[3-52 50 per annum, payable in ad-30 at the expiration of six nonths, and communications must be roar rate, massers, unking less than a square of three times for 75 cfs.; one square

CESOS,
LOUIS,
LOUIS,
WILLIAM
BASSETT.

TO GARRISON, Editor.

XII.---NO. 13.

SELECTIONS

the want of that force and it and expression, which so he usual style of Mr. Web-

ely obvious, clearly principally tobacco, merchandize, there on is confirmed by a e distinction is thus as passing from one nother, in a voyage ize on board, and al-



BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1842.

Richard Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Prin

WHOLE NO. 586.

now has beyond the hope of recovery. W. K.

To the Editor of the Baptist Herald:

San.—I have just returned from a scene the mo
painful and south-barrowing I ever witnessed—
dwelling filled with the sick and the dying, the vitime of a system only equalled—scarcely surpass
—by the diabolical slave-trade.

It will be in your recollection that, about seve
weeks since, a vessel arrived at St. Anale Bay viimmigrants from America. Of the whole sambnot more than half a dozen, I understand, procuremployment. Some have sot out on focal via. Via-

Daspination.

Daspination:

Not far distant is the dopot at Hilton Hill. Nearly all the 200 immigrants who, two months since, came out in the New Phanux, remain nnemployed.

Can we wonder, sir, at God's judgments coming on the johabitants of this island—who, as soon as they have washed their hauds in a negro blood, are imbruing them in the blood of white men? It is high time the promised searching inquiry isto the immigration scheme was instituted—it is high time the white 'slayer trade' was abolidical. ruing them in the amount of the state of the

St. Anns, Nov. 24, 1841.

fr. Sturge, dated

Rrown's Town, Dec. 4, 1841.

The friends of homanity in Britain will, I trust continue to lift up their voices agriant the immigration scheme. It is producing the most disastrous eaulis. About two months since, the New Pleaniz prought apwards of 200 emigrants, chiefly Irish, incoherence with the continuation of the production of the continuation of the continuation

with its OUNCE SEATH TO BE THE SEATH TO BE THE

unrolling the Irish Mammoth Address, which took place in Fancall Hall—the great Liberty Hall of 76. For the annexed extracts, we are also indebted to private letters. The following is taken fine from Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman bleat women America page.

'This I consider disgracefuln tilled! Can it be possible such a civilized country? Never, ne

I was it not that I have a dear father, mother, sisters and brothers, before another month could clapse, a would tarn my back for ever on the land of my me kivity, and hall with joy the waves that would bear and the wind that would waft me to the man and the wind that would waft me to the work where the impious work, the deadly conflict with the Most High is not precised with such daring, high-handed impunity.

From the New-Orleans Bee

Great Public Meeting—Trich Ropeal.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of American citizons who were opposed to the agriation in our city and State, of the affairs of a nation with whom we are at peace, was held in the Rotunds of the St. Louis Exchange, on Thursday evening last, when the following officers were appointed:

Hon. P. D. Conrad, President.

Capt. Robert Speeden, Capt. B. Tracy, Hon. S. M. D. Clare, M. J. D. Mountfort, Maj. J. H. Dakin, S. W. Oaker, Fierre Jords, Col. Thomas Pught, L. Perriero, Cassinere Prieto, Dext. S. W. Dakton, J. W. Stillwell, Fize Pracedents. lenis. Win. C. Auld, Dr. R.

Graham, Secretaries.

The needing having been called to order by Mr. E. W. Telfair, eloquent and appropriate speeches were delivered by the following gentlemen: Hon. F. D. Conrad, of Baton Ronge; Gen. Felix Houston, of this city, and Gen. S. Foote, of Mississippi. On motion of Mr. Telfair, a committee of ten was appointed by the chairman to draft and recommendations.

ean citizens.

lived, That in the proceedings of the meetin
Fancuil Hall, in the city of Boston, or
William Lloyd Garrison presided, we distinct

Judge R. N. Van that gestleman proceeded to the gestleman proceeded to the gestleman proceeded to the gestleman proceeded to the gestleman by birth, adde the meeting, and gave a picture of the conditional recland, and the conduct of Daniel O'Connell, produced frequent bursts of laughter and aption; and,

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

F. D. CONRAD, Press

CONGRESS.

