# UGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Oueids Whig. ni with Jidais and as full, yet con-publications contain as full, yet con-elopment of what may be understood lea' principle, when applied to a partic-cine be found probably any where

seclination, quite inconclusive and peck at any ack, clain for reasoning, o think, is well disposed of in the intrice from 'The Baston Law Remark regret that Mr. Pierpont, either some regret that Mr. Pierpont, either some regret that Mr. Pierpont, either some reason and the state of the reason o

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the our distinguished whig friend, sented to ensconce hisself, for a size days, standing on his desk in At the close of the session it was, ly rolled off into some of the dark of the clerk's office, and probably haven'd probably there remain. But demented cast of all-the proceeding and the clerk's office of the clerk's office of the clerk's office of the clerk's office in the clerk'd without a bed disgraceful record. A Boston clerkated for producing the best ice froit in literature, in science, at moral acquirement and learning, of coupling and learning at city and the clerk of the c

Ranagement of Negroes.

waten a negro—but if you have occasise, do it at once. When made in a remarks as: You scoundrel, I'll give of labse for this in the morning !- sill sometimes frighten the best dissiste the woods. Never show passion seriants; if inflicting the severest pontia a mild, coof temper. They will at de, by this course, that you set from 8 from impulse of temper, and they will expose to regularly enforce your rules tenforing them at one time for a thing other time you will pass over. every real to the proper work of the prop

ite to whom you allow liberties that

"Miss encouraged to strive for your approbalist rotice.

Not allow yourself to be deceived and betraylar course of good behaviour in your negroes,
when long continued, on any, account to relax
despine; but if, by a long course of good
distanct, you have got your negroes tractable,
feets and trust-worthy, recollect that the only
16 keep them so, is to continue precisely the
16 keep them so, is to continue precisely
16 keep them on a control of good conduct, will
will also your negroes any happier, and they will
what to their old vices—you and all your roles
the effects of your indulgence—and when
16 for some your authority, your slaves will
take harder to manage than they were at

Appress have very inforcine minds and hairs.

Agree have very inferior minds and brains; as at from impulse and feeling more than from man. In general, they are entirely incapable on maning, and the state of the state of

segro is sadly deficient in the organ of con-maness. The only way, therefore, to keep set, is never to trust him.—Southerestern Far-



### MARCH 31, 1848. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

Look at these facts. The nation is divided to great systems of labor. The free labor of g only fice-fifths, while the slave labor s

sare, The free labor spatral sover than support of the United States. The free labor spatral sover than support of the United States. The free labor spatral sover than support of the United States. The free labor spatral sover than support of the United States. Why the Company of the United States. A great internal trade is carried what the Company of the United States. A great internal trade is carried what the Company of the United States. A great internal trade is carried what the Company of the United States. A great internal trade is carried what the Company of the United States. A great internal trade is carried what the Company of the United States. A great internal trade is carried what the Company of the United States. A great internal trade is carried what the Company of the United States. A great internal trade is carried what the Company of the United States. The Company of the United States. The Company of the United States and a rought of the United States. A great internal trade is a carried what is a company of the United States. The Company of the United States and the Company of the United States. The Company of the United States and the Company of the United States. The Company of the United States and the United Stat

per, (see Mr. Hall's speech in Congress), over

Making an aggregate of over and above the North, while they ought not to have received as much; for our population exceeds theirs in numbers, and we ought to have had the majority of the officers; and we have to furnish, also, all the cash, as we have shown above.

This is not all. The Florida war, or great negro hunt, got-up by slaveholders to catch their fugitive slaves, has cost the nation (see Mr. Gidding's speech.)

The original purchase of Louisiana and Florids, to break up asylums for the poor, fugitive slaves, and to increase slave States, and thus add to the bordens and horrors of slavery.

They have cost, since their purchase, as much more,
The removal of Indians, that slaveholders

They have cost, since their processes, as much more, and the more fugitive slaves, in violation of the most solemn treaties with them on the part of the government, by a slaveholding administration, united States bank capital sunk in the South which was owned in the North, 21,000,000 of the more and the slave and t

Aggregate loss to the North, in these teems alone, \$108,000,000 Look at another fact. The Post office department received from the free States last year, 600,000 dollars more than it cost to carry them all in the South, over and above their receipts, 571,000 dollars. Thus it cost the North to pay the southern postagr. Look at another fact. When a surplus revenue accumulated in the treasury of the United States, it was so divided among the States that each slaveholder able to own face slaves, received as much as fourteen northern freemen; for every ten slaves, as much as thirty-one freemen; and each slaveholder, owning one hundred slaves, much as thirty-one freemen; and each slaveholder, owning one hundred slaves, drew as much as sixty-one freemen, and in that proportion for more or less in number. And thus they received of 3,400,000 our proportion, about

slave labor system, in the shape of southern losses, \$356,000,000.
Second, We, in the North, are obliged to pay in fact, as a consequence, the whole government expenses, amounting annually to \$35,000,000.
Thirdly, The South have, then, drawn out that money to build up slavery, over and above when that been appropriated to the North, more than \$171,000,000. This has been appropriated to enlarge the borders of slavery, to recover ingitive slaves, and to support an extra and undue proportion of slaveholders in office, that they might rule us with a rod of iron.

spenily ai public auction in this district so frequent as formerly the traffic is carried on in secret.—
Thus public opinion begins to be felt even in the slave regions.

The North have themselves to blane for much of the abuse which we receive from the slave helpions.

We have given in to them too much. We must now assert our rights—not in the mean and restricted undnier of the Liberty party men in the North, but by pursoing a bold, open, manly course, demand our pursoin and some propersion. Let you there men and seathern interests be represented in all the departments of government; let them have a fair share of the offices and of the government appropriations, and sing and inval appointments; but let the Northkenes its share rate. Let us not behold in times to come, as we do now, a slaveholding President, a slaveholding President of the Senate, a slaveholding president, we shall have a northern Vice-President and Speaker of the House, and so on almost in the same ratio throughout. It we have a slaveholding President, we shall have a northern Vice-President and Speaker of the House, and so on almost in the different sections of the country. This would be even-handed justice; this would preserve the equilibrium, which ought to and will prevail; and above all, let the people of the-free States look to it, that they send no collar men, no New-Hampshiro and Maine locofocos here, and no Tyler men, to act the part of jackalls to the lion of slavery. I go for a liberal-policy, a policy founded on just principles—not a policy which would divide the Union, or strip from the southerners their just claims to a voice in part taxed to support, and which they are called spon to defend. Let, us look upon the slaveholders as our countrymen, and as countrymen possessing equal rights with ourselves. The policy which some of the Northern people have marked out for themselve, that they w

Aggregate of northern money appropriated to build up slavery, \$171,718,000
Do not lose sight of the facts above developed.

First, we have paid to supply the deficiences in their

Colonization Society.

The Colonization Society was organized Jan. 1, 1817, and has therefore been in existence a little over 20 years. This plan originated at the South, and was occasioned by several attempts at insurrection by the slaves, about the year 1800, and afterwards. The legislature of Virginia, at its sessions in 1800, 1802 and 1805, passed resolutions straing Congress to purchase some territory out of the limits of the United States, on which to colonize free persons of color, and slaves that might be eignenisted for that purpose, and those who should be dangerous to the public safety. It was not until after the formation of the Society that any thing was said about its being the means of abolishing slavery, or of christianizing Africa. It was first got up by the slaveholders of the South, to remove the free negroes who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose who were thought to be dangerous to the purpose. A deliasion of this kind would also serve to quiet the sensitiveness of the North, and allay the anti-slavery feeling that has always existed there—a very important requisite for the continuance of slavery. This is a fair representation of the society, and its expenses for the same period, may be seen from the following table:

oic.	시 아무리는 일하는 병원의 현기자	
Joen W.	Expenses.	No. of Emi.
1817 to	1820, \$5,000 00	
1820 to		AUTORA PROPERTY.
1822.	4,798 02 (	390
1624,	4,379 89	
1825.	10,125 85	And State of State of
1826.	14,780 24	
1827.	13,204 .4 (	797
1525.	13,458 17 (	431
1829,	19.765 61	
183),	26.583 51	319
1831,	27,999 15	445
1832,	40,365 08	791
1833,	37,242 46	258
1834.	35,556 10	. 14
1835.	51,662 35	181
'836,	38,157 16	. 943
1837,	29,150 42	96
1838,	20,117 29	
1839,	51,617 17	54
1840,	62,526 91	160
1841,	54,311 84	86
	July, 10,790 67	200

Total, \$556,340 20 4024
To the above amount of expenses should be added \$130,000, received from the United States, and a debt of \$10,500, which will make the sum total of the expenses of the Society, \$782,240 20. From the whole number of enigrants should be deducted 300 recaptured Africans, which would leave 3704 free blacks and emancipated slaves, the Society has colonized at Liberia in twenty-three years, being an average of 108 a year.

The Poston 'l'of

The Loston 'Hot Is a Catholic newspaner, printed, in furtherance of that famous old superstitute among the unfortunate emigrants from interesting Ireland. I have no objection to it, merely because it is a Catholic paper, and not what is called a Protestant one. I have little choice in the two indeous evils, Romanism and Puritanism. They are both near akin to witcherall,' only Rome is more open and consistent in itasinfernal claims. Rome claims supremacy over the Staze. Puritanism basely cowers down behind the State's guns, and utters its globerish under protection of the army and may—whose rutiless slaughters of mankind it surctions and sauctifies, by its grimaces and incantations. I have, as a Protestant, nothing to say against Romanism. I only protest against them both.

But I was amused to see how quick Rome comes

slavery? Has not Protesiant England abolished slavery in the West Indies? Every thing alroad is for abolition. The Emperor Nicholas is for it. But he is a despot. The Pachas of the Turk are wide awake for it. Every thing is, but the United States religion and politics. Pope and Protestant, here, are as mad as vipers against it. And well they may be—for it will work the downfail of both of them—if anti-slavery does not suffer the willy serpents to circumvent and beguile it. They are as cunning as the old serpent. They will itransform't themselves into abolitionists, by and byc. Let the anti-slavery lifturiel stand guard with perpetual spear. That spear's touch will always turn the priestly toads back into confessed and visible devils. Let them keep eternal watch, till Priesthood is eradicated from the earth, and Humanity is free.

The Franckern Exapplical Lutheran Synod, (embracing many churches in Schoharie, Montgom-ery, Ousego and Herkinder counties,) is the only Lin-theran ecclesiastic association that has taken deci-sive action in relation to the abolition of American slavery. The following are among the standing re-solutions of the Synod:

silvery. The following are among the standing resolutions of the Synod:

Whereas, the system of American slavery, claiming as a first principle, the right in one man to chattelize another man; and, whereas, upon this principle is engrafted the claim of labor without wages—obedience the most unlimited, without regard to reason or right—and unreserved submission to every requirement, which either unbridled passion or lust may demand; and, whereas it is a system which tolerates the most unrelenting crueity, oppression and wrong to the innocent and unoffending, a system which annuls the law of marriage, of parental and film lites; and, a system which makes merchandise of the bodies and soals of men, barters the children of God, the price of the Redeemer's blood, for money, and sets at nought all the laws of human and christian equality which are enjoined in the Bible; and, whereas the Bible; aby universal consent, the only infallible and all-sufficient rule and standard of moral duty, between man and his followings, and between man and his Maker, God; therefore,

nan, and between man and markers of the framekern Energelical Lutheran Systod, do repudiate the whole system of American shavery, as equally opposed to civil and religious liberty; as endangering the rights and liberties of the free wherever it is tolerated; as a disgrace to the government where it exists; as supporting and encouraging the most corrupt and depraved state of morals; as an offence to God; and as provoking his just in-

as an offence to God; and as provoking his just indiguation.
Resolved, That this system, tolerated in christian churches, is an abomination which-maketh desolute; and that, therefore, we cannot, in duty to ourselves, to our fellow-men, and to God, either countenance or support this system, by our precept or example, without being partakers of other men's sins, and exposing ourselves to the just exclusion from gur Saviour's love and smiles. Resolved, That it is the duty of Christians throughtout the land, to come out from the BABEL of runs, ancording to the Divine command, lost its rotten and crumbling mass should fall on them, and grind them to powder, the cries of 'the Union,' and 'the peace of the church,' to the contrary, notwithstanding.

or who advocates the system of American slavery, can be a member of this Synod. (Constitution of Synod, Art. 8, Sec. 6).

