LIBERATOR: BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,.

W. Williams, General Agent: whom all remittances are to be made, and

ed communications must be Fost PAID

ing less than a square for 75 cts.: one square

Financial Committee. No.

Financial Committe

LUOYD GARRISON, Editor.

XIII.---NO. 18.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

Fom the Boston Olive Branch.

Sarera a Divine Institution!

a edior of the Olive Branch informs his
at the following article was written by a
to, who resides in North Carolina, and who
mat (!) of high standing in the community.

tienan, in sung a female guise, is a demone of his language not any above the
thebrard—and in his arrument as lived. of Divine Revenance, make any sense out of his letter; for its is not less palpable than its iniquity. The liver who asserts that slavery is 'strictly y is not easy parameter than its emiquity. The citizen who asserts that slavery is 'strictly in the Scripture's, if non insane, is either wicked-or a fool.

wikedor a fool;

s Noasta-The remarks of bro. Springer, and the Clive Branch, intimating his belief soft the Scriptures might sanction alavery, but he perverted to justify it in the hid of American slavery, and that it did not either better of the period of the period

is judie has, and which God has communicate passess, as this have written enough. My object is sear the area of discussion, but to show the sear the area of discussion, but to show the search area of the search area of the search area of the search searc

The Demns' from millions of us for the happy to the beautiful of the block, and the block of the block, and the block of t



WORLD --- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

MAY 5, 1843. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

SELECTIONS.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

DARA SIN—Permit me, in the first place, to return you my best thanks for your kind expressions towards me personally; I am grateful to you for them, and also for the liberty you afford me of giving some expression to my thoughts through the columns of the Evening Post. Allow me signit to trespase on your kindness, in a reply to the last test of your correspondent in Philadelphia, onder date 27th February last. There is something about that man which makes me feel it a pleasure to measure my teenkness against his strength, for he is a clever man; he is a man worth saving, and, with your permission, it will make another attempt to save him from out of the toils which he is weaving, or allowing the baneful customs of society in which he is cast, to weave about him. It seems to me, that, if your friend were this moment placed before me, with a crystall pane in his breast, and that it was permitted me to see the mirror in which conscience faithfully records all our feelings, that I would see there, in plainly—written characters, words to this effect.—This horrid slavery with which America is cursed, is an evil against which I should bear an open and manly hostility; it is an incubus which is weighing my own and my 'country' heart down to the dust—would that I could muster courage to shake it off from my heart, to come out boldly in defence of those principles of justice which I know to be due to every member of the human family, and which are assuredly violated in the persons of almost three millions of my brethren in this hand; I must shake off the chains with which prejudice and false expediency have bound my free spirit, so that I may walk abroad before God and my fellow-creatures, a true man, and no craven extensator of a system which I know to be false, and sitogether indefensible. From the tenor of your correspondent's letter on the question of slavery, I can well imagine that some such assisted the first plane in the second of the crist plane. I adopt the later conclusion, make it an act almost impossible of

Slavery in the United States.

We insert the following letter from Mr. Haughton, in reply to the communication of our Philadelphia correspondent. We beg to offer one word or two on the matter.

In principle, we hold it, there is no difference whatever between our friend in Pennsylvania and Mg. Haughton. And we imagine that many of the slave-owners themselves, in the southern States, agree, in the abstract. But the issue is, not upon the abomination of the system, but the rowra,—tow, supposing the power to exist, where does it reside? Will Mr. Haughton have the due application of which it may be overthrown.—Now, supposing the power to exist, where does it reside? Will Mr. Haughton before the constitution of the system between the slavers and the supplication of which it may be overthrown.—Tows, supposing the power to exist, where does it reside? Will Mr. Haughton he common the special point out the locus in quo 2 It is intil in Codgress.—that Mr. Haughton he common states that the second state of the constitution of the twenty-sits. Commonwealths are revereign. States—bound together by the Constitution of the Union, but independent. They have all disinct Union, but independent of another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could presume to legislate for another. Upon such a could be such as the presume to legislate for another. Upon such as the proposally it and the such presume towards me personally I am grateful to you f

'Duty is ours-consequences God's'-

and it will alway the soundest policy and the trocker.

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

P. S. Your correspondent objects to foreign interference. It must be physical interference he alloldes to—that we all object to; but he surely does not mean to condemn all moral interference between nations, for the general benefit of mankind.

nations, for the general benefit of mankind.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Letter From Abby Kelley.

EXEXER, Otsogo Co. (N. Y.)

April 10, 1843.

The Empire State is in good condition. The American Society acted wisely in sending a good force into her field. The prejudices, formerly existing against us, are, in a good measure, dispelled. There are but few, I ween, who now regard us as a woman's rights, no-government society, under the anti-slavery mantle? though many thought this a year ago. From Binfalo to Little Palls, I have found many good and true hearts, those who have from an early slay been engaged in the slave's cause, who restly believed that it east he American Society that had departed from the ariginal palatform, and had turned to do other han anti-slavery business. Whereas, a few months since, Abby Kelley was regarded as 'half witch and half devil,' to use the expression of some of the largest souled abolitionists of the State, (who, by the way, say they received this impression from certain papers, which may be it transformed into a very common-place woman, and receives insumerable invitations to lecture in places where, three months since, all, doors were closely barned against each and every agent, or volunteer, of the American Society. So, not withstanding all the various cries that have been raised against the battle-scarred, but not war-worn pioner, from that of 'Garrison and his phalanx of women,' down to that of 'whitagery,' which is now the bug-bear of alarm, the Empire State is in good condition. Hundreds within her borders who, a year since, would have responded to the wish to see the 'National Anti-Slavery Society,' are now readers of the former, and earnest supporters of the latter. Converts are brought under her hanner in multitudes. I will give an example in a medium case: A certain town in Central New-York, in which the only attempt to have a lecture was mobbed down, and where the abottionists, all told, die not exceed half a dozen, received my companion and myself ver

anotifed of the Lord. The pieuge storms to here.
You may have seen reports of great accessions to the 'Liberty party' in places where the agents of the American Society have been laboring. It is true that many hundreds, aye, thousands, have, by their untiring efforts, been weared from their correct pro-aleavy connexions, and in most cases the voters go for independent nominations, and so throw the control of the control of the time because the control of the control of the time because the control of the control of the control of the time because the control of the control there are a controlled to the control of the contro

year.

The Central New-York Society is preparing for a vigorous campaign; and I hope before another year shall have rolled over us, the Empire will not be in whit behind even the Bay State. My heart is quite bound to her, and it is my purpose, after making a short visit in New-England, to pass the coming antislavery year with her children. Bigotry and acetarianism are not so deeply rooted hero, as in New-England, but, party ties are stronger; and, for one, I choose to contend with the latter, rather than the former. Beside, this is nearer the heart of the North, and when pulsation is healthy here, the extermities will become healthful. Again, there are fewer laborers, in proportion to the size of the field, than in New-England; and therefore may some of these gallant ones some over to the help, in answer to the New-York call.

The women of Central New-York are making most vigorous and joyous preparations for their fairs; the one to be held in Syraccuse on the 1st of August, and the other in Utica on Christmas week. They intend these shall excel every thing of the kind ever got up in this section. The towns in the surrounding country are all invited to bring in their offerings for the perishing slave's sake, and several have already begun the good work.

Again I say, let us all go to the anniversary, on the 9th of May, prepared to lay ourselves renewedly on the altar of Humanity—prepared to 'pledge our lines,' and those of us who have forture, and sacred honors, prepared to pledge these also, for the perfect independence of our dishonored, guilt-stricken, poverty-stricken and God-defying country.

For a speedy Jubilee,

ABBY KELLEY.

special microscope that in our fears at the stable, to special message of the special special

starery down, while they baptize it in the mand of the lit us from all ages, trampling under foot all that is Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and call it Holy, amounted of the Lord. The pledge brought them here.

You may have seen reports of great accessions to the Lord party, in places where the agents of the American Society have been laboring. It is true that many hundreds, aye, thousands, have, by their ontring efforts, been weaned from their corrupt pro-slavery connexions, and in most cases the son, that He has no attribute by which He can side son, that He has no attribute by which He can side son, that He has no attribute by which He can side son, that He has no attribute by which He can side a God—has sine sure in the delibous, inliqui a tais not God—has she with rebellious, inliqui a tadethroned Him—does she acknowledge, with Jei
son, that He has no attribute by which He can
with her, and treinble, or does she defy the Om
otent God to arms?

Drops of the Coming Showers.

A letter from John O. Wattles, published in one of the western anti-slavery papers, has the following postscript:

P. S. I open my letter to tell you I have just seen a part of a company of sixty slaves, who had been emancipated by will in Virginia. Several are here, and the rest have gone up to Hightand county. Tis blessed to be with them. They come with shoutings and songs of jubile rejocings. How glorious will be that day when 'liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.

Another exchange paper says, that at a Liberty meeting, Indians county, Pa. a letter was read from a gentleman in St. Louis, stating that the writer had been convinced of the wrong frincess of slavery at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Indians county, in May, 1841, and had, in consequence, emancipated his, own, slaves, forty-tao in number, and had prevailed on two of his friends to follow his example, and that together they had set free one hundred and three slaves.

In an article in the last number of the Pennsylvania Freeman, on the progress of our causes, the editor says: In every part of the South, the disposition to voluntary emancipation appears to be on the increase. An instance has lately come to our knowledge, of a single individual who has resolved to emancipate upwards of four hundred slaves.

A New-Orleans paper of the 7th of last January, states that on the night before, about 'thirty potitions were received and acted upon favorably by the police jury, to emancipate certain slaves, at the prayer of their several owners.

Mr. Coffia's Lectures.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentneky, has written a series of elequeral and soul-airring Letters, addressed to the people of that State, painting, in vivid colors, the unnumbered woes of slavery, and opposing its continuance. In this he has done nobly and bravely, and if any thing short of Omnipotence could arouse slave-holders to a sense of their guilt and danger, it would seem that his hundering accents might do it. Weregret, however, that the effect of his appeals should be in the least degree neutralized by his practice. Let him emancipate his own slaves; then wll his robuses come with redoubled force. Hear him:

'The tide of black population, which, under the law of 1833, and the more stringent amendments of 1840, was turned away from our land, is to sweep with more than Eunean decolation among us. The blacks are to hurry on to that fast approaching crisis, when then Eunean decolation among us. The elevian prospect of South Carolina civilization woos us in the distance—each city, and town, and village, and cross-roads, shall boast its magazine of arms, not to repel a foreign invader, but to crush domestic insurrections—the night owl shall arouse the timid female and the resiless husband from their turbid dreams—the one to grasp, in bitter mockery, that fibile in whose boundless and infinite promises of the content of the such production of the content of the content

COMMUNICATIONS. Special Meeting of the Rhode-Island A. S.

MAIRE.—A. Soule, Bath.
New-Hampsting.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—Wilm Wilbut, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
The Main Concording to the Conc

NEW-HARPSHIE. - N. F. Konger, Convey ... William Wilbur, Deser; - Leomard Chase, Milford.
VERVOYT: - John Bement, Floodstock; - Rowland T. Robinson, Retth Firthsurg.
MASSACHURETI. - Moses Emoty, Well-Neddary; ...
Massachuretti. - Moses Emoty, Well-Neddary; ...
C. Whinple, Rieddary port; - Luther Boutell, Groten; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg: -- J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. Churnis, Springfield ... John Levy, Lotedl; ... Bichard C., French; Fall River; I Ismac Anation, Nanisched; ...
Elias Richards, Weymouth; ... B. P. Rice, Borcester; ...
Win. G. Stons, Hatertown; ... A. Bearte, Centreville; ...
Wenn, C. Stons, Hatertown; ... A. Bearte, Centreville; ...
Brown, - Holley ... — Joseph I. Noyis; George W. Benson, Anderson, J. A. Joseph I. Noyis; George W. Benson, Anderson, M. M. Marine, Patthacket; ... Gen S. Gould, Warneick.
[AT For a continuation of this list, see the last page

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 648.