Mr. Giddings, after some remention of the chairman of the

in the newspapers
asked if he could ex
Mr. Fillmore had
mittee of Ways and
hefore them in the?

cation by the Secretary of State, it is a monosy for advertising to claimants who were estitled to the indemnity awarded for the slaves that had been taken from them by the British Government, under a treaty. The gentleman contended, and the Chair decided, that he had a right to proceed, because he was objecting to the unconstitutionality of the expenditure. That, said Mr. H. is not the true question. The question was, whether the gentleman, while an appropriation bill was under consideration, had a right to discuss the constitutionality of a treaty; for if the treaty was correct, the expenditure followed as a natural consequence of it.

After some remarks from Messes. Chapman, Gid-

b douse seed himself eatisnes, seed himself eatisnes, for the privilege, for the privilege, for the privilege for the pr

Speake... Mr. J. Co

which was ordered, which was of the would was a full of the would was said be would was said be would was said to be care.

Percent asked to be examined as a

Resolved, That the said member :

Air. Botts was not in orange, occuses the center of Virginia had already been called. He was obliged to move a suspension of rules, which, as it requires two-thirds, failed.

The control of the control

Mr. Giddings saked whether, if the previous question was austained, he would be allowed to speak in his own defence.

The Speaker decided that the gentleman could now proceed with his defence.

Mr. Giddings said he did not feel ready to go into his defence, and thought the House would not press him to do so unprepared, and moved to postpone it until Thursday week.

Mr. Wise objected to hearing the gentleman in his defence, and then shutting up the mouths of the accusers. The House was not now acting in a tegrislative, but a judicial tribunal, and be called upon it to adopt a full of the called upon it to adopt a full of the called upon it to dopt a full of court to govern his case.

The question of postponement was discussed by Mesers. A. V. Brown, Arnold, and Shield ofter, and inquired if after both of protons question, fold have a right to address the House.

The Speaker decided that they would not, but that the previous question could not be entertained from Ohia,

Mr. Filmore took an appeal from the decision of Mr. Filmore took an appeal from the decision of

Before the question on the appeal was taken, On motion of Mr. Turney, the House adjourned

dings.

When the State of Ohio was called, Mr. Giddings submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, each of the several States composing this Union, exercised full and exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of absvery within its own territory, and possessed full power to continue or solish it at pleasure.

Resolved, That by adopting the Constitution, may be a forestaid powers were delegated to the federal government, but were reserved by and still persist no case of the several States.

Resolved, That, by the 8th section of the lat atticle of the Constitution, each of the several States surrendered to the federal government all jurisdiction over the subject of commerce and navigation upon the high seas.

ELIBERATOR

BOSTONS

awarde and intelligent per-aw the Hon George M Dai the Judges of our Courts, pel, (') and and many of our 'When respectability, and ') will thus unite to shield solution, and to seemontels or merely because learnedly and olo-t there

ll River, and givening, and valuable

No task es

any great extent, in promoting abolision through the senery of that party, under its present auspiers. I will give a few prominest reasons for this belief.

(1.) No political instrumentalities can secure such a reform as the anti-slavery revolution implies, while that reform is opposed by the christianity of the country. In order, therefore, to accomplish the work of political priors, it is necessary first to accure the reform of a christianity which opposes it. Instead of doing this, prior to the formation and support of an anti-slavery political party, the friends of that measure are endeavoring to carry forward the object in the midst of the people, while their religion is allowed to remain perverse and corrupt as it can be made to be by its connexion with the foulest system the earth ever hore upon its face—a system utterly irreconcileable with the principles of pure religion. Men will never be convinced of their duty, to any great extent, to engage in the anti-slavery political reform as partisans, so long as the moral sentiment of the country is so low as it now is, and, while it shall remain under the influence of a pro-slavery, sectarian christianity, will continue to be, on the subject of slavery. The movement is, therefore, premaure, in my opinion

now do the g...