No person can lave a seat as delegate in this Synod who is a slaveholder. (Art. 7, Sec. 3)

Action of the Oneida Presbytery.

At a recent meeting of the Oneida Presbytery eld in Vernon village, the Rev. William Putnam, member of that body, presented the following resolution size.

ty of the law of God, and conclude the gospel; therefore
Resolved, That this Presbytery regards it as its duty not to set apart to the work of the gospel ministry, nor to admit to its communion, those who hold their fellow-beings in slavery, or those who justify others in holding them, by giving their influence in civil or ecclesiastical relations, to sustain them. in

not a lasty step, out one takes with the control ton.

After a protracted, but ineffectual effort on the part of the Presbytery to convince Mr. Putnam that his course was unscriptural, and at war with the very principles of freedom he was professedly seeking to promote, they ordered the above facts to be published in the New-York Observer and Evangelist, that the public may know that Mr. Putnam is no longer acting by authority of the Presbyterian church.

By order of Presbytery,

Shoreh.

By order of Presbytery,

HORACE P. BOGUE,

SALMON STRONG,

LUTHER P. BLODGETT,

Clinton, March 9th, 1843.

Catholic Mother. I should like to see in what namer his Protestant Reverence will meet the advances of the scariet —drab. Will he be shy of her, before folks!

The Pilot berates the abolitionists, in good clerical style, for their irrevance towards God's ministers, viz. the New-England Potestant clergy; and towards the church of Christ, viz. the sectarna corporations, who are praying, and slarming the land against the frightful increase of Romanism. Not that the Pilot loves the church and clergy of New-England more, (or at all,) but that it fores anti-slavery ship the state of the state both, with a mortal hatted and dread.

A Catholic will fight Protestantism to the stake and the rack, and Protestantism to the stake the state of their times red with mural slaughter. But tell Tuil and Humanity cry out against the prevailing superistion of the two, and the weaker one will come in stitutively to its own tyrant's rescue. They fear nothing so mortally as the impartial truth. They can fight each other on terms of comparative safety. They are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable. But truth they are both too false to be formidable.

T. Robinson, North Pertiburg.

MASSACHUSETT, More Educy, WestNewbury;—
C. Whinpie, Nucharyjort;—Luther Boutell, Groton;
W.S. Widder, Bitchburg;—J. T. Ferrett, Princeton;
J. Church, Syriegheld;—Josiah Hayward, Schem;
John Levy, Lorelt;—Josiah S. Marshall, Derchester
and cientity:—Richard C. Feneth, Fall River;
and cientity:—Richard C. Feneth, Fall River;
and cientity:—Richard C. Feneth, Fall River,
and Parties of Parkent, Partie Richards, Weymonth;—B. P. Rive, Worcester;—W. C. Stone,
Waterlown; A. Besite, Centrevity:—Investigation;—John Clement, Towards of Harmon, Hareshilt;—Joseph Brown,
Andorev;—Joseph U. N.-ves, Georgetisten;—John
Clement, Towards of Semge W. Benson, Northumpton;; Alvan Ward, Johorraham. [3] For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column ]

MARKE - A. Soule, Bath.
NEW-HAMPHINE - N. P. Rugers, Concerd; - William Wilber, Dieze; - Loonard Classe, Mijford.
VEKNONT. - Join Bomen, Woodstock; - Rowland T. Robinson, North Perisburg.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

# WHOLE NO. 638.

### Mr. Clay at the South.

The Charleston Courier regrets that Mr. Clay could not extend his journey through the South by way of Charleston, S. C. and adds:

way of Charleston, S. C. and adds:

'This is the more to be lamented, as from the turn that poli ical matters have been recently taking, it may have been particularly opportune that Mr. Clay should have mingled with our people, and partaken of their hospitalities. For we verily believe, that if we fail in giving to the Presidency the great statesman of the South, few South Carolinians would be found unwilling to take a brave, bold, callant, high-uninded man of genius—such a man, for instance, as Henry Clay, as their second choice.

So Mr. Clay is the second choice of the chivalrons South Carolina Nullifiers. If they cannot succeed in securing the nomination of Mr. Calboin, who is the advocate of perpetual slavery, they are willing to take Mr. Clay as second best, who has also given as hs, creed, that, 'relaters the law makes property, is properly, and has expressed his determination to abide by the principles of his own Compromise Act.

There is a negare affinity between those great.

nation to asses by the principles.

There is a nearer affinity between those great southern statespien, than most people imagine, or than the northern frends of Mr. Clay are willing to admit. The southerners understand this matter, and are always found willing to give up little differences for the sake of more important interests.

The Richmond Whig atters the following truths, hough we fear for mere party purposes:

The Richmond Whig utters the following truths, though we fear for mere party purposes:

\*Properly and strictly speaking, there is no such thing in the whole southern country as a democrat, unless he be at war with the institutions that surround him. There is a total and irreconclable hostility between a slavsholder and a democrat. The fundamental principle of the latter is, that all men are equal. The former cannot hold such a principle, without giving the lie to it by daily practice. If he hold such a sentiment, the has to suppress it, and, in subservience to his interest, enact the constant hypocrite. The northers democrat, on the contrary, note up to his interests, when he acts out his convictions of universal equality. Disguise it as they may, this radical difference pervades those who call themselves democrats, ett be North and South; and when the southern Van Buren men, or locos, become in reality democrats, they cannot and will not any longer tolerate slavery. For THE SYSTEM OF SLAVERY IS AT WAR WITH DEMOCRACY; and those at the South who are now giving aid and countenance to what is called the democracy at the North, are, in effect, doing all in their power to subvert the social institutions of the South. A horthern democrat, unless he be as great a hypocrite as a southern slaveholding democrat, must abhor slavery.

A discraceful riot occurred at Northampton last week. The orcasion was a lecture by the Rev. Abel Brown and an African, once a slave, who accompanies him. The first evening the disturbance was great, but the second it was disgraceful. After Mr. Brown had read a chapter in the Bible, and offered up a prayer to the throne of grace, the negro commenced to speak. He complained of the disturbance the night before, whereat, says the Democrat, 'a villanous compound of rancorous smell as ever offended nostril,' ascended from 'the red hot-stove in a fune of assafeatida and pepper. At the same time the eyes were inflamed, as if King Alcohol had been burning them up for ten years, by the finest particles of snull and pepper, wafted about the hall by letting fly a couple of doves, whose wings and feathers were saturated with those irritable powders. This caused a general scream among the women, and a scuffle among the constables and riotors.

constables and roters.

The passage way to the door was completely blocked up, and confusion worse confounded reign-de triumphant, amid songs and shouts, and taunts at each other. The windows were finally opened, and all breathed more freely again—the doves flew out-the children jumped out, and the lights were put out. The hall was cleared, and with much difficulty the Rev. A. Brown and the negro escaped with their lives, and thus ended the second night of the abolition lecture, which we hope and trust will be the last.—Springfield Post.

# Anti-Slavery Meeting at Leominster.

The Worcester County North Division A. S. So-ety held their adjourned meeting as publicly noti-ed, on Wednesday and Thursday of fast week. We

### West India Emancipation.

West India Emancipation.

Wo frequently find palpable evidence of the happy results of emancipation in the West Indies, in facts stated for other purposes. Here is one: Early last year, the congregations of emapcipated slaves in the island of Jamajes, under the care of the London Baptist Missionary Society, determined to defray their own expenses, and thus relieve the Society of ony further burden or expense on their account. We have before us, a valedictory letter to them, from the Society, occasioned by the dissolution of their mutual relations. This change has not been attained as a result of more favorable seasons, or any such providential occurrences increasing the ability of the congregations; but may properly be ability of the congregations; but may properly be put down, without reserve, to the credit of emancipations. pation, which has made the members both more able and more, willing to assume the work of self-sup-

port.
Not only do these churches assume the work of self-support, but many of them are ready to help others.—Verment Chronicle.

# Abolition and Christianity.

Abolition and Christianity.

During a recent visit to Philadelphia, said a lady of New York, I was much inpressed by a conversation with a worthy, sensible man, a plain republican. I used to be very much prejudiced against the abolitionists, said he, but I owd it to them, that I have been kept from infidelity. I got my mind very much against religion. I thought it was all hypocrisy; and for a long time I never went into any meeting house. But I was persuaded to go to an abolition meeting; and I was so much pleased with the spirit that was manifested, that I went again. When I saw men willing to be of no account among their brethren, and all for the poor and the despised; when I saw men acting against their worldy interests, for conscience sake I when I heard men precests, for conscience sake I when I heard men praying for their enemies; I said in myself, "there ests, for conscience sake; when I heard men praying for their enemies; I said in myself, "ther must be something in religion. It is not all hypocriey." Abolition saved me from being an infidel.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

Worcester County Anti-Slavery Society.

th.

After some introductory remarks by the President,
Das, J. T. Everett, the proceedings of the last anual meeting were read.

On motion, a business committee of five was appointed by the Chair, viz. C. L. Remond, J. A. Colins, James Boyle, C. Swan, George Kendall.

Mr. Collins moved that the resolutions of the last
neeting be re-considered; and they were accordingy laid open for discussion.

The following resolutions were presented by J.
loyle:

Boyle:
Resolved, That the anti-slavery spirit is pre-omi-nently among the enterprises of the age—that spirit which opens its smouth for the domb, pleads the cause of the prox and needy, shows mercy to those fallen among thieves, does to others what others should do to it, and which goes about doing good and seeking to deliver all who are oppressed—there-fore.

and seeking to deliver all who are oppressed—therefore.

Resolved, That the enemies of swit-slavery are the enemies of the first anily; as every Christian must, From the matare of the case, be an abolitionist.

Resolved, That the American church and clergy are the bolwark, the body guard of slavery—the cotton bale protection of the slaveholder—the sufforcating nightmare upon the heart of the asino—the gother mass upon the body and soid of the slave, which crushes him—the great obstruction to eman-cipation—the supporter and propagator of negro hatred—and the mountain barrier which lies between struggling humanity with its God given rights, its glorious destination.

Resolved, That the national compact between the borthern and southern, the free and the slave States, is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, which ought to be immediately dissolved.

A letter was then read from Mr. Garrison, to a friend in Leoninster, in answer to an invitation sent him to attend the Convention.

Agourned.

Afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Boyle spoke with reference to the disselu-tion of the Union—followed by a Song from the A. S. Pick Nick. C. L. Remond addressed the meet-ing on the resolves touching the political relations of our country as connected with slavery. J. A. Col-lins spoke at some length on the same subject. Ad-journed to 7 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stebbins, of Lec-minster, effer which, Mr. S. offered the following preamble and resolution, as a substitute for the one introduced by Mr. Boyle, with reference to the dis-solution of the Union;

introduced by Mr. Boyle, with reference to the dissolution of the Union:

Whereas, We hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are born free and equal, with certain inalicable rights, such as life, liberty and the purposit of happineses; and whereas, the right of every man to a voice in the governisent over him is a natural and innate right, sot dependant upon the accident of birth, or the possession of property, not the grant of his fellow-man, but the immediate gift of God, who created, in his owa singe, all men; and whereas, by certain provisions in our national Constitution, and certain interpretations of it; some four fellow-men are deprived of these rights—and others, who are not deprived of these rights—and others, who are not deprived of them, are bound to aid their opportsoin; and whereas, no Constitution can hind those who have not assented to its provisions, nor forbid their anneadment of it; therefore, Resolved, That all those provisions of the national Constitutien, which imply that men can be held in slavery, or compol others to add in their security, or in any way implicate the free States in their born large, and the sin of it, should be and must be immediately amended or repeated, so that hereafter no political connection whatever shall exist between the free and elave States upon the subject of slavery.

the free and slave States upon the subject of slavery.

Remarks by him, followed by Mr. Boyle, saying, that he believed the apart of his resolution to be full by in accordance with truth, but still he was not tenacious of its form, and was willing to adopt any other, more satisfactory, provided its spirit could be only maintained. Mr. Collins spoke in favor of the postponement of Mr. Sleebins' resolution. This was objected to by Remond, who chought it should be fairly met. After remarks again by Mr. Stebins, a wote being taken, the resolution was carried.

Mr. Stebins and taken there consideration.

