the
General Court, and then 'appeals to the public'
through the newspapers, because these bodies have
most tyrannically disregarded his proposals to improve the waddling of ducks and ameliorate the condition of suffering tadpoles.

As to these Haverhill blockheads, let them remain
in the obscurity to which they properly belong. One
fool is sure to make many. Publicity would only
induce hundreds of others to follow their foolish
example—Un sot trouve toujours un plus grand sot
qui l'admire.—Transcript.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Worcester Co. South Division A. S. Society.

Worcester Co. South Division A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in Worcester, Jan. 5th, and continued by adjournment Jan. 9th, day and evening. The meeting was an effective one, and many were led to see the wrongs which slavery and pro-slavery prejudice inflict on their victims everywhere.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. of the first day, the meeting was called to order by Josiah Henshaw, of West Brookfield, Vice President. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Starbridge. A general invitation was given to all present to take part in the discussions which might ensue. During the first day, the following resolutions were passed, after discussions by J. M. Fiske, of West Brookfield, J. A. Collins, Samuel May, of Leicester, Abby Kelley, Mr. Davenport, of West Boylston, and others.

Resolved, That this Society earnestly calls upon the abolitionists of the several towns in the South Division of this county, to circulate without delay the politions prepared by the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, together with a remonstrance, to be sent to Congress, against the admission of Texas into this Union:—regarding, as we do, the subject of petitioning as one of the most important means in our hands of bringing the antislavery question before the people of this nation.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Society procure, and forward to the several towns in this Division, blank forms of petitions, accompanying each with a letter, urging the importance of their prompt co-operation.

The Secretary would here say that he has com-

with a letter, urging the importance of their prompt co-operation.

[The Secretary would here say that he has complied, with the requirement of the above vote, in the case of most of the towns. With regard to a few, he was not informed to whom the blanks could be forwarded. He would be glad of such information from abolitionists in any town where no blanks have been received.]

Resolved, That this Society is assured, from the symmathy expressed by the President of the United

citizens, individually and collectively, to do all is their power to avert the inevitable doom which awaits every imponitent slaveholding nation. Resolved, That the U. S. of America, boasting a

awaits every imponitent siaveholding haton.
Resolved, That the U.S. of America, boasting as it does of its democracy, and scoffing at European nations for their aristocracy, has become a bye-word and a reproach with those same nations, for nourishing within itself the basest of all aristocracies, the aristocracy of complexion, which is not known in any other nation of the earth.

The following were chosen officers for the year ensuing:

President-John M. Fiske, West Brookfield.

President—John M. Fiske, West Brookfield.
Vice Presidents—Effingham L. Capron, Uxbridge;
Josiah Henshaw, West Brookfield; Edward Barle,
Worcester; Orra Goodell, Millbury; Adia Ballou,
Mendon; Moes Sawin, Southboro; Lyman Allen,
Northboro; John O. Borleigh, Oxford; Hezekiah
H. Davis, Dudley; Amos White, Northbridge.
Recording Secy—Samuel May.
Corresponding Secy—Wm. B. Earle,
Errenire Committed—Wm. B. Earle, [Sarah H.
Earle, Francis Wood, Betsey Newton, Samuel May,
Orra Goodell, Ebenezer Cadwell.
Nors. 'The absence from home of the Secretary

Note. [The absence from home of the Secretary pro tem, has rendered it impossible to prepare the proceedings of this meeting for publication at an earlier day.] JOHN M. FISKE, Pres. Samuel May, Sec. George Evans, Sec. pro tens.

Southern Injustice.

Acron, Jan 25, 1842.

Acron, Jan 25, 1842.

Dean Bro, Garrison:

The friends of homanity and equal rights in this place, assembled last evening, in obedience to a call, to take into consideration the case of C. T. Torrey, &c. We had a spirited gathering.

The meeting was organized by making choice of Dea John White, Moderator, and Dr. Cowdrey, Clerk.

After an animated discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, as expressing in some measure, the feelings of the meeting.

Resolved, That it is the heart-felt opinion of this meeting that the recent imprisonment of C. T. Torrey, in the city of Annapolis, and of the three young, men in Missouri, is one of the greatest possible outrages on human rights; and in this occurrence—Torrey being a citizen of free, old Massachnsetts, and the young men of Illinois—we plainly perceive, that Liberty and Slavery cannot long exist together.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with our mprisoned brothers, and demand sustrice for them, in the name of humanity.

The following resolutions were fully discussed by the farmers and machinis—the very men concern-

the farmers and mechanics—the very men concerned, and unanimously adopted; not merely in name, but every hand and every heart voted for them.

Resolved, That we utterly disapprove, even to loathing, that clause of the Constitution of the U. S. which provides that the yeomanry of the North shall in time of need, march to the far South to quell a liberty movement there; and we do hereby solemnty resolve, that in case of such a call, we will never lift our hand against the down-trodden and struggling slave. JOHN WHITE, Moderator. H. COWDERY, Clerk.

Anti-Slavery in Bath.

Вати, Јап. 23, 1842.

DEAR SIA.—At a meeting of the Bath Anti-Sla-rery Society, held on the 25th of last month; a com-mittee, raised at a previous meeting for the purpose of procuring some person to lecture before the So-ciety, upon the subject of slavery, made the follow-ing report, which was unanimously accepted and the Secretary directed to furnish a copy of the same, for publication in the Liberator.

ROBERT BABB, Sec. B. A. S.

ROBERT BABB, Sec. B. A. S.

REPORT.

That in the opinion of your committee, it would tend to promote the best interest of this Society, as well as to advance the interest of the Society, as well as to advance the interest of the cause in this State, to procure some able and efficient advocate for the slave, to deliver a course of lectures upon slavery before this Society, as soon as practicable. And in looking around, among the worthy and able champions for Liberty and Right in the anti-slavery host, it is the opinion of your committee that Was. LEOYD GARRISON, of Boston, is pre-eminently entitled to our confidence and admiration, for his unbending integrity and uncompromising fidelity to the cause of human freedom; and that this Society could not enlist the services of so able and tried an advocate in the person of any other individual.

The committee also offered the following resolution, which was likewise unanimously adopted,—vis:

Resolved, That, the Secretary be directed to correspond with Mr. Garrison, and, if possible, engage him to deliver a course of lectures before the Society, as soon as his convenience will permit—and that a sufficient sum be raised to defray his expenses.

JAMES TALLMAN, ROBERT BABB,
Bath, Dec. 25th, 1841.

The Marriage Bill.

sion, blank forms of petitions, accompanying each with a letter, urging the importance of their prompt co-operation.

The Secretary would here say that he has complied, with the requirement of the above vote, in the he way not informed to takes the blank could be flow with the requirement of the above vote, in the he way not informed to takes the blank could be forwarded. He would be glad of such information from abolitionists in any town where no blank have been received.

Resolved, That this Society is assured, from the sympathy expressed by the Fresident of the United States, in his late annual messafe of The grant from the time of the pro-alvery press in this country, that a comparing to an ofto the where the slave owners of the South, the pro-alvery press in this country, that a comparing to an foot between the slave owners of the South, the pro-alvery politiciant of the North, and the Texas land; before, to unite that land or all the pro-state of the state of the standard section of the stages of this insquired movement, by petitions, the significant of the stages of this insquired movement, by petitions, the significant of the stages of the stages of the stages of the significant of the stages of

Resolved, further, That this Society heartily concurs with the suggestion which has been made to call a Convention to devise some effectual means to restore these young men to liberty.

Resolved, That it is as impossible for a Christian to be a slaveholder, or to countenance slavery, as to be a worshipper of Juggernaut.

Resolved, That we are filled with emotions of pleasure and rejoicing, in view of the fact that the kidnapped Virginians on board the slaver Creole have found refuge from American despotism in the island of New Providence.

Resolved, That we regard the strike for liberty on board the Creole, as fraught with instruction and warning to our country and we would call upon our

where 's a cectatation, by the way, which evinces considerable courage, supposing, and it is not perhaps difficult to suppose, that the honorable senator was not aware, that very little could be made of it, or of himself, anywhere.

On this subject of the marriage bill, how changed is the tone of the press, that weathercock of popular opinion! It is but just, however, to say, that the course of the Courier and of the Adlas in relation to it, has been always manly; neither of those prints has ever diagraced itself by pandering to the low, valgar prejudices, once so rife on the subject. The only elaborate articles that have been published against it, so far as I know, appeared in the Advertiser, a year or two since; the respectable Advertiser, as it has been sometimes called, ironically, doubtless, for a more time-serving, selfish, soulless print, cannot be found, either in this or in any other country.

Startling as well as Strange.—Virginia is divided by the Blue Ridge in two distinct sections, one occupied by planters, with slaves, and the other mostly by an intelligent white farming population. A Washington correspondent says, among the wonders of the day at Washington is the novel and extraordinary phenomenon presented in the notice of a petition from Virginias for the abelition of slavery in the District of Columbia! It is signed by sinety three men in Lewis county, which is in the northern part of the interior of the State—a free-laboring, grain-growing district, which has been much filled up lately with the sturdy northern farmers who have been emigrating thither from Pennsylvania. A significant portent, and a notable sign of the times!—Philadelphia Gezette.

Horrible Tragedy. The Utica Daily Nows gives

Horrible Tragedy. The Utica Daily Nows gives an account of a bloody tragedy at Newport, N. Y., on Saturday last. A young man named Washington Barris, in a fit of mental derangement, made an assult upon an elder sister, with a jack-knife, and stabbed her severely in the side of the neck. She escaped, and ran into an adjoining house. The young man turned upon his mother, and stabbed her in the throat, partially exerting the main artery; and she fell apon the floor, bleeding profusely, and soon became insensible. He then field through the kitchen into a bed room, and throwing hisself upon a bed, repeatedly stabbed himself in the neck and throat, and was shortly after found Jead. The sister, is doing well, and expected to recover; but fours are entertained for the life of the mother.

The body of W. H. Hunter, (formerly member of Congress,) who was lost some two months ago, habeen found in a little lone deserted cabin, where had appearantly haid down on some hay, sick or over come with fatigue, and died.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

PRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY II, III The following sketch of the late che The following aketen of the late characteristics of the State A. S. Society was kind a pared for our last number, at our reques, by pared for our last number, at our reques, by a complished friend, but was unavoidably strikely the matter.