(2) I am the more assured of the correctness of the two great political parties of the country to abjure and furnake them. It is the uniform practice of Liberty party men to call upon the whige or loco focos to leave their respective parties, because these perites are renortangen. But these Liberty party men are far from calling upon the members of the acets to leave their alliances. Moreover, no manucho will not leave their alliances. Moreover, no manucho will not leave their pro-slavery political party, is deemed fit to receive the votes of Liberty partians. Yet a member of a pro-slavery seed may receive them without objection. Against this gross inconsistency, I have uttered my feeble protestation, but, as yet, in vain. And it is impossible for any manuch withful and true to the cause of the slave against the control of the con receive them without objection. Against this gross inconsistency, I have uttered my feeble protestation, but, as yet, in vain. And it is impossible for any man to be fishibil and true to the cause of the slave against the interests of the sects of this country, and enjoy the fallowship of a large portion of the members of the Interest of the sects of the sects of the cut of the course of the Ciberty party. There are praiseworthy exceptions. There are men in New-York, who are members of the third party, who are aware of the gross a burdity of the course of those who make a distinction between the connexions of pro-alavery positical parties. Of this number, I am happy in naming such men as E. W. Goodwin, Editor of the Tocsin, Geo. Storrs and others, I might mention in Albany, and a few in other places.

The conviction is every day augmented in my mind, that, if the belonging to the worst of all papiles, and in the places.

The conviction is every day augmented in my mind, that, if the belonging to the worst of all papiles on earth, the sects of our country, is a more certain disqualification for the electoral suffrages of the people, their, surely, the belonging to the worst of all parties on earth, the sects of our country, is a more certain disqualification should be some peculiar redeeming circumstances in the case.

The Liberty party is explusive upon false premises, because its exclusiveness is not of a general character, which is the country of the sects, because its exclusiveness is not of a general character, and others who will never do any thing morality for the convergence of the people to abolition, are nevertheless, strong Liberty party politicians. But a few days before a left Albany, I land a debate with a minister of this character. He condemned my course most unequireally—said that every word I wrote and published in the "Tocsin, condemnad my course most unequireally—said that every word I would and course, by tyrejudicing christians against the Liberty

The Case of the Create.

1. Resolved, That if we are justly called upon to culogize Washington and the patriots of the revolution, for encountering a seron years' war to maintain their zights, much more are we bound to applied the courage, the licroism of findison Washington and his comrades on board the Creole, who, to obtain their liberry, threw off a yoke of appreasion, 'one hour of which,' to use the Innguage of Mr. Idefracent, 'was fraught with more misery than age of Mr. Idefracent, and the court of the second of the court of the second of the court of the second of the court of St. James the President of the Ughed States and his cabinet, by their letter of instructions to the court of St. James, respecting 'the Creole,' have committed this country to a war with England, insamuch as they have, in that despote, taken a position from which there will be no room for our government to retreat, but with diagrace in the eyes of the nation—a position, however, in which Great Britain, without the absandorment of her will known policy, cannot acquisece—one every consideration of justice and moral rights englit not to acquisece, anad, from a regard to her own honor, surely will not arguisece—Resolved, That, under God, nothing but the thunder of fighting against liberry, for the perpetual right of tyratus over helpless slaves.

Therefore we do hereby call upon our fullow-citizans of the Old Colony of Massechusetts, of all the trans of the Old Colony of Massechusetts, of all the same the Old Colony of Massechusetts, of all the we may, by moral means, to discourage and paralyze those who would go to enforce the wrong. We will not fight, and we will dissuade, others from fighting, the foreign or domestic.

These resolutions elicited a very serious and anisother the protection of davery or of the slave-trade, either foreign or domestic.

nor ne protection of slavery or of the slave-trade, elther foreign or domestic.

These resolutions elicited a very serious and animated debate. A number of gentlemen took part in
it—the Hon-Seth Byrague of Daxbury, and Messra.
Davis of Hingham, Garrison of Boston, Bradburn of
Nantucket, Davis of Gloucester, Douglas of NewBedford, Collins of Boston, and Robbins, James and
May of Scituate.

All persons present, whether members of the Socicity or not, were invited to take part in the discussion,
and to vote upon the resolutions. They were also
requested to express their minds upon each of the resolutions, by rizing. They did so. Nearly all present rose in the affirmative, and not one in the negative.

It was then unanimously voted, that a copy of the
above resolutions, signed by the Proxident and Scertary of the meeting, be transmitted to the Hön. John

same before Congress, at his earliest convenience ment unequiveally—said that avery word I wrote and published is the 'Toesia,' condemnatory of the set, because of their pre-slavery character, was injuring the cause, by 'prejudicing christians against the Liberty party.' He assured me he would not, on any account, presch upon the subject of slavery, or allow it to be introduced into 'his' congregation. And he said the movement of the third party was the very course that he would do do; and he said the movement of the third party was the very course that he would divise—and that it would be supported by many persons, of views like his own.