Mr. Stebins then acover, and offered the following as a substitute for the above mentioned resolution:

ing, as a substitute for the above mentioned resolution:

Resolved, That the precepts, and principles, and
spirit of Christianity demand and solemaly enjoin a
recognition of brotherhood among all-human beings;
and hence, that all men, and characters, and occlesiastical bodies, are under the most impersive obligations te do all in their power to remove the burden
from the oppressed, and ignorance from the benighted bondmen of our country.

Resolved, That to hold a fellow-man in alwery is
a violation of christian principles, if done through
ignorance—a sin against God, if done wiffully; and
hence, all who are ignorant are to be enlightened,
all who are obstinate are to be rebuked—and all
church organizations and ecclesiastical bodies, which
uphold and countenance slavery, are worthy of the
severest censure, and sunvortly the patronage of a
christian community.

Also, the following:

Resolved, That we will aid in his escape, every

Also, the following:
Resolved, That we will aid in his escape, every
Resolved, That we will aid in his escape, every
Resolved, That we will give no shelter to his pursiter, no bread to his hunter.

J. Beyle spake as the subject, and against the substitute. After considerable discussion, in which Remond, Stebbins and Cellins participated, no action
was taken. Adjoursed extil to morrew, at ten
ofclock.

Meeting was opened by the choir singing from the A. S. Pick Nick. The following resolution was presented by J. A. Collins from C. Swan:

the A. S. Pick Nick. The following resolution was presented by J. A. Collins from C. Swan:

Whereas, The principle of slavery is interwoven with all the institutions and warius organizations of existing society; therefore,

Resolved, That the system of slavery (in our country) comprehending a colored portion of our race, can never be radically as a essentially abolished, until a thorough, specific and generic reforms shall have taken place throughout the entire community; including the social, political and occlessivatical bodies of our land.

The 'substitute,' offered the evening previous, was then taken up, and debated by Messre. Boyle, Stebbins, Collins, Remond and Burleigh; sker which, Mr. Boyle offered the following resolution, se a rebstitute for the preceding one under consideration:

Resolved, That if there are any slaves in this country, they ought to be emancipated; if there are any alsevabelders, they ought to repent; if there are any churches who fellowship slavery, they ought to understand their Bildes better; if there are any clerymen who quote scripture to prove slavery divine, they ought to understand their Bildes better; if there are any clercymen who quote scripture to prove slavery divine, they ought to understand their Bildes better; if there are any clercymen who quote scripture to prove slavery divine, they ought to understand their Bildes better; if there are any collecticalical conferences, conventions, associations and assemblies, which have sanctioned, or legislated, or adjudicated for slavery, they ought to reform; if the American people have sustained such churches and clergment, associations and conferences, they ought to mend their manners when they have ascertained whether

associations and conferences, they ought to mend their manners when they have ascertained whether there is any slavery, slaveholders, ecclesiastical or clerical endorsement of slavery in the land. He remarked, that his object in introducing this substitute was to operate as a powerful neclicine, to throw out upon the skin the disease, which he con-ceived was fixed in the learnt of the resolution (or substitute) offered by his brother Stebbins. After further discussion, voted, that both substitutes be laid on the table.

laid on the table.

\* AFTERNOON SESSION.

On leaving the convention, Remond remarked (very good humoredly) that the hostflity manifested by himself against the resolutions by Mr. Stebbins, was no personal attack on him as the framer of those resolutions; and that he parted with him, and all concerned, on terms of peace and anity, satisfactory explanations having been made.

C. M. Burleigh spoke at great length on the original resolution, (by Mr. Boyle,) under discussion in the forenoen. J. Monroe apoke on the same subject, and was followed by George W. Stacy, in his usual social and happy manner. Adjourned.

### Evening Session.

Invitation being given for vocal prayer, Rev. Mr. Stacy addressed the throne of grace.

Our eloquent friends, C. M. Burleigh and James

J. T. EVERETT, President.

with a multitude to do evil—to seek human applease and popularity—to shanden principle for expediency—to walk by sight instead of by faith? In tolling, for many a weary year, to undo the heavy burdens and left the oppressed go free? In preclaiming the equality for the whole human race, without regard second, clime or sex? In striving to cause awords to be beatten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-hooks, that the nations of the earth may learn the art of war no more? Is it in preaching salvation from sin in this life, through the sightedusnose of Christ wrought out in the soul of him who is born of God? It is in striving to bring a sourlous relief, and a false. wrought out in the soul of him while is born of God? Is it in striving to bring a spurious religion and a false worship into disrepute, and to vindicate Christianity from the dreadful appresions which have been cast upon it by its nominal professors? To these charges, I plead gailty. They constitute 'the head and front of my offending.' For which of these will any Christian take up stones to stone me? You allude to some others in your vicinity, who wish to have it distinctly understood that they are old organizationists, but not of the Carrison class.' If they simply mean by shis, that they fully coincide with my views of the awful enormity of slavory, and of the duty of all slaveholders immediately to elt their slaves go free, but do not agree with me in some of

If they simply mean by shis, that they fully coincide with my views of the awful enormity of slavery; and of the duty of all slaveholders immediately to let their slaves go free, but do not agree with me in some of my religious views, then I have only to say, that this disclaimer is absurd, gratuitous and uncessonable. For it in not a fact that, on the anti-slavery platform, we have persons of every variety of ductrine and sentiment, both religious and political; but who, on the subject of slavery, are 'mingled into ona, like kindred drops?' Because 4 am an abolitionist, am I to be shunned, of held up to odium, if I do not agree with others on points foreign to the anti-slavery enterprise? In being an abolitionist, have I no right to think, speak and write on any other subject of a controverted nature? Have I not as much liberty as my accusers? Do I differ any more widely from them than they do from me? When have 4 refused to join hand in hand with them for the extermination of slavery on our soil, because of a difference of views in religious, sectarian or, political partyism, 'as an abolitionist? I have a right to demand of others, the charling and geod, will which I exhibit toward them. Rely upon it, mydear friend, that they who claim to lea abolitionists, 'but not of the Garrison stamp,' will generally, if not invariably, be found to be inimical not only to some of my peculiar religious sentiments, but to my abolitionists, 'but not of the Garrison stamp,' will generally, if not invariably, be found to be inimical not only to some of my peculiar religious sentiments, but to my abolitionists, but not of the Garrison stamp, will generally, if not invariably, be found to be inimical not only to some of my peculiar religious sentiments, but to my abolitionists, but not of the Garrison stamp, will ender my friend them that are in bonds as bound with them.' They face an only the proper of the minest processes of my soul, I pity lend on the proper of the proper of the most vision, and the enlarging of their mines.

the verdict of this generation. No man, of any nation, shall be able justly 40-access me, either in time
or eternity, of refusing to acknowledge him as 'a man
and a brother,' or advocating doctrines of a sectional
or heatile character. 'My country is the world,-my
countrymen are all mankind.'

Feeling assured in spirit that your meeting will be
owned and blessed by the God of the oppressed, and
confiding in you, that you will be faithful to the end,
in nothing wavering, and confident of a final victory,
I remain, with much esteem,
Your unfaithering condition.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

\* This lotter was not written for the public eye but it is published at the request of the Convention —Es. Law.

## Essex County Anti-Slavery Meeting-

A quasterly meeting of the Essex Co. A. S. Socie ty was held in the Silsboe-street chapel. Lynn, of Thursday, March th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting was called to order by the President Wm. Bassett, of Lynn. The minutes of the las meeting were called for and read.

Wm. Endicott, of Danvers, presented the following resolution:

ing resolution:
Resolved, That we learn with deep regret that the Resolved, That we care who alled upon the Statesachusetts A. S. Society called upon the Statesachusetts A. S. Society called upon the Statesachusetts A. S. Society called upon the Statesachusetts A. S. Society called upon the Statesachuset

f genuine anti-slavery.

The resolution was accepted and discussed by the nover, Mary A. W. Johnson of Boston, James N. mover, Mary A. W. Johnson of Boston, James N. Boffum, Lyun, Israel Baffum de, Frederick Douglass, James P. Boyce, Dr. Brown, Jonathan Buffuna, Thomas Haskell, Gloucoster, Dr. Perley, Lyan, Richard Hood, Danvers, John Allen, Rockport. Addison Davis offered the following amendment, which was accepted by the mover, and substituted in place of the original resolution:

Resoived, That we regret that the Massachusetts A. S. Society has by force violated the right of free speech in the person of Abigait Folsofn.

James N. Buffun moved to amend, by striking out all after the word, 'Resolved,' and inserting the following:

all after the word, 'Resolved,' and inserting unlowing:

'That we have learned with regret, that while the
friends of order were attempting to rid themselves of
that noisance, Abigail Folsom, some of our professed
friends were so unwise as to 'encourings her in her
outrages on the right of speech.'

Discussed by the mover, Endicott, Harriman, of
Danvers, Iarael Buffum, Hood, Allen, and Jonathan
Adjourned to I 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Seasion.' Nessios.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting being called to order, a spirited song resounded from the Hutchinson family of Milford, N.
Hampshire.
The resolution before the meeting at adjournment,
after further remarks thereupon by R. Hood, Dougless, Harriman, and J. N. Buffun, was laid upon the
table.

ed and sustained the follow-Allen, of Rockpurt, in the

the independent and high-minded course recently pureand by a large answher of the members of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends, in seconding from that body, because it had manifestly with olated its own principles, and laid wasto it long-professed testimony against slavery, and because it had tyranically proscribed those of its members who were endeavoring to preserve its escutcheous unsoiled; and in organizing a 'Yearly Meeting of anti-slavery friends' upon the true principles, and in accordance with the discipline and usages of the Seciety of Friends and in unity with the practice of the Yearly Meetings of London and Dublin, and we would cordially tender them the expression of our heartfelt sympathy and encouragement.

Resolved, That we commend those 'Friends' to the sympathy and followship of such of their fellow members of the cther Yearly Meetings of the same Society in the United States, who would give their influence in favon of civil and religious liberty; and especially do we commend them and their recognition as a legitimate Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, to the members of the Yearly Meetings of London and Dublin.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, be forwarded to Elizabeth Pease of Darlington, England—Richard Allen of Dublin, Iroland, and to the Clerk of the 'Indiana Yearly Meeting of satislasery Friends.'

The resolutions were advocated by Wm. L. Garrison, followed by a song from the Hutchinson familiana Yearly Meeting of satislasery Friends.'

The resolutions were advocated by Wm. L. Garrison, followed by a song from the Hutchinson familiana Yearly Meeting of satislasery Friends.'

The resolution previously introduced by T. P. Boach, relating to the widest liberty of speech, was then taken up, and discussed by Garrison, Perley, Endicott and Harrison.

Addison Davis proposed the following amendment to strike out all after the word 'Resolved,' and insert the following:

'That the recognition of the right of every person to s

sential to the complete trumpn or anti-stavery principles.

Discussed by Perely, Beach, Henry G. Wright of England, and J. P. Boyce.

W. L. Garrison (in order to make the resolution more definite) moved to amend the amendment, by inserting the following after the word 'pleases' without being amenable for the perversion of that right to any human association or tribunal whatsoever.' Accepted—After discussion by J. N. Buffum, Tanner, Douglass, and Jonathan Buffum, it was laid upon the table.

Addison Davis and James N. Buffum were chosen to act as a committee on Finance.

After a song, the meeting adjourned.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY-MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Convened agreeably to adjournment.
The following persons were chosen a business committee, viz.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, James Boyle, Eliza J. Kenney, Frederick Douglass, and John Allen.

The resolution from T. P. Beach on the right of free speech was then taken up.

Upon a motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution, a discussion ensued, in which T. P. Beach, J. N. Buffum, Elisha Frye, Lynn, Jesse Hutchinson, Lynn, R. Hood, James Boyle, J. A. Collins, and Wm. L. Garrison, participated; after a song from the Hutchinson family, the discussion was continued by Henry G. Wright, Dr. Brown, Joseph Merrill of Danyers, Donglass, Tanner, and Mary S. Gove; after which, the motion prevailed—yeas 56; nava 46.

The Chairman of the business committee reported the succeeding resolutions.

The Clairman of the business committee reported the successing reactivities.

[Resolution No 1 being in the same words as that discussed at Leominster, respecting the American church and clergy being the body guant of slavery, &c. we deem its repetition here unnecessary.]