Church and State in crashing the cause of the slave.

The following resolution was presented by Cyrus M. Burleigh, and after discussion by Frederick Douglass, C. M. Burleigh, and James Monroe, was adopted:

Received, That the Providence and Stofington Railroad Company, in denying to the colored people rights granted to whites, have taken a course unchristint and anti-republicant, insambeh as it denied the brotherhood of the human race, and the equality of human rights; mean and dastardly, inasmuch as it is an insult and injury to the weak and defence-less; dishonest, as the money of the colored man is taken from him, and no equivalent given in returniand illegal, inasmuch as it deprives men of the privileges of citizenship, who are fully recognized as citizens by the Constitution of the State.

The following resolution was introduced by James Monroe, and after discussions by Peleg Clarke, F. Douglast, George L. Clarke, C. M. Burleigh, and James Monroe, and after discussions by Peleg Clarke, F. News Monroe, and after discussions by Peleg Clarke, F. News Monroe, and after discussions by Peleg Clarke, M. Resolved, That we recommend to the patromage of the abolitionists and people of Raode-Island, the National Anti-Slavery Standard, and advise the friends of hemanity to use their best offorts for its support.

The following resolution was presented by Fred-

upport.

The following resolution was presented by Fredrick Douglass, discussed by C. M. Burleigh, Fredrick Douglass, and James Monroe, and adopted:

erick Douglass, and James Monroe, and adopted:
Resolved, That the American church, composed
of the great ecclesiastical denominations of the land,
by its fellowship and defence of slavery, by its crueland malignant persecution of the free colored
people, and by its opposition and indifference to the
cause of anti-slavery, has thrown itself around the
system of slavery, as its great belwark of defence;
and by its own position has forced as to expose the
corruption and hypocrisy, which it covers with the
garb of piety.

orroption and hypocrisy, which it covers with the garb of piety.

A statement with regard to the Anti-slavery Office, and the pocuniary concerns of the Society, was made by George L. Clarke, and remarks to the matter by F. Douglass, Poleg Clarke, Wm. Chace, and

mes Monroe.
The meeting then adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting them adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

Evenine Seasion.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment. Meeting opened by einging, 'I am an Abolitionist.'

The following resolution was introduced by C. M.
Burleigh, and after discussion by S. S. Ashley, C.
M. Burleigh, and James Monroe, was adopted;
Resolved, That immediate emancipation is nothing more than an application of the principles of Christianity to the sin of slavery; that a profession of belief in those principles demands a practical opposition to that system of chattelium which disgresses our land, and that, the fliggert anti-abolitionism is infidelity of the grossest character. position to that system of chattellism which disg ces our land, and that hatelligent anti-abolition is infidelity of the grossest character. Adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock, Thursday me ing.

THEREAL MARRING April 12.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 13.

John Brown, Esq. in the chair. Meeting opened with singing.

Hentarks were made by Frederick Domglass, Jas. Monroe; and John Brown.

The following resolution was introduced, and after discussion, laid on the table.

Resolved, That the principal support of chattel slavery at the South, is the consumption of the produce of slave labor, by the people of the North; and therefore those abolitionists who persist in the use of the same, are practically recreant to the principles they profess.

es they profess. Adjourned, to half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Prayer by George Chaplin.
The subject of funds was again taken up, and money and pledges received.
The last-mentioned resolution was again taken up, and after discussion, again laid on the table.
Adjourned, to meet at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned, to meet at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned, to meet at 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.

Meeting opened by singing.

The following resolution was presented by S Stanford Ashley, and after discussion, adopted:

Resolved, That in the persons of our brethren, Burr, Work, and Thompson, now suffering in the State prison of Missouri, for endeavoring, in imitation of their great Master, to open the prison doors to those who were bound, for obeying the divine mandate, to assist the poor and needy, we recognise an imprisoned humanity, and an imprisoned Jesus and we pledge to them our sympathy and exertions for the speedy consummation of that cause, in behalf of which they are enduring a twelve years' imprisonment.

Vated, That the proceedings of the

risonment.
Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting shlished in the Standard and Liberator.
Voted to adjourn, sine die.
S. STANFORD ASHLEY. See. pro tem.
Providence, April 15, 1843.

Plymouth County.

A quarterly meeting of the Plymouth County A.
S. Society was held at the Congregational meetinghouse, in Hanover, on Tuesday, April 18th.
Mr. Joshna Perry, one of the Vice Presidents, in
the chair.
Prayer was offered by Rev. Elmer Hewitt.
Messrs. Seth Sprague, Jairus Lincoln and Daniel
Otis, were chosen a committee to prepare business
for the meeting.
A letter was presented from S. J. May, resigning
the office of President of the Society, in consequence
of his removal from the County.
An invitation was extended to all persons present
to participate in the deliberations of the meeting.
The business committee presented a series of resolutions, touching the varied aspect of the anti-slavery cause; and, after discussion by Messrs. Seth
Sprague, Jairus Lincoln, S. H. Gay, E. Hewitt, W.
Whiting, Lewis Ford, Addison Davis, John Curtis,
D. Otis, and others, the following resolutions were
adopted:
Resolved, That although all the powers of dark-

adopted:

Resolved, That although all the powers of darkness may be combined against abolitionists, the cause which they advocate being sustained by the arm of Omnipotence, and embodying in itself all the elements of righteousness, is sure to obtain a glorious victory.

one victory.

Resolved, That the custaining and fostering influence which is thrown around the system of slavery by the church is paramount to all the supports
which it derives from other sources; and that the
efforts which are made to rectify the errors of the
church, are the necessary results of the abolition

movement.

Resolved, That we can have confidence in such Resolved, That we can have confidence in such preminent object to teach the people the doctrine of mmediate and unconditional emancipation of the

immediate and unconstituted as a shollitionists, we cannot give our support to any political party, which does not act on the principles of the Declaration of our ladenders, the principles of every constitute principles of equal rights.

Voted, That arrangements be made for holding the annual meeting of the Society, at Plymouth, on the Ath of July next.

Noted, That arrangements we have the annual meeting of the Society, at Plymouth, on the 4th of July next.

The thanks of the Society were presented to the proprietors of this house, and to the anti-slavery friends in Hanover for their kindeess and hospitality extended to all.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting was well attended, and seldom have we seen manifested greater zeal in the cause of the slave, or stronger faith in the power of truth to effect his deliverance. Adjourned, size die.

SAMUEL DYER, Sec.

Princi

friends
id kee
tionery
cleane
ible mil JSE EN.

assassin."

priley—B miles east of Manchester—5000 inhab.

A Lectured here once, and formed a society, of 'The Maply Association for the immediate domment of all Military Defense.' They say, principle is, that it is wrong for man to take the or man, in any case,' and 'Our object is the and immediate abolition of the war principle is, that it is wrong for man to take the cand immediate abolition of the war principle tystem throughout the world.' This town is ly dependant on cotton mills, and in a condition is been supported by the condition of the condition of the war principle is, the Lees and Stockport.

Idon—12 miles north-west of Manchester—10 population—all dependant on cotton mills, esting of Friends here, who get up my meetingfored their meeting-house, took me to their is, and kindly entertained me; one, an Elder, to large audiences. Society formed here, to large audiences. Society formed here, of 'A Kiss for a Blow' and tracts taken here. Whig.peper here published a long account of ctures, a copy of which I sent you; and the bester Committee had several hundred copies a report struck off in tract form, and sent them er the kingdom. One man in Dunfirmline and, sent and had several hundred struck off mateff to distribute. Ton't like to have my est thus sent about. Newspaper reports sarally imperfect, being short. The Tory paper lou came out against me in great wrath, and created in ought to be Lynched, and not hanks I paper if I am not. It was very bitter, and bout a column and a half against me. It said

ister, in whose chapel and school room the lectures were held.

Buy—8 miles north of Manchester; 16,000 population, all dependant on cotton mills. Better off than most towns in the vicinity. Lectured here twice, care the care than the continuous people; and he present interest among the laboring people; and he present interest among the laboring people; and he present interest among the laboring people; and he present interest of the Dissert, did much to further the cause here. An Anti-War Society here formed.

Askin-6 miles east of Manchester; 25,000 population; Duhinfield, 8000 population; Statephridge, 8000; Harst, 1200 population; and depending on cotton mills entirely; each town about 6 miles east of Manchester, and within one mile of the other, nearly joining. Lectured in Ashton and Hunt once ach, and formed an Anti-War Society in the latter. Lectured three times in Staleybridge, once to shout 600 children; twice in Duhinfield, once to over 1500 children and youth; schools collected in meeting-house. Here sold many 'A Kiss for a Blow,' and tracts, and was most kindly and cordially received, as I have been in each of the foregoing towns.

Leigh—14 miles nearly west of Manchester, toward Liverpool; 10,000 inhabitants; dependant on cotton mills. Lectured here twice, in the Independent chapter, who suffer extremely. John Fletcher, the

1

Societies have been unavailing to arrest his progress. Their warnings and insinuations have been assistationally circulated through the country, but have fallen harndess to the ground, or merely scared away a few high sectarians, whose countenance would probably have been a greater hindrance than help to the cause of tirtle peace—the principles of peace, as laid down in the New Testament. I speak not of peace doctrines as set forth and embodied in the Constitution of the proposed Peace Convention, which is in these words:—'That war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity and the true interests of mankind.' How radical! What a need discovery! Now may the warlike systems of Christendom tremble, and number their days! Were I to be called on to move a resolution in such an assembly, it should be to the effect that the Duke of Wellington be made President, and the six officers who have most distinguished themselves in the recent Chinese and Afighan wars, be made Vice-Presidents of the Convention. The 'Field Marshai' long ago gave expression to a similar sentiment in the House of Lords, and I should suppose, the greatest warriors of the age would assent to its truthfulness. And, hear the climax, effectually to preclade all possibility of the revival of old, and inconvenient truths—such as, 'Reaist not evil'—'Do good to them that hate you'—'Love your enemies!—'Overcome evil with good,' and other precepts of by-gone days—the framers of the Constitution and rules have passed a law, that the Convention, having been constituted, no discussion on fundamental principles shall be al-

the Legislature of Massachusetts. Our friend Geo. BRADBURS must feel richly rewarded for the labors he underwent to accomplish this object.

We are here in a frightful condition, truly! It is appalling to 4hink of it and of the multiplicity of deep-rooted evils which occasion it—none greater than the union of Church and State—for it is the root of a large proportion of them. ELIZABETH PEASE.

Plymonth County Anti-Slavery Society. ABINGTON, April 22, 1843. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

W. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR—I attended, on Tuesday last, at the Congregational church, (Rev. Mr. Duncan's.) Handower, the quarterly meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society. Nutwithstanding the severe north-cast storm, the meeting was very well attended, and a very interesting meeting it was, too. The only person present out of the county was our friend Addison Davis. He is quite an interesting speaker, and his présence added much to the interest of the meeting. We have here in Plymouth County some able advocate of the canso of outraged and suffering humanity. Their faith in this noble cause was proved by their, sorks at this meeting. They were there, not withstanding the severe storm, in a goodly number, to defend the cause from the calumny cast.

H. H. BRIGHAM.

ensiaved, and the intellectual, noral and physical elevation of the free people of color—total abstinence from this cruel prejudice should, therefore, be made a test of genuine anti-slavery-and christian character, and be indiscriminately applied to all individuals, corporations, churches and clergymen.