I reflected upon this development. Upon inquiry, I found several of like opinion: a smong some of them, were persons pledged to the support of the press. They offressed disastifaction with my course, in infendening the support given to slavery by this kind of sectarian abolition, into the paper I was then editing. I saw that they were not abolitionists at heart; and that, while they were opposing it precitably, they were defending its existence morally! They permitted, unrebuked, that damning sin in the church, which was not not fit to exist in politics! Thereby making the church the sanctifler of crime!

I was often adjusted to the sects alone; and be I was often adjusted to the sects alone; and be I was often adjusted to the sects alone; and be a woold and, but rebuked the spirit of party, which was made the 'bond of iniquity', I was condendere, on to only of the people of Massachusetts, but of the friends of inspirit while I remained in the ranks of such and in spirit while I remained in the ranks of such sound in spirit while I remained in the ranks of such sound in spirit while I remained in the ranks of such and the interest of such and the interest

Latest from Enginad.

Arrival of the Columbia at H for, and of the Unicera at this Port: Thirteen days ther from England.
At 6 o'clock on Friday morning, the season Columbin, Capi. Judkins, arrived at Italian, after a passage
on the 4th test, and secondaries of a trial that a secondary
to triffe the test, and secondaries of an Italian, after a possage
on the 4th test, and secondaries of a series of unusualty terrific storms. On the 18th inst. in 14.4 43, lone
54 04, at 7 P. M. the intermediate shaft broke, and
the engine stopped. The floats were then stripped
off the wheels and agall made, with which she concluded the passage, except a few hours previous to her
arrival, when the starboard engines were pain motiority bring Her into port. Her arrival was failed
passengers for Boston, and four for Halifar, who are
unanimous in her praise as a sea boat of the first qualshifted on board the Unicorn, and on the same after
none were on their passage for Boston. The Unicorn
was telegraphed Sanday evening, about 6 o'clock,

It is stated that a reinforcement of 10,000 troops was going forward from India to China, with a number of heavy gune. It was reported that the first grand movement contemplated by Sir Henry Pottinger, would be spainst Pakin. These was later a rows from the expedition in China, than has been recuived here from Canton direct, viz. to 0 cct. 25.

There was a further debate in the House of Com-mons, of five days duration, on the corn laws, after which Mr. Villier's motion to abolish all duties on the import of grain, was lost by a vote of 90 to 393.

The funeral of Count Pozzo di Borgo ted at Paris, Feb. 18, with great pomp

REVOLUTION AT LIBBON. Letters have been re-ceived from Lisbon to the 14th alt. A revolution broke out at Lisbon on the night of the 7th, which terminated in favor of the Charter of Don Pedro.

Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the nev Royal Exchange, London, on the 17th Feb. with gree

mency of the day, and the proceedings were of a spirited and satisfactory character. Hinghan a noble delegation. Duxbury and Plymouth, as usual, strongly represented in the persons of renerable Seth Sprague, Des. Ripley, and others hospitality of our Scituate friends was most a the topics presented to journed to the 14th ins

presente.

the 14th inst.

DAILY LEDGES. A new penny daily, witeis to be issued in this city, in handsome
the 4th of April instant, by Morgan & Co.

William Bartlett, Editor. It
a nesespaper, and indemuggion with

MARRIED—In Provious, Various Mississis Various W. Bankin, of Drummond Town, Va. to Miss Jars S. Williams, of Boston. [Accompanying this notice was a generous silice of wedding cake from the bridgeom and bridg, whose connection, we frust, will appre an lotathassible source of happiness.]

DIED—In this city, Prisus Hall sped 83—a venerable colored revolutionary pensioner.

In this city, on the 17th cit, of a lingering consumption, Mrs. Surah Woodruff, aged 33. Throughout the whole of her sickness, she manifasted great patence and resignation, and died in the triumphs of cits.

or to be your obedient servant, SAM HOUSTON, President.

ble invasion, it is needle in and valor of Texis and independence by the

MIDDLESEA U. Articles of the Middleser County A tustery Society will be held in the Baptist me ing-house, in Lexington, on Tuesday the Bible day April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Important subjects will come before the meet for discussion; and it is hoped that member of so elies, and the people generally, will deem it of price and the people generally, will deem it of piege to stread. Friends of the cause of human

JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. See

LECTURE AT DORCHESTER.
Wendell Phillips, Eeg of Boston, will de sture on the subject of American Slavery, on Sugday evening

Lyceum Hall, Dorchester, on Sunday even (April 3,) at 7 o clock, P. M. Ladies and g of Dorchester and vicinity are respectfully

Phelia inspiration, of solemn warning and faithful buke.—N. Y. Deangelist.

