SAMUEL PHILERICK, EDMUND QUINCY, BASSETT.

LOYD GARRISON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1843.

aL. XIII.---NO. 19.

UGE OF OPPRESSION.

licar. By Pairsons Cooke.

In the center of the provious archeptry) a class of apostles, who felt operally called of God, to disturb and emblies for religious, worship. The cet to be to present to a christian public to the present to a christian public by a shandoning your places of coming them for purposes secular and for practices forced upon you, or by tradance to you shall put, in force to the present of the practices of th

nerrice and tread down the rights of worship God in their own way, and at pepese. Placing the interests and one in hostility to those of the mutation may at any time interrupt worship of any number of people; or instance, go into any family, shop, or legislature, and interrupt the procommand a hearing; and an attempt or pat him out, would stand in the with the violence done to Christ by the doctors of the school go even furdict on a right to live at their neighties. mes have met. The ultra abo

The one claims to eat his bread by without compensation the other only makes another's brow out compensation or consent. And the fundamental to the system of logal in the claim, which these men coupy charches without consent; t and asstanced by others' means, the meants of inguistice, it involves the by by violence the use of another's of fars at the existing time and purpis concerned) another's liberty. But healij is cencerned) another's liberty. But beener, nerer to be put in practice, are e and harmless things; so after the doc-cenceted and promulgrated, it, wanted to by experiment. And select martyrs, male its, donatered to personate the newly and gerious principle, and went forth, with maginations glowing in visious of the property of the property of the pro-ter, it may be, saw the lever applied, it is bring down, with a mighty crash, as, all the social, religious, and political as the country. Country! Jid, we say? gives so large, scorned all boundaries of t continent. They had already laid the e country. Country: And, we say? so large, scorned all boundaries of inent. They had already laid the tt, which indicated in their visions reportions of the new edifice to be im of the demolished fabric, and campy, over the whole world. And now be worked, and the wondrous blueinsing principle be teated. The arm their minds for the shock. Men, all they are their minds for the shock. Men, all they are their minds for the shock. Men, as the shock of the shock

what of reform through the foundations of clark. They industriously spend the sometime greeches, and being carried mance, from every church, as often as the clark, the summer of the street of the summer of the street of the summer of the su JOHN I Rushville leghowy Heet G —Thoma Russelvi Xi Home sh Fulton Abnet G Lot Hall le;—A.

None can feel the halter draw, With good opinion of the law.

A whirlwind of passion, that blinds the judgment, and that, engendered by glowing descriptions of the suffering of a criminal, as of an injured man, while his lild-deserts are kept out of view, is the best instrument of producing hatted to wholesome laws. No laudable and lawful tendency of such proceedings can be alleged. And the fact that they are conducted by those who have proclaimed a determination to work an abolition, which consists in dissolving all compacts and organizations of society, shows that not the abregation of one particular law, but the destruction of all law, is the real object. Who, then, does not see in these proceedings, reliculous as they are, a principle which is the very germ of anarchy?

Of the ultimate purpose of these disorganizers, we will positively siffrm nothing, any further than it is indicated by their public sets. But they should be the last to shrink from a public servine that the lawful process within our State since, we have he deviated the protection of law, the advantages of verification, and the lawful southern greater or calize that we are continued; and it is undecated by their public sets. But they should be the last to shrink from a public servine and the lawful southern greater or calized the public sets. But they should be the last to shrink from a public servine and the same proposed within our State since, we have he davantages of verification.

BOSTON, FRIDAY.

It is thought the lide of sympathy must flow in picture correction, and favor away for formats and primary and all list appears of all the porters of the primary of the

our power-for the interaction of the slave, we at the same time acknowledge the slaveholders with the slave, our brethren, and entitled to our sympathy and good will—and therefore,

2. Resolved, That we cannot, as Christians, manifest that spirit towards the slaveholders which would call down fire from Heaven to destroy them, but we would persuade them in all the eloquence of love and good will, to liverate those who are bound.

but we would persuade them in all the eloquence of love and good will, to liberate those who are bound, and let the oppressed go free—and

3. Resolved, That we believe love to the principles which will eventually liberate all slaves, moral, mental and physical; and that, fleerfore, we will endeavor at all times to manifest both to slaveholders and to slaves that spirit which alone will constitute us disciples of Christ, and cause the slaveholder to realize that we are all brethren, and that therefore slavery should be abolished.

Voted, That copies of the resolutions or slavery be sent to the editors of the Christian Freeman, and Trumpet and Magazine, with a request to publish the same in their respective journals.

NATHL HOLDER, Chairman.

E. W. Mudding, Clerk.

SELECTIONS.

Pro-Slavery Position of the Northern Church-From a work on 'Slavery and the Internal Slave Trade of the United States of North America.' Pub-lished in London in 1841. Probably from the pen of

Trade of the United States of North America.' Published in London in 1841. Probably from the pen of Theodore D. Weld.