2. Resolved, That any political party, or church organization, that is not actively enlisted in an earnest and faithful struggle for the abolition of slavery, is by position pro-slavery, and, in proportion to its influence in the community, an obstacle to the progress of the anti-slavery cause; and that those abolitionists, who, by membership or otherwise, sanction or countenance such bodies, as either christian or, patriotic, are unworthy of the high professions which they make.

3. Resolved, That the repeal of the intermarriage law, by the Legislature of this Commonwealth—a law equally absurd and immoral, and not less oppressive than unconstitutional—after an anti-slavery conflict of the years, is a signal victory over malignant prejudice, and the hateful spirit of caste, a cheering indication of the oward progress of the anti-slavery enterprise, and a glorious fulfilment of the declaration that, in a righteous movement, one ship the profession of the oward progress as thousand, and two put ter thousand to dight.

flight.

The above resolutions were laid upon the table. The following from T. P. Beach were necepted: Resolved, That all persons considered sane by the public generally, are equally entitled to utter freely their sentiments on any subject brought up for discussion in anti-slavery meetings.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that all other meetings for moral purposes should be open at all times to the same unrestricted freedom of speech.

The question being taken on the adoption of the bove resolutions, was lost. Adjourned to 1 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Artensoon Session.

Convened pursuant to adjournment.

The following resolution from the business committee was laid upon the table, to be made the order of the day for the evening:

Resolved, That we learn with heartfelt satisfaction, that: the number of legitives from the prison-house of slavery is every year increasing, and that we view their success as one of the most pesceable, as well as one of the most pesceable, as well as one of the most pesceable, as well as one of the most pesceable.

Voted, That each member of this Convention be requested to pay sinto the Treasury of this Society.

Voted, That each member of this Convention be requested to pay sint to the Treasury of this Society the sum of \$1, or such other sum as he may feel able to contribute.

On motion, John Allen and George C. Leach were added to the Committee on Finance.

Voted to take up the resolutions presented by the business committee in the morning. The first was discussed by Boyle, Tanner, Harriman, and Kittedge. After a song from the Hutchinson family, discussion continued by Garrison and Allen.

After some remarks from T. P. Beach, the meeting united in singing the Anti-Slavery Call, 'Come join the sholitionists,' &c.

Adjourned to meet at half past 6.

Adjourned to meet at half past 6.

Met as per adjournment.

James Boyle presented the

which were accepted, and laid upon the table:

1. Resigived, That the government of the United States is necessarily pro-lavery, and from the very nature of the obligations imposed by the U. S. Constitution upon all its servants, must as truly protect and feater the interests of elavery in its national legislation, adjudication, negotiation and administration, as any other interests in the land.

2. Resolved, That to proscribe slaveholders positically, to exclude them from office, or from the administration of the general government, is to wer spon the Constitution of the United States, and is, in effect, to seek a dissolution of the American Union.

in enect, to seek a dissolution of the American Union.

3 Resolved, That if it is the duty of abolitioniss to withdraw from pro-slavery churches, to withdraw from a pro-slavery whig, or a pro-slavery democratic party—it is equally their duty to withdraw from all participancy in the pro-slavery government of this country.

participancy in the pro-stavery government of this country.

The resolution referring to fugitive slaves, which was made the order of the day for the evening, was then sustained in a series of remarks from Joehus Coffin, of Philadelphia, in which be narrated the incidents connected with a tour in several slare States—of the numerous escapes of alevas therefrom do the cause of his removal from office, in consequence of his anti slavery principles, &c. After a song from the Mesers. Hutchinson, Hiram Wilson of Upper Canada, addressed the meeting relative to

U

hat country.

The resolution was then adopted.

The meeting then naited in singing a son
Adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M.

SATERDAT—MORKING SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

After singing, resolution No. 1, introdu
the business committee, was then further all

by Dr. Rossing, J. N. Buffum, Merrill and
and adopted.

Sessions the U. S. Gov.

Resolutions respecting the U. S. Gowere taken up, which, after singing, were by Tanner, Douglass, J. N. Buffur, and F. Adjourned to I 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Adjourned to 1-12 octook, P. M.

APPERANON SESSICY.

Convened agreeably to adjournment.

Elias J. Kenny, of Salem in the chair.

The resolution under consideration at the time of adjournment, was then laid upon the table. Resolution No. 2 from the business committee was taken pp.

T. P. Beach offered the following amendment—to attick out all after the word 'Resolved,' and insert the following:

'That the American church and elergy, es such, and also as pro-desery organizations, are the FOES of HUM ANTY, and consequently the main obstacle to the progress of true anti-slavery; and therefore, every abolitions is bound by his principles to bend his entire energies in the immediate destruction of them, as he hopes for the deliverance of the slave.'

slave.' Remarks upon the amendment by T.P. Beach Coffin and Alonzo Lewis of Lynn.

Jesse Hutchinson introduced the following reso liditions, in rhyme, which were accepted for consider ation, in connexion with that before the meeting:

Resolved, That slavery is a curse, A nuisance in the nation; Of all our evils this is worst, In point of degradation.

Resolved, again, that as the church Has long this curse defended. It is, itself, deep in the larch, And with its evil blended.

Resolved, That chat(el slavery ls what we've met to fight, sirs;
By this we don't pretend to say
That all things else are right, sirs.

Resolved. That abolitionists
Should at this monster batter,
And quit this firing random shots,
Nor ammunition scatter. Resolved, That Jesus Christ has built

And it must live thre' slavery's guilt, Nor dread invidious shocks, sirs.

Resolved, then, of whatever name, Like brothers we will stand, sirs, Till we have driven out the shame Of slavery from our land, sirs,

Of slavery from our land, sirs.

Discussion upon the resolutions was continued by Wright, J. N. Buffum, Beach, Mary S. Gove of Lynn, Tanner, Coffin, Remend and Lewis.

Henry W. Williams of Boston, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words 'as such,' occurring after the words 'Church and clergy,' and insert the word 'being,' instead thereof.

The question being taken upon the amendment to the amendment was carried—eccision doubted—test-ed—Tto L7. (H. W. Williams and Jonathus Buffum were appointed tellers.) The President gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment to the anendment. Decision again doubted—tellers reappointed—the question was negatived—Yeas 27, Neys 35.

The question recurring upon the original resolution was negatived—Yeas 27, Neys 35.

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The duestion recurring upon the original resolution was negatived—Yeas 27, Neys 35.

The duestion recurring upon the original resolution was negatived—Yeas 27, Neys 35.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

Wm. Bassett in the chair.

Resolution No. 3, from the business committee, referring to the repeal of the intermarriage law, was called up and adopted.

The resolutions in rhyme by J. Hutchinson were the committee of the friends of the friends of humanity than the adious and wicked distinction on the Eastern rail-road; and we hereby pledge ourselves to urge its abolition within creasing vigilance.

ed distinction on the Eastern rail-road; and we hereby pledge ourselves to urge its abolition with increasing vigilance.

Advocated by Tanner and Coffin; after a song, was further sustained by J. N. Buffum, Tanner and Remond, and adopted unanimously, Remarks upon prejudice against color were then made by J. Hutchinson, Coffin and J. N. Buffum. On motion of Henry W. Williams, voted, that a memorial be forwarded to the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, signed by the President and Secretary of this Society, requesting the reconsideration of the voice whereby that body indefinitely postponed the bill defining the rights of passengers on the rail-roads of this Commonwealth.

A song from the Hutchinson family succeeded. Voted, That the annual meeting of this Society be held in Georgetown, at such time as the Secretary may appoint.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting signed by the President and Secretary, be forwarded to the Liberator, and such other papers as may please give them an insertion.

Añjourned sine dic.

WM. BASSETT, President.

MARY P. KENNY, Secretary.

### Meeting at Andover.

Convention met, pirzunant to notice, and was called to order by J. A. Collins, who was chosen President. Jesse Harriman, Wm. Jenkins, Jonas Parker and J. N. Buffum, Vice-Presidents. Leonard Chase of Milford, N. H. and Mary F. Jenkins of Andover, Secreturies. Wendell, Phillips, Octood Boynton, C. M. Borleigh, T. P. Beach, and C. L. Remond, business committee. Song by the Hutchinson family. A pathetic prayer by the Hutchinson, in song—'Our Father,' &c.
Voted, That all persons present, or who may be present, whether friendly or unfriendly to the cause of anti-slavery, be invited to take part in the discussion.

of anti-slavery, be invited to take part in the discussion.

The following resolutions were reported by the business committee:

1. Resolved, That he cannot be opposed to slavery, who is not avowedly an abolitionst, who takes no interest in the anti-slavery movement, who defends or apologizes for slaveholding, who despises or proscribes human beings on account of their complexion, or who is for colonizing any portion of the American people to a distant land.

2. Resolved, That the American church, by its position, is the greatest obstacle to the emancipation.

2. Resolved, That the American church, by its position, is the greatest obstacle to the emancipation of the slave, and should be treated as the worst enemy of the rights of man, until it repents, and does works meet for repentance.
3. Resolved, That whoever is ashamed or unwilling to be identified with the anti-slavery enterprise as among its true and faithful friends, is ashamed of liberty, humanity and God; but is not ashamed of being associated with merciliest oppressors, time-according designs and foreigns.

sors, time-serving parasites, drapten and ferrocious moberetas, and blasphems affelds and atteits.

4. Resolved, That the United States, in pledging the physical force of this entire nation to put down a slave insurrection, should they seek to secure their bitery by resisting the power of their masters, and in pledging the soil of the free States as hunting ground for southern slave-hunters; and the general gevernment, its excluding the colored man from the milita, in dectaring the negro to be disqualified from driving a mail-carriage, in establishing slavery from driving a mail-carriage, in establishing slavery from driving a mail-carriage, in establishing slavery in the District of Columbia, in purchasing territory, and silloving slavery to exist upon it, in admitting States into the Umon tolerating slavery, in its attempts to prevent the South American republics from abolishing slavery in Cuba, in its duplicity and hypocrisy in relation to the foreign elseve trade, in its uncompromising hostility to the republic of Haitt, in its recognizing the independence of Texas, a slaveholding nation, while in a state of rebellion against a nation with which we were at pesce—in its negotiating with dexico and Groat Britain for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and into sing and protecting the internal slave trade—in its negotiating with dexico and Groat Britain for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and into such as a state of the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and into the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and the work of the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and the work of the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and the such probability of the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and the such as a state of the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and the such probability of the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and the such probability of the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and the such probability of the return of

es now resident in slaves—and in its efforts to return the Amistad captices to the inhumanity of the Cuban government—that these, and many other equally atrocious acts, about most conclusively that takery is sustained by the public sentiment of the whole nation, and should be considered a southern institution, but is pre-eminently entitled to be styled 'American Starry' in the forms and impleties of elavery and the slave further discussed which have cursed and desoluted Africa and our southern soil—and has, therefore, reason to appear to the considered and surface in the size of God.

1. S. Government of the control of the nominally strength of God.

2. Resolved. That the people of the nominally strength of God.

perhend a fearful and sudden visitation at the name of God.

5. Resolved, That the people of the nominally free States, by their ferocious mobs to put down the abolitionists, which have disgraced Booton, New-York, Albany, Hartford, New-Haven, Portland, Ultien, Gincimant, and other places too numerous to mention—by their barraing Pennsylvania Hall, dedicated to freedom—by their mardering Lovejoy in his defence of free discussion—by their imprisonment of Miss Crandall in Connecticut, for an attempt to educate colored people—by closing their schools, colleges, and seminaries of learning against the blacks—by forcing them into the 'negro pew' in the churches—by donoring colored people the rights of churches—by donoring colored people the rights of

gara for the freedom of specen and the right of pertition—and the general subserviency of the northern people to the dictation of the South—prove, beyond a cavil, that the entire public opinion of the country is under the absolute and supreme control of the southern overserors; and our only hope is in the regeneration of the public sentiment of the free States.

G. Resolved, That insamuch as the Constitution of the United States is a pro-slavery and slaveholding document, as always construed snd' practically applied, no person can acknowledge allegiance to that Constitution, or become a party in the national government, without becoming as party in the support of the slave system, and placing himself in the position of a slaveholder.

7. Resolved, That the House of Representatives of this State, in rejecting a bill sent from the Senare to that body, securing to our people equal rights and privileges, irrespective of color, on our rail-roads, have failed to carry out the wishes of the people they pretend to represent, and have proved them-selves no more entitled to respect than the pro-slavery churches around us that sustain the negro pow, and should not be allowed again to represent them.