Go ye, whose feelings custom has not steel'd, See man to market driv'n like fatten'd herds, There to be sold and parted, friend from friend, Farted by seconges, yokes, of galling chains, Then judge if Blavery is no more our crime, Bot out calamity. Go fart and view Pair Freedom's temple, while her chosen soin From her confederate realms are met. To pay their yearly off rings at her shrine. Enter Ind hear the clap of loud applanes, When by some fav rite votec, declaiming loud, To crowded aisles and galleries adorn'd With forms of beauty rang'd in brilliant rows, This matchless load, is blazon'd to the stars. For liberty, equality, and juy:
Then go and view a droves of human souls, Immortal beings for whom Jews died,
To market driv n, and by their fellow-men Whose blackness lies far desper than their skin. Go lisein to the lashes and the shricks.
That mingle rend the sir, while clinging friends, Huyband and wife, the mother and the child, By various purchasers are torn apart, And doom'd to different regions of the land, Never to see aeach other's faces more; Never to hear, by letter or riport,
Of cther's walfare dearer than their own; Never to been such other's faces more;
Never to know their death, till ofter years
Tis learns by meeting them beyond the grave.
O proid Columbia, bide thy towering head
Low in the dust, in shame and penistence,
Till from thy robes be wash'd the stain of blood;
Then like a goddess rising from the sen.
Then rising in thy glory, prove thyself
'The queen of earth, the daughter of the skies.'
I see they glory with prophetic eye,
I see thee with thy crown of many stars
On thy fair tead, and chelted in spotless robes,
Moving in state toward the Atlantic shore:
With one hand casting to the water below
The last of all thy slave-oppressing chains,
And with the other holding to thy breast
The Book of God. I lear the shouts of joy
That ring from end to end of thy domain.
I hear the sounds prolong d from wave to wave,
And onow they strike and echo on the coast
Of joyful Africa. The time will come—
Sure as the groans of earth shall all be lost
In the hoestman so fmillennia blige—
The time will come when slavery shall cease,
When this whole astlon, like that fiver d part
Northward and eastward stretthing from the shore
Of Susqueshannah, shall enjoy the smiles
Of Freedom, equal, common, as the sir.
At such a prospect, who, that has a heart
With one remaining spark of generous fire,
Feels not an inward glowing of delight?
Who that can pray, will cease to importune.
The Lord of all to hasten the vent?
From those who purchase, of their own accord,
The blood and sinews of their follow-men,
No plty is expected; but from them
On whom the sad possession is entail'd,
With one remaining spark of generous fire,
Feels not an inward glowing of delight?
Who that can pray, will cease to importune.
The Lord of all to hasten the vent?
From those who purchase, of their own accord,
The blood and sinews of their fellow-men,
No plty is expected; but from them
On whom the sad possession is entail'd,
Without the power to set the pris ours fire,
Feels not an inward glowing of Melight?
Who that can pray, will cease to importune.
The store of the sad

THE COLD WATER CONFLICT

THE COLD WATER CONFLICT.

Like the rush of the storm,
With the shout of reform,
The triumph of truth is abroad;
Like the whirlwind it aweeps,
Like the lightning it leaps;
Speed, speed to the tempest of God!

Lo, the jug is upturned,
And the harrel is burned,
And the harrel is burned,
And its contents are scattered abroad;
With our cold water mon,
We shall finish the job—
Make way for the chariots of God!
Without trumpet or drum,
battaliens they come,
And their banners are floating abroad;
Without weapons they fight,
In their cold water might;
Success to the armies of God!
The conflict grows bot,

The conflict grows hot,
With the sober and sot,
Who advance to the war without blood;
Come, unite heart and hand,
With the cold water band,
And shout for the battle of God!

And shout for the battle of God!

Ye men of the still,

Of the jug and the gill,

Le, the beacons are kindled abroad—
The bogshead in flames

Your salvation proclaims—
Come and list with the legious of God!

COMMUNICATIONS.

IP 'How has the gold become dim, and the time gold changed!' What a contrast between riends of 1642 and 1842, as a Society!—ED.

before the next Yearly Meeting, where it would be properly disposed of: and on the matter ended.