From the fact that slavery, as a permanent institution, does not exist in the northern or free States, a stranger might enpose the church in these States to be clear of the guilt of slaveholding. Facts, the were restablish a very different conclusion, and demonstrate that the northern church is but little less, if indeed not more, implicated than the southern church. The relations of the North to the Southern church. The relations of the North to the Southern church in the free States touching the question of slavery. From the nature of the case, the northern church must exert a mighty influence either for the removal e the continuous of slavery in the South. Its influence over the South in all matters of a moral and religious nature is acknowledged to be great. From the bosom of the northern church the South receives a majority of its mest influential ministers, editors of religious papers, and teachers from the theological professor and colleger president, to the thillage schoolmaster and family tutor. From the North, too, the South receives many perhaps most, of its religious periodicals, from the Quarterly Theological Review to the weekly sheet; also by far the greatery proportion of its religious periodicals of its religious periodicals, from the Quarterly Theological Review to the weekly sheet; also by far the greatery proportion of its religious periodicals of the North has an almost absolute sway over the South. Moreover, sentiments of the northern church on slavery uttered in the pulpit, or expressed by ecclesiastical bodies, carry with them very great weight. If the various denominations of the Northwould bear a decided and unanimous testimony against slavery as asin, to be immediately renounced, it could not long exist at the South, at least among professing Christians. It would then require no mighty and expensive machinery of agencies and presses, doveded especially to the agitatio

signed in an obscure corner, or in the gallery,—
seat odious not only from its position in the house,
but principally from its being a negro seat, out of
which the colored, man, however worthy or picus, is
not allowed to sit. In the very communion itself,
which should be a scene of unrestricted christian
union and equality, the colored brother is mortified
and insulted by being repeatedly passed by in the
dispensing of the elements, until all the whites are
served; while, perhaps, the slaveholding brother
from the South, is honered with the first presentation.

These are some of the ways in which the northern
clergy and churches are implicated in the guilt of
slaveholding, and a fearful amount of guilt have they
accumulated.

We next come to speak of the position and influence of the northern religious press.

There are religious papers which are incessantly opposing the industry of the state of the subject, others
maintain a perpetual war against the abolitioniss.

There are religious papers which are incessantly opposing the ideolection of immediate emancipation, as
wild, visionary, dangerous, and impreciable. If
they speak of slavery at all, it is to cavil about the
doctrine of its being in all cases sin, and to expose
their want of sympathy for the slave by speculating
about imaginary cases in which they suppose slavefolding would not be sin. Meanwhile they are symphonious in the praises of the Colonization Society,
whose indifference for the fate of the slave, and exterminating hatred of the free people of color, have
been a thosand times exposed. While they are
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[For a continuation of this list, see the last page ast column.]

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MAIRE. - A. Soule, Rath.

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VERVORT. - John Bement, Woodstock; - Rowland, Robinson, North Persiburg.

WHOLE NO. 644.

The South --- Once More.

From the Providence Gospel Messenger.

The South----Once More.

In the last number of the 'Messenger of Glad Tidings' we find the following article, which was called forth by our notice of the Universalism in Charleston, St. C. The article is a most miserable attempt to show indirectly, that slavery and Universalism to prefer the consistent with each other—that they can both exist and flourish together on the same soil. Br. McMorris says that we are 'entirely mistaken' in assigning the reason why Universalism has not gained more growing. Let the reader observe how philosophically and satisfactorily he accounts for the low condition of Universalism in Charleston for the low condition of Universalism in Charleston and the southern States.

'D. B Harris, one of the editors of the Gospel Messenger, is entirely mistaken in regard to the circumstance which he assigns as the reason why Universalism has not gained more ground in Charleston, S. C. Never was the cause in a more flourishing condition in any city for the tims it had been promulgated, than it was in Charleston under the ministration of Theophilus Fisk; and had flist gentleman continued to have preached the gospel, and 'nothing else, it would, no doubt, still have flourished, but intermedding with other things, the consequence proved most diasstrout to the cause, and asperience has shown that once does not be accounted to the cause, and appearance has shown that once the cause of the consequence of

to them in its simplicity, pure and unadulterated, in all its richness and fulness, they would receive it and rejoice in it.

In reply to the above specimen of pro-slave equivocation and exasion, (for bro. McMorris does not republish our article, nor name the circumstances to which he alludes,) we say, that he cither tells a most palpable untruth, or he is most censurably ignorant of the history of Universalism in Charleston when he says that "neter usa the cuise (of Universalism) in vance flourishing condition in any city for the time it had been promutgated, than it was in Charleston under the ministration of Theophilay Fisk. Yow what are the facts? Bro. Fisk went to Charleston in 1837; Universalism had then been preached in that city exercitor cight years; and how flourishing it was under his ministration, may be learned from the fact that his congregation amounted to the enormous number of two hundred and fifty. Where is there a city in the North, in which Universalism has been preached avera, aye, or one year, which presents so deplorable an aspect as Charleston, S. C.? We challenge bro. McMorris to find another such melancholy case in the whole history of Universalism, as that of the Charleston society, unless it be at Montgomery, Macon, or some other city or town in the slaveholding States. Bro. McMorris is entirely mistaken' in the above assertion.