8. Resolved, That the abolitionists of this State are carnestly solicited to commence forthwith circulating a memorial, by which a mismonth petition may be sent up to the next State Legislature; that shall secure the passage of a bill which will protect our colored fellow-citizens on our rail-roads from insult and outrage.

9. Resolved, That the very one present, who feels

our colored fellow-citizens on our rail-roads from in-sult and outrage.

9. Resolved, That every one present, who feels for the poor, outraged and dying millions in our land, be requested to feel in their purses, and make such domations to the Massachusetts A. S. Society, (which is now in great want of pecuniary assist-ance,) to enable it to excite a feeling of indignation against slavery, that liberty may be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.

reorgiout at the land, unto all the inhabitants hereof.

Resolution No. I spoken to by Wendell Phillips, Ir. Larned, C. M. Burleigh, W.m. Jenkins, J. N. louffun, J. A. Collins, and Jesse Harriman.

A thrilling song by the Hutchinsons, responded by thunders of applause.

On motion, adjourned to f 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, adjourned to f 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON,
Met pursuant to adjournment.

Resolution No. 1 adopted. An animated discussion on No. 2, by J. N. Buffum, C. M. Burleigh, Abel Tanner, Wm. Jenkins, Richard Hood, Wendell Phillips, and others. Another heart-stirring song-by the songsters from the New-England Alps. Discussion continued by J. N. Buffum, Mr. Pickard of New-Yörk, C. L. Remond, T. P. Beach, and Mr. Larned. Another song by the New-Hampshire vocalists.

On motion, adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock.

On motion, adjourned to 6 1.2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

J. N. Buffum in the chair. A song by the Hutelingnen, The resolution before the theeting were further discussed by Luther Lee and Mr. Pickard. A song of freedom by the 'tribe of Josse'. The resolution on rail-roads was now taken up, and discussed by Wendell Phillips, Mr. Pickard, J. N. Buffum, C. M. Burleigh, C. L. Remond, and others. A Finance Committee of five was spointed, in accordance with resolution No. 9, for the benefit of the Massachusetts A. S. Society. A nother appropriate song by the 'Orphean Band,' responded to by long and continued applatuse. After further discussion upon the resolutions before the meeting, they were separately adopted, with almost perfect unanimity.

sessions of this Convention. Carried by secondition.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be submitted to the Secretaries, to be published in such papers as they shall see fit to select.

Another song by the Hutchinsons, which, if it did not have the power of the music of Orpheus to move the stones and trees, still, it produced a magic in the bands and feet of the audience, as was apparent by their long protracted and rapid motion.

On motion, adjourned, sine die.

J. A. COLLINS, Pres.

LEGNARD CHASE, Secretaries.

# P. S. Will the Essex Banner, Haverhill Gazette value Register, and such other papers in Essex Jounty as ure in favor of liberty and inalicable lights of man, please insert the foregoing resolutions?

Remarks on the Andover Meeting.
Dran Friend Garrison—Seeing a notice of Anti-Slavery Convention to be holden at Andoer, on the 15th inst. I set out on the morning of the
th, smid the raging of the elements but a littleses violent than is exhibited in the (im) moral cleents by the churches and clergy, to attend it, inrifer to ascertain whether the anti-slavery atmophere, under the droppings of the sanctuary, (of
their under the cataract of New-England theology
thich comes bellowing down upon the devoter-

fruit—or like the stupid web-from waters. The moral atm nucleus of theology, is pestile partially renovated by those

man. Their withering pathetic appeals, could any one unfelt, unless of theology. The Hutchi double attraction and in heart-stirring and inspin heart-stirring and inspin home could listen to the less encased by the devery. Let that anti-through the length and free States, and they as trace.

LEONARD CE

The Weymouth Correstina.

Bro. Garrison:—A desire has been that I should forward to you so seem town Anti-Slavery Convention, which was all place has Monday. The Corresion at Universalist meeting-seem, which is free for the discussion of all moral and religious and the pulpit of which is free has man of any denomination, to utter his or her all J.W. Pillsbury, of Weymouth, was characteristic to the seem of any denomination, to utter his or her all J.W. Pillsbury, of Weymouth, was characteristic to the seem of the present of t

ii. When the American chirch was praise was shown that this was not an anti-threat thio, but that we were compelled to startist, cause she land thrown herself across the sude track, and had thereby obstructed the prayer and the start of the way, and helps us cerul, as is bound to do by her professions, as their we should have no complaint to make pair. The subject of prejudice against the clusters, and have no complaint to make pair. The subject of prejudice against the clusters, and an anticested in meeting-house, public consequences and grave-yards, was spokes you can be consequently. It was thought that we must stem the world on this matter, and then the viriging convert the church.

I cannot persuade myself to refusi from my word, respecting the method adopted of present the world on the manufacture. It cannot persuade myself to refusi from my word, respecting the method adopted of present the world on the people. A plain repeat you make to the people. A plain repeat you make to the people. A plain repeat we meeting. The bodies and hearts of the meeting of the heart of the meeting. The bodies and hearts of the meeting of the hearts of the meeting. The bodies and hearts of the meeting of the hearts of the meeting of the hearts of the meeting of the hearts of the meeting. The bodies and hearts of the meeting of the hearts of the meeting of the hearts of the meeting of the hearts of the meeting. The bodies and hearts of the heart of the hearts of

\* We do not believe there is anothe this in the United States. \* Credit to -ED. Lin.

Meeting ai Coacerd, Mass.

Coxcoan, March Ith, IST.

C. M. Burleigh and James Monre. The counts if so small a gathering deserve the same, was been also small a gathering deserve the same, was been as the sired. Great exertion had been made to greate mattoo for the meeting through the police, her notices, with the exception of one set the laws aslist church, were entirely neglected, red with read. In one church, they are often anter the so sion of warning the people against those with a read. In one church, they are often anter the so sion of warning the people against those with they will destroy the sleepy checked of the had build up those alive to the case of Cone to of humanity. Whose shall we get it the of the people? I would suggest to our Gernal Apra, that we have a series of meetings here that there is the world have have a series of meetings here that the first day or two, the attention of the country would be awakened. As it is, the lawest of agents are almost wholly in vain.

Where were the abolitionists of Middean to tylast Wednesday? With fine weather all serve is a single plane, why were they to here? They leave would have been warmed and their antishaver are kindled by the thrilling appeals of Barlegs at Monroe. With the merits of the forces, the pair harmed as we have been with the eleptered Phillips, the wit of Bradburn, and the log of the Bradburn, and the log of the month of the country of the control of the country of the country of the control of the country of the control of the country of the country of the control of the country of the country of the control of the country of

Resistancy Hemacity.—A valued friests some time since, wrote.—We had a replace fugitive from Louisians fore last week, it has finglitive from Louisians fore last week, it has sincess personal to the state of the s

St. Louis, Feb. 18. The Evening Gardle of Partle of Part St. Louis, Feb. 18. In an excitement crass-terday gives an account on excitement remains the town of Jacksonville, III by an attempt sub-mit a boiltoning to a work of the state of side girl belonging to a link, who was a set there. When got he girl into a begg, and making for Chicage, but girl into a begg, and the brought back, and ranged for steaming the full gives was seen to this State, whither she has he commared.

The House of Representatives of Maine, their dissenting vote, has passed a resolve, authorized (Overance to rend an agent to any souther soft place where a citizen of Maine may be impediated as a dare solely on account of his color, at leid as a dare solely on account of his color, at leid as a face solely on account of his color, at leid as part of the color, and the solely on the color of t

THE FRIDAY M

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From texts like his master's will he many stripes'-

BOSTON FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1843.

Best'eed, That THE CONFECT WHICH EXIST N.F.

Remember of the 17th inst, we published from the Liberator of the 17th inst, we published from the control of the properties of the proper

s the extracts from Mr. McDonogh's Let-re inserted in the Observer, with the

l, Mass. darch 14th, 18

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Terry, of Curia,
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g Gazette of year ement created as a attempt made by m off with a per-to was on a per-abuggi, and a ding the girl. Its ior Mrs. Link had

Maine, without anuthorsing the anuthern port of the impressued of his color, and to to prosecute his ourt of the United

product a saves, who understood, proached the first them a sermon myself,") and I perceived, and as read them a sermon myself,") and I perceived, the same a remarkable change in their knowled and life, in every respect for the We proceed on in this way, happy, prosper-blessed in every respect by the Most High, (!) for year—a.c.

section every respect by the Most High, (!)
where year—(e.g., p. 1)
has been founded, infided abolitiumist, can doubt
pressure as of the piety of this rebler of Gode's
bed needy one. If to build a church for twoplantings, his goods and chatteles, and to compel
as keep the Sababht day holy under the penalty
as logged and sold if they disobeyed him, and
all stemans to them occasionalty, be not dristienfeasurated, what is it? Without stopping to
sea the specific of the aforessid John McDonogli,
panel in quote other pious expressions from his
specific in quote other pious expressions from his
sin, He says—A bimmane master will delight
stage to the happiness of those whom the Most
his pieced under his care, and who have served
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his pieced under his care, and who have served
kind and for the forest of the Most High, 'rend,
'an artic like these, doubtless.—He that keeper

Taments like these in the server in

letts like these, doubtless.—' He that know-ater's will, and douth it not, shall be beaten yampes.—' Servants, obey your masters,' &c

the most atrocious villany has subjected to his control. He says that the basis of his plan emancipation of his slaves, was Religion—a

to them:

'My object is your freedom and happiness in Liberia, without loss or the roat of a crat to myself from sending you away, and conferring that boon, the impudent swindler: Jay the knubbe instrument of the West High. (?) on you and your children... your freedom in Liberia, in the land of your fathers, a great and glorious land; for, let it be understood between us, it is your freedom in Laberia that Lourist for the first produce of the laberia that Lourist for IT would never consent to give freedom to a single indictional among you, to remain on the same soil with the white man."

Such wary and expulsive rescality reminds as of the housely expression of an encophisticated sallor, in reference to southers slave-traders—I say, Jack; if the devil dont eaths them follows, we might as well have no devil. To be as lenient as possible in judg-ment, it may be truly affirmed that Jola McDough is laboring under a deviltable declaration.

Old and New Organization.

or the should be PUT UP AT PUBLIC ARCTION, and so the should be PUT UP AT PUBLIC ARCTION, and so the should be PUT UP AT PUBLIC ARCTION, and should be PUT UP AT PUBLIC ARCTION, and they must make him their banker, the keeper of their gains and their accounts, and have confidence in his truth, honesty mid friendship!!! A rigid compliance with these terrible conditions he assured them would insure their friedom at the end of PUTTEN YEARS, and also that of their children. To use his uwn words to them:

Any object is your freedom and happiness in Liberation of the course of the slave, through a period of several years, that I look back lipow with more ria, without loss or the rost of a crait to myself from ria, without loss or the rost of a crait to myself from ria, without loss or the rost of a crait to myself from ria, without loss or the rost of a crait to myself from the rost of the slave, the did it then.

This is not the first instance in which a person, who

the highest good of the cause of the slave, I did it then. This is not the first instance in which a person, who has been guilty of apostacy from the right course, has personed himself that he has performed a meritorious act. Many a persecution has aerionally and praying a state of the personed that the has taken in exterminating bereites, and thanked God that he was not like the publicans and sinners. But this is no proof of inneent well-doing, or innate rectitude. Self-delasion often leads to very about conclusions. We think that 'the providence of Godhad very little to do with Mr. P'a abandeament of the anti-slavery platform. His subsequent course has demonstrated that the motives by which he was actu-

THE LIBERATOR

mind, and that, in seeking the overthrow of that Sciety, he is harmoniously co-operating with the mosabandoned profligates and the vilest oppressors.

Letter from Richard Allen.

Dunis, 3d of 2d mo. 1843.

or promote case, they congratulate one another or quie: state of affairs, and agree that agitators and that although there may be a little unusual hard pressure in the times, yet that as little as possible must be done, and that with putience on the part of the masser, things will mend. But things will not mend. England has made several ineffectual struggles to right herself—to overcome her commercial stagnation; but in vain—every successive little attempt at revival has been succeeded by a more than correspondent reaction; and satisfied I am, that unless great and aweeping measures are immediately carried she will fall to rise no more to her observables. carried, she will full, to rise no more to her place in the scale of nations. In one respect, as regards her war preparations, I know this would be a blessing to

Sincerely thine,

ould be repudiated by every true-licarted abolition should be repudiated by every true-nearted abou-tionist. Genuine christian philanthropy has nothing to do with it.