The subject of Slavery was brought before the next Yearly Meeting; and what was the result? Why, the famous decree was issued, or advice given, to close our meeting-houses against the Abolitionists, and dissuade out members from joining them? Was this an anti-latery or a pro-slavery movement? I call upon the world to decide this question. How was it considered at the South? Do we hear slaveholders complaining of it? By no means; but we do hear profile and advention of the consistency of Quaker anti-slavery? It was very plaint or me, that no christian freeman, or abolitionist, could unite with such pro-slavery despotism. I can call it by no better name, because I believe it deserves no butter. Those who issued this decree or advice were not ignorant or unenlightend people; they acted not from the impulse of the moment, but from great deliberation, consideration and reflection, and In a way to bring their sectarian power to att with the greatest possible force. Notwithstanding all this, my sectarian perdilections were so atrong, that I endeavored to Iravel with this accumulated load on my shoulders. More than once, I have been on a mission to proture a meeting-house to hold an anti-slavery meeting imperhaps from a pro-slavery congregation, and generally with success; but not without being somellines questioned.—Why don't you open your own meeting-house? I must confess, I was ashamed to answer that question, while I remained member of the Society. But after laboring much with my brather on the subject, I found, at last, one of two things must be done. Much as I esteemed the Society of Friends, I found that I must abandon it, or the anti-slavery society. To remain in both seemed too much like attempting to servation omaters. I could perceive, no unity between them, except in abstract profession, which, without towick, I have but little faith in. The conflict was very great. Every carthly consideration was infavor of my ly and connections were mostly members, and leoked with suspicion upon the movement; choice friends, whom I had respected and loved for many years, were faithful in their admonition and advies, and I have no doubt from a sincere regard for my peace and welfers——Notwithstanding all these influences, my duty was made plain to me, and I wrote to the monthly meeting, of which I was a member, for a discharge from membership, attaing my reason for the same, viz. their sinful position, as I believed, with respect to anti-slavery and non-resistance, or peace principles. On the receipt of my communication, before it was read in the meeting at large, I was visited by a very zespected and beloved friend, urging and advising a withdrawal of it; observing that the consideration of it was post-poned a month for that purpose. I thanked, him for his kindness and good intentions, and we parted. In two months from the time my letter was received, it was read in a monthly meeting at East Greenwich, nearly eight miles from where I resido, and on a very stormy day, when there were very few members in a tendance. A campitude was appointed to visit me on the subject, and report at the next monthly meeting, to be lolden at Goventry, where I resido, which duty hey performed, and made a report, which was read in said meeting. It should be rewembered, that very few friends who attended this meeting were present at the previous of Greenwich meeting, where my communication was read; consequently, they could know nothing of the grounds on which the report was based; for the communication was on the table, it was refused by the meeting of the communication, not having been present at the former meeting, and being, ignorant of the foundation of the report; but, notivithstanding there was some opposition to it.

I know not what the report was except from hearway; but that it was anualiefactory to many, I have no

report was said to have been adopted, notwithstanding there was some opposition to it.

I know not what the report was, except from hearasy; but that it was unsatificatory to many, I have no doubt. I have mentioned these circumstances, to show the despotism that is exercised by the Society over its members. I have no compliant to make on my own account. My request for dismission was granted, with perhaps as little condemnation or care as could be expected.

Soon after this meeting, several Friends called on me, to sign other the letter I had addressed to the meeting, presuming I had retained a copy of it (which I had not) I endeavored to inform them of the contents of it, as well as I could remember. I to 1d them

To W.R. REFECTOR THE STATE OF T

PELEG CLARKE

To the above, I have received no answer as yet, elthough the note, as I am informed, was received by the person to whom it was addressed. I have since been informed, rerbally, that the documents in question wers not in the possession of the clerk, but were put into the hands of another person who keeps the records. I must confess, I did not understand it; but so I was informed, and I soked no questions.

Now, if thou shouldst think the publication of the above facts will have any beneficial effect upon the cause in which we are engaged, which I believe is the cause of God and humanity, they are at thy service. I can truly say, I have no personal feelings to gratify in their publication; I should rather they should be withheld, if they were not called for by the exigencies of the times.