Resolved, That the true method of carrying forward our anti-slavery enterprise to its triumph is to appeal to the common people, in the church and out of it—assured that when we secure the people we shall most certainly accure the politicains and the clergy, the religious and political editors, the Legislatures, General Assemblies, Associations and Con-Resolved, That we have learned, with feelings of the deepest indignation, that our highly esteemed friend C. L. Remond has this day been subjected to another outrage upon the Eastern rail-road—having fare, and that on account of his complexion—that renewed case of inself to our worthy fellow-citizen furnishes fresh occasion for strensous secretion on the part of abolitionists to obtain from the Legislature of the State, a definition of the powers of these corporations—and that a committee of one in cantom central town in this county, on the 4th of July, or lat of August, and that the Board of Managers be a committee to designate the time and place, and make the necessary arrangements.

Son, these same good breathers would go to the ball-barlown of the twern to plead, and the hear plead of the cause of the dying slave. But a change, of a ball-room of the twern to plead, and the point of the first of an internet propose.

Son, the part of propose the same good breathers would all the cause of the dist, has come over the spirite of the plead of the cause of the dring slave. Ball-room of the twern to plead of the cause of the dist, has come over the spirite of the plead of the cause of the dring slave. Ball-room of the twern to plead of the cause of the dist, has come over the spirit ball the has possed that the ball the cause of the dist, has come over the spirite b

tornsfrom their husbands, children from their puts and all the social relations of his sundered it stroke, and their hearts are as hard and unreleast as adament. They claim to be the successor size asposties; but they are so far from that they are as successors of the old self-righteous series as pharisages.

Bro. Garrison, I have written this under grater barrassments. If you think it will serve any under purpose in the columns of the Liberator, you are liberty to publish it.

Yours for equal rights,

JAMES H. SWETT.

Meeting at York, Pa.

Meeting at York, Pa.

At a small meeting of abolitionists of York, Paheld on the 3d of February last, the following spelutions were offered by Mr. Benjamin Clark, as unanimously adopted:

unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That William Lloyd Garmon is proved himself the early, able and consistent first of the colored population.

Resolved, That the Liberator, as conducted within, meets with our decided approbation, and thin, meets with our decided approbation, and explaint, it cought to be sustained by every one signation, it ought to be sustained by every one signation, it ought to be sustained by every one signations are supplied to the state of the supplied of the supplied

HAMILTON GREY, Pat
Howard W. Gilbert, Sec.

# HELIBERATOR

DAY MORNING, MAY 5. 1843

of That THE COMPACT WHICH EXIST

siversary and the anniver-siding the near approach of the anniver-merican Anti Slavery Society, it is not a few words in regard to it, that may a some persons, who now think of re-

It is not enough that the at of interest and zeal that ar no necessity, to bestir themselves a acted chiefly when they tear that wer is making inroads upon their but when that power assumes a sutitude, or confines its atten-is own "constitutional" jurisdic-the time has come for a respite

DUVALL

scoing the ef-is held in this.

It has been gate the claims restory prin-ical avery prin-without action they must get they must get ast, to satisfy a; and under tion is reaping touch, they are

gh the mass a which I am od's suffering and mind, to mstances by a feel that I the means of sense of their cused. This i implety and eth not, and sesing to be can indifferth the veriest 's intelligent hristians, we

unrelenting essors of the they are the scribes and

SWETT.

York, Ps., lowing reso-Clark, and larrison has istent friend

in, and that, idiate emen-ery one who

EY, Pres

not the Parent Society organized? As my flag was first unfurled to the breeze

standared, and left to go down in scorn, what of the conflict? From a full heart

thesection to maintain only a nominal ex-bitable and add body, having all the pro-finathood, but destinute of vitality? Are in the taken away, by which alone it can be reads in the cause? Yes—if its profess-thall take no desper interest in its welfare shall take no desper interest in its welfare have done far form time party; if they can termelices to consider its unniversary as an Case little interestor.

in our enterprise—and this is not They went to infuse that weariness whose bosoms the fire of sympathy fo med yet borns, dimity it may be. Sloth-well as misery, loves company. It would mit tothe cause, in their judgment, to let share become extinct. Should they be the particular, they will next consider the of assacless; and then they will not be

ve skulk away from the scen-that we are no longer in

shall do what we can; it is centinue to unite our forces to

hastening the overthrow of Satan's em-lt is an evil to combine to du evil, but There are those who are so remarka-dependent as to feel cramped in the freest

mal demonstration of its efficiency du mar; but, surely, it is not for those who ing, and who have felt no disposition to sustain it, to urge this as a reason the suffered to go down, or to remain in

as a seried to go down, or to remain in the continuity of the cont

and strong faith, to give them a true solution. Under these circumstances, we trust our friends and coadju-tors will endeavor to make a strong rally in New-York

these circumstances, we trust our friends and coadjutors will endeavor to make a strong rally in New-York on Tuesday next.

We are not ignorant of the feet that money is scarce, and the times hard; but there is danger that this plea will be made in too many cases, without a due consideration of the necessities of those who are deprived of every comfort and solose on earth, and with whom there are no good times, even when the land is full of prosperity. The apostle Paul complimants a certain class of whole-worled lovers of their race as having caused 'the riches of their liberality to abound' in 'the abundance of their poverty'—and richly do such persons deserve applaines. It is upon such that the anti-slavery enterprise mainly depends for succer in the hour of adversity, and most assuredly they will not be backward in doing their part. We beg leave to renew the suggestion that we made in a previous number, that, in every town, our friends should co-operate to send one or more delegates to the New-York anniversary by an equal tax among themselves. In this way, the expense will be very easily borne, and real service performed in a very simple manner. They who cannot afford to pay the expense of such a journey out of their own pockets, will undoubtedly be able to pay a fraction of it towards sending some one in whose judgment and 'fidelity the utmost reliance can be placed. We know of several noble spirits, in various towns in this Commonwealth, who would gladly go to New-York, if it

fdelity the utmost reliance can be placed. We know of several noble spirits, in various towns in this Commonwealth, who would gladly go to New-York, I'll were in their power, and who are utterly pennyless, and therefore must remain at home, unless they shall be aided in the manner we have pointed out. All that they have—their time sud talents—they are willing to give. Let all such cases be kept in renembrance, and be prompily aided in the spirit of brotherly, kindness and mutual co operation, and the nation will long have cause to remember, as a signal event in its history, the Tenth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Slavery Society.

A Demand for Justice. I hasten to give the following letter from GERRI SMITH, a prompt insertion in the Liberator:

PETERBORO', April 28th, 1843.

NITH, a prompt insertion in the Liberator:

Perranono', April 23th, 1843.

WN. LLOVO GARRISON:

MY DEAR SIR—Bear with me. My reputation for fair dealing is very dear to me. If abolitionists would enjoy the respect of each other, they must deal fairly with each other. Have you so dealt with me?

You said in the Liberator, a few weeks ago, that I had brought a charge against you. I immediately informed you of your mistake, and sent you a copy of the article, which, you thought, contained the charge. You were, thereby, put in possession of irresistion from the charge was against Mr. Burleigh, instead of your self. Did you acknowledge your error? People say, that you refuse to acknowledge on error. However that may be, you have, in this instance, substituted for a due acknowledgement of your error the implication, that I, instead of yourself, am the blameworthy one; and that, notwithstanding I disclaim the internation of having brought the charge, it is contained in my words. You make no retraction. You refuse to be put on trial. You persevere in holding me up as my words. You make no retraction. You refuse to be put on trial. You persevers in holding me up as the offender; though you are willing that my offence should be mitigated, so far as my own disclaimers can have that effect. You say to your readers—By the following letter from Mr. Smith, it will be seen that he has not intended to accuse me, '&c. Not intended! Owe you no more than this to truth and myself? You are fully satisfied that you mis-read the article, and that I no more brought the charge against you, than against 'the man in the moon.' Would it, my deer Sie, have been too great a draught on your magnanimity for you to admit, that, in this instance, the errore was no your part—not on my own?

nimity for you to admit, that, in this instance, the er ror was on your part—not on my own? I observe your prompt defence of our friend Bur leigh. I no sooner saw his donial of the truth of my charge, than I expressed to him my regret for having misapprehended the meaning of his article on which

based it.

Were you to publish the few lines which contain my charge, your readers would see that you make a very 'free translation,' a very loose interpretation of them, when you say, that they make Mr. Burleigh guilty of 'recommending is bolitionist to adhere to their political pro-slavery parties.' If. Mr. Burleigh's article counts amongst abolitionists those who cling to pro-slavery parties, my charge assimation is so for to pro-slavery parties, my charge against him is, so far true. But, a careful perusal this day of the article convinces me that, so far as my charge goes beyond true.

convinces me that, so and this, it is not justified.

Your friend and brother,

GERRIT SMITH.

It seems to me that Mr. Smith exhibits too much

It seems to me that Mr. Smith exhibits too much sensitiveness on this point, dear as his reputation for fair dealing 'should be to him. I could just as soon pick his pocket as to do him an intentional wrong.—Who they are that say that I 'refuse to acknowledge an error,' I care not. On this point Mr. Smith appears to be in doubt, at least by 'implication.' If my course as an editor has not been frank and manly to-tempt to vindicate myself, in this particular. I cannot perceive that I have either 'mis-read' Mr. Smith's article, or done him any injustice. That portion of it to which I objected, as conveying a wrong charge against myself, was published in the Liberator at the time I denied its accuracy; so that my readers could decide for themselves, whether. I dealt fairly with Mr. S. or otherwise. He says that I 'make no retraction.' The reason is, because there is no room or occasion to make any. What was the language of Mr. Smith, in the Liberty Press? Referring to a political anti-slavery triumph achieved in town-meeting at Smithfield, he said—

No duty has been more insisted on by ut has that of separating from all products were well as whether.

at Smithfield, he said—

No duty has been more in isted on by us than that of separation from all pro-davery parties, whether political or ecclesiation! It is the faithfulness on this point, which goes very far, in my judgment, to account for the ragnarkable success which has attended. Miss Abby Kelfey's recent labors in this rection of the country. When will those able advocates of our cause, the National Anti-Slavery Standard, the Liberator, and the Voice of Freedom, be what they should be on this point?

Observe—three specifications are here made: 1.
That Gerit Smith and his associates insist on a separation from pro-slavery parties, 2. That Abby Kelley does the same, and hence her remarkable success. 3.
That the Liberator, as well as the Standard, is not what it should be on this point—i. c. (as I understand it), the Liberator goes against such a separation, or, in other words, advises abolitionists to adhere to or, in other words, advises abolitionists to adhere to their pro-slavery parties. The ceclesiastical [7] as well as political!! This insinuation or charge I repelled as unjust. Mr. Smith then sent me a letter, in which he disclaimed any intention to be so understood, but did not tell me or the public what he really did mean by his censure—nor does he now! I gave the blame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the blame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to now the product of the lame lies with Mr. Smith in so using lungers to have done this, and not to have a time and not have a lie with sharing mounts of the same time! Wonder the down is the free with sharing mounts in the same time! Wonder the down is the same time! Wonder the down is the same time! Wonder the dish had not calculate the same

gauge as to runder the inference I drew from it legiti-mate. His charge against Mr. Burleigh was—

1 am grieved to find, that so clear-sighted and faithful fraced of our cause as Charles C. Burleigh, can still lavor the idea that men may be good aboli-tionists, and yet cling to pro-slavory porties; and that abolitionists are suitably employed when in the dirty work of holding the balance between dirty pro-slavo-ry, parties.

ry. parties."

A most extraordinary charge, truly, against so uncompromising an advocate of principle as C. C. Burleigh! And how does Mr. Smith retract it? Why, by asying that 1r Mr. Be article counts so and so, then the charge is true! Bor, any thing beyond this, it is not justified! Is this to be magnanimous or just?