The Haverhill Gazette, in speaking of the late anti-slavery meeting in Haverhill, states that 'Geo. Latimer, this grive from Virginia chivalry, was present, and received the plaudius of an immense as ulience, who may be succeed to the call of sustaining him against the anticapated claim of the State of Virginia To the question of the State of Virginia To the question of the State of Virginia (and the state of the stat

[Is the question still sneeringly asked, What have [Is the question still sneeringly asked, What have the abbilionists necomplished? Let such facts as the above answer. Previous to the launch of the question of immediate abolition, the poor fugitive from bond-age was sent back to the land of whips and chains, to receive their galling tortures for his love of freedom, and to kill his aspirations for liberty, with almost as cold indifference as the butcher applies his kaile to the threat of the struggling and trembling ewe lamb.]

The information desired by our friend Andrew M. Macy, at Nantucket, we had not the means to obtain for him in season for his purpose.

Post at Paisce, March 8, 1843 lly expectation of seeing Presid-the cetol in Aux Cayes and Jeres We nitte, however, g

came up in the House of Repres on the Report of the Committee Mr. Prince of Essex moved to str of the Committee, and insert a

Robbery in Boston.—Mr. Elias J. Bupar, of Hing

a Saturday morning last. The repeal of the inter on Saturday morning last. The repeal of the inter-marriage law, the adoption of the resolvest relating to the rights of northern colored seamen, and to the pro-tection of the chitzens of this State (as reported by the Latimer Committee), are smong its good deeds. Among its bad ones is the indefinite postponement of the bill in regard to the rights of rail-road passengers. But we are confident that justice, in this particular, will be done at the next session.

TO SKARS' NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for April, has an excellent variety of solid and useful reading, and numerous pictorial embellishments, which confirm its claims to public patronage. When so much information can be obtained at so cheap a rate, and is such an attractive form, ignorance is not merely a calamity, but a crime, even amongst the humblest

ASTI-SLAVERY FAIR IN LOWELL. This Fair is to be held in Lowell, on Thursday and Friday next, but and 7th of April. Let our abolition friends in all tha region exert themselves to crown it with success

The essay of 'C. L.' and numerous other munications are on file for an early insertion.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

A Tacque ELL:

A variety of very rare and beautiful articles will be ready for inspection of porchasers on the 6th and 7th of April, (Thursdey and Eciday next,) at CHAPEL HALL, Wyman's cachange Boilding, corner of Merimack and Central-streets.

Almost all the criticles are of a kind that cannot be elsewhere found, having been imported expressly for the benefit of the Amil Slavery emea, and comprise, among other things of extraordinary structiveness. Diamonds, Fanoramas, and upwards of twenty-free paintings, the sight of which will amply repeat the ness. Diamonds, Panoramas, and upwards of twee five paintings, the sight of which will amply repay slight entrance fee.

Admittance—12 1-2 cents.

# ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES,

The next lecture of the series will be delived Munday evening next, at helf past 7 o'clos Gronge Branduns. Subject-Slavery and i litical Parites—Clay's Speech

Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Sinvery Society.

Testh Annual Meeting of the American AntiSlavery Society.

This meeting will convene in the city of NewYork, on TURSDAY, the bit day of May next.

THE ANNIVERBARY will be held in services to commence at 10 velock, A. M.

The business meetings of the Society will commence at 4 celock, P. M. of the same day, in Concert
Hall, No. 406 Brendway, and will continue, by adjournments, from time to time, as usual.

The members of the Society, and its co-operating,
riends of freedom and justice in all parts of the country, are carneally invited to be present on the occsion. At no period of our history has there been
greater need of wisdom in council, and vigor in action.

The call is to every individual whose heart bleeds for
the bleeding slave.

The Executive Committes have received the most
graiffying assumences of a large attendance from varimute. The county, some of which are quite re
more, will prevent many from attending weareity of
in the great work is generous and prompt. Where
this difficulty cannot be otherwise overcome, they
would recommenced callestions to be made: many in-

the roll book, at the Anti-Slavery Jines, R. Massau-treet, as soon as convenient after their in the city. Cards of reference to respectable in the city. Gards of reference to respectable so epphied to strangers, at the office. By order of the Executive Committee, J. S. Gibbons, Chair, L. M. Chille, Rec. Sec.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE RHODE-ISLAND STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOULETY.
At a menting of the Executive Committee of the
Rhode-Island State Anti-Slavery Society, held at the
Anti-Slavery Office in Providence, March 14th, 183,
it was voted to hold a special meeting of the Soriety,
at East Greenwich, on Wednesday, the 12th of April
next, commencing at 16 o'clock, A. M.
One of the princical reasons which has induced the

I. State A. S. Society. GEORGE S. CLARKE, FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Providence, R. I. March 18th, 1843.

COME TO THE RESCUE !

COME. TO THE RESCUE:

A public meeting will be held in the Academy, Hall, at Topfield, (Exex County,) on Thursday, April 6, at 10 o clock, A. M. for the promotion of the anti-slaver penterprise. Friends of God and humanity, you are earnestly invited to attend, and lend a helping hand. Oppressors, come, and show cause why you appear this mighty work for the deliverance of our enalwed countrymen. Let all attend, both old and young—ment, women and children—armed only and oppressing the country of the tribe of Jesse, from the Old Granis State, are specially invited to be present on this occasion.

NEW-ENGLAND FREEDOM ASSOCIATION A public meeting of the New-England Fre

AID THE FUGITIVE.

All friends of liberty, who are willing to extend the helping hand to the 'chattel' who may have taken to helping hand to the 'chattel' who may have taken to itself 'wings,' and bid adied to the 'peculiar southern institution,' have an opportunity afforded them by the New England Freedom Association, in this city. Those who can afford shelter or employment, in special cases, will please communicate with WILLIAM C. NELL, (25 Cornhill), Corresponding Secretary.—Donations will be thankfully received.

ADAMS'S REPORT ON THE LATIMER PETI-TIONS.

TIONS.

It is proposed to publish Adama's Report, with the final report from the town of the number of signatures from each—the Doings in Virginia, &c. &c.—in a Double Latimer Journal. Subscriptions received at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 25 Cornhill. Price for the Journal, 2 cense per copy, or 21,50 per huadred. For Adama's Report, 1 cent per copy, or 75 cents per hundred.

The Herald of Freedom, Voice of Freedom, and N. A. S. Standard, will please copy.

DIED-In the Island of Medeira, in January last, Mrs. C. Writcow, and 56 years, wife of Nathan Winslow, Porland, Maine. [The slaw-has lost in this estimable woman an ear-ly, faithful, and never-tiring friend and advocate.]

### POETRY.

For the Liberator. TO THE MEMORY OF ELIZABETH MAR GARET CHANDLER. They who may aid thy work on earth no more, Yet live, thy helpers, on the eternal shore. Anne W. Weston.

That gentle voice hall passed away.

That radiant eye no more sheds forth
A borrowed light from heaven's day,
Amid the darkened homes of earth.

No more, no more, those kindly lays, Fraught with celestial love and peace, Fresh from her soul, will greet our eyes, To obser us till the strife shall cease.

But yet, in Memory's purest cells, Of those who knew her angel heart Her image fresh and fadeless dwells, As of their very souls a part.

And we her glorious lays can read, And learn therefrom to blend with all The sweet and soothing strains of earth, In harmony, stern Duty's call.

And, bringing down the stubborn will r's sorrow to relieve, To find, 'mid every thorny ill,

Bright buds and blossoms interweaves

And, in the depths of human wo,
Wisdom's most radiant pearls are strown,
And gathered thence, by those whose hearts
For others' weal give up their own.

Thus may the works she left behind Still yield a holy influence, While, cesseless, from the other world, Her soul doth purer light dispense.

When from the earth have passed away.
The ardent and the pure of heart,
Do all their interest and love.
For truth and good on earth depart?

Do not their spirits haver nigh,
Commissioned by the Lord to give
Strength, courses, constaucy, and faith,
To those who 'mid warth's conflicts live?

How sweet the thought, when worn with toil, And fainting 'neath discouragement, That those who labored with us once, Are now to our sad spirits sent,

To bring upon their angel wings,
A fresh supply of angels' food—
New hope, and faith, and zeal, and strength,
And new desires for truth and good! And thus, we trust, thankindly heart, The captive's woes, and nobly plead

For sisters in oppression's chains, Though dead to us, and from our view Concealed, yet lives in love and light— Her spirit from around her lays Sheds forth a radiance warm and bright

And as the hoary brow of age

Bends o'er the page, his heart expands;

And youthful souls, with eagerness,

Leap forth to answer its demands.

And, when a gentle, loving thought Obtains an entrance in the heart, Perhaps her spirit there was sent That gleam of heaven to impact.

If, over works of love and truth,
The Lord presides, directing all,
May we not think that those who clothed
In flesh, obeyed with joy His call,

Are now, disrobed of earthly coil,
Rejoided to have the power to lend
A helping hand to those who still,
Toiling, beneath their burdens bend?

When with temptations helf-dismayed;
And, in stera trial's hour, do we
Receive, unwittingly, their aid.
Bath, Maine. H. W. H.

For the Liberator. ELEGIAC.

A sunbeam lights the bed of death, A token sent that hope is o'er:-Stay, Spirit, stay! with parting breath,
Oh, bless this wint'ry world once more!

The crystal drops that, flowing free,
Gleam through the vale with blessings bright,
Pursue their channel to the ses,
To rise again on beams of light.

Thus was thy life a boon of love,
By gracious Heaven bestowed on man;
Its errand done, exhaled above,

To its eternal source again. The heaven-deputed task was thine,

To search among the crowds that roam, To trace the lineaments divine, And lead thy wandering brother home. With keen rebuke, and truth severe,

To froward guilt thy accents rung; Yet mercy to the sinner's car Was doubly grateful from thy tongue.

When o'er the feeble and oppress'd, Flowed the fierce waves of wrath and pride, Twas thine to stem, with dauntless breast, The fury of the headlong tide.

Farewell, farewell! the evening shades For us, indeed, but not for the Steal sadly down the mountain glades-The toil is o'er, the spirit free.

Though to the sight of mortal eyes, You glorious sun appeared to set, It shines in its own native skies, With unremitted splendor yet. Farmington, N. Y. 1843.

THE MIGHTY.

Who are the mighty? List! the voice of Fame With clarion-tone replies; They who have ravaged earth with sword and fis Whose war-cry rent the skies.

They who to every breeze their banners have unfurl'd.
Until the crim-on folds have floated o'er the world; who are strong to win the victor's crown, in their pride who tread the nations down.

Who are the mighty? Are they those who sway
A sceptre o'er the deep,
And bid its winds and mighty waves convey,
Where polar tempeats aweep
Across the frozen seas? or where the sun-bright isle
That gem the southern deep, in Eden-beauty smile?
They who amid the wat?y wastes have found
Earth's fairest shores on which the waves resound?

Who are the mighty? Are they those who range The star-girt fields of light, And give each mighty orb its rank and name, Of all those legions bright? ries of the high heav'ns have read

They who the mysteries of the high heav'ns have rend And with unfait ring step and their glories tread? They to whose gaze th's empyreal heights are giv'n, The unwall'd glories of the far-off heav'n?

Nay, these are not the mighty! Bow thine car To Him who speaks from heav'n, And while thou dost his high decision hear, In solemn stillness giv'n, low—in meekness bow—thou of the proud, high

And to thy clouded soul may Heav'n its peace He is the Mighty, to whose calm control The passions yield of his own deathless soul. louded soul may Heav'n its peace impart

### CHRISTIAN REFORM.

For the Liberator.

Agreeably to the call issued by a few brethren in fartford, a meeting of New Covenant believers, from arrous parts of the country, was held in Hartford, reb. 16th; 1843, in the Washington Temperance Hall, twitch Wm. Adam of Nathanaton Mariane. Feb. 16th, 1843, in the Washington Temperance Hall, at which Wm. Adam, of Northampton, Mass. was called to the chair, after an explanation of the object of the Convention, which was for discussion, mutual improvement and edification, and the furtherance of the pure principles of christian love and holiness.

or to man's corporeity.