The Annual Meeting.

DEAR FRIEND:

Knowing that your attendance on the death of your sister, will prevent your giving the tar friends of the cause such a description of the ammenting as they always expect from your pa, the up wine, feeling unwilling that they should said sharers in the delightful communion of the cause as far as a brief recital of facts will enable the participate. Une of these facts, you will restly agine, made every face radiant with satisfaction. Massachusetts Society appeared, on examined the Treasurer's accounts, to be FREE FROM DR And not only so, but there would actually hinted a balance of 500 dollars in hand, had it been while to have kept the money out of use for the soft saying so. And not only this, but properly a amount of certainly \$2500 (and perhaps it my participate). This property will not immediate the Society. This property will not immediate available, and therefore we shall go on giving as as the occasions of our cause call for it, though a sit he occasions of our cause call for it, though a minds cheered by this provision of Provident minds the provision of Provident minds cheered by this provision of Provident minds cheered by this provision of Provident minds cheered by the provision of Provident minds cheere

minds cheered by this provision of Provident some pressing moment when we may hive a give than we could wish.

Previous to the appointment of the committee, in olution was unexpectedly brought forward, (the son who introduced it saying that he was not an her of the Society,) requiring the Society to emit the connexion of Mr. Knapp with the Liberton, into the affairs of the Liberator Committee. I Bradburn, of Nantucket, said he thought the base of this Society was not to examine the prints a cerms of its members—that with the business of the Liberator, we had no more to do that with business affairs of the Atlas. Mr. More, of Boles and the think of the Committee of the Liberator, we had no more to do that with business affairs of the Atlas. Mr. More, of Boles and the think of the committee of the think of the committee of the co present: that even then, there would be no congoing into any examination of this, as we all the
stood it thoroughly, and were quite resty to see
wote of thanks to those gentlemen who were six
or austaining the Liberator, for keeping it cut is
hostile hands of those who called themselvelt
Knapp's friends. The question was here called
and the resolution was laid on the table by the

mous vote, save one.

The Annual Report was now in order, and p The Annual Report was now in order, and pudisappointment was felt at your absence. Impolitical resolutions were then taken up, and shy bated. The official account of the meeting with mish you with the order and disposition of the metions, and I will not therefore take then who point. The resolution against third party was controverted by Col. Miller and Dr. Jinningan most convincingly argued by Ellis Gray Lee Wendell' Phillips and George Bradburs, and adopted by a very large majority.

It had been argued that third party was said abolition, and that so that end were attaced to

It had been argued that third party was raid abolition, and that so that end were attined, it signified the road? That governments were seen ry for the making of laws, and that the penhip nexed to breaking those laws should not give hy ernment the character of physical force, where that of moral power. That if punishment were also force, the government of God himself was take the charge. That the interrogation system did suggest to men to tell falsehoods, for the sale decuring the votes of abolitionists. Whatever had curing the votes of abolitionists. Whatever has done for the cause has been done through poin action. By going against third party, you may littionists against each other. Get a man to spot the field. A ver this resolution, without being made to think. The third party liberty party: and if all men go for it, will not as diate emancipation then be effected? Internationally party: and if all men go for it, will not as diate emancipation then be effected? Internationally and the first party in the first party in the first party is that it disposes men in facility with third party is, that it disposes men in entirely on political, and not on menal action. If the mail that was said of preceding speaker explained, that he did use safe it is a supposed to the mail that was said in the control of the mail that was said in the control of the control of the mail that was said in the control of the contr curing the votes of abolitionists. Whatever had

culty with third party is, that it disposes men in entirely on political, and not on moral action. It preceding speaker explained, that he did use star preciate moral action.) I stand corrected, M. ha dent. My friend anys, however, that all this been accomplished for this cause has been amplished through the instrumentalities of political tion. I do not believe it. I ask you what this islature has done, that has caused you to responsy humanity? Yot there are those in Massached who, do recognize it, and treat me like a ms to brother. I ask, was it political action that ream your prejudices, and raised in your minds a bejust for human rights? No one will say this. (Applas. I have seen something of the operation of third print he town where I have been lately. It does there, that all who are conscientiously oppositioning at all, are pro-slavery men. The guissianys, so we do but gain our point, it is no mately what road. I differ, and I presume this assessment of the pro-slavery men. The guissianys, so we do but gain our point, it is no mately what troad. I differ, and I presume this assessment is gueral, are not here as a Society to say any thing abort here. are not here as a Society to say any thing about he things. Then, again, he says we had better at a Now I had rather take my chance about the distinct the bigod to take a man I know nothing about the mere nomination of the third party. Why we I see men I know have never been active about the many than the mere been active about the second of the third party. I see men I know have never been active about ists, setting up other men who were never him heard of in the cause, and no questions askel, it quire, why am I to suppose this man is an about ist, any more than the caudidate of the other para. Then, again, look at the root of this third part then, again, look at the root of this third part to find out that it led to more sacrifice than they see do make, got it up when they found their part the sincerity of some who are engaged in in that the plan itself, to begin with, is only new septiation now organized.

It is interesting to see with how few world and of culor, like Doglas, can beat down the noning prejudice, which a white man might work and vain to pile up proofs against.

Mr. Lunt, of New-Hampshire, followed, finight historic of third white man in a continual

Mr. Lunt, of New-Hampshire, lollowed, the history of third political party and its operiors his vicinity, which proved its effect in substitute men for principles, and in descending from them. Ho successive adoption of men less and less tick to do serve the cause.

Wendell Phillips made a most powerful and cash. Wendell Phillips made a most powerful and cash.

the successive ascopion in the successive ascopions in the result of the rever the cause.

Wendell Phillips made a most powerful and cash sive appearl, explaining that there was nothing it tolerance in the resolutions, but that they were sings to abolitionists against the folly and wastle or travegance of an expenditure of time, talent sailone of the supplained that the question is the cash of the supplained that the question is in the resolutions was not that of political action, and acknowledged no assist and political action, and acknowledged no assist land not taken into his soul the truth, that is important to do right than to do well—to sail important to do right than to do well—to sail important to do right than to do well—to sail a man goes, wherever he may be similed, is the corner-stone and basis of our association. I sail word just sow in allusion to the use of force and the sail to the sail that this Society, as such, have never the force in that connexion; but stands on the same of with societies for leopperance and other object.

agilah. civil freeze sed their instrument we was alwary about the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration, and mistraction, and mistraction, and mistraction, and mistraction, and mistraction of the configuration of the confi abt the people to old man, more med in here and up, with linge use the hearts of the condensate of the

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iatory severit unciatory severity all an expression i ekable certainly for reason exalted in many who feel no Dr. Channing sa Dr. Channing as repeaking of the ing crime, that it y phrase so much Calviniatic abolitics against harsh in a very able an table.

ha Society instructhe field. A very this resolution.

I m all that was sa is did not consider plaing the cause, any enough to it angth to speak, as it is from the weather that setion, in co people of brother illips thought th illips thought the rich cause, an odique d; and he prote theoretic phanta reliaquished th and plans for the ion of it for pication of it for said, the men ar prospects of wen uning fairly before d poverty, and d when they th and hope to be the slave, wher

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The great meeti enthusiases of enthusiasm of colition of slaver, on man ;—the mandams and Libert at Massachus ray not form a party? Because we have

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about for the cause, than to become a part of a part of a part of a part of the cause. Experience justifies us. The

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so they are, are an owing to moral sugardi-tering vote system. It lies with the oth-ty, why the successful course should be when the successful course should be maded. All experience is with us in rejecting models form of political action. Where shall proceed in the pages of histoniangle advance recorded in the pages of histoniangle he belp of this agency. [Mr. Phillips. the death-bed ving the dim ion of the and your pen, I to should not all n of the occasion white men or, cars agency. [air Filling meanitulated all the great steps in the caree at civil freedom, traced their causes, and beit instrumentalities, and then went on.] as a slavery about one of notation and set political party? No. sir. In New-York golding power was it done? Not at all! Sedge and the statesment of 1780 never thought of will readily and the statesmen of tree never mought of it But the religious intelligence, the mor n examination E PROM DER ctually have be ad it been wo f use for the m the democratic principles of the community ection, and mental and moral growth, had the people forward, till only here and there nt property to thaps it may pro the possession the possession of immediately man, more a friend than a slave, re-Here and there an old family; m sere and there are old samily; then the higging law, the hearts of the people demanded it. Moral non-denotedness to principles - these did the work. Curises find true and frank aid, from the polition giving mon or it, though wi of Providence No! It was from the Friends, who had a of political action, that the voice went up a streparliament, proclaimed the victory of his sign. No voice from St. Stephen's gave them may have less forward, (the pe o was not a men ociety to exami the Liberator, as Committee till they became the voice of the Lask any man, starting a moral question Such s man touches a great moral question bu minate it. Abolition flood welles from the religious bodies were its guardians the private co astion and apprenticeship were the devices do then with to sang game for the abolitionist when he entrusts of his cause to men whose temptations

uld be no need of as we all under the ready to pass who were edited sad ordering what they can.
There has sketches do but poorly represent a full allowers special of considerable length. The debate on the support which slavery recei ping it out of the d themselves Me is here called for he missamed Christianity of our land, was deep-

ale them descend from the only sure basis of

g-the doing what is right, and who are bent

eminamed one appeared to vindicate it, and sistens were adopted by a very large majority. entipal difference in opinion seemed to be less of resolutions, which some wished to natically severe, and free from figurative lan-and others wished to make more impressive use of more epithets. Resolutions were adoptin great solemnity, which seemed to satisfy the dy present, renouncing the existing American has being the main support of slavery, and withcontenance and pecuniary support from it med, as is our good friend Cyrus Pierce, about the catory severity of Anti-Slavery Societies, would all in expression in the writings of a man not reble certainly for his severity, and who is for reason exalted into an authority on this question was, who feel no scraple in denouncing abolition Dr. Channing says, in his sermon on the church speaking of the character of one guilty of sup agerime, that it is 'a synagogue of Satan '-the house so much used by Henry C. Wright and ter please so much dised by trens;