A New Poetical Volum

A New Poetical Volume.

A Meerica, an ode, and other Poems, by N. W. Coff.

Affin, is the title of a little volume just published by

Samuel G. Simpson, of this city. Of its typographical

execution, we can speak in the most commendatory

terms; and we should be glad to utter as high a pan
egytic on its diterary merits, if we could do so as truly

fully. Its author is a young aspirant after poetical

excellence and renown, who, according to his preface,

"really has the modesty to believe, that he might as

well attempt to hang his hat upon one of Jupiter's

"satelline, as to reach that standard of excellence in

the Divine Art, which he has exceted in his own

mind;" and who has put forth these fancies' 'without

pretension, and without a sanguine hope, on his part,

that they will win the ear, or succeed in making any

impression upon the heart, of the reader. Such be
ing his humble estimate of his own powers, we feel

a reluctance in being critically severe. He informs

the public that he has hexed the perious sen of au
thorship," in this instance, without any prior knowl-

edge of his rhyming propensities on the part of most of his personal friends. Personal friends are ever too apt to deal in flatteries; but we think it is a pity that he did not canvass their opinions as to the quality of his poetical genius, before he challenged a public examination on that score.

Between mere rhyme and poetry, there is almost an infinite distance. It is not exact measurement, nor correct rhythm, nor smooth versification, nor an exuberant fanry, nor a swelling diction, that constitutes proetry. All these may be combined, and yet the production be worthless. Thought, sanitiment, feeling, are the essential elements of every poetical performance. Originality is not an evidence of genies. There is the originality is not an evidence of genies. There is the originality is not an evidence of genies.

Each of the poems in this volume, has one ment— it is short; but there are too many inaccuracies, es-pecially in the use of figures, to render them tolerable to a correct taste. One passage reads—

Above her grave, though nameless and alone, Her virtues rise, a monument of stone.' Would it not be better that the monument should be

Bright river, where thy glowing volume roars. Is this a suitable epithet, unless the river be on fire?
• The lute's mild breath the willing breezes bear.' To freight a breeze with a breath is too much like c rying coals to Newcastle.

But may some humble yew tree bend Its shadows o'er my sleeping friend.' It is hardly, allowable to talk of bending shado branches may bend, and shadows be cast.

Wind of winter, though thou blowest, To the highest and the lowest.

the leanest and the fattest-what then? Why, Merry month, thy face is fair.' Such is the connexion. The month alluded to is De cember; but the change in the personification is too sudden, and the structure ungrammatical. Of the fame of modest virtue' it is said—

It shines, the beacon-light of years In what sense it is a beacon-light of years, we d not exactly understand; nor do we perceive any par-ticular affinity between 'clouds and fears,' that they should be put in such juxtaposition, except to achieve

'Father, make thy constant dwelling In our heart, upon our tongue.' To speak of making a dwelling upon one's tongu is to take the largest liberty with the poet's license —though it must be confessed that the religion of the great multitude has more of tongue than of heart in it

Father, vain were our addressing, If thou shouldst not meet us here : course, 'thee' is to be understood after the addressing, but its omission in such a case is no varianted either in proce or verse.

'Their bodies pillowed in the dust:'

This is certainly going the whole figure. We hav heard of pillowed heads, but never before of pillowe

'Then come not in my sacred hours, And leave my chastened heart awhile; Now the deep shade of twilight lowers, And the glad stars above me smile,'

transition as abrupt, but not quite as natural, as the snapping of a pipe-stem. The next verse is as follows:

'The untainted thought shall wander free, To brighter lands, where, ever green, Its palmy groves long summers see, And winter's cold hath never been '! palmy groves? Whose? Those of 'un ught,' or of ' brighter lands'?

'From out those castle walls, for aye, The warder blows a single blast'!

long-winded fellow he, to give a single blast th \*Sir Robert falls;—a mighty deal Of the battle-axe's deadly heel Hasdimmed the Norman's eagle glance.

here is 'a mighty deal' of nonsense giance.
cation of words. We have corrected the punctun, in these lines, which is very inaccurate through
t the volume. But what have we here?

• Thy chilling winds around me steal, And o'er the hills in silence creep, Making the woodlands toss and reel, And the free waters gush and leap. ever such creeping, stealthy, uprorious, all

of their making 'free waters, to gush '-foreing then to turn volunteers! The fire that in their bosoms burned, With unreleating fury yearned For vengeance on the race '-&c.

Here, again, we have sense sacrificed to sound, for thyme's sake. Yearning firs—yearning, too, with un-relenting fury! Again:

With dreams that melt like sorrow's tear.

These must have been, at last, liquid dreams. After a tear has fallen, can it be melted? If so, in what alembic, or by what ordeal?

Quick he caught its sparkling beauty 'e. the beauty of a flower. He must have been dex ous to have done this, and not to have taken the

the dowy grass aways in the freshening breze; that on every spray bright flowers their leaves unclose; that o'er gardens fair, the scented air in

'And every bird's Sweet song is heard.' A dying girl is made to exclaim I feel my blood through all my veins in free currents creep. We find obscure or inaccurate lines like these :

With omens dark each laboring breath is full ''Their wealth devoted to unyielding ends ''Whose skins are darkiy, and whose lamp is die
'No sea the nan who tracked in titled names'
'No sculptor's art, in classic lines, proclaim ''No sculptor's art, in classic lines, proclaim 'then the charge is true! Bor, any thing beyond this, it is not justified! Is this to be magnanimous or just!

Bor Read the Letter communicated to us by cur bro. Bostwick, on our last page. See by it how the church treats the doctrine of holiness! Now the kushed wind of summer arening part is altery aktiper on any liatening ear."

From the deep shade of youder breezy pines, a lowly cot peep afterage its leafy reil.—

Mark, now, the Erchange, he backbone of the Where the still tide of trade flows up and down Opath's tron allies in her vengeful hand, Belching deep thunders.—

— while showers of silver dow 'Profurely rain from thy celestial neings, Pale bride of night'—

'Aloft, the rushing sea-bird screams, Rending the calm night's misty shroud'—

'And yet, methinks, the rust of age Haih deepened thy trembling cadeace mild'—

'How sweet is the charm, as day retires, Over their graves thy loud noice throws!

'Youth of pomegrante and lime'—

Over their graves thy loud exice throws!

'And in each star that genmed the night
In characters sublime,
Methought I traced old bards of night,
Those glorious bright sans, whose light
Streams down the waste of time.

'Of a sympathetic soul
Suirring in its secret goal.

'Sweet suggestive of pure thought.

'As thou journeyest along
To the unadows and the trees,
And to every wandering breeze.

'Gathering up my scattered feet, And to every wanzering uresGathering up my zeattered feet,
Soon I found the open street ''Tasking love's distorted eyes
With ten thousand protean dyes 'sweet nature found thee,
Thee, pure wandering bird of heaven,
And mingled thee with mortal leaven.

And mingled thee with mortal tenters.

These are serious defects, which imply either a want of care or an erroneous judgment on the part of the author of these poems. We have alluded to them with friendly intentions, and not in a hypercritical spirit. As this is Mr. Coffin's first attempt at authorship, let him not be discouraged from the fact that it is a failure. Others, whose names have acquired great renown, have at the outset of their career been quite as unsuccessful as himself. 'Nit desperandam.'

\*\*The Christian Union is the name of a religious association, recently established in New-York and Brooklyn. A Statement of its Principles, from the pen of William H. Channing, formerly of Cindinati, (a nephew, we believe, of the late William Ellery Channing,) has been given to the public, in pamphlef form, anactioned by the Society; by which we learn that its great object is Christian Reform in resert to the present condition, intelligence and chas regard to the present condition, intelligence and cha racter of the human family—the confusion of existing racter of the human family—the confusion of existing opinions upon all subjects, religious, moral, practical—the tone of religious feeling in society and individuals, and the prevailing forms of religious worship. Its religious meetings are of three kinds—two being held on Sunday, and one on some exening in the week. One of the Sunday meetings is under the guidance of a leader, appointed for such a time as may seem best for the interest of the Association; but no peculiar priesthood is recognised, set apart by human ordination for official ministrations—all pure and sincers persons being considered 'free to discharge." numan ordination for official ministrations—all pure and sincere persons being considered 'free to discharge every sacred rite to which they may feel prompted, or which others may request at their hands.' The other Sunday meeting is wholly spontaneous in character, where every one is at liberty to utter his or her convictions and feelings, in whatever form of prayer, or register or address was seen most time and befutire. change of thought in conversation. This 'Union has no creed, but its members meet on the commo

has no creed, but its members meet on the common ground of our common spiritual nature, relations and deatiny.

Those who are interested in the progress of religious freedom will regard this movement with favor and satisfaction. Sectarists and bigots will look upon it with anger and alarm. We think, however, there is a defect in the appointment of 'a leader,' to take the guidance of one of the Sunday meetings, and that no improvement can be made on the spontaneeity of religious wavefur on the part of all who may assemble together. Milton quaintly observed that 'presbyter is but old priest with large,' and it is possible that 'a leader,' may turn out to be no better than a presbyter or old priest, in due time. Moreover, we know of no 'sacred rife' to be performed in the kingdom of 'God,' sacred rife' to be performed in the kingdom of 'God,' sacred rife' to be performed in the kingdom of 'God,' sacred rite' to be performed in the kingdom of God sacred rite' to be performed in the kingdom of God, or the new covenant dispensation. Rituals, temple worship, a priesthood, and holy days, must hang or fall together; and such as derive religious sustenance from them, or cling to them as worthy of preservation, are yet in a lean condition, and in spiritual leading-strings. Every attempt, on the part either of individuals or associations to make true religion consist in any thing beside, or in addition to, that love which is the fulfilling of the law will prove a space to the the fulfilling of the law, will prove a snare to the soul, and tend to the perpetuity of a worship which comes by observation. Hence the deplorable state of have choked the spontaneous aspiration after that peace which comes in wills made one with God.' It seems to us a misnomer to prefix to these forms or

rituals the term 's served,' as is done in another par of the pampllet.

But we like the basis on which the 'Christian But we like the basis on which the 'Christian Goldon' of New-York and Brooklyn is formed, and feel confident that as an experiment it will be instru-ttic, and as a precedent it is worthy of imitation.

# The Second Advent.

We are gratified to hear from our esteemed and colour friend LUTHER BOUTELLE, of Groton, not withstanding we regard him, as well as all those who cherish his views of the Second Advent, as laboring under a marvellous delusion. He has long been a faithful soldier in the anti-slavery ranks, and we have no doubt will be found at his post, as he was wont to be, in Liberty's warfare, at the termipation of the present year. It will not take long to determine who is right in this matter. The year is swiftly passing away, and with it have passed (willout a world-confagration) the two periods of time that have been most considerally relied on, for the consummation of all things, by our Millerits' friends—to wit, the months of February and April. Our friend B. speaks of two kingdoms of Christ—one of peace and joy in the Holy Ghost, set up 1800, years ago, and another that remains to be set up, at the end of the world! We do not think that any improvement can be unsed upon under a marvellous delusion. He has long been We admire the determination of off: friend not to give heed to popular names, or to be awayed by public opinion, in this case, but to rely solely on the word of God. Let him, then, be careful not to misinterpret that word. How can he, by any just rules of interpretation, apply the Tollowing language, which was uttered 1800 years ago by the apostle to believer in his day, to any who are now living?—But ye, breth, ren, are not in darkness, that that day should overtake row as a thic?. you as a thief."