Thy friend,

ed upon by Aimigniy one demption of two millions and a half of suffering survey, whather he could have the privilege to obey hins? After a pause, an answer was again called fur; when he said the meeting would be for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; and soon after, in a low tone, he resisted that he thought we ought always to remember them in our prayers. The meat anti-slavery meeting was appointed elsewhere, when fifteen or sixteen of those present are present an interest in the prayers of those who felt to pray for them. At this time, brother N. P. Ford and some others left the house; after which, a few ord prayers were offered in their behalf, and there scenario has a deep beling on the part of most prisent. On rs left. the house; after which, a few ora ere offered in their oblaif, and there seemes as feeling on the part of most present. On the orange of feelings that eve two or three more before the rising of the on. Thus we see that it takes something by than a true anti-slaver; spirit, to grieve spirit of God; and although pro-slavery met no pose and flee from before such a spirit he assurance that God delights to dwell with

Though the meeting appointed by the church for last Tuesday exoning, was led within forty rods of the unti-slavery meeting, which was previously appointed, out of the twenty-three who had expressed a change of feelings in the neighborhood of the meeting, which was deeply interesting.

We lay these facts before the public, hoping they may have a tendency to do away with the unchristian and ungodly idea of the professed church, that pleading the cause of the slave will grive a way the aprint of Christ; and hoping to encourage our anti-slavery friends, who are connected with the professed church, or otherwise, to take a consistent course in their behalf; remembering when they fast; that the fast which the Lord has chosen is, 'to loose the bunds' of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke, and bring the poor which are cast out into thy hosses.'

The undersigned are all acknowledged members of the aforesaid church.

Yours, in the cause of the slave,

h.
see of the slave,
SOLOMON FORD,
LYDIA FORD,
LUCY G. FORD,
WM. JONES,

North Abington, March 18, 1842.

FRIEND GARRISON:
All I have to say, touching the reply of brother N.
P. Ford, of March 18, to my communication of Jan.
21, is, that when the accused (that is, the church or its officers) are ready to be responsible for it, I shall be ready to answer it in detail; otherwise, I esteem a reply of too little importance to take up the columns of the Liberator.

LEWIS FORD.

Hear ! Hear !

the state of the personal of the clerk, but were put into the hands of another person who keeps the records. I must confess, I did not understand it; but so I was informed, and I saked no questions.

Now, if thou shouldst think the publication of the bove facts will lave any beneficial effect upon the cause in which we are engaged, which I believe is the cause of God and humanity, they are at thy service. Tean truly say, I have no personal feelings to graify in their publication; I should rather they should be withheld, if they were not called for by the exigurcies of the times.

Thy friend,

PELEG CLARKE.

Coventry, 1st mo. 23d, 1842.

The state of the personal feelings to graify and the properties of the times.

A NEW ORGANIZATIONIST.

* At 1—it disasses will a thems
For trainer lears and hands to strive;
That which is now our principus gen,
A thing like nought for these that dries.
The predicts gen-gues of the North?
See what thy suitly designs do?
Make these the score of pure worth!
In other years thy name will rue.
An Arnold's fame.

With atternation—only two:
To free our always—defiviting—fall,
Divide; and then Disunion ros!
At Yankes will foce Union stand?
At Yankes will must Union fall?
No, Traisor!—off thy heighty creat,
Or soon quite low thy name B laid;
A stain be on thy callous breast,
Until the debt of nature a paid;
And on thy tomb, the spectre, death,
Site brooding wer thy civic wreath.

ened and exempluses oy a consistent mode of living, the same lofty and enthusiastic patriotism, would have glided into each other with that lovely harmony on which the soul loves to dwell, and from which it can drink in high and lasting evidence of the beautiful nature of Him who is the beauty of holiness.

But consistency of character was not the highest merit of James Forten. He had the good fortune to become the impersonation of a principle, an other deposition of the political history of the control of the

ring the aim or the promise from the mode, but was mumber of citizens, and arrested in three lies peaking of the murder to one of earld, 'I don't know whether I killed but I meant to—I took good aim.'

a letter written to his father last windows and more abusive, outrageous and

ork.—The negro Abram, arrested a wee e at Beaufort, (S. C.) on suspicion of mu: Edwards, of St. Helens Island, wa trial on Thursday last. He made full cut he crime, and was condemned to be exertiacy last. He gave as the only motive fe, that he had that morning been detected.

Sprafaceuse Combustion — A late French paper on J., there at Groningen, in Holland, on New Year's day, a woman sped 55 years, who was much addited to intemperance, having approached a fire, her breath atrongly imprognated with alcohol, is supposed to have caused internal ignition, and her body was found half carbonized!