Calvinistic abolitionists. The resolutions of Mr bere sguast harsh language, though sustained by

the field. A very interesting discussion came up mention resolution, as to the manner of their being med. Mr. Ichabod Morton, of Plymouth, said neined. Mr. Ichabod Morton, of Plymouth, said he he had best his faith in money, lectures, conven-ion and periodicals, for the promulgation of the me; that he now relied on brotherly love, and the seagest of brotherly love daily, as the only means ruling or requisite for the reformation of the world. Mr. Wendell Phillips replied to him at some length, odseveral others did the same, in a few words ofd out consider themselves as paying a man to set of consider themselves as paying and to infing the cause, when they supplied him with the present to buy the bread which gave him magh to speak, and the rajment which protected as from the weather. They merely were living out, that action, in connection with their friends, the puriple of brotherly love towards the slave. Mr. Fallips thought that, by setting up a system by thick only the rich man should be allowed to plead interesting the use of money in carrying for-significant for their own benefit, to discourage the ation of it for the benefit of the slave. 'I see, in ball, the men around me, who have relinquished to property of wealth and ease and honor and office. point fairly before them, and giving their lives and poverty, and toil, and opprobrium, for this cause had also they throw in their lives, and all that they as use her throw in their lives, and all that they used hope to be, into the common stock, we raise to a sire, where is the man who will refuse to do stong part in sustaining them? A remark was told by Mr. Morton to the effect that sometimes ies agents had been sustained, they did nothing but secrel with each other, and make one more division seegmen. I could not but think he had overlook-of the union of the 'quarrels' which had taken place the anti-slavery cause. Setting uside all the envi separation, what was the struggle for but ere the human race from being separated in

on other subjects ? was glad that this subject came up, as the cobwet uner round the 'use of means question' are a hand is, of a thousand agitators to one quietist, looks be careful to be tolerant to the few wh nestently so from constitution; while the qui should take care not to be drawn into sympathy hose brave people who sit so still, of whom the world in full

saun) peace resolutions were adopted, at which peny rejoice, as the contest against slavery is one asce among those who carry on the attack, may tay as ment precipitate the country into civil wa costomary resolution, sustaining the Liberator. is editor, was passed with unanimity and ome et-and I suppose will always come up for our depice; as the more rapid the progress of the cause page: as the more rapid the progress of the cause Pater is the hatred to this instrumentality as the efectual one, and the more clear our duty to Main it.

The great meeting at the State House -the throng ton of starery in the District of Columbia, as and Liberty; the call for a declaratory law as Massachusetts will not surrender fugitive slaves; alrymen and countrywomen here, adjuring them the to the abolitionists; -the ominous sound to eth, of thousands of strong hands smiting simulbecoasy together at its inspiring words;—I must not still on these. Their effect must needs be tremenon the evil we are associated to oppose.

sed so much high-toned feeling, triumphant

easions. Such spiritual communion is an ennobling and a lovely thing; and it was here as pure as disin-terestedness and hope could make it. May God preserve us all in diligence, devotedness and truth, so that we may be his willing instruments in the dispen-sation of freedom throughout the land, to ALL the

I am, your friend,

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING

At the State House. The sixth session of the tenth annual the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held on the 27th at the Representives Hall; the President Francis Jackson, in the chair. It was, by far, th largest annual meeting the society ever beheld. Every spot in the hall was densely filled, and apparently al present, not members, were friends. The following resolutions were read, and Col. Miller of Vermont.

first addressed the assembly.

Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Seciety. It is with deep emotion that I rise to advocate resolutions affecting the rights of man and the welfare of the human race proclaimed in yonder hall, but it was not for that age or people alone, that the voice went forth. It wa meant as an eternal testimony. It was an ever lasting, self-evident truth; and all these resolution are but the various modes in which it is the duty on the men of this age to express the fact that all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pur suit of happiness.' Away with the caviller who ask whether it be a fact, and cites the differences in con dition and capacity to sustain himself. That immorts declaration had no reference to capacity or condition or any thing but rights : and its light shines afike on th fool and the wise man; the rich and the poor, the mater and the men he claims for his chattels. Why is that I am free, and youder man's family held slaves? Because men no longer honor the declara-tion they once held sacred. Because they have desc crated the image of that God, who will have all fre who bear it. Slavery can only command by violence whether by the ruffian's dagger, or through the medi Constitution sustains slavery: the compact forbids us to utter our execrations against it. I ask where, and in what line? Did I come from vonder Green Moun tains, over which the cloud-cleaving eagle strains hi wing to fly, to surprise the people of Massachusetts with the affirmation that it is not so? I know not what your construction may be, but I declare that you will search that instrument for such a guaranty of slavery in vain. There is a clause where you will find your obligation to aid the inhabitants of other States in the suppression of insurrections. has no necessary reference to slave risings. It binds to suppress whites as well as blacks in arms against the State. And so every clause from the beginning to the end of that instrumen which the slaveholder quotes in self-justification will be found free from the stain he casts upon it. They thought so themselves: else why the law of '93, giv ing your justices of the peace nice directions how seize a man as a slave? They are for State rights, and showing them how two justices without trial by jury, without any farther trouble whatever, may seize the native-born citizen they indicate, and down South, to perpetual bondage. I will tell you how Vermont received such interference.—
I will quote the decision of Judge Harrington of Middleboro', who, when such a claim was brought before him, inquired of the claimant how he substantiated it Charter of our State, please your honor; charter of our State; replied the man. It would not do. Please your honor, what is requisite?' 'A bill of sale from the Almighty!' said the stern old judge. Applause.) · Please your honor, said the fellow we don't go back quite so far down in our State (Applause.) From that hour no colored man need pass the 45th degree of north latitude to be free. (Ap-plause.) [Col. Miller then alluded very eloquently of the Creole, and to the resolution for in structing the American minister to claim the immedirmof those men, to be tried for murder, and ed thus.] Murder! why I should like to now who murdered the most : the white men, who killed four slaves, or the black men, who, sparing the Frenchman who could not speak English, and showing mercy to all the rest, killed only the agent and bull-dog? (Applause.) Every man must l

are secure. After a few more rapid and elequent re marks, Col. Miller gave place to GEORGE BRADBURN, of Nanducket. I must say Mr. President, that it gives me pleasure to meet my anti-slavery friends in this hall, though I shall not make a speech to them. I have not come prepared to do so, though an intimation to that effect has gone out. ways under less embarrarsment, with one exception, than now, because I never feel my own unworthines so much as when I stand before the abolitionists. It is especially a matter of rejoicing that we are here, cial thanks to the 195 representatives of this Com wealth, by whose votes we entered, to the shame of those who showed so much ignorance of the condition of the State they are here to represent One of these did not seem aware of the proceedings of the these did not seem awars of the proceedings of the last Legislature. He proposed as an amendment to the resolution gratting us the use of this hall, this pro-viso, that it shall not be inferred from such a grant that the Legislature are in favor of the principles of the Anti-Slavery Society. He had forgotten that last year the Legislature, four or five hundred to eleven. anctioned every principle of the Anti-Slavery Society! (Applause.) Then a person gets up and says Oh, don't let them have it. They only want it from a selfish motive. They want to have the honor of dating their resolutions and proceedings *From the Representatives' Hall, Boston.' What absurd nonsense as if it were possible for abolitionists to receive honor of this House, or any other ! I hav never seen Abolition begging honor in any quarter She confers honor on all who enlist under her con-

lieve that they never can be delivered up. From the decisions of the ablest men among our opponents, it

follows that they should never claim it. It follows

English decisions we see what course Great Britain

ed 100 slaves in Florida. 50 of them went with Ad

miral Cockburn, House-burn as he was well called during the war, and John Forbes claimed them in

By that decision, the men on board the Creole

quering yet penceful banner. (Applause.) It has been well said, slavery is the curse of this nation. She is cursed with it as never nation was cursed; and it is a curse which it is not in the power of any or all the political parties to remove, for they are all identified with it. It would be um sing, if it were not so melancholy, to see how slaver with all her grossness and meanness, holds possession of the statesmen of America. What have they been doing for so many weeks in Congress? One gets n and pours out powerful appeals to the heart, the res Stand up for humanity—says the New-York Tribune Daniel Webster dwells on the dreadful deed of dog ging a debtor's heelseven to the fleor of Congress, try to get your honest debts from him. He thinks try to get your hopest debts from nim. He thinks is a horrible thing indeed not to have a sponge to pass over all past accounts, and he can hold up to those who oppose that, the awful retributions of an other world. Well—I agree with him in condemna tion of this thing. But is there not something else be considered in the present condition of the country Yes! and they all know it, and it is time they awak to the horrors of the fact that a citizen of our free

Massachusetts is not safe in the vary midst of

counsellors as they are. We begin to wake up to the condition of a citizen who may not chance to be of the favored complexion. Free he may be—eligible to our highest offices—possessing a noble mind—gifted with the benevolence of a Howard and the constancy of a martyr: but he cannot go to Washington with-out being imprisoned, and not having money or means to prove himself free, must be sold to pay his jail-fees!

I know an instance in the case of a man in the em-ploy of the Exploring Expedition, who went from Nantucket. After his return, he went to Washing-ton to claim compensation for his services at the hands of the country. At Norfolk he was seized and im-prisoned, and but for the merest accident, would have been sold into slavery. Yet those men in Congress who rend the skies with outeries against the bankrapi law, are mute! The poor honest man to whom th country is indebted, may be sold himself, while the rich man who has ground the faces of the poor, shall have. Webster and the whole of them, to thunder in his cause! Here is another of the gross inconsisten-cies of our statesmen. An individual from Kentucky went, not long since, to that nest of thieves and pirates, as O'Connell calls it, Texus. He went with the army to Santa Fe, and was taken and imprisone

the army to Santa Fe, and was taken and impresented among the rest. His father informs the President of it. The President appoints a special minister about it—gives him a letter of instructions as long as one's arm, (it's a curious thing—this letter) and orders him to leave no effort unmade not only for the young man but throws in a word for the rascally Texans Soon after this, a citizen of this State went into slaveholding Convention to report its proceedings He was seized and thrust into prison! Did our Sec retary of State lift up his voice? I have yet to learn that Daniel Webster uttered a sound publicly agains the outrage.