In this connexion, we would recommend to the candid perusal of all those whose minds are now interested in this subject, a pamphlet which has recently been
put forth by our brother ADIN BALLOU, of the Hopedale Community, entitled "The True Scriptural Doctrine of the Second Advent; an effectual Antidote to
Millerism, and all other kindred errors." It is written
in a most excellent shrift, and with great shifting and in a most excellent spirit, and with great ability, and in our opinion has both reason and revelation for its

A Fact Worth Remembering.—The Albany Patriot says, that the Western States, North of the Ohio, have paid up all their surpended debts to the East, very usarly; while the Scotto west the East over 250,000,000 dollars of bad debts, never intended to be paid!

SALVATION FROM Six. A very ably written pamphlet, entitled 'The Doctrine of Salvation from Sin, explained and defended, by J. H. Noyes,' of Patney, Vt. has just been published, which we hope will obtain a wide circulation. It treats of a subject that is second to once that can engage the attention of mankind, and lays the axe at the root of all iniquity.—There is no doctrine which is more opposed, dreaded, hated, misrepresented, by the existing priesthood and the nominal church,—none which they are more anxious to keep their dupes and captives from believing,—than the rational, scriptural; glorious, and only truly reformatory doctrine of salvation from sin in this life. Mr. Noyes has defended it in a strong and lucid manter; and every believer in Christianity is under ascred bligations to beer witness to its truth, and to exemplify that truth in his life. The arguments which are used in the temperance cause to prove the duty of Christ Jesus, 'without sin unto salvation.' The priesthood and the church denounce this doctrine as of the devil, because they profit by human finiquity, and because they are conscious that they are full of all uncleanness. In their judgment, to sell human beings by the pound at action, like bales of cotton, is a meritorious act compared to the promulgation of the doctrine, that, in this life, men are bound to be perfect in holiness. But their sorcery over the minds of the people is losing its power, and they shall in due time be tredden under foot by 'the reasoned of the Lord.' Lord.

Porms. Having been strongly solicited to give my consent to a compilation of some of my fugitive poetical effusions, and having done so, (not being sahamed of the sentiments they contain, though, not persuaded of their poetical merit,) they are now for sale, in an uncommonly nest volume, at 25/37.1-2, and 50 cents according to the style of binding, at 25 Cornhill. The printer and publisher is OLIVER JOHN-Cornhill. The printer and publisher is OLIVER JOHNSON, whose mechanical skill and taste have already won for him, in the line of his profession, extensive applause. I would-recommend him to the patronage of the sholitionists in this region in particular, and of the public generally, who may rely on having their printing done by him in a beautiful manner, and at a reasonable rate. He has received many compliments from the newspaper press as a practical printer. rom the newspaper press as a practical printer.

friends in the city are enabled to perose the Libera-tor on the day preceding its regular publication, for the information of such we are requested to state that a Grand Temperance Soirce, (for the benefit of Joon.) is to take place at the Marili seph J. Johnson,) is to take place, at the Maribore' Chapel, this (Thursday) evening, May 4th; at which those justly celebrated vocalists, the Hutchinson family, Captain Carroll and daughters, Mr. J. Plympton, Miss Cunnabel, and several other distinguished amateurs, have kindly volunteered their valuable services on the occasion; and it is believed that such a combination of talent cannot fail to please, especially those who delight in 'the concord of sweat sounds,' and who are for speeding onward the temperance reformation. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the door.

JAMES HAUGHTON. A spirited letter from this dis-JAMES HACGETON. A spirited letter from this dis-tinguished philanttropist, of Dublin, in reply to an Irish correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post, re-siding in Philadelphia, may be found on our first page. The introductory remarks of the editor of the Post are in the style of a pro-slavery apologist. He seems to be ignorant of the fact that slavery, in the District of Columbia, is a national institution, and that Congress has a constitutional right to abolish it at any mo-ment.

Dreadful Accident. Steambout Explosion. We have, been favored with the following extract of a letter from a passenger on board the Harry of the West, dated

West, dated

\*Louisville, April 23, 1843.

On the 19th inst. the steemer Harry of the West, on her way from New-Orleans to St. Louis, having shipped forty cords of wood at a point forty miles below. Memphis, on the Mississippi river, was about leaving the bank, when two flues of the second larboard boiler collapsed. One of the firemen, who stood directly in front of the boiler, was blown overboard, and doubtless instantly killed. Another was some of the deck passengers. One offine passenger is also missing. Another had his jaw broken in two places. Another was about of the deck passenger, with twelve places. Another was about of the deck passenger, or the combine passenger is also missing. Another had his jaw broken in two places. Another was badly bruised, and injured internsly by steam. A deck passenger, with twelve hundred dollars of gold in a belt round his person, jumped overboard, and was drowned alongade the boat, lesving his wife and child on board. I saw four other men floating down stream, holding on to drift, but whether they were saved or not, I cannot say.—Nor was it known, now 0. I finish kit ever will be known, how many, att fold, are lest. The mate had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken in two places. Another man a Louisville, April 23, 1843.

the boat were badly scalted—some of them very se-verely.\*

The Harry of the West is a new boat, built at Cin-cinnati for the St. Louis. She is believed to be the largest boat ever built, at Cincinnati. She is 232 1-2 feet in extreme length, her breadth across the guards, alreast of the wheels, is 50 1-2 feet; and she has, an eight feer hold. Her burthen is 750 tons. Her cabin is 178 feet long, and she has forty-two siry stafe-rooms, each eight feet square. She has excited much admiration for ther size, beauty of model, and aplen-der of decoration, wherever she has appeared.

From Perto Rico. Negro Insurrection.—Captain Card, of the brig Llewellyn, arrived at this port of Thursday, from Mayaguez, whence he sailed 7th inst states that the negroes on several plantations had revolted and killed some of the inhabitants. The Governor General, who was at Mayaguez, was immediately sent for by express, and upon his arrival at the seat of insurrection, ordered out a body of special police officers to suppress it. Serious consequence were, however, apprehended; and when Captain Cleft, considerable excitement and alarm existed.

The Late Servite Insurrection in Cuba.—A fette from Cuba in the Charleston Courier states that the number of slaves killed, or who committed suicide during and subsequently to the late insurrection near Cardenas, is about 300. 'The scene a few days after the course of the course of

From Havana.—Eighty Stares Shot.—On the 3d ult eighty of the ringleaders in the late slave insurrection were shot, and forty-five severely flogged by their re-spective masters, for attempting to gain their free-dom.

One Drankard Killing Another.—The Coroner on Saturday held an inquest at the City Hospital on the body of Patrick Rush, a native of Ireland, aged 46 years, who on Saturday alternoon was drinking in a store in Authony-street, with a boon companion, named Edward Diamond, and having quarrelled over their cups they were turned out of the store, and proceeded a short distance along the steet, still carrying on the war of words, until at last Diamond struck Rush ablow which felled him to the ground, and his head coming in collision with the curb stone, received as nevers a contusion as to cause his death, in the Hospital the same evening. Diamond has been committed to prison to await his Irial.—N. Y. peper.

Duel.—Messrs. Auguste Brusle and Mr. Eugene

Duel.—Messrs. Auguste Brusle and Mr. Eugene Musson fought a duel with small swords, at New-Or-leans, on Sunday, the 16th inst. Mr. Brusle was se-versly wounded in the right breast.

Sudden Death.—The Mobile papers announcery sudden death of Capt. Caleb Carr, of the Priton, of Providence, R. I. of a disease of the A few moments previous to his death, he was a n husiness, but upon taking his seat he imme

A son of Dr. William D. Green, siged about eight years, at Columbus, Ark., some days since fell into the mouth of a lime kills and was soon burned to death. He was seen to fall in, but rescue was impossible.

Mordecai Cooke, Jr. who kitfed Melzar Gardner, at Norfolk, Vz. has had a second examination, and been remanded to prison, but bailed in the sum of \$10,000.

A barn in Sawangunk, N. Y. belonging to Mr. H. Denton, of Goshen, was blown down on the 29th ult and three horses, a yoke of ozen, and eight cows killed.

Capt. Cozzens, of the brig Pilgrim, who has been sentenced at Guadaloupe to ten years hard labor in the galleys of France, on a charge of robbing a house at Point Petro of \$40,000 at the time, of the hearthquake there, wrote to his friends while the trial was pending, that he was innocent of any intention of stealing, that he was innocent of any intention of stealing the money, it having been brought on board his brig the day after the earthquake, by persons to whom, it afterwards appeared, it did not belong.

A poor, lame, old colored man was arrested near Poughkeepsie, a few days ago, for stealing wood. While measures were being taken to have him examined before a justice, he want to the barn, offered up a prayer to God, and then tied a handkerebief round his neck and hung himself! Absolute want fed him to commit the theft—shame led him to suitede!

The Maltese ship Tagliaferro has been destroyed by fire. While she was burning, a lot of sailors broke into her hold to procure casks of wise, of which they drank heartily. Unfortunately they opened and drank from a cask of apirits of turpentine, and nine of them died in consequence.

The Great Western reached Liverpool on Saturday April 1st, having performed her voyage in 15 days against a constant succession of head winds.

DIED. In this city, on the 16th inet. of dropsy on the brain, Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of Joseph A., and Ann W. Gillmore, aged 5 years.

Dear child, thou art gone to thy home!

Thy spirit has fled from our sight!

Thy Father hath called thee away,

To dwell in the regions of light!

Thy soul is forever at rest,
From cares of the world thou art free
The wiles of the tempter, blest one,
No longer have power o'er thee.

The hearts of thy parents are sad,
That here they shall see thee no n
But oh! they will greet thee again,
In joy, on the heavenly shore!

Dear Saviour! we look to thee now, In this the dark hour of distress; We cheerfully yield up the dead, But pray thee the living to bless.

O help us to train up for thee,
The dear ones thy mercy, has spared;
And oh! when for them thou shalt call,
May each one be duly prepared!—Com

### NOTICES.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the American AntiSlavery Society.

This meeting will convene in the city of NewYork, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next.

THE ANNIVERSARY will be held in
services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The brisness meetings of the Society will commence at 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, in Concert
Itall, No. 406 Broadway, and will continue, by adjournments, from time te lime, as usual.

The members of the Society, and its co-operating
friends of freedom and justice in all parts of the country, are carrently invited to be present on the occasion. At no period of our history has there been
greater need of windom in councit, and vigor in action.

The call is to every individual whose heart bleeds for
Deleging streepuested to record their names in
the roll book, at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 143
Nasaua-treet, as soon as convenient after their arrival
in the city. Cards of references to respectable boarding-houses, where the charges will be moderate, will
be supplied to strangers, at he office.

By order of the Executive Committee,

J. S. GIBBONS, Casirman.

L. M. Cutthe Re-See

J. S. GIBBONS, Chair

# NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The first annual meeting of the Connecticut American A. S. Society will be held in Hartford, at Gilman's Saloon, on Monday and Toesday, the 18th and 18th of May next, at 101-20-clock, A. M. Friends of truth and right! It is earnessly desired and confidently expected that all reasonable efforts will be made by you, to be present to aid by your co-operation in the dissemination of the largest anti-slavery principles.

by you, to be present the dissemination of the largest anti-slavery principles.

It is expected that a number of the most distinguished, eloquent and talented in the cause, will be present to lend their aid in enhancing the interest of the meeting, among whom we hoped to be favored with the musical talent of friend Rogers' New-Hamp shire Rainers, the Hutchinsons.

In conclusion, the committee would say that the impossibility of obtaining a place for the meeting at any other place, is the reason for appointing it thus early in the week. But there will be presching or lectures by some of our frieads present at the Saloon, on Sunday, at the usual hours, and, evening.

Friends from abroad can be accommodated, who may choose to stop over night, at H. L. Bomstead or D. N. Brown, Bloomfield; Butler N. Strong, Wethersfield; Josiah Case or — Olcutt, Manchester, Friends who may come to the city, will call on E. B. Cunningham, No. I, Central Row.