A correspondent of the Post says, that in the dig-ging up of the old Head estate, at the corner of Tre-mont and Boylston street, on Saturday, the laborest forms a human skeleton, reclaining on one arm, sup-posed to be that of an Indian.

U. S. Squadron on the Coast of Africa.—It is rumored that the Berretary of the Navy has ordered, or is about to order, the Vandalia, and three other vessels of war, to cruise on the coast of Africa, to be under the command of Capt. Ramsay

ndent of the New-York Journal of Com-g from Boston, says :— The religious in-deep, heyond all precedent. It is diffi-what is said of the convicts at the State relesions, yet in the opinion of those that the prison, no less than one half of

It is atted in the N. Y. Express, that a demand has been presented in the U.S. Treasury for payment for the bloddhounds, used in the Florida war. The Department declined having any thing to do with the matter, and the claim was referred to Congress. Se, it seems the allies are not yet paid for.

An anti-slavery society has been forused in she Sandwich Islands, enough the missionaries and con-verted heathen. The wisloot evillated word has, for years, been reduking America for her sin of slavery. Now a voice of warring and remonstrance is waited our ear from Aesthen leaded?

On the 5th inst. a fine blooming girl, aged 14, daughter of Mr. Palmer of the Crown Inn, Chard, after running a short distance, complained of a pain in her side, fell down, and died shortly afterwards by the uppure of a blood vessel on the lungs, induced by the

The British Barque Buoyant was lost recently off the mouth of the Brazos river, where she was anchor-ed, receiving a carpo of cotton. In a gale, a lie parted her cables and went ashore. The captain, first and woond males, and four men were drowned. She had 216 bates of cotton on board.

Philadelphia Loconscients—The barque B. Mezick new loading at this port for Hamburgh, will take our four of Norrie's celebrated Locomotive Engines are other machinery; the \$35,000. These Engines are part of a Pression order for the Berlin and Frankfort Railway.—Pkilad. North Junes Tolmen, of Randolph, in Norfolk county, being in Washington, a short time since, acting as agent for some periodical works, affectedome shouling papers to a news man, who thereupon complained of him for circulating 'incendincy publications.' He was arrested and thrust into jail. The next morning he was bailed out. Is this a land of liberty?

France and Texas.—M. Guizot, the French Minis-ter, has written a very sharp letter to the Texan su-thorities, complaining of the harsh treatment by Tex-as towards the French Consul, and intimating that an apology will be required.

A bill to abolish capital punit and substituting in its stend, solit life, passed the House of Represe-eral weeks since, but was afterw Councif, for the reason that the r in fit condition for the reception

Robert M. Going has been advertised in a Louis na paper as having 'taken the Sabine alide,' alia and paper as having 'taken the Sabine slide, alia G. T. T., leaving his creditors in the lurch, and car rying off with him all his property, consisting of on hundred negroes.

The Echo de Lodeve states that, as a female was being conveyed recently to the grave at Paulhan, the bearers of the softin felt it move, and, on opening it, found that she was alive. She was taken back to her home, and medical aid was immediately obtained; but the fell again into a lethargy, which ended in death.

First.—The extensive stable of Mr. Laban Turner, in Charlestown, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Standay morning. Ten horses perished in the flames. No insurance. Several other buildings were destroyed or damaged.

A duel was fought at Marseilles on the 16th of January, between General Lavasseuer and Command-ant Afrighi. They fought with pistols at eight pace distance, and the general shot bis adversary dead on

A child in Philadelphia, which had been thrown into a cispool by its unnatural mother, soon after its sisth, was discovered after it had been there aix hours extored to lile, and is now doing well.

A boy 16 years old has be York, for refusing to suppor and child, 4 months old.

I () Now is the Time

of curling in damp went Also Wyeth's Carling tract of Roses, Bloom of Water, Florida Water, C For sale only by the a DAN, No 2, Milk-street lon-street. Boston, Jan. 28, 1842.

Valuable Register for 1842.

AMES LURING, 132 Washington lished the Mass. Register, for e Bankrupt Law, the New Tanfi Bonk and Insurance Companies, I ces, Lawyers, Census of U. S. and and a List of Members of the Mass &c. &c.

Anti-Slavery Wafers.

SEVERAL bound volumes of the on band, at No. 25 Cornbill. The desirous of preserving a complete fill fords a favorable opportunity.

DOW and JACKSON

BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB

Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon De

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