These inconsistencies are not confined to the poli-

ticians. The clergy are like them-weathercocks to show which way the wind sets. I was asked to at-tend a missionary meeting the other day, and contrib-ute to the funds for spreading the gospel among the heathen, by an excellent lady who knew less about this matter than I did. I told her it was all sheer hypocrisy to send a gospel to the heathen, by which sanctioned the holding 3,000,000 of slaves, 200,000 of who n are, upon the testimony of a presbytery is South Carolina, among the veriest heathen in the get away from such a gospel. There's not an hones heathen in the world but would say, away with your paltry excuses for the existence of slavery, and then you can come to me with your religious views with a better face. When this lady told me what an effecting meeting it was, I could but think of Sterne who, whilst his mother was dying for bread, drowns his congregation in sympathy over his picture of a dend ass. A minister whose brethren, whose own children are crushed beneath the system worse than pagan he upholds, should not, for consistency's sake tend so much sympathy for the heathen.

Despite all our statesmen and our clergy, and al that they do or leave undone, our cause is rapidly ad vancing. The Convention in London last year, badly as it was managed, and ill-judged as it was in excluas it was too with its own principles, has had a goo effect. All the Powers that it has addressed have lent a respectful hearing. Even the Turks, whose name we unjustly make a by-word, have done then selves honor, and stand higher in the estimation of Jesus and the sight of the Almighty, than such a re public and such a christendom as ours.

It takes time, Mr. President, to show the nation our principles, and to get them understood. But th work is well begun. Many of our arguments are now taken up—and by the south themselves—and applied to other business. India cotton will finally supersede We told them so three years ago. begin to believe it now, though these they seemed is and use the argument to support their favorite tariff As an abolitionist, I must say that I will not advocate the tariff that a slaveholder calls for to sustain hi atrocious system. Great Britain will soon be able to furnish herself with cotton from India, at half the ex pense which it now costs her to obtain it from the onsistency, if I am not then found advocating, as once did, the tariff that protects the atrocities slavery.

olution, sir, respecting Gov. Seward, give Your re ne another occasion to remark the progress of publ sentiment on our question.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings of the Massachusetts A. S. Society [CONCLUDED.]
THURSDAY EVENING. Society met according to

djournment, at the Representatives Hall in the State

polition on the Creale affair was taken up or otion of Col. Miller, of Vermont, who addressed

neeting in its favor.

Resolved, That by all the principles on which eulogize George Washington and his brave compeers, who delivered their countrymen from the chains of British oppression, we are bound to laud the courage and heroism of the Americans on board the Creole who, rising on their oppressors, secured to them, by their own strong arm, the inalienable right of liberty of which American citizens had most basely robb

Sundry resolutions from the Business Committee were read by the President. [Among these were the resolutions published in our last number, relating to Andrew Stevenson, Gov. Seward, and the Marriage Law-and also the following :]

Resolved. That, since the Constituti commonwealth recognizes no distinction among its tions within its limits, which exclude from their cars a portion of our citizens because of their com plexion, are obviously guilty of a violation of that no ble instrument; and that, since those rail-roads wer constructed in part by the credit of the State, which is the joint creation of its colored and uncolored inhab itants, the baseness of such corporations, in thus trampling on the rights of our people, is equalled on ly by their unmitigated meanness.

Resolved, That Massachusetts is dishonored and degraded by her connexion with southern slavery and her truckling subserviency to southern slaveho ers; that this connexion is not only dishonorable, but in the highest degree criminal; and that it must a broken up, at whatever sacrifice or hazard.

The meeting was then addressed by Geo Bradburn of Nantucket; Charles L. Remond, of Salem; Jame Cannings Fuller, of New York; Nathaniel P. Rogers of New Hampshire; Wendell Phillips, of Bost W. L. Garrison, of Boston; Frederick Douglas, fugitive from slavery; Abbey Kelley, of Millbury

and the resolutions were adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Geo. Bradburn as ununimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are du to the one hundred and ninety-five members of the House of Representatives, who granted it the use of Adjourned to Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. their Hall on the present occasion.

FRIDAY MORNING, January 24 1842. The Society met at the Melodeon, according to ad-ournment. The President in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Reynolds, of Providence The President stated to the meeting, that letters and been received from several individuals; where-

Voted, That they be referred to the Business Com nittee, to be printed under their direction.

The following resolution was offered by the Busies Committee

ness Committee:
Resolved, That as the conduct of the American
church and elergy affords all possible evidence that
they constitute the main strength of slavery in our

land, we hereby withdraw from them both our moral countenance and pecuniary support; as we have long since been compelled to do our spiritual communities.

J. P. Bishop moved that the resolution be laid on the table, for the purpose of considering a protest made at a quarterly meeting of the Society, which motion was low. motion was lost.

motion was lost.

N. P. Rogers of New-Hampshire presented the fol-lowing resolution, and moved that it be considered in connexion with the resolution reported by the Busi-ness Committee, which motion was adopted.

ness Committee, which motion was adopted.

Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise is strict
ly a moral enterprise, and not one of physical violence; that the revolution it seeks to accomplish is
moral and peaceful, and not a revolution of force an
arros; that, therefore, all its measures and instrumentalities are spiritual, appealing to the conscience
and heart of an inhuman, slaveholding peeple.

Peacled That there collined setton is commonly

Resolved, That though political action is commonly regarded as peaceful, and favoring rather of moral than of physical force, yet, as regards the abolition of slavery, it is essentially military and compulsory, and therefore abolitionists cannot legitimately employ its

therefore abolitonists cannot legitimately employ is agency in the prosecution of their enterprise.

The two resolutions were commented upon by Jas.

C. Fuller, N. P. Rogers, Abel Tanner, of R. I. Frederick Douglas, and Seth Sprague; after which, the Society adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERSOON. The Society met, pursuant to journment. The resolutions of the morning were fur ther discussed by Mesers. Reynolds and Abel Tanner. of Providence, after which, Miss Abby Kelley presented the following resolution, and moved that it be considered in connexion with those already before the Society, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the scelarian organizations, called churches, are combinations of thieves, robbers, adul-terers, pirates and murderers, and, as such, form the

bulwark of American slavery.

[This resolution was subsequently laid on the table:]
The discussion was continued by Messrs. Jewett
of Providence, Enoch Mack of Dover, N. H. J. P. Bishop, and Edmund Quincy of Dedham.

Seth Sprague moved to lay the resolution of the lost, and remarks were continued by Parker Pillsburg

The previous question, on motion of Edmund Quin cy, was ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion, the second resolution was taken up

and, after remarks from Abby Kelley, Seth Sprague N. P. Rogers, P. Pillsbury, and Warren Allen of Wa pole, was also adopted.

The third resolution was taken up, and, on motion

on motion of N. P. Rogers, the following resolu-tion was taken up, and adopted:

Resolved, That slavery has its fountain and main

support in the religion of the country, which is re-puted to be the christian religion, and had in reverence, as such, among the people; and that it is the pare as such, among no people, and that it is the people, mount business and duty of sholitonists to strip that religion, and its pro-slavery professors and priesthood, of the mask of Christianity.

The following resolution, presented by the Busines

Committee, was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the right of petition is a constitutional right of the people of the United States; that
the refusal of the Houses of Congress to accept the
petitions of the people on the subject of slavery is
subversive of the postural rights of the free people of these United States, and insulting to those from whom the recusant members of Congress derive all their power and authority; that the Hon. John Quincy Adams, in contending for this right on the floor of Congress, has carned for himself the respect, the grat itude, and the support of the friends of constitutional liberty, for his indomitable perseverance and unflinching reproofs addressed to the republican slaveholder

of Congress and of the country.

1 ne following resolution was likewise presented by the Business Committee, and unanimously adopted : Resolved, That this Society recognizes it as a sol emn duty, to sustain by its declared approbation, e ery man whose eminent, fidelity to the cause of h man freedom shall expose him to peculiar persecuti and reproach; we do therefore express our sincer-conviction of the personal worth and anti-slavery fi delity of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, believing the now, at the expiration of ten years from the for of this Society, he has fully redeemed the pledger which his career gave at its commencement Adjourned, sine die.

The following persons were elected the officers of the Society for the ensuing year :

President. Francis Jackson, Boston Vice Presidents. Seth Sprague, Duxbury.

New-Bedford. Nath'l. B. Borden, Greenfield. Geo. T. Davis, Stillman Lothrop, Lexington. Amos Farnsworth. Groton. Samuel J. May, Joseph Southwick, Boston. Mendon Adin Ballou, J. M. Fiske, Lee. Princeton J. T. Everett, Uxbridge. E L. Capron, Springfield. Middleboro Horatio S. Wood, Josiah Gifford, Sandwich. Geo. Bradburn, Sumner Lincoln, Gardner. William B. Earle, Harris Cowdrey, Haverhill, Nathan Webster, William Adam, Northampton Athol. —— Hoyt, —— Lock, Barre.

William Bassett, Corresponding Secretary.
William Lloyd Garrison, Boston. Recording Secretary. H. W. Williams, Boston

Treasurer. Samuel Philbrick, Brookline. S. E. Sewall, Boston.

Counsellors. Ellis Gray Loring, Edmund Jackson Wendell Phillips, John T. Hilton, Samuel Philbrick John A. Collins, Joshua V. Himes. H. G. Chapman John Rogers, Maria W. Chapman, C. L. Ren

Repeal of the Marriage Law. In the Senate of Massachusetts, on Friday last, the

bill to repeal the intermarriage law was read a third time, and some discussion took place on its passage to be engressed. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Sprague, Washburn, Howe, Hooper, Dodge, Bradley and Richardson—and was opposed by Messrs. Dickinson, Rogers, and Merriam. The queided by year and mays, as follows:-The question was de-

Yas—Messrs Abbott, of Essex, Allen, Bradley Cross, Crowell, De Witt, Dodge, Everett, Fay, Gardner, Holman, Hooper, Huwe, Hubbard, Mills, Perkins, of Plymouth, Perkins, of Bristol, Robbins, Robinson, Sprague, Tarbell, Washburn, Wells, of Franklin, and White—24.

lin, and White—24.
Navs—Messrs. Buckman, Davis, Dickinson, Plun-kiti, Richardson, Rogers, Safford, Sumner, and Wood

The friends of purity and equal rights will not to remember, on all suitable occasions, the men who toted against the repeal of this infamous statute. Our correspondent 'G. B.' does ample justice to Senator Dickinson of Hampshire. The House, it is believed, will strongly concur with the Senate.