LITHER BARTLETT,

ricads who may come to the city, will call on E. conningham, No. 1, Central Row.

LUTHER BARTLETT,

Chairman of Ex. Com
Hartford, April 11, 1843.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
Of the Society of Universal Inquiry and Reform,
the Constitution of which was recently published in
the Herald of Preedom, Liberator, Vermont Telegraph, Practical Christian, and the Now-York Moria
ing Chronicle, will be holden in the city of NewYork, commencing on Finar, May 12th, at 10
c-lock, A. M.
All the fineds throughout the country, who perceive the complicated evils of society, and who wish
to discover and remove their causes, are carressly invited to attend.
The question of property, governments, the church,
the clergy, a re-organization of society, and cocoparative associations, may be preperly brought before the
Society.

J. A. Colliss, Cer. See.

JUVENILE CONCERT.

Miss R. Sawali respectfully announces to the public that there will be a Juvenile Concert at the Smith School Room, on Wednesday. evening, May 10th, at half-past 7 o'clock, the proceeds of which will be appropriated for the benefit of the New-England Freedom Association. Tickets of admission. 12 1-2 cents to be had at Mr. Joel W. Lewis's, No. 70 Cambridge-street, and at Mr. J. T. Hilton's, No. 36 Brattle-street, and at the door on the evening of the exercises.

# JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office

ONNETS and other Poems, by Wm. Lloyd Gar-rison. Price, in pamphlet form, 25 cents; bound in cloth, 37 12 cents; bound in cloth, 37 12 cents; bound in the Bulwark of Slavery, colarged and improved; the Officing and Pick-Nick; Ten Years of Experience, by Mrs. M. W. Chapmas; The Covenant with Judas, by John Pierpont; Channing's Emsacepation; Chan-ning's Address at Lenox; Anti-Slavery Almanac, &c. &c.

Also, for sale as above, at a very low price, a quantity of excellent Friction Matches.

Washingtonian Temperance House.

Washingtonian Temperance House.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, that he has taken the large and commodious house, No. 15, West Contre-street, Corner of Souther street, and opened the same as a Genteel Temperance Boarding House, where he will be hapy to accommodate his friends and persons visiting the city, by the week or day, as occasion may require. Every exertion will be made to render his House pleasant and agreeable, and make it a desirable homes to such persons as will be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

ILT Connected with the House is a REMERSHMENT SALOST, where all kinds of fruits, adapted to the season, and also every variety of refreshments, will be kept.

Apply at 70 Cambridge-street, or 25 Cornhill, Boston, May, 1843.

The following beautiful lines are of the muse of the lamented Mrs. Here. If The following beautiful lines are not unwertof the muss of the lamented Mrs. HEMANN. The naof the writer is unknown to us, but we hope to
ceive other poetical favors from the same source.

THE DEPARTED.

The joyous Spring comes on,
With the glad breathing of its balmy air;
And the free birds, from southern arbors won,
Chest with their song the hours of sunless care
But, oh! sweet brother, where
Shall the sad heart look for thy footstep's (rack,
Or greet thee to its lone affections back?)

Thou com'st not with the flowe Thou com at not win the lower That fligs their perfume to the morning gal Thou art not in the noonday's golden hours. Nor throaded in the twilight's curtain pale; who are a fand or fond glance doth fail To catch the shade of thy returning wing. On starlit sky, or softly gleaming Spring.

We listen for thy voice,
But its faint echees reach the spirit not:
Dingle and wood and hill-side shout, 'Rejoice
And music lingers on each hallowed spot,
And thou art unforgot,
Though beard not in the forest's breezy tone,

In the glen's sigh, or the blue ocean's m

We miss thee when the stay
Comes to awake the violets from their rest,
When the bright beauty of its silvery ray
Is calmly mirrored on the lake's clear breast,
And the lone heart distrest,
Turns to the memory of other years,
And sheds unseen its unavailing tears.

There is a vacant place
Around the board, and in the social aphere;
A cloud hath shadowed one familiar face,
Whose glance is sorrow's dark ning hourcould cheer
Brother, thou art not here,
To whisper hope, when ween deep shades steal on
Or give the smile at victories nobly won! We miss thee when at eve

We must thee when at eve
We gather to the hearth-light of our home;
When thoughts of other days their temples leave,
And hopes are woven that are yet to come:
When the bright mysic aur
Of all our joys, our sorrows and our fears,
Comes garlanded with smiles, and sights and tears.

Theu art not here, and yet
Methinks thy presence is around us still!
Doth the freed, blessed spirit ay forget
The places it was wont on earth to fill?
Or doth it gently thrill.
Amid the breathing of its home's clear air,
And hover like a guardian angel there?

Thou art not present here, As when in other days that now are past; As when in other cays that now he past, Yet, may the mission not be thine, to cheer The soul that on its God its hope doth cast? And may'st thou not at last, Draw us all gently to thy rest in heaven, Calm as the sunset of a summer even?

Oh! it were blest to know, That here our spirits might commune with thine
That change and time, with never-ceasing flow,
Could take not from us joys so much divine:
That suns and stars might shine,

And moons wax old, and seasons round us roll, And thou, in each, wast whispering to the soul!

Perchance thou it watch in love,
When the carth's shadows darkly o'er us steal,
And lure us to that fountain from above,
Whose waters every bleeding heart can heal.
Then to the still clear streams, and pastures fair,
Of glad salvation may we rise to thee,
And find thee in thine own calm beauty there,
Whose the constitute experies hereon. Mingling thy song with scraph's harmony. L. B. T.

For the Liberatur THE REFORMERS OF THE PRESENT AGE Particularly inscribed to the Garrisonian or Anti-Sl very Party.

BY MRS. JANE E. LOCKE. Hail, ye reformers, hail!
Ye fearless, brave, and free!
Upon your brows the seal is plain
Of 'God's nobility.'

On, in your holy work, Ye bold and dauntless men! Upon the horizon do I mark. The dawn of Jesus' reign.

And foremost in the ranks,
Of his bright soldiery,
Shall ye stand forth, your armor nought
But Christ's own panoply.

Ob, might I live to see
The noon of that bright day,
When man with godlike mind shall be
No more a beast of prey! Ye pioneers of Right!
Faint not while life is yours;
For Truth on Error's neck shall tread,
The word of God ensures.

The time shall yet arrive
When creeds and sects shall fall,
As flaxen bonds and forms no more
The human mind enthrall:

When to do right shall be,nscience plain,-To every conscience plain,— ne only rule to govern man; His greatest glory-gain.

When the high streaming flame Of Justice shall prevail; And he who lights that fire within, No prejudice assail.

When strife alone shall be, Not for the highest seat,
But who the greatest good achieve,
And for Christ's kingdom meet.

When meek and holy men Shall spread the hill and plain, And Tubal-Cains the stithy yield,

On, in your holy work, Ye fearless, brave, and free! Nor longer let our Eagle screen Accursed Slavery! Lowell, March, 1843.

> From the N. O. Picayune. SUNSHINE.

Welcome again the gonial summer ray,
That kindly lifts the damp and gloom away,
Bidding the birds sing and the flowers rejoice;
Welcome the glow just peoping thro' the grey,
To burst in golden splendor on the day,
As if so hidden by a seraph's voice.
O, there is nomething in the sunchine dear
As is the lip that kisses off a tear.
'Shine out, fair Sun !' all radiant and serene,
As Is the have none more the weather clear:

"Shine out, fair Sun?" hit radiant and serv And lat us have once more the weather clea For it is now some sixteen weeks or near Sines the light of your countenance we've The reary sunbeam! Life ankindling light! Joy to the heart, and gladness to the sight!

CHRISTIAN REFORM.

Salvation from Sin. Rochesten, Feb. 19, 1843.

DEAR BROTHER-The or If you shall think it worth a place there. Some part of it you may think of too personal or local a character for admission to the columns of your paper; yet as have liberty to send it, I will do so without omittin nded from Presbytery i sent '-for 'making a complete surrender '-and for retiring to the humble condition of manufacturing retiring to the humble condition of manufacturing washing-machines for an honest livelihood. But I need not specify farther the particular charges brought against him, as the letter will show sufficiently what they were. That it may also lead some to seek after and find that Kingdom which is not in forms and shadows, such as belong to an outward sanctuary, but in righteousness, peace, and joy in the Hol Ghost, is the desire of your companion and brother i the work of THE KINGDON OF NELSON BOSTWICK.

LEROY, Feb. 13, 1843.

MY DEAR FRIEND : Yours, of the 6th came duly to hand, and as you have not absolutely forbidden a reply, I awall myself of the first listens hour to notice some of the things contained in it. And here let me remark, that it is the first thing of the kied I have had to attend to, since the first thing of the kied I have had to attend to, since I believed God. To what extent my friends have really 'castame off,' I have no means of knowing, except as I infer it from their conduct. It is a matter, however, which affords me but very little solicitude. Nothing has happened to me, in this respect, but what! I had reason to anticipate, and was prepared by the grace of God to meet. I need, I desire no friendships, which are intonsitupt with freedom of conscience, of speech, and of act, on the great subject of religion, and if I am to be cast off for the exercise of this freedom, so let it be. I concede to no man the control of this matter. In the large circle of valued friends, whose confidence I once enjoyed, there were none whose friendship I prized, or in whose society whose friendship I prized, or in whose societ I was more at home, than in that of your family; an it gives me unfeigned pleasure to remember and to ac knowledge the many acts of kindness which I enjoy it gives me unfeigned pleasure to remember and to ac-knowledge the many acts of kindness which I enjoy-ed at your hand—acts which, as yet, I have had no opportunity fully to reciprocate. They were sponta-neous on your part, and I doubt not originated in gen-uine feelings of friendship. But did they entitle you to become my spiritual guide? You complain that I did not ask your consent, before taking the important which I have taken. Had the matter been or rtance-one which was to be determined oever will do his will, shall kno whether it be of God. (Jno. 7: 17.) Nor is thi flesh and blood '? And with such an experience as then had, what encouragement had I to seek furthe then had, what encouragement had I to seek further counsel from man? For, up to the time, when my mind began to be interested in the views of truth I now entertain, I had sought human counsel and instruction most thoroughly. I sought it in the circle of my friends—at the hands of my professed spiritual guides—in the books of the learned—in the schools of the prophets. And what was the result? A religion of forms and professions, but destingte of spiritual Inigion of forms and professions, but destitute of spiri and reality. With such a religion, I had become dis satisfied. I hungered and thirsted for a religion o light and love—of peace and joy—of righteousness and true holiness. These longings I had no doub true holiness. These longings I had no doubt be begotten by the Spirit of all grace. Should I a asked your advice, whether or not I should enin them? I was thoroughly convinced that I neither known nor embraced the gospel. Did friendship demand that I should ask courset of the state of the man, whether or not I should entertain those convic-tions? Or, in determining my real standing with God-in settling the question, 'what is truth?' in regard and a Saviour, to give me repentance—that he bear quired at the mouth of man, rather than of God? And if so, should! have ended there whom I regarded as standing on the same rotten foundation with myself—or those who gave evidence of having found something better? But I thank God that I was led to sak counset of him, and of him only; and if this be an offence, let me ever be an offender—I have my