2. Resolved, That Christianity is perfect love to

Cod, and impartial and equal love to man; and that whatever under the name of religion falls below this is not the religion of Christ.

Bro. James Boyle discussed the positions in the first

on until time for adjournm Adjourned till 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.

Discussion on first resolution resumed by the chair
man; after which, bro. Boyle introduced resolution
No. 3, 4, 5 and 6, to wit:

3. Resolved. That as Christianity is in 3. Resolved, That as Christianity is immutable and imperishable, the same at all times, the same in all places, the same in this world and the next, the christian, therefore, in leaving this world, leaves to part of Christianity behind him; hence a seventh-day sabbath, temple worship, a human priesthood, carnal ordinances of water, bread and wine, a worldly sanctured.

-subsists and is guided by the life and wisdom of its head; that this body, like its head, is spiritual, not corporeal; that it is united to its head by faith and in the visible state, are connected with it; and that this body stands with its head upon the same broad

world.

5. Resolved, That all the Lord's people are prophets, inasmuch as he has put his spirit apon them; that they are all equally licensed and ordained ministers of the gospel. They, therefore, know no such distinction as clergy and laity, paster and people—regarding only one as their Master, and all of themselves as equal between the control of the second of t

6. Resolved, That Christianity is pre emiment a system of salvation from sin. A religion, therefore which does not save us from sin, is not the Christian re men Irrm the perfect obligation of obedience to God on any conditions whatever, which gives to men a warrant of indemnity against the consequences of evil-doing, while they continue evil-doers, is pre-emment-ly the vitest counterfeit that Satan has ever imposed on the world.

the world.

Bro, James Boylo discussed the 6th resolution at large; also bro, C. M. Burleigh continued the discussion. Bro. Hoylo read from John's epistle, with comments on 3d chup, I. Ep. Bro. Bartlett proposed a query. Is not man a sinner so long as the is under law? If he ceases from sin, is he under law?

Query answered. Adjourned to half-past six.

EVENING SESSION.

Met agreeably to adjournment. Wm. Adam in the chair. Singing—a season of si-lence—after which, the chairman explained the object inquiry, independent of the power of the prical of the Convention, and its character, for free religio

rejudices of the people. Boyle resumed the discussion on first and second resolutions, during which several questions v instituted, and a Mr. Chapman opposed the res

tion.

Mr. Drake—Is it improper to pray in public?

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, Friday.

Monning Session, Friday.

Met according to adjournment. William Adam in the chair.

Mr. Chadwick wished to know if supporting

compatible with holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.

Bro. Bartlett Cunningham, Hotelkiss and Boyle

continued the discussions and inquiries.
Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Bro. Boyle presented resolution No. 7, to wit

8 Resolved. That if the records of the Nev

The following axcellent communication havin been denied an insertion in the 'True Wesleyan has been forwarded to us for publication in the Libe ator. We shall be glad to hear again from its outher

TO THE EDITORS OF THE 'THUE WESLEYAS: To the Entrois of the table the control of the Mr. I was at the Wesleyan Class Meeting, in this place last Tuesday evening, and a member of the Mr. Echurch said that he did not see as you spoke on

im into orison. Can it be that a great many professor of religion do the same? Do they ask God to forgive them, and then punish their fellow servants? Do they not go to town meeting, and choose men to do it for themselves, and others consent with them? Do they expect to be forgiven on these conditions? Will they be judged as that servant was in vs. 32, 33, 34? The next verse answers. Some are for taking the life of some, as a terror to other evil doees, but let us see what Christ said in John viii. 3, 11. I presume that some that profess to teach his doctrines, plead Moses law for taking life now, as hard as those scribes and phar-isees did then. Christ answers them, and these, in Christ's followers? Are they as sheep among wolver and barmless as doves? Mat. x. 16 Do the nesses to take the oath, because it was the duty o office. Now let us apply that; no hurt in swearing, or we be not partakers of their sins, and as we want light

ong, you will of course correct me.
Yours for the doctrines of Christ,

### SOLOMON WEST.

MISCELLANY. From the Nantucket Islander.

I hope that you will insert this in your paper, and if

From the Nantucket Islander.

Complexional Distinctions in Town Schools.

Several town meetings, have lately been held in this place, at which a question of some importance was discussed. The question was upon natructing the School Committee to resign, if they could not carry out the wishes of the town. A resolution to this effect was introduced at one of the meetings, and was discussed for several days, and finally passive the town of the meeting which was hold on Monday last. If we are rightly informed, this resolution is intended to prevent the success of a project which it is stated a majority of the Committee have in view, namely, the abolition of the African School now maintained in this place, and the distribution of the colored scholars among the other schools, in the same mainer that white children are distributed among them. Of the right of the Committee to thus act, we presume there is little doubt. If they should carry out the reform which it is said they have in contemplation, they will act in strict accordance with lave; and, admitting that the resolution adopted on Monday is directed immediately against that reform, they will violete the law if they pay any regard to it. We readily admit, that, as a matter of expediency, much can be urged against the abolition of the African School; but nothing can be urged against such a course, which should have any weight with those who reflect them only. They are responsible to the State, as well as to the town; to the State, because they are bound to see that its law with regard to education are enforced; and to the town, that they be governed by the dictates of a wise economy in enforcing those laws. How the School Committee may act in the premises, we have no means of ascertaning; but as it is composed mostly of judicious and liberal-minded men, we are of opinion that their action will be such as shall commend itself to the approval. of the great majority of those who elected them.

While the resolution above spoken of was under discussion, there was much Complexional Distinctions in Town Schools.

ment are true, the second sevent of Christ in his kingdem without sin unto salvation occurred 1900 years
ago; that this kingdom was fully established only when
the Jewish church was dissolved—the Jewish temple
worship closed by the destruction of the temple itself,
the Jewish priesthood overruled—the Jewish temple
craing government, the distinct national existence of the
Jewish people, destroyed; and hence, the instructions
and institutions and discipline appropriate to the primitive church, are inappropriate to three who stand in
that kingdom which succeeded and abolished the
spostolic dispensation.

Thompson, Jones, and Boyle discussed the 8th resolation concerning the second advent of Christ, after
which resolutions 1, 3, 4, and 5, were read and adopted Adjourned.

Evenus Ession.

Discussion continued by Bro. Boyle, Hull, Brown,
Strong, Hudson and Burleigh, on resolutions 6, 7, 8,
which were adopted, together with the 2nd resolution.

Luther Barllett, Gregin and E. B. Conningham wern
appointed a committee, the consider time and places for
holding future conventions, and to issue a call.

Votod to adjourn size dis
WM AIAAM,

LUTHER BARTLETT,

E. D. Huddon, and to issue a call.

Votod to adjourn size dis
WM AIAAM,

LUTHER BARTLETT,

E. D. Huddon, and to issue a call.

This was the proper course. A brog is ino doubt an
exceedingly disagreeable noise, but its dissonance
is by no means done away with by treating it with

any attention. It should be treated as if it were not, and this may lead to its cessation. If the champions of prejudice had half the wisdom of their opposite, they would at once see the folly of their course. Do they not know that the warmer and the more bosterous their opposition to any reform measure, the more likely it is to be advocated?—Many a measure which has had but a small chance of success when first advanced, has been indebted for its final triumph to the brutal opposition of its enemies, who forgot their manhood in their manner of manifesting their harred to the cause of human a dvancement. From the Essex County Washingt . Capital Punishment.

Capital Punishment.

We are sorre to find that the majority of the Join Special Committee to which was referred so much of the message of the Governor as relates to Capital Punishment, have reported against any legislation. They are certainly mistaken in thisking 'That there is no evidence public opinion is so fadverse to the existing laws, that a modification of the code is called for from that consideration.' The people may not all be clamprous for the change but there are many quiet people among us who dinct petition our wise legislators, who would, nevertheless, rejoice in that change. The minority of the Committee, amently, Seth J. Thomas of Charlestown and Dániel A. Hathaway of Warren, HAVE THI HONGO TO CROSTERING Capital Punishment.

AN ACT Concerning Capital Punishment.

Be it exacted, 4-c. as follows;

Sker 1. The punishment of death is hereby abol

Bit it enected, 4c. at foliance:

Sect 1. The punishment of death is hereby abulished.

Sect. 2. The several crimes which are now punished with death, according to the laws of this Commonweath, shall hereafter be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for life.

Sect. 3. Whenever shall commit the crime of murder, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for life shall suffer the same in solitary confinement: And the bonds of natrimony between such person so convicted and the husband or wife of such convict, shall be dissolved by virtue of said ventence, and his visits shall descend, bu administered upon and distribute in all respects as if he were dead, and all power an authority which he might legally exercise over hichildren, apprentices or others, in whatever relation or by whatever right, shall furthwill cease, contract which he is a party shall be affected, and his odd; gations, privileges and legal character be such as if here, from the time of such sentence, dead.

We are sorry that the clause shall suffer the

We are sorry that the clause 'shall suffer the same in solitary confinement' was not left out. Imprisonment for life in solitary confinement is not lest terrible than death itself. It is dying by inches.—There may be many, who, for lack of irm nerves, would shrink from the halter and the gallows, and prefer this living death which the bill proposes to substitute, but that would not prove it to be in reality a mitigated punishment.

From the Broome Republican Rights of Married Women. A bill is under discussion by the Legislature of this State, for securing to married women the right and property belonging to them. Its provisions are sfollows:

an injury scienging to mom. Its provisions are as follows:

Sec. 1. That all property, real and personal, own-dby a woman previous to her marriage, shall be exempt from executions issued against her husband. Sec. 2. That all property, real and personal, coming to a woman after her marriage, by inheritance, shall be exempt from executiona issued against her husband; but shall be liable for debts contracted for maintaining herself and children, and for the education of her children.

Sec. 3. That no deed of property by a wife to her misband shall be valid, unless the consent of the Surrogate of the county is first obtained, and affixed to the deed.

Sec. 4. That it shall not be lawful for the Surro gate to give his consent; unless he is satisfied that the deed is executed eighbout the consent of her hus-band; and even then, it shall be lawful and proper for the Surrogate to withhold his consent, if he shall believe the interests of the wife and children will not be promoted by such transfer of property. Sec. 3. That the husband shall have no control

sec. 3. That the husband said have no comrot over the property of his wife, after her decease, ex-cept as trustee.

Sec. 6. That in no case shall the wife bequeath her property to her husband.

Sec. 7. That the husband shall be entitled to the use of his deceased wife's property during his life time.

From the Boston Christian World.

A Delightful Token.

Conducting, last Sunday eve, a religious service, at the request of the pupils of the Lexington Normal School, in their hall, we were very much struck by a beautiful evidence of regard which lay before us all the while. It was an elegant quarto Bible, splendidly bound, and of very clear type; which, unknown to either of the school teachers, that moment found its way to the deak. It bore on the outside this inscription:

scription:
SAMUEL J. MAY. MARCH, 1843. A more precious Gift we could not offer thee.

On opening it, we found these words in a very accful female hand: 'May thoughts of us rise bere you as you peruse this, the gift of your Normal pils.'

ipils.' It was an expression of attachment from the first It was an expression of attachment from the first class which has graduated under his care: so soon has this devoted philanthropat succeeded in winning the hearts of his charge. Nothing can be more beautiful than the connection between Mr. May and his pupils. Amongat all the happy ties we have known between the teacher and the taught, this seems to us the happiest; so much trust, and love, and hope, and reverence, and joy. F. W. H.

There is a spirit above, and a spirit below, A spirit of joy, and a spirit of woe: The spirit above is a spirit divine, But the spirit below is the spirit of wine.

Fatal digray.—The steamboat pilots, at New-Or-leans, quarrelled on board, the steamboat Presiden on the 9th inst. One of them, nafed Rhodes, wa armed with a bowie knife; the otter, Stephenson with a pistol.—Rhodes drew his knife on seeing Ste phenson, when the latter immediately fired, the hal

The Right of Visitation .- Th

point:

'The rig' is of eigitation, as distinct from the right of search, has always been practised by cruisers of all nations—and we venture to say, will continue to be by American and English cruisers, whether there is, or is not, any special provision made for that purpose, by treaty. Were it other wise, the ocean would swarm with printes and elayers, who, by hoisting a national flig at their peak, would be defined to men-of-war. Let the right of search, in all its bearings and modifications, be distinctly disserved—as it is, by the Brit. isls—and there can be no objection to the right of eigitation, the object of which is merely to accertain the national character of the vessel.'

national character of the vessel."