Address to the Slaves. irese to the Shaves in the United State

ritten by Gerrit Smith, and adopted by the greatew-York State Anti-Slavery Convention, recently written by Gerrit Smith, and adopted by the great New-York State Anti-Slavery Convention, recently the did in Peterboro', occupies a portion of our present anomber. It is a novel procedure in the anti-slavery movement, and will doubtless add to the excitement of the times. In the South, it will create alarm, and in all parts of the country furnish a new topic of conversation and debate. The right to convey to those who are pining in bondage, words of consolation and encouragement, and judicious and seasonable advice, will not be controverted by any one who is a friend of liberty. This advice and these words are embodied in the Address.

It has been churged upon the abolitionists, from the beginning, that their design is to stir up a servile in-

beginning, that their design is to stir up a servile in-surrection at the South. To this charge they need make no other reply than this—that their accusers concede that every human being has an inalianable right to liberty, and henor the memories of their revolutionary sires, who waded through blood to establish their freedom. If it be right in any case to fight against oppression, the right belongs pre-eminently those whose burdens are the most grievous, whose chains are the most galling, and whose condition is the most dreadful. These are the American slaves. If the heroic actions of Leonidas, Tell, Wallace, and Washington are worked to ferme and well deserve make no other reply than this that their accuse Washington, are worthy of fame, and well deserve the applause of the world; then, should kindred spirits appear among our southern slave population, and strike for liberty or death, their names should be held in equal remembrance, and their deeds exultingly re-corded on the page of history.

The abolitionists may again reply to their accusers

that if the charge against them be well founded how has it happened that, with all the efforts the have made, the proselytes they have gained, the 'in nave made, the prosesytes they have scattered broadcast over the country, during the last ten years, no insur-rection has taken place among the slaves? What more quiet period has ever been known among these ortured victims of slaveholding rapacity?

If it be said that this Address, at least,-to say no hing of other publications,—is full of insurrectionar matter, we answer: No one may complain of this who is not a non-resistant; certainly, speaks approvingly of the achievements at Bunke Hill, on the plains of Lexington and Concord, and a Saratoga and Yorktown! But, we ask, in what por tion of the Address is the language of insurrection used? Is it in the following sentence?— Woful as i slavery, and desirable as is liberty, we entreat you t endure the former, rather than take a violent an bloody hold of the latter. -Or in this? "It is on the condition that you shall not stain- it with blood, that you will be entitled to expect that we shall continue advocate your cause unitedly and hopefully.' Or in this ?- Cherish no vindictive or unkind feelings towards your oppressors. Early and late, and with all possible cheerfulness, vield to them your unrecon persed toil. Submit to stripes, &c. &c. How would such advice have been regarded by the heroes of seventy-six'? Would they not have spurned it as being servile and cowardly? The very worst in tructions given in the Address to the slaves are-to

seize the most favorable opportunities to acquire

knowledge and-run away! If any real friend of human rights can better these instructions, we shall be glad to publish them in our columns.

We did not expect to find in an Address, adopted by a convention composed exclusively of political (third party) abolitionists, a high tribute to the principles of non-resistance; but this we do find, if we can rightly interpret the meaning of very plain words, and if the Address was intelligently and honestly dopted. For example—the slaves are entreated to their rights by a resort to physical force. The reason given for this advice is, that a servile insurrection would probably render their condition more terrible. But then they are told that, though there are some n our ranks who are opposed to the taking of human life in any circumstances,' yet the great majority o abolitionists justify their forefathers' bloody resist

ance to oppression; and can, therefore, dissuade you from such resistance to a ten thousand fold greater op pression, [mark!] not on the high ground of absolut morality, but on the comparatively low one of expedi-ency. This, to be sure, is a poor compliment to the morality or the consistency of the great majority of bolitionists, but it is a just tribute to the character of those who would disarm alike the on pressor and the oppressed.

Absolute morality, according to the Address, doe not allow the use of carnal weapons, eyen in self-de fence. This is the extreme of non-resistance.

'The head and front of its offending Hath this extent-no more.'

On that ' high ground,' the slaves are told, 'the gree majority of abolitionists' do not stand! They occu ·low one of expediency,' which, in othe py the 'low one of expediency,' which, in other words, is not the straight and narrow way to heaven, but the broad road that leads to destruction. If this be so, we think it is a matter that deserves their very

Meeting in the State House

As our paper goes to press on Thursday morning and as many of our city friends are enabled to read i a day in advance of its publication, we would give notice that this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock on the subject of the man riage law, rail-road corporations, slavery, &c. will be addressed, in behalf of the petitioners on those subjects, by Messrs. Ellis Gray Loring, Wendell Phillips, and Charles Lenox Remond, in the Hall of the House and Charles Lenox Remond, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The names of the speakers are a fficient guarantee that the meeting will be one of thrilling interest. Let the Hall be crowded by the friends of justice and equal rights, even to overflowing

Notice to Subscribers.

Those persons who have not yet paid their sub-scription for the last year, are reminded that it is absolutely necessary that they do so without delay, as lisher is determined to discontinue all paper for which the subscription remains in arrears. Subscribers are also requested to send money which

is current in this city, as, to be compelled twenty and twenty five per cent discount, as is the case not unfrequently, imposes a drawback upon the subscription which is entirely unwarrantable. W.

The Case of Mr. Adams.

The insult and indignity which certain southern upstarts and desperadoes in Congress are seeking to cast upon this venerable man, for the discharge of a simple act of duty, are creating great indignat excitement in various parts of the country. Mr. Adams, at the last accounts, was still in possession of the floor, and not only defending himself with surpassing with surpassing ability, but unmasking the designs and exposing the acts of the southern slavocracy, in a masterly manner We shall publish as much of the discussion as ou We call the attention of our readers to the do

ings of the Convention of Slaveholders at Annapolis respecting the colored population of Maryland, a given in another column. It is not possible for a conclave of fiends in the bottomless pit to exhibit a mor dastardty, ferocious, diabolical and God-defying spiri than characterizes the proceedings of this be honorable villains and swindling oppressors.

The abolitionists of Worcester North Division are reminded that an adjourned meeting of their County Society will be held at Hubbardston on Wed-nesday next. ' Make hay while the sun shines.'

The address advertised to be delivered befor the Salam Female A. S. Society, on Monday evening next, by C. L. Ramond, is postponed until Monday evening, Feb. 21st. NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHARLES LERGY REMOND WIll deliver the Annual Address before the Salem Famale Anti-Slavery Society, on Munday evening, Feb. 14th, at 7 o'clock, at the Lyceum Hall. The friends of the cause, and public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec. Salem, Jan 29, 1842.

WORCESTER COUNTY, NORTH DIVISION A S. SOCIETY.

A S. SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this Society will be held at Hubbardson, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February next, commencing at 10 e-lock, A. M.

The officers of the year ensuing will be chosen at this meeting.

Our friends may feel assured that no efforts will be spared to secure the attendance of able and distinguished advocates of the cause; and it is earneasly hoped, that there will be a full attendance of the friends of the slave from every town within the limits of the Society. of the Society. J. T. EVERETT, Pres.

NOTICE.

My friends in Providence are informed, that, at my request, the following named persons will receive any donations intended for my school in Jamaica, and forward them to my address at New-York—Mrs. Sarah R. Smith, Miss Amarancy Paine, Wm. Aplin. NANCY PRINCE.

Boston, Jan. 25, 1842.

BIBLE CONVENTION.

The undersigned were appointed at a meeting held in Chardon-street Chapet, on the 28th of October last, a Committee to cell a Convention, to be styled the BIBLE CONVENTION; for the public discussion of the credibility and anthority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. We do, therefore, invite all persons disposed to take part in this discussion, to meet at the Masonic Tenter, in Boston, on Tuesday, the 29th days of March, 1842, at No clock, A. M. B. WALDO FMERSON

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

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

A meeting of the Anti-Slavery Voters of Boston-will be held at 32, Washington-street, or Monday evening next, to make arrangements for the State Convention. All Liberty voters are carnestly requested to be present, as important business is to

By order of the Boston Liberty Association. Boston, Feb. 7, 1842:

NOTICE.

The Rev. John T. Raymond, of Albany, N. Y. has accepted the invitation of the First Independent Baptist Church and Society, of this city, to become their

MARRIED—In this city, on Tuesday, by the Rev. J. W. Parker, Rev. Hervey I. Parker, of Manchester, Vt. to Miss Sylvin A. voungest daughter of the late Philip Ammidon, Esq.:
In this city, Dec. 30, by Rev. Samuel Snowdort, Mr. Orecardo C. Minot to Miss Emeline Wellington.

DIED-In Hopkinton, Jan. 19, Mr. John Gibbs, aged 40. Jun 26, Mr. Samuel Gibbs, father of the above, aged 80.

aged 40. Jun 20, Mr. Samuel Gibbs, Jather of the above, aged 80.

At Troy, N. Y., Aunt Betty Dole. From calcula-tions made from the time when she first came to this country, she had reached the great age of 135 years! She was a native of Africa and was kidnapped and-brought to this country when 15 years old:

Improvements on a Valuable and Important

Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon Dentist, INFORMS the public that he has completed a series of laborious and expensive experiments in improving the celebrated Livisopkos, and an presenting it to their notice, is happy to state that his success in being thus enabled to relieve much of the suffering resulting from a neglect of those highly important organs, (the teeth,) has exceeded his most sanguine anticipations, and that the

IMPROVED LITHODEON

in destined to become one of the most popular and useful teeth preservatives ever discovered, there is not the smallest shadow of doubt. The superior advantages to be realized by the use of this article, when teeth are too far decayed or too tender to plug with gold, silver, or any other substance, are manifold, among which the following are most prominent. In the first place, being introduced into the cavity of teeth in a soft state, it causes neither pain or irritation. 2d. When a tooth is more than two-thirds gone, while the roots remain firm and sound, it can be moulded so as to restore its original shape. 3d. In less than two-hours, it assumes a texture as hard as the ename of the tooth itself, thereby forming a masticating surface harder than gold, silver, or platina. 4th. It effectually resists the most powerful agents to which the filing of teeth's subjected, without oxidation.