You call the change 'hasty.' In some senses, it was a coniess with the mouth unto sair air or I did it so on its the sair of the sair of the confess to my friends, and they cast me off—to my pt soon as I became convinced it was God that spoke, ple, and they would host me no longer—to the pr and I felt assured that I understood him, was a hasty bytery, and they silenced me. I have in a number mature deliberation, thorough and prayerful investigation, satisfactory evidence, and firm, whewevering conviction, my plea is 'Not guilty.' The process of conviction on the points involved in the charge has been going on for years, and for ten weeks before the change was consummated, the subject occupied my mind incessantly, and with an interest that could only be awakened by the Spirit of God. My whole mind was shorohed in the question, 'What is truth' 'Never was my spirit more teachable. I was willing to believe any thing that was falso—cost what it might. The declarations of ma, during this period, had no weight with me; but when God spoke, that was the end of controversy. While my mind was in this listening stitude, searching for truth on a variety of points, (e.g. What is sin? What is hollness? What is christian character and experience? What is christian character and experience? What is the salvation which the gospel brings to the sinner? &cf &cc.) I heard God say, (I. John, iii. 4.) 'Sin is the transgression of the law. I listened again, and I heard the Saviour ary, (Mistt. axii. 37—40.) 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, &c. and thy neighbor as thyself. On these two command, mants hang all the law and the prophets.' My mind immediately rested in these two declarations as tree, lowever, that my life, humble as it is, is not altogether useless.

any and every departure from this law was sin that nothing else was. In this latter view, my was confirmed by the explicit declaration of (Rom. xiii. 10,) 'Love is the fulfilling of the law aw, moreover, that sin had its seat in the Acart, and not in the ontward act; and that holiness was nothing more nor less than the opposite state of the heart. I could not avoid the conclusion, that a man cannot be could not avoid the conclusion, that a man cannot be, at the same point of time, a sinner and a holy person—conformed to the law and non-conformed; and that each individual act is either sinful or holy—absolutely and entirely so. But, after all, I inquired, is there not a difference in the sight of God between sin and sinners? I then remembered the rebuke administered by our Saviour to those who brought before him the adulterous woman—Let him that is without sin. the adulterous woman.— Let him that is without six, first cast a stone at her. I also reflected that the least sin is rebellion against God, and that the greatest is nothing more. I read, also, (James ii. 10,) 'Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in a single point, is guilty of all.' And again, (Gal. iii. 10,) 'Curised is every one that continueth not in all things written in the book of the law to do them.' The inference from all this was, that all sins, whether exist or small, were exhally edious to God. whether great or small, were equally odious to God and that all sinners were opposed to his will, and ex posed to his wrath; that christian character consist posed to his wrath; that christian character consists in holiness of heart, absolute and entire; and that those, and those only, who possess this character, were the children of God. In this conviction, my mind was further established by reflecting upon some of the figures employed in scripture to characterize the change which was wrought in what is termed regeneration. 'Born again.' Can a child be said to be born, before the labor is completed? 'Born from above.' 'Born of God.' Did God ever give birth to that which he could not pronounce 'very good'.' that which he could not pronounce 'very good?' Created anew '-'a new creature.' Can this be true Created anew — a new creature. Usin this be true, where a part of the first 'creature' remains? 'Alice from the dead.' Does that mean half alive and half dead? 'The old man crusifed with the affections and lusts.' Does he still live? Freed from sin—and still the servant of sin? Still carnal—sold under sin? It cannot be. 'Dead to sin.' What remains after life it action?' Such affecting its these consistent of the still is action? s extinct ? Such reflections as these convinced me beyond a doubt, that there was no such thing as mixed character—no half way work in regeneration. Or, if my mind hesitated for a moment, such ques-Or, if my mind hesitated for a moment, soon ques-tions as these would come up: Can a man serve two masters—Ged and mammon? Can the same tree bring forth good and bad fruit? Can a foountain send forth, at the same place, sweet water and bitter? Can a good man bring forth out of the good treasure of his heart, that which is exiting an exil man out of the a good man bring forth out of the good treasure of his heart, that which is evil—or an evil man out of the evil treasure of his heart, that which is good? Or, did I need something will approximately did I need something still more explicit to settle con did I need something still more explicit to settle conviction on my mind, I had it in such phrases as are
contained in John's lat epistle, (iii. 3-10,) ' Whoseever hath this hops in him, purifieth himself, even as
he (Christ) is pure. Whoseover abidel in him (i. e.
in Christ,) sinneth not. Whoseover sinneth, hath
not seen him, neither known him. Whoseover doeth
righteousness, (i. e. is righteous at all,) is righteous
even as he (Christ) is righteous. Whoseover committeth sin is of the devil. Whoseover is born of
God dath not commit sin, for his seed remaineth in God doth not commit sin, for his seed remaineth i him, and he cannot sin, BECAUSE HE IS BORN OF GOI him, and he cennot sin, DECAUSE UE IS BORN OF GOD.
In this (or, according to this test) the children of
God and the children of the devil are manifest, '&c.
The one sins, and the other does not. Nor was I left
in doubt in these passages, of what is meant by sin.
It is not wifful sin, nor habitual sin, nor the unparadeable sin, nor the sin of apostacy, (so called,) but SIN,
defined in the same connexion as simply a 'transgression
of the law.' So that wheever 'transgresseth the
Jean' much on title, it is clitch devil'. and whoever

sion of the law. So that whoever 'transgressen are dear,' much or little, 'is of the devil'—and whoever is born of God, doth not transgress the law, &c. And now let me ask, was it a hasty decision, when, after 'revolving these and similar declarations and allasion in my mind for teu weeks, and searching in vain for any thing that could harmonize sin and holiness in the same individual, I came to the conclusion that God's children was holy if not the full slowers to the conclusion that the same individual, I came to the conclusion that God's children were holy? Is not the fault altegethe on the other side? Was not my arsent to these dec larations far too tardy? It had, doubtless, been yield ed much sooner, but for the consequences it involved My hope! my theology! my ecclesiastical standing my reputation! my influence! my finded. my reputation! my influence! my friends! my means of support! must all 'go overboard, if I admit-ted, for a moment, such an ides. Can truth I asd demand such a sacrifice? 'Sell all thou hast,' was demand such a sacrifice? 'Sell all thou hast,' was the reply. 'He that cometh after me, and hateth no father and mother, and brother and sister, and house and lands, and even life itself, is not worthy of me! 'What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?' Can it be, I agair asked, that my spiritual guides are all wrong, with all their learning? 'Not many wise, not many mighty not many mobbe, are called; but God hath chosen the weak things of the world for confound the things the not many noble, are called; but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty, and base things of the world, and things that are despised hath God chosen, and things that are not, to bring to nought things that are. Thus my mind struggled with conviction, until at length all doubt was removed, and I could say, with all my heart, 'Let God be true, and every man a 'liar.' 'Give me truth, though nothing else be left.' Had my mind rested here, despair had been my lot; for I had learned just enough to know, my destitution that I was without God and without hope in the world. I soon learned, moreover, my utter inability to help myself. To will was present, but how to perform that which was good, I found not; and I was led to exclaim, 'Wheashall deliver me from this body of death?'—It was at this point that. I first heard of Jesus as a Saciour from sin. Joyful tidings indeed, to be told that he 'came to bless me, by turning me from my iniquities,'—(Acts 3: 26) 'that he was exalted a Prince and a Saviour, to give me rependence'—that he bear my sins in his own body on the tree, that being dead? to sin, I might live unto rightcourness.' lat Pet. 2: 24—that God sent him into the world to accomplish what the law coold not; namely, to cause that the

(Rom. S: 4.)

And here let me ask again, was it a hasty act in me to embrace such a Saviour? And having 'believed with the heart unto righteousness,' was it hasty to fconfess with the mouth unto salvation'? I did thus instances attempted the same confession in the prayer act, I did indeed act hastily. If to act in accordance instances attempted the same confession in the prayer-with such belief, just as soon as my mind agenated to the truth, was acting leastly, I again plead guilty.—

But if you mean by the charge, that facted without mature deliberation, thereough and prayerful layesting attemption of the companies of the comp

You speak of the ruin of my family; but it is a ruin in which we rejoice—a ruin indeed of the old man, but a constant revival of the ness. You make an allusion to my vocation, and arm, 'Suppose, after Paul had presched the gospel,' &c. I was struck with the fact that the case you suppose has almost an exact peagled in the actual history of the great apostle. If he did not preach the 'cospel' previous to his conversion, he profited in the Jews' religion (which was an ear the gospel as any thing I ever preached, previous to July Isat), above many his equals, and was entrusted with its most important concerns, which he manage with steeper opinions and creeds — contented with banding together with a few for similar mind, and gaining an honest livelihood, not by selling washing-machines, but by 'making tents.' And, sure enough, people did 'pronotince him crazy' as you predicted they would. You speak of persons who have wandered from the churches, and hold them up as beacons for me. This is apropes, provided they stood on the same footing with myself. But this you have not attempted to show. The feature in their case which most alarms you is that they 'seldom get back.' As for me, the thought of returning to my former standing is perfectly horrifying. I bless the Lord for the security I feel, that such an event will never occur. This feeling of security is based on the promise, 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.' You seem to have expected that your letter would chaspertate me. Was it because you thought me peculiarly irracible, or because you tregarded your episitle as peculiarly py to assure you that I never regarded you more ten-derly than at present. I indeed believe you to be in sion, and one fatal in its character where I once stood. O, that you would be wise! May I not hear from you again? Love to your far ily.

Yours, truly,

S. STANLEY.

We noticed, a few weeks since, the establish

meni, in Philadelphia, of a new reformatory paper called the 'Flag of Freedom.' The following is it

called the 'Flag of Freedom.' The following is its

Prospectus.

We invite all the friends of Abolition and NonResistance, into whose hands this little slieet may
full, to give our hopes and designs as displayed by this
Prospectus, a careful consideration.

1st. The Flag of Freedom will be issued on the
second or third day of every month, on a sheet of
the present size. Price but 50 cents a year, in advance, or 62 1-2 cents at the expiration of the first
three months. Subscribers from a distance can safely
transmit the subscription in a letter, and we wish in
all cases they would pay particular attention to have
the Post-master frank their letters, the subscription
being sools a small sum that the postage from any distance would swallow up, the whole amount. Any
Post-master or agent procuring two subscribers, and
forwarding the money, will be entitled to a third copy
gratis; and in the same proportion for a larger number.

2dly. As our name denotes, it will be devoted un-

forwarding the money, graits; and in the same proportion for a larger number.

2dly. As our name denotes, it will be devoted unceasingly and untiringly in advocating the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed.

3dly. A portion of our sheet will be set apart and appropriated entirely in advocating the cause of Non-Resistance—a cause which is destined soon, by the aid of God, to spread over all the world, and the sacred banner, with the symbol of Peace emblazoned on its folds, to wave in glory over every land.

4thly. It will contain full and able reports of all anti-slavery meetings, conventions, discussions, dec. is also all movements of legislative bodies in relation to this all-important question.

anti-slavery meetings, conventions, discussions, &c.; i also all movements of legislative bodies in relation to this all-important question.

Stilly. Our Flug is nailed to the mast, and by the help of God, no stone shall be left unturned by us in our bold and fearless course. Bold; for who would not be bold, with God and the rights of man on their side?—and fearless, because our duty and hopes of doing good lie in only such a course.

We submit the foregoing designs of the present instrument to the friends of humanity over the whole world, and are truly thankful for the number that have already so nobly answered to our call.

Another hope which we fondly cherials, is to be able to strike off a thousand copies at least every month, which may be circulated gratitiously among those who otherwise would be perfectly ignorant on these subjects.—Some friends, besides subscribing for the paper, have contributed in addition something for the appear, and the property of the first of the subscribing for the paper, have contributed in addition something for the superior of the paper, have contributed in addition something for the superior of the paper, have contributed in addition something for the superior of the paper, have contributed in addition something for the superior of the paper, have contributed in addition something for the superior of the paper of the paper.

#### From the Providence Herald Capital Punishment.

Prom the Providence Herald.