Another Seduction and Attempted Suicide.—A young and beautiful girl attempted to commit suicide in a house of ill-fame, in Philadelphia, on Monday. A year ago, she worked at the shoe-binding business—her black-hearted employer professed attachment for comparisoned, vieleded heneral enterprises, poor, and in-corporationally, vieleded heneral enterprises, and no other way of escaping appearing, ahe reality undervored to take her own life. If there is justice will cave, the destroyer of this poor girl's innocence will not go unpunished. weeks she has been confined in a brothel, and no otherwise of the second of the second

ITEMS.

Cassins M. Clay, Eq. of Loxington, Ky, bas re-cently published in the Loxington Intelligence, a se-rice of articles against slavery. A cleb of some suven-ty or eighty persons have been formed, papearelly for the purpose of threatening Mr. Clay with summary punishment. They call themselves the Black Indi-ans, and hold regular meetings, at some of which, very violent regolations with regard to Mr. Clay, and those who with Jain oppose the spirit of slavery, were

those who with Jam oppose the spirit of savery, were adopted.

A meeting of some of the ritizans of the town was held on the subject. Mr. Clay was denounced as a factious and dangerous man, and he may be a factious and dangerous man, and he may be a factious and suppose the property of the same of the sam

England was visited by a severe snow storm on the 17th and 18th sit. In some lowlands and valleys, it drifted to the depth of fourtiers and fifteen feet. Of the continent there has been a heavy fall of snow, and in the Fyrenews it is so deep as to produce serious apprehensions of a disastenos immediation, should the apprehensions of a disastrous inundation, should it haw be sudden. The present winter, nevertheles has been unusually mild in Great Britain.

has been unusually mind an oran brain.

Mine Milrord, the mindle and talented authories of
Our Village, and other peopler works, has seen sereduced by securiny embarrasements, that e-committee of mobiem and gentlemen, including Mr. Thomas M. State of the port, Mr. Sargeant Talburd, Lord Radnation, and enters, has been formed to raise a fund to enable het to meet them. Her debts are under £1000,
and this sum will readily be raised.

Rail Road Accident — A man by the name of Jani-Houston, a native of Saco, Me, was killed on the Eastern rail-road, two miles from K-nnebunk depo on the 19th inst. A man named Livingston was a the same time severely woonded. They had been er giged in clearing snow from the track, and footishl attempted to get upon the train while in motion, a though reneatedly captioned sgainst as doing. though repeated; cantinuous desired that the dwelling house of Mr. Cyrus Millard, in the northeast of the Mr. Cyrus Millard, in the northeast of the Mr. Cyrus Millard; in the northeast of the Mr. Cyrus Millard; and the vening of the 7th inst. up the absence of W. and Mrs. Millard; and horrible to relate, their four youngest children and a relative (a lad of 14) wer burnt in the building Nothing saved.

Descape — During the storm on Monday last, one of the convices in the yard of the State Prison, at larlestown, contrived to scale the fence by the assistance of a rope, and made his escape. He disguised intended by putting his shirt outside his prison dress and rode to Combridge on the omnibus without being bettered. — Boston Merc. Journal.

Rev James M. Priest, formerly a slave in Kentucky, was to be ordained Sabbath evening last, in New-York, as a missionary to Africa. The New-York Observer says, 'If any persons are disposed to doubt the ability of colored people to cape with whites in the acquisition of knowledge, they should have heard Mr. Priest's examination in theology, before the Presbytery in New-York, on Tuesday last.

More Frails of Millerian.—The dead body of Mrs. Luther, of Somerset, Mass, was carried through Providence has tweek, for burnish. Mrs. Luther was made a raving maniac by the preaching of Millerian, and was carried from Somerset, about ten days ago, to the insanne hospital at Worcester, where she died in the most unfull parxysums. She has left, a worthy has band and nine children to deploye her melancholy fate

commonly.— I exterony, a young man named Ti-honor, residing in the Northern Liberities, while is boring under usanity, produced by Tearing the Milli doctine preached, attempted to jump from the secon-story window of his another's divelling. He wa-caught, by his mother, who held on unul a neighbo-came to her nid.—Phil. N. Amer. Mr. Isane Vanlier, at Florence, Alabama, a few days since, ordered a negro off his premises, and on forced his order by striking him with a cowindo. The negro resisted by 'throwing rocka' at him, when Mr V, drew a pistol and shot him through the head. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homi

At a militia muster at Windsor, N. C., on the 3tuse, par. Chentinam drew a pistol and shot a Meston, who had, in sport, knocked his hat from hinead. Weston died instantly, and the murderer was sufficient to recent

one J. Westion their instantity, and the instantity suffered to ercape.

One James McPherson, being arraigned before the Circuit for a trial on charge of bigsany, plead guilty. On being brought up for sentence, he exhibited a parden from Gos. Porter, granted, of course, before trial. Such an Executive is a diagrace to any State that pretends to be civilized and governed by the clear principles of morality.

A Good Example.—The New-York Sun hays that the vast Distillery belonging to Jacob Gram, in this city, has been closed for some months past, and the immense washouse is now being converted into dwelling-houses. It will make about thirteen commodious three story brick dwellings, each 25 feet from by about 60 feet deep. uffered to escupe.

The Breton, of Nantes, gives an account of the cent death, in that city, of an old woman, named lienne Davy, who, for more than half her life, w men's clothes, and was not known to be a female.

Liberality.—Mr. Amos Stetson, of Dorchester, Ms has presented the critzens of that town with a spaciou building, valued at \$10,000. It is divided into twe stores and a school-room, and the rents of the store are to be applied to the support of the school.

Panishment.—At Donaldville, La. on the 8th oli-negro belonging to Madame Mallere, of the parisis of Ascension, was found guilty of an attempt to sexi-tion slaves to an insurrection, and was sentenced to wenty-one years of hard labor in the chain gang a vew-Urleaus.

The London Times is most unmercifully caustic apon the movement of Commodore Jones in Califor-ins, ridiculing his proclamation of security, and his riumphan. Victory over a handful of unofilending and resisting people

uncessing people.

It was stated by Sir Robert Peel, in the House Commons, that the annual estimates for the art of the art of the state of the stat Mr. Audubon, the naturalist, is about to start hiladelphia, accompanied by a number of y ten, to make a trip to the Rocky Mountains, estward to the Pacific.

In 1832, East Boston was uninitabited. It contains slow 3834 inhabitants; and during the year 1851-2; the ships, barks, brigs and scheeners, arrived there to load or unload, numbered 264.

Johnson was executed at St. Louis on the 3d inst or the murder of Major Floyd. He wept at the gal-ows, and, in a speech of fifteen minutes, protested his necessity.

A negro man employed by Mr. Charles Stevens on Kunt Island, sea farm hand, a few days ago delib erately ran into a creek and drowned biniself, ratter than be taken by a posse of men who approached hin to arr. at hin. The Normons Rebuked.—In the Illinois Legislature, on the 27th olt. the Senate repealed the law creating the Nauvoo Legion unitary corps. They also repealed the charter of the Mormon city of Nauvoo, The vote in favor of the latter was 22 to 11.

Tee-Total - Dr. W. A. Alcott states in the last Med-ical Journal, that he has drank nothing the whole of the year 1842. His diet was bread, fru lent vegetables.

By another blast at the Dover Cliff, in which 7000 lbs. powder were ignited by means of the voltaic bat-tery, 50,000 cubic yards of chalk were dislodged. The number of petitions in Bankruptcy, in the

The late insurrection in Rhode-Island cost that Sta The present population of St. Louis is 28,357.

The North is all Anti-Slavery—Yes—the Senate of the Legislature of Maine have just declared it inexpedient to take action upon petitions respecting the tyramous 21st rule. Why? They do not say, but who does not know that the tase unawer is—it will ruin our party even to espouse the right of petition!

There was an organized mob at Peoria, Ili. on the 13th ult. to prevent the formation of an Anti-Slaver, Society! 'The North is all anti-slavery'!

WI. HENCY DRISDANE, M. D. Harris of Medical Commenced the practice of Medical Commenced the practice of Medical Commenced Comm

PROPOSALS

LIST

OL

FU

PUBLISHING A VOLUME

Writings of William Lloyd Garrison,

gle subscribers, payable on delivery.

Persons who will procure five subscripes promisible for the same on the appearance, so that the subscripes work, shall be entitled to a sixth cap work, shall be undersished extrest. work, siall be untilled to a sixth cap we have charge. The undersigned carneal is ery subscriber of the Liberator, or of a ray and in which they and vertisement shall approximately for this offer, and to forward the anserblers to him, at 25, Cornhill, post prid. The work will be delivered at the Anis fices in Uoston, New York, Philadelphia, there, as where liver such a direct.

The profit, if any, will be applied to 3 son's own benefit.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1843.

Situation Wanted.

A N individual, who has had ten year enems as a compositor or pressuma, or to the charged newspaper establishment. He can pendently referred to the charged newspaper establishment. He can pendently referred. Adulters 'B. F. R., 'S, Corsiol, Boston, Feb. 9, 1843.

JUNIER'S OYSTER ROOM, BILL OF FARE.

Oyster, Raw,

(Inasted,

(In Fried in Crumbs,

(In Fried in Crumbs Pies, &c. &c. &c. N. B. Oysters for sale by the gallon or

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Milliam, &c. No. 13, Summer-street, Date

A. E. MANN A. E. MANN
WOULD infurm line canonines and finish
sto Las increased her husiness also
hand an assentinent of Fense, and hoplery, &c. Straw bounets dyed, only shoken
pressed, in a superior manner. Paintablesa
attended to with neutrest and despatch,
N. B. Bonnets of all kinds wade is note.
Roston, Oct. 28, 1842.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subsection begs leave to info m sich seamed as only visit Boston, that he has specified Boarding House for their account seamen as may visit Bordon, for the has find excellent Boarding Hotos for, their weamand on temperature principles, at No. 5, Son Consideration on temperature principles, at No. 5, Son Consideration of Grant boards below the Britlet Chunk, and all happy to exercise their partonage. No partonage that the standard people suitafactory. The rules of the board will be in our ance write good order, and the principles of modern visit good order, and the principles of modern control of the standard property of the standard CHARLES A. BATTIST

No. 5, Sur Con., Siret, Bass Boston, Jone 8, 1842. (if)

UNION HOUSE. THE subscribes the latest possess grant fair. The latest possess from the latest possess are the latest possess from the latest possess from the complex regis, we will calculated to see possess to award their patrongs. Surger sing the city are solicited to real at the Unit But where every exercion will be mode to reste the sojourn a pleasant one, and that no on the mainterast terms.

Boston Sept. 30th, 1842. \* JOHN III.

The Finest Head of Hair product by Wyeth's Cream of Lites.

For sale only by the appointed agent, 4.8 5th DAN, No. 2, Milk-street, second door from Waha

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JUST Published and for sale at the Anti-Su J. Depository, No. 25 Cornhill, THE COVENEY WITH JUDIN, a serious by Pierpont, occasioned by the imprisonment of be

DR. CHANNING'S LAST ADDRESS, second relies 1 &I per hundred. ANTI SLAVERY ALMANAC for 1843. Dj Ma.L.I

Child.

A Kiss for a Blow, a collection of storiesfield ren, by Henry C. Wright.

Also for sale, Dickens's Notes on America, Hape. Dec. 9.

THE TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND.

to prevent grey hair; in cold from the keep it in the most, leathity, and and long free from all oily and great percent free from all oily and great percent. For the Tricopherous, or metallic, and the perties. 24, list gently situating the askin. 34, list producing and or course given the bulb or root, and particularly in the bulb or root, and particularly in the fact. 4th, list equation that is the fact to the hair. 4th, list equation the circle below the hair. 4th, list equation the condition of the fact of the hair in and industry, so the hair in beauty and health to the hair free particularly and the hair in beauty and health to the hair.

New State Register for 1843. JAMES LORING, 132 Washing published the Massachuserr containing the New Tariff of the the Tariff Law, the State Legisla gress, the Army and Navy Office ruptey Co Feb 17.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

FROM THE POSTNASTER GENERAL

Remittences by Mail. A Postmaster my medium oney in a letter to the publisher of a remove pay the subscription of a third person, and fall provided the person of the person of the person who remittency by the subscription of the person who remittency hade switch mate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

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