Nothing more need be said in favor of this article.

Nothing more need be said in favor of this article,

Nothing more need be said in favor of this article, than that over two runorant term have been restored to perfect usefulness thereby, for which no other remedy seemed possible, except extraction. Specimens of teeth filled with the above material will be kept on hand, and the public are invited to call and examine them. Mineral teeth manufactured and set in so perfect a manner as to ballis detection. Teeth filled with gold; also, cleansed and extracted in the most faithful manner.

Every operation warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Office 22 School-street, at Hardiso's Gallery.

tion. Office 22 School-street, at Harding's Gallery.

The following recommendation from Dr. Mann, a member of the Boston Medical Association, is respectfully submitted to public consideration:

'Mr. Thomas Jinnings, Jr. having, been in my employ between two and three years, in various departments of dentistry, and especially in manufacturing and preparing artificial teeth, it gives me pleasure to bear witness to his ability and fidelity, and to recommend him to the public as a competent and faithful dentist.

Surgeon Dentist, 16 Summer-street.

Boston, Jan. 1848.

Boston, Jan. 1848.*

Mr. EDYTOR:—Though you seem to speak no louder than your neighbors, your utterance is heard a great way: therefore L wish to make use of year powers to communicate sundry remarks to the public, hefore whom an individual stands accused, to whose superior medical skill, with the blessing of heaven, I certainly owe my life and good health; and not myself alone, but two of my daughters.

About two years since I was confined to my bed, and had been for several months, with a scrofulous affection, which wholly deprived me of the use of my arms and lower limbs. After being told, by my family physician and others, that they knew of nothing they could prescribe which would be likely to benefit me, a neighbor of mine, who had been cored by Dr. Watson of a like complaint, advised, me to apply to him, which I did, and he cured the. Since which time I have spent several months is Europe, and been variously exposed, without a return of the complaint. Here I would say, that it is but charitable in me to believe that my family physician did his best, and was sincere in his remarks. This being the case, it is easy to decide who has the skill. Farthermore, mine appears to be but one cure of this formidable dissessed among many more that they been cured by Dr. W., which entitles him to some credit, while his snamnes would give him none. And why has he enemies? I answer that there is nothing more easily anderstood; that it is in consequence of his effecting cures after others of the profession fail. Yet other pretences are set forth, and by whou? It will soon be made to appear, I trust.

Of my daughters, they both had the small poz, and in the most loatissome manner. I did not indules a thought that they could be cered, for a while, at least; and when I did, it seemed that his would scarcely be worth having, as they would be so disfigured by what is generally called pits. But Dr. Watson told me nay, as, said he, he way I wannage the like eases, they are cured, and no pits are made. This I could not credit, unt

Here, readers, judge for yourselves.
Feb. 2nd, 1842. JOSEPH BARROWSCALE.

It appears to be the candid opinion of people gener lly, who have received Dr. Watson's treatment, (an ally, who have received Dr. smany there are, that it has made more permanent cures, and resulted in more good, than any other, in the same space of time. Hence arises his extensive business from the influence of its many friends.

February 11th.

For Sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25. Cornhill, A FEW Medals of FATHER MATHEW.

POETRY.

From the People's Press. LINES TO CINQUE. BY ORGROE LAWRENCE, JR.

Hail, noble son of Afric's injured race!
Hail, thou proud chiefinin of the dusky brow!
Worthy art thou on hist'ry's page to shine,
With those whose names add lustre to it now.

Within thy breast the secred fire doth burn, Which lightened up the veliant soul of Tell; With thee that love, that thirst for freedom dwell For which the Wallace fought, and nobly fell. Nature's untutored child! though 'twas not thine

The works of art by learning's light to scan; Untaught by science, thou hast proved to be The noblest work of Deity—a man. Ah! who can tell (God grant we ne'er may feel)

The bitter grief that agonized thy mind.
When, esptured by a faithless brother man,
You left your native land, far, far behind. When thrust within the loathsome slave ship's held,

Bowed down with fetters, branded as a slave, The Spaniard bore thee to a distant isle, Whose blood-stained shores the Atlantic surges lave

Perchance, if tardy sleep e'er closed thine eyes, Thy mind would linger round that much lov'd spot Where, sheltered by the spreading palm tree's shade. Thy wife, thy children moura thy unknown lot. But ah ! the piercing shrick, the dying groan,

Break on thy ear, dissolve the pleasing dream; The vision flies, despair alone temains— Despair uncheered by hope's reviving beam. Why broke not then thy manly heart with grief? Crushed by the proud oppressor's grinding power 'Twas God watched o'er thee, tho' thou knew'st hi

not; Subthined thy soul in persecution's hour. Roused by a wretch, who sought to wake thy fear; Fearless of death—determined to be free— You rent the slavish chains, the weapon seized,

And bravely struck for home-and liberty. The thoughts of home, and kindred ever dear, Far distant in thy native Mendi land, Rushed on thy mind—impelled thee to the deed— With iron firmness nerved thy daring hand.

The spirit which such deeds of valor prompts, The patriotic breast doth ever fill;
It shone at Marathon and Salamis,
And since at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Pass we in silence o'er the painful thought, That on Columbia's soil—home of the brave— When Cuban hell-hounds dar'd to track their prey, The nation cried them on, nor tried to save

But let me pause-while mem'ry fondly dwells On him-the guardian of his country's fame-Before whose searching power injustice quaits,
And trembles at a fearless patriot's name.

For now thou'rt free : yes ! thanks to Adams' sid, And those who nobly strive to help the slave, Thou bear'st the gospel news to Afric's shore— To heathen souls, whom Jesus died to save.

O, may that God whose guiding hand we track In this eventful part of thy career, thed on thy soul the bounties of his grace, And keep thee ever in his perfect fear.

EXCELSIOR. BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The shades of night were falling fast, As through an Alpine village passed
A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice;
A banner, with the strange device;
Excelsion!

His brow was sad, his eye beneath, Flashed like a balcyon from its sheath And, like a silver clarion, rung The accents of that unknown tongue, Excelsior!

In happy homes he saw the light Above, the spectral glaciers shone.

And from his lips escaped a gross, Excelsior !

'Try not the Pass!' the old man said; *Try not the Pass! the old man said;

* Dark lowers the tempest over liead,
The roaring torrent is deep and wide!

And loud that clarion voice replied,

Excelsior!

'Oh, stay,' the maiden said, ' and rest Thy weary head upon this breast?' A tear stood in his bright blue eye, But still he answered with a sigh,

Excelsior ! Beware the pine tree's withered branch!
Beware the awful avalanche! This was the pensant's last good night — A voice replied far up the height;

Excelsior !

At break of day, as heaven-ward The pious monks of Saint Bernard Uttered the oft-repeated prayer, A voice cried through the startled air, Excelsior !

A traveller by the faithful hound, Half buried in the snow was found; Still grasping in his hand of ice That banner with the strange device, Excelsion

There in the twilight cold and grey, Lifeless, but beautiful he lay, And from the sky serene, and far, A voice fell, like a falling star! Excelsion

> MOURN NOT THE DEAD BY MISS ELIZA COOK

Mourn not the dead-shed not a tear Mourn not the uest - street for Above the moss-stained sculptured stone,
But weep for those whose living woes
Still yield the bitter rending groan.

Grieve not to see the evalide close In rest that has no fevered start, Wish not to break the deep repose

That curtains round the pulseless heart.

But keep thy pity for the eyes That pray for night, yet dread to sleep, Lest wilder, sadder visions rise, Than those o'er which they waking weep.

Mourn not the dead-'tis they alone Who are the peaceful and the free; The purest clive branch is known To twine about the cypress tree.

Crime, pride and passion hold no more

The willing or the struggling slave; The throbbing pangs of love are o'er, And hatred dwells not in the grave. The world may pour its venomed blame

And fiercely spure the shroud-wrapped bier, Some few may call upon the name, And sigh to meet a cold dull ear.

But vain the scorn that would offend. In vain the lips that would beguile; The coldest foe, the warmest friend, Are mocked by Death's unchanging smile.

The only watchword that can tell
Of peace and free Jun won by all,
Is echoed by the tolling bell,
And traced upon the sable pail.

And Government of the United States, examined by the Light of Christianity.-No 2.

ents are responsible; or thos, for the legitimate acts of the official members of Government, all who vote or assent to the act of voting are responsible for those acts. Or, in another view of the same principle, 'what man does by another is done by himself.' Availing ourselves of this principle, and this application of it, the only points remaining to be proved to substantiate our averment are,—does giving assent to the act of voting support the act? And does voting for an efficer of Government assent to duties which are defined, and those which the Constitution clearly anticipates the officer will perform? To question this last point, would strongly indicate insanity; to an honest mind it is self-evident. And the first is but little less so. If common sense and intuitive conclusions are insufficient, the sentiment contained in the following words of the Saviour fully settles the point. 'He that is not against me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth.' Hence, in view of christianity, assent is equivalent to the deed.

The Constitution clearly anticipates that Government officers will not only perform all duties which are therein defined, but will support and aid the

equivalent to the deed.

The Constitution clearly anticipates that Government officers will hot only perform all duties which are therein defined, but will support and aid the Government in executing all laws, however derogd tory to God's law, that are by the Constitution tolerated, and by the majority of Congress are at any time enacted, and remain unrepealed. And any public servant who will retain his official standing, and not so perform his duty after a clear and decisive expression of the legally constituted body, is a nullifier of the enactment, and guilty of the sin of covenant-breaking; otherwise, a nullifier of the compact, by virtue of which he holds his official station. Then if consent is equivalent to the act, and in voting assent is given to the lawful acts of the officer voted for, it is plain that whoever votes, or assents to the duty of voting for any officer of Government, by that act supports the Constitution and Government, and the evils of war and slavery, in all their hideous forms. Here then is a mirror for all participators in the affairs of Government, and the series of Government.

We grant, say the 'Peace-men,' that offensive war is of the kingdom of darkness, but defensive war is of Gon, and we so 'teach all nations.' But we are striving to get a 'Congress of nations,' which shall be the umpire, and whose award shall be final on all matters of controversy between the nations. And until our object is attained, we believe it duty, to

be the unpire, and whose award shall be final on all matters of controversy between the nations. And until our object is attained, we believe it duty, to select through the ballot-box, our best and holiest men to bear and wield the sword against God's enemies.