Capital Pantshment.

The right to take human life, either by goverfiments or individuals, has been, of late, and is now, undergoing an examination in the light of christian truth. In quite a number of the States of this Union capital punishment has been abolished, and in others it will be, as soon as the subject can have a fair and candid examination, or there is po Christian truth, and the people. Recently, the people of Boston and New-York city have been called to a contemplation of the subject. At the recent session of the Massachusetts Legislature, three petitions were presented, all worded in nearly the same language, viz: That their hoors would abolish capital punishment, or, if they deem it inexpedient, that they would appoint to the office of sheriff or hangman, such of the clergy as had shown themselves most forward in judicial murder.

On the first of these petitions, leave was given to withdraw, but the other were referred to a select committee, who presented a long report, which closed with saying that the subject had been under their consideration, but giving the petitioners liberty to withdraw, on account of the language of the petitions, making, as was supposed, an attack upon an highly respectable portion of their fellow-citizens. It is truly unfortunate that the dergy deem it proper to place themselves in south a-position; but it is no less true, that a large number of the most taleuted of them, are arrayed on the side of war, slavery, capital panishment, and almost all sorts of oppression—hence there is an increased and increasing number of the people who believe they are operated upon by sinister motives; and many of this class also believe there is any more divinity about them, then the country cannot be consummated, so long as the people who in other respects.

This position of theirs, they will find is unfortunate for them, sooner or later. It is, however, no fault of the people; for the plain and simple precepts of Christianity are most certainly at war with t hanging men up by the neck for crime. There are many who say, 'ti is nothing but a mawkinh sensibility, or sympathy for the criminal, which impel many good citizens to oppose capital punishment, and this was the sentiment, if not the very words used by Goo. B. Cheever. Horace Greele says, and so says every one who looks at this subject rightly, (leaving out the christian law,' it is not mainly for the fifty poor, guilty wretches who are executed annually, that we ask the abolition of hanging; but, first, that the innocent are sometimes hung by mistake; second, the guilty often escape, through the natural and just repugnance of jurors (even those who uphold hanging) to render a verdict which involves human life, unless the evidence of guilt be most indubitable; third, because the community is brutalized by public executions, (now going out of fashion.) and justice dishonored by private ones, which put the law in a utiluted of skulking and concealment, rather befitting guilt; fourth, because the fact, that the community cherishes and inflict a penalty essentially and obviously vindictive and bloody in its character, tends to attuniate and sanction in individuals the spirit of engrance for injuries, real or imaginary, and thus to multiply seemes of violence and bloodshed.'

The last of these reasons, alone is sufficient to abolish capital punishment; but when the precepts and example of Christ condenn, where is the true Christian that will give his influence to continue it?

WILBERFORCE.

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Mercury. The Prize Fight near Philadelphia---Shocking Exhibition.

The Prize Fight uear Philadelphia---Shocking Exhibition.

We mentioned on Saturday, that a pitched battle was to take plact that morning, which had been arranged between an Englishman named Freeland, and a Philadelphian named Matthew Rusk. We have since learned that the latter was a brick maker, not a prize fighter by profession, but very apt to fight when becasion offers, and he made some figure in the 'Buckshot war,' at Harrisburg, in 1828. The place selected for the fight was a piece of rissing ground, in the neighborhood of the 'Fox Chase,' near Goosetown, Montgomery county, Fa. Freeman or Freeland was the challenger; he is said to be one of the crack ring-fighters of England, and felt confident, from his superior skill in this kind of exercise, that he would be able to beat any thing in America. The number of rounds fought was 182. At the commencement, Freeland had all the advantage, and Rusk was 'punished' tremendously, his face beat out of all shape, and at the 160th round his last peoper was closed, and he was left perfectly sighless. But while he was unable to see, and while hitting almost at random, he contrived to return with interest, all the right and left-handed compliments he had received from his antagonist. In the 160th round, Rusk grasped Freeland withen his left atm, and actually feeling for a place whereon to plant a blow, he struck F. on the left breast with such immense force that it disabled the Englishman on the spot, and left him, as it was supposed, in a dying state. His life is still in a precarious condition. The backers of Freeland attempted to arouse him and bring him to the secratch, but it could not be done—he lay gasping for breath, and apparently on the very brink of dissolution. Time was called, and Rusk was declared victor. As the ancient general said, another such victory would finish him, and, indeed he is almost in a bad a state as Freeland. eral said, another such victory would haish him, at indeed, he is almost in as bad a state as Freeland

eral said, another such victory would finish him, and, indeed, he is almost in as bad a state as Freelond.

Further Particulars of the Fight.—The battle was for \$500 a side; it lasted just 1 hour and 56 minutes. Freeland, was knocked down 73 times, and fell, as a ruse to avoid Rusk's blows, 73 times more Rusk received but three knock downs during the fight. Freeland was taken from the battle-ground to the Lady Washington Hotel, in the vicinity, and from thence he was brought into the city last night. The last blow struck by Rusk was a perfect crusher, the sound was heard all round the ring, and appalled even some of the experienced ones. Freeland is an old hand at the game. He has fought 14 pitched battles, and came to this country purposely to fight Sollivan, who is now undergoing a sentence of two years in the N. Y. State prison, for participating in the murder of young McCoy, in the prize fight of Lilley and McCoy.

Rusk was persuaded by his 'friends' to engage in the fight with the foreign bully. The friends for Freeland were betting 5, and even 10 to 1 against Rusk.

So confident was Freeland of success, that on en-

So confident was Freeland of success, that on en-So conndent was received or success, that of en-tering the ring, he pulled fifty dollars in gold from his pocket, and gave it to his second to bet for him. On-shaking hands with Rusk, according to custom before the fight commenced, he remarked, 'Matty, I am going to whip you,' To which Rusk coolly re-plied, 'Very well; but the proof of the pudding is in eating it.'

nied, 'very won'; out the process of the process of the companied this shameful and disgraceful contest, one of Rusk's seconds asked Freeland's if they had brought any candles with them to fight by—to which the other answered, 'No, but we have brought a spade!' This was a hint at grave digging, and the event may prove that the menace was not an idle one.

idle one.

All this is very foolish, cruel and wicked. The idde of two men fighting and beating each other to pieces in cold blood, is abhorrent to nature. The seconds, backers, and bottle-holders have been arrested, we suppose, before this time, as they are most likely in the city. If the police have suffered them to escape, they will be likely to hear a lecture, and may meet with a most substantial rebuke.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. RICHMOND, April 17, 1843 Elder Knapp out against Slavery-Fire and Fag gots-Persecution-The Elder kicked out of Rich

mond.

Dram Sir.—You are probably aware that Elder Knapp has been preaching with the most unexampled success for the last four or five weeks in this most ungodly city. Indeed, his trumpet-voice has failed to reach but few. The thunder of his artillery has not even spared the tymponums of the most aristocratic exclusives in their Shockhoe Hill palaces, nor the refinements of ordinary society. But has some.

aristocratic exclusives in their Shockhoe Hill palaces, nor the refinements of ordinary society. But he is gone.

Several remarks, indicative of his principles, were suffered to drop during his first discourses, which drew forth the warning voice of his brethrein in the ministry—remarks which, judging from indications in the suburbs not to be misunderstood, have not been without their legitimate effect.

He had been repeatedly enjoined to confine his schortations to the laudable purpose of saving souls, and to let the peculiar institutions of the South alone. He had been frequently told that his remarks on that subject were calculated to counteract the good influence he might otherwise seart, were he to display the same zeal in the good cause aforementioned; but all wouldn't do; he continued to harp on that bold statement that 'all men are born free and equal'—'ducate, your little niggers—'admit the colored ladies and gemmen into your pows,' &c.

On one occasion, he announced that he should preach to the colored population of Richmond and Manchester on a certain evening, but he was forbidden by our Mayor and City Council. He had made known his intention to remain with us until today, but was so offensive on last. Thursday evening, before a large concourse in the second Baptist Church, that he was ordered to leave the city in twelve hours. He left the church, went to his longings, and, I understand, had to take his clothing from the wash-tub, pack them up that night in their dripping condition, and 'cut stick' in the daybreak train for the North. I suppose the next time he holds forth, he will cry 'pyreaccution,' and call the Virginians heathers.

The consequences of his visit are insubordination.

holds forth, he will cry persecution.

Wirginians heathens.

The consequences of his visit are insubordination among our negroes, nightly patrols of the by an additional body of police, and a nearer approximation to his majesty, the devil, by those with whon he had intercourse, rather than a neare walk will God. He is a case, and no mistake. Truly, there is a great deal of putty in this world?

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald Effects of Abolition and Civilization in Cuba-Havasa, April 1, 1843.

DEAR SIR: -- You will doubtless ere this have received advices of the stream Mata You will ambless ere this have received advices of the insurrection among the negroes, between Matain-za and Cardena, and of the barwing of fave suggrestates. On the first rising of the negroes, the whites did in every direction, and some few were murdered, but they were soon enabled to make head, and attacking the negroes, held them in check until the arrival of troops from Matanzas, when the negroes can be the hills, where it will only be possible to eject them by extermination, a work almost as difficult as the Florida war, from the nature of the country—the hills being full of caves and precipies, and but little known to the whites. This issuarcection is very generally attributed to the instigations of abolition emissaries from the Bahama Liands, who are thus in their incendiary efforts endeavoring to make this Island the prey of intestine wars, and are urging on the ignorant negroes to certain slaughter. One of these incendiaries, at black, who landed with Turnbull some sight monthles. testine wars, and are urging on the guorance agreement of the certain alaughter. One of these ancendraments black, who landed with Turnbull some sighted the series of the certain ance, explained his erimes of the certain ancendration. The inforces and readily with which every version attemptated, are strongly indicative of the state of public feeling here in regard to our situation. The remark that we are on a volence, that may at any moment burst and overwhelm us, is in every one a mouth, and the movements and exertions of the governments show their same of proximate danger. The two steamers built two years since in your city, and which are our most efficient arm at present, are kept in a constant state of readiness, and steps are being taken to establish a line of telegraphic communication, one of the greaters safegurated of a government, based like ours, not upon the support of the people, but upon the promptness and energy of the relers from all parts of the Island.

all parts of the Island.

Ship Isez.—This vessel, on her way from Liverpool to Boston, arrived off the 8, E. of. Nantuckel, on Sou day morning last, when the mate and four of the crew left the ship for the purpose of sounding. Soon after, the fog became so thick, that they were unable to find the vessel. In their embarrassment, they landed on the island, and proceeded to Boston, whence the Collector, or receiving a representation of the above frets, dispatched an order for the cutter Hamilton, then lying in Nantasket Koods, to depart on a cruise in search of the ship. [She is safe.]

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I ly in the next week, a volume NETS AND OTHER POEMS, by The work will be a

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BOARDING HOUSE

The subscriber begs leave to inform set as scannen as may visit Beston, that he has per excellent Boarding House for their arcanned on temperance principles, at No. 5 of first house, below.

Boston, June 8, 1842.

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S now acknowledged by thousand, who we ly, to be the only remedy to prevent balden restore the hair that has falles off, or become the stair to the stair and remove every tives the vessels and nerves, gving the astives they vessels and nerves, gving the ative laint. 4th, Its equalizing the creation
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New State Register for 1843. AMES LORING, 132 Washington
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putaining the New Tariff of the Unit

UNION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a gest ing House, situated at No. 4 Souther The house has been put in complete re-JOHN I

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AGENTS OF THE LIBERTOR.

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Remitteness by Mail.—A Postumate are money in a letter to the publisher of a sergit money in a letter to the publisher of a sergit most the subscription of a third person, as for the sergit matter by himself y head significantly the sergit mater the persons to whom it is to be creased.