Mr. Peace-man, if your premises were correct, and your plan feasible, when a thousand generations had come and gone, possibly at that time you might effect your object. But your plan is impracticable, and your premises that God is the author of defensive war, and that the gospel of Jesus Cerist sanctions it, is a libel upon the attributes of Diety, and vilifies christianity.

by voting, say the 'Third-party-men,' but we do not believe that order can be maintained in society without the aid of the sword and the walls of a prison. Neither do we believe that nations can exist without them; for they never have. Therefore we believe it a 'Christian duty' to select the ministers of God's

But, hold, 'Mr. Third-party-man,' tell us first how you expect to abolish that slavery which you acknowledge is engrafted into the Constitution? O, we expect the slaveholders will do that voluntarily. What! expect a man will lay his own, axe at the root of that for which he will, sacrifice all else he

we expect the slaveholders will do that voluntarily. What! expect a man will lay his own, axe at the root of that for which he will sacrifice all else he holds dear and sacred, in defending its extremest twig from the touch of another! Extreme of folly! And how do you expect to rid the nation of that slavery which exists by statute laws?

If we can get a majority in Congress favorable to our views, otherwise attain that which is unattainable, and slaveholders will cease to throw our petitions under the table, and let them be referred; then we expect to do it by the action of Congress. Fatuity! yes and more; that man is guilty of the sin of slavery that will make up or go to trial upon such an issue. The plan is not only impracticable, but it carries defeat upon its own face. And all broils and agitations caused by presenting an impracticable plan, and upon false issues, he that presents and makes them are responsible both to God and his country for them.

To specify more distinctly; we charge upon the 'Third-party-men,' or ballot-box abolitionists, the crime of making with this nation an impracticable and false issue; and of being before God guilty of procrastinating the bondman's day of emaneipation. Also, the greater sin for all strife and contentions on the subject of the 'abolition of slavery.'

Again the 'Third-party-men' say, if the slaveholders will not abolish slavery voluntarily, our ultimate design is, to alter the Constitution, and thereby purify the nation, and wipe off the foul stain of the sin of slavery.

Whoever he may be that talks about purifying the nation of this evil, none, but the ignoramus expects that it will ever be done, by altering the Constitution in a constitutional way. Even to hope for success in this way is hoping against despair.

The article by which the Constitution is made amendable reads as follows:—'The Congress, whenever two thirds of hoth Hoses a shall deem it.

The article by which the Constitution is made amendable reads as follows:—'The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments which in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other

NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Gospel Reflector.

The Constitution
and Government of the United States, examined by the Light of Christianity.—No 2

In the former number, we made and attempted to sport the following averment. The 'Constitution' However different the forms of Government, but

And Government of the United States, examined by support the following averment. The 'Constitution of the United States,' the compact of the American people, the written fundamental law of the nation, is not of Divine origin, or a christian instrument, but human and anti-christian. And the Government of the United States is also of human origin, and antagonistical to the kingdom of Jesus Christ.

We here aver, that all who participate in the affairs of the Government of the United States, support the Constitution and Government, and all the legitimate evils which flow from them.

The common law principles asserted in the form rumber, that for the lawful acts of the agent, the principal is responsible,' when applied to the Government of the United States, subject that the lawful acts of the gent, the principal is responsible, when applied to the Government of the United States, is as follows: for the lawful acts of officers of Government, their constituents are responsible, when applied to the Government of the United States, is as follows: for the save taxed to the second of th

the above gospel principles of equality and sus-sion? Self-government is the theme which has hung up-on the lips of nearly the entire nation for the last half century; and on every national birth-day, the air has been rent, and the earth made to resound with the oratory of the limbs of civil law, and min-ions of the priesthood, in their lavish praises of the rights of man as recognized in the 'Declaration of Independence;' to which the people have said

Independence; 'to whiche the people have amen.

The principles in that instrument recognized, and to which the nation has thus given an affirmative rasponse, and which, by the common consent of the American people, are the true principles of government are the following: 'We hold these truths to the self-gevident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain mattenable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Also, 'the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed.'

verned.' se principles are immutable, and existed ante rior to the instrument called the 'Declaration of Independence'—they are divine, and emanations from the Sun of righteousness. Between them, and the gospel of Jesus Christ, there is no disagreement, but a perfect concord. Man's independence and equality, and the suasive power of government, are distinctly recognized by them. Consequently, the American people know God; but do they glorify Him as God?

Man can glorify God only by obedience. All adoration other than obedience is impious. To Him

Man can glorify God only by obedience. All adoration other than obedience is impious. To Him is due, and God is worthy of supreme adoration. Do the American people as a nation render it?

This question we will solve by reference to the expressed sentiments of the nation, as they are recorded, and in force. But for the purpose of correcting in the minds of the American people an egregious mistake, we will first say, the instrument called 'The Declaration of Independence' is no part of the present government of the United States. It has no connection with the government even in the remotest degree; but is distinct from the government, and its senior, by about eleven years. Consequently, the 'Constitution of the United (States' is the homage paid to God by the American nation.

By this do they recognize the law of God, and the principles of the divine government? Not in the least degree. This we have before shown; of in other words, we have shown that the 'Constitution' and every statute law are based upon coercion, as firmly and with the same reliance as are the decrees of the most despotic monarch with which the earth is cursed. The first and preparatory step to

as firmly and with the same reliance as are the decrees of the most despotic monarch with which the earth is cursed. The first and preparatory step towards the exercise of government, is the chief executive officer, whose duty it is to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' swears he will tyreserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.' By suasion? Nay; but by human butchery, the last resort of all despotisms. Therefore, when the American matter was dud, they glorify Him not as God. But, do they change His glory into an image?

Government is an ordinance of God; obedience to it is obedience to Him. Truth is the glory of

Government is an ordinance of God; obedience to it is obedience to Him. Truth is the glory of God. Rejection of it, for that which is not truth, changes it. An image is that which is not truth, and contrary to the law of God, and to which man bows with supreme reverence and obedience.

To the government of the United States, which is not the government of God, neither that which the nation acknowledges to be the Irue principle of government, the nation bow with supreme reverence and obedience; which they acknowledge in their national record. By Art. 6, Sec. 2, of their Constitution, their sentiments are declared to the world. Their devotion and supreme homage to the government, they declare in these words: 'This Constitution and the Irues of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Ireaties made, tion and the trues of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. Consequently, they change His glory into an image and if not liars or covenant breakers, they are idol-

But are they guilty of sins of the greatest enorm ty? To know the law of God and disobey it the highest insult to Deity which man can off And to hold the truth in unrighteousness is a sin the darkest hue. Of these crines, the American the Charles have the graveriment of Go And to hold the truth in unrighteousness is a sin of the darkest hue. Of these crimes, the American nation is guilty. They know the government of God, and discard it. They acknowledge that 'the just powers of government are derived from the coasent of the governed;' but, in practice, they deny it, and reject the rule. And at the present moment, and inviolation of this rule, more than two and a hall millions, within the territorial limits of the United States are by the nation ruled with describe row.

y millions, within the territorial limits of the United States, are, by the nation, ruled with despotic power. Hence, guilty of sins of the greatest enormity; and in the view of christianity, the nation as such is not a christian nation, but a community of heathens, ruled by a pagan prince.

This being, as it is, true, the believer's path of duty is plain. Secession from the American Union is imperative. To be either a disciple or follower of Christ, this is the alternative. The Saviour, by proceed to the second of the second of

stitution, or, on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments which in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments which in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.' (See Con. Art. 5.)

With this article before him, and with a knowledge that thirteen States of the Union, out of twenty-six, are wedded to the system. and the condemned of the process of the Union, out of twenty-six, are wedded to the system.

of three fourths of the Series Istates, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.' (See Con. Art. 5.)

With this article before him, and with a knowledge that thirteen States of the Union, out of twenty-six, are wedded to the system, and that their influence in the national council is dependant soldy upon its continuance, there is not a seme man in the Union who could have the least expectation of romoving from the nation the evil of slavery in a constitutional way.

And besides the impossibility of amendment; the third-party-man's last resort, amendment, is beyond the reach of the Christian's armor, otherwise, moral means. The Constitution can be amended in a constitutional way, by no other means than through the ballot-hox. And an act which depends for efficacy upon means which christianity condemns is not the ballot-hox. And an act which depends for efficacy upon means which christianity condemns is not amoral, but an immoral means. And every vote that will hereafter be east into the ballot-box for anylot in the words and continuous which christianity condemns is not amended; for its efficacy, ultimately, is dependent of the words of the w

their religion is practical infidelity and atheism, filled with oppression and violence, sustained by theft and robbery, and by God are they abandoned.

MISCELLANY.

From the Haverhill Gazette.

The wisdom of Washington and Madison, and forty years experience, had established the policy of a National Bank; but a vagary entered the brain of Andrew Jackson that a host of State Banks was a great deal better. The innovation was adopted, and seven years of national, state and individual bankmaker has been the consequence.

great deal better. The innovation was adopted, and seven years of national, state and individual bankruptcy has been the consequence.

Three hundred years experience bad established the utility of a mixed currency of specie and paper; but our Calhouns and Bentons, having played the rogue and fool with our paper currency, turn short about, and boldly advocats the financial system of Algiers and Morocco as infinitely better than that which has raised our nation to honer and prosperity. All our Presidents, and every Congress down to the period of Nullification, considered the doctrine of a discriminating tariff, with a view to revenue, and the protection of domestic manufactures, as sound policy, and that by which alone we could establish our own independence, and do ourselves justice, seeing that all our own articles are taxed to the highest point in foreign countries. But a few ultras raise the popular cry of free trade,—nor is it the least objection in the minds of these headstrong innovators, that the free trade would be all on one side, and that our country would be flooded with articles made abroad by laborers who work for ten cents a day, while our mechanics would be staiving, and our people earning nothing to buy with. This is termed good sound democrathe doctrine!

Next comes anti-slavery, and this must be of the most ultra kind. If a man names gradual emancipation, or any plan that ever was effectual in changing the habits and institutions of a country, he is instantly denounced sis in favor of slavery, and our warmest professors of abolition doctrine would rather

the habits and institutions of a country, he is instant ly denounced as in favor of elavery, and our warm est professors of abolition doctrine would rathe take the chance of the almost certain continuance

The next grade in the scale of depreciation is the hti-church and anti-minister doctrine; and Henry C. Wright is now traversing the land, and holding Conventions in all quarters, (one of which is to be held at Andover, Feb. 8th.) the object of which is to declare the 'American church and clergy a brotherhood of thieves, and that they should be held in abhorrence by the whole human race?

And just now Professor Bush has discovered that the dark ages, known to all Protestants as the period which gave rise to the anti-christian, persecuting Papal power, which governed the world by fire and faggot—and the bloody rise and reign of Mahomet, which deluged the world in blood, was, in fact, the will-constitute the theory of the prophets, when the lion was to lie down with the lamb, and there was to be nothing to hurt or de-

ness foretold in the glowing and beautiful language of the prophets, when the lion was to lie down with the lamb, and there was to be nothing to hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain.

Eider Knapp has usurped the throne of the Almighty, and is dealing out the destinies of eternity with no sparing hand,—a few nervous expressions as to the impressions made by his preaching, are sufficient data for a record in his book of fate, and to affix a label for heaven or hell.

To crown the whole, Mr. Miller has determined to have a grand coinflagration of this old world in 1843. Less merciful than the Mormons, who had agreed to spare a few spots of earth away up in Missouri and Illinois, he goes in for the whole. Forty plain declarations of scripture, that the Jews shall be restored to their own land, and that the Son shall have the heathen for life inheritance, and the utterhave the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, are but cobwebs before this terrible conflagration. The multitude of camels, the dromedaries of Midina, and the ships of Tarshish, will have nothing to do—they may be dismissed. Mr. Miller has altered the whole plan. The mystical number of 2300 days, put for so many years, overrules the whole tenor of scripture; and as at the end of the 2300, the Bible says the sanctuary shall be cleansed, who can doubt that it means burning up the world?

But we hope our readers have preserved or will recall their sober senses. Truly, such incorrigible monsense is obtaining quite too much attention. What sort of 'education will our young people receive in the midst of these hot-beds of fanaticism and delusion? Clear heads and steady hands are

and delusion? Clear heads and steady hands are necessary to manage affairs of Church or State at this time, when so many are blowing the coals of fa-naticism, and imposing their own wild schemes as the dictates of wisdom and the word of God.

From the New-York Herald. · Colt's Trial.

close to-day. It has already occupied nine days. A day and a half was spent in procuring a jury from sale spents; six days were spent in hearing the evidence; 79 witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and 41 for the defence. A day and a half has been consumed by three of the connsel in summing up, and Mr. Whiting, who closes, will occupy the whole of five hours this morning, till the recess. After that, Judge Kent will deliver his charge, and the cause will go the jury about five or six o'clock; about dusk this evening.

Such is the present state of the case. What the readers of the 'Herald' have had the best and fullest account of this testimony spread before their, in our columns, from day to day, and are able to judge for themselves. We have given correct outlines of Mr. Emmett's and Mr. Smith's speeches; one for, and the other against the prisoner; and shall give the same of the relaid to-morrow, (Sunday) with the fullest and most correct report of the charge of Judge Kent, which, from all the circumstances in the case, will doubtless be one of the most interesting ever delivered.

Altogether, this has been one of the most singular.

the same of the speeches of Messrs. Solden and Whiting, in the Herald to-morrow, (Sunday) with the fullest and most correct report of the charge of Jadge Kent, which, from all the circumstances in the case, will doubtless be one of the most interesting ever delivered.

Altogether, this has been one of the most singular trials that ever took place in this or any other country. It throws the Peter Robinson affair far into the shade. There the wife of the murdered Suydam was not brought into Court. But here, first, we have the widowed wife of the murdered Adams placed upon the stand; then the dead man's coat cut to pieces, held up before her, to be identified by her. Then the wedding ring taken off the dead man's finger is put into her hand, and she is called on to identify it, and does so by trying it on her own finger. Next we have the box—the murdered man's coffin—and the awning—the dead man's shroud—brought into Court—reeking with putrefaction; and turned over, and measured, and shaken, and deliterately displayed before the jury, whist the lid of the coffin, soaked in blood, is burnt up to light the fire in the watch-house. Next we have the box—the most of cold's acarce breathing infant, placed on the stand to tell how her seducer looked, and slept, and are, after he had killed his fellow man! As if this was not enough, we have a borrible array of doctors disputing about the half a dozen holes in the skull of the murdered man—and some awearing that he was killed by a bullet—others by 4 hatchet. And as If this could not suffice, we have the murdered body of Adams dragged from the charnel-house and the murdered man—and some awearing that he was killed by a bullet—others by 4 hatchet. And as If this could not suffice, we have the murdered body of Adams dragged from the charnel-house and the murdered body of Adams dragged from the charnel-house and the suffice and the suffice and the half a force had been been dead to the half a force had been been dead himself in his own house the half a force had been been dead

and nahese votes to the climax of this 'strange, eventful history,' the prisoner's counsel rises at the last hour, and reads a full confession of the whole affair, writtes by Colt himself. And well-dressed ladies crowding into court by dozens, to see and hear the

erowing into court by nozens, to see an enter-whole affair.

If this be not the strangest trial ever known, then have we yet to learn the fact; and yet the counsel on both eides talk with well feigned astonishment of the excitement in the city.

From the N. E. Christian Advocate Rev. Mr. Torrey's Imprisonment.

Our readers have been apprised of the imprisonment of the Rev. C. T. Torrey, of this city, in Annapolis, Md. What patriots and sagges have told us, is becoming more and more obvious by every day's occurrences, that liberty and slavery, those antagonist principles, cannot long live together in the same country. One must triumph, and the other die. The mule de fe of Spain was never more dreadful than is the slavoracy of the south. In the

holds sentiments different from the movers of such convention! Who can treat this subject with indifference?

The Newark Advertiser, speaking of the result of the examination of Mr. Torrey at Annapolis, says:

We take it for granted, that this individual will embrace the opportunity of redeeming his pledge at the County Court, and that he will there meet his accusers, and call upon them for the violation of his rights as an American citizen. In itself considered, the case may be of little consequence, but it involves an important principle, and it is quite time to ascertain whether it may be violated with impunity at the caprice of a portion of the people. The question interests every freeman in the Union.

[From the Journal of Commerce.] Correction.

Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of Wednesday last, under the head BOARD or FORETOR MISSIONS, you gave some account of the proceedings on Tuesday, and remarked—'Afterwards the discussion on the immediate adoption of the resolutions was reest professors of abolition doctrine would rather take the chance of the almost certain continuance of slavery indefinitely, than consent to such measures as would be sure to abolish it in twenty years. Then came women's rights. Women must be orated and legislators, must enter into the turmoil of politics, and boldly assert and maintain their rights? We have heard a legislator of Massachustic confidently maintain that women should be elected Senators and Representatives, not to set in different halls, having a check upon the men, but to eseated promiscuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives? Hall.

Next came the doctrine of non-resistance. In the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives of the continuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives. It is the doctrine of standing for it looks like offering a bribe to the Board to the men, the continuously at the senate Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on condition that they would excursive the continuously at the Senate Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on condition that they would excursive the continuously at the Senate Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on condition that they would not have mentioned it at the meet in the season of the continuous

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—During his speech in Fancuil Hall on Christmas evening, Mr. Hawkins related an instance of, the terrible effects of intemperance, which had recently come under his observation in Worcester County. A victim of this appetitie had driven his family from his miserable habitation, and had parted with every thing he could sell, until only a faithful dog was left, who kept his master from freezing by lying on his feet at night. The wretched man, to gratify the demon of thirst that raged within him, killed his dog, sold his skin to a tanner, and with the proceeds went to his hut, and raged within him, killed his dog, sold his skin to a tanner, and with the proceeds went to his hut, and held his last revel in drunkenness, and in the morning was found dead, from intemperance and cold. The faithful dog was no longer there to keep warmth and life in him, and when the coroner came to hold the inquest, the only food found in the house was half a pint of meal.

Kidnappers Caught.—Saturday morning, Dr. Cabell, of this city, ascertained that two of his female servants were missing, and upon inquiry at the railroad office, learnt that two, answering to the description of his, had, in company with a white man and a negro man, taken the cars that morning for Fredericksburg. He immediately chartered an express, and set out to overtake them. Just before reaching Fredericksburg, he met the cars returning with the fugitives, in custody of the police officers of Fredericksburg. They were brought to the city Saturday evening, and the white man and negro man were committed by the Mayor. We did not learn who the white geallenam was, further than that his name is Dunevant—with sundry aliases. The black gentleman is a free negro.—Richmand Whig, Jan. 17.

A Female Preacher —Much curjosity was excited

man is a free negro.—Rickmond White, Jan. 17.

A Female Preacher — Much curiosity was excited at the Wellington-road Chapel, on Sunday last, in consequence of its being announced that a Mrs. Elaw, a female of color from America, would preach two sermons in that place of worship. The place was much crowded on both occasions, numbers being unable to obtain a dunission. She speaks good English, and delivered two excellent addresses.—Manchester Times.

Riding on Air.—Our readers (says the N. Y. Express) may not be generally aware that Rail-road Cars are now being constructed to rest on air springs, or in other words, on iron pistons, moving in air-tight cylinders. The effect is wonderful. The cars ride smoothly and confortably, and one may read or write in them very easily. But this is not all. It has been found a great waste to carry flour in barrels on rail-roads, in consequence of the jar. This invention is a complete remedy, and flour may now be transported on railways as well as on canals.

Colt's Trial.

This most extraordinary trial will be brought to a Buffalo Advertiser, is to the point:—The poorest, most miserable of the South American States never

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UARMINATIVE SALVE.

This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Biles, Da. Agues in the breast, Milk Câke, Ague in the ta Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Raesa, Was Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Morging Cag, and Cough occasioned by cold, together with a other painful complaints—but it is its own best to peter, and, in such cases, self-praise gon to a such cases.

Valuable Register for 1842, VAIIIADIC ACGISTET 107 IM2,

JAMES LORING, 132 Washington St. happen
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Wyeth's Cream of Lillies.

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BATEHAM & COLMAN, Rochester, New York Address January 28

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