But there was something peculiar in regard to

memorate of received in the New Jorgisched, which has not been me testimately recream to the cause of the alave; but contained the state of the state of the alave; but contained the state of the state of

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Farewell.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Fareweil.

Two years ago, I took charge of the Standard, with the declaration that I would 'work according to my conscience and ability; promising nothing but diligence and ability; retusing the shadow of a fetter on my free expression of opinion, from any man or body of men; and equally careful to respect the freedom of others, whether as individuals or as societies.

I have kept my word. In departing forever from the editorship, I have a peaceful consciousness of undeviating rectitude of intention. I have doubtless made mistakes; but none of them have originated in personal or partisan feeling. If I have seemed proud and lofly in my undevisting course, it was because I felt the necessity of relying upon myself, and never looking outward for stimulus or guidance. Many complained because at almly stated my reasons for believing that a distinct political party would do immeasurable injury to the anti-slavery cause; while others were impatient because is spoke of the 'Liberty party' with so much smoothness and courtesy; sesuring me that it was 'absolutely necessity to show up its intrigues, duplicity and mean-ness.' Several complained that I stood so carefully aloof from 'new organization; while others urged that I was doing finalcushle mischief to the cause by not attacking new organization; and declared that the standard was 'a sectarion, Quaker paper.' Divers correspondents have blamed me for not attacking new organization; and declared that the Standard was 'a sectarion, Quaker paper.' Divers correspondents have blamed me for not attacking church and clergy; while others have mourned over the disrespectful manner in which fair ministers, or their denominations have been treated. Whigs have written angrily about articles on Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, while Democrats have complained of my unwillingness to see any good in their party, or their candidates.—Some were aggrieved by what they deemed extravagant panegyric of Doctor Channing; while others devanded to the co

deemed the treatment unfair, because their claims were not allowed.

I am not aware that any of these whirling eddies have, at any time, made me swerve one hair's breadth from the course I had marked out for myself. This was not because I thought myself so much wiser than others; but because I knew, by experience, that he who turns from the light of his own judgment, and the convictions of his own conscience, has neither rudder or pilot in the storm. I dared not venture to substitute even a more enlightened conscience for my own. Moreover, in most of the work pointed out to me by others, I thought I saw the nerrow and proscribing spirit of sect and party; that spirit which, as Carlyle says, "would bring the sun down out of heeven, and convert it into their street toroh."

work pointed out to me oy oners, I mogent is switch energy and proscribing spirit of seot and party; that spirit which, as Carlyle says, would bring the sun down out of heaven, and convert it into their street torgh."

I have repeatedly said that I did not intend to edit the paper for abelitimists. It seemed to me that the Liberator, the Herald of Freedom, and various "Liberator property" papers, were sufficient to meet their warts; and that the cause needed a medium of communication with the people. My "sim, therefore, was to make a good family newspaper. The large proportion of literary and miscellaneous matter was not inserted for personal popularity; had that been my object, I should not have edited an anti-slavery paper at all. I did it, that many might be induced to subscribe for the Standard, who would not take an exclusively anti-slavery periodical. The New-York Letters were inserted wpon something of the same principle that the famous Timothy Dexter sent a stock of Bibles to the West Indies, with warming-pass, to be used for singar-ladies and strainers. No purchaser was allowed to have a pan, unless he would buy a Bible also. Thus have I brought some to look candidly at anti-slavery principles, by drawing them with the garland of imagination and taste. It was an honest, open trick, and I think may be easily pardoned.

Editorial-writing is the least task, and the least merit of a newspaper. The Spectator says truly. 'An editor ought to be estimated by the general conduct of his paper; its toon, its temper, its manners, its uniform, consistent, course, its principles, its aims, its manileass, its courtesy, its dignity, its propriety. To preserve all these as they should be preserved, se nough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man.' What is not inserted, is a better criterion of pure taste and correct judgment, than what is inserted. In the miscellaneous selections I have made, I have had a constant aim to flevate and enlarge the soul. I have nutroed; I have admitted no songs in praise of mart

thrown aside all poetry about 'tempting lips and voluptious forms; 'a Biokes about matrinony and women; for I know full well, that from these subtle and unnoticed influences, more than from any other cause, flows the unclean public seatiment which degrades woman, and descretates the sacce statistical and the sacce and the properties of love and marriage. I find much peace in reviewing what I have not done.

Correspondents may think they have some cause to scioplain; but I have certainly aimed to be impartial and courteous. I have not not provided to satisfy the correspondent himself; but I can be continued to be interested to the state of the sacce and the provided in the same body are well known to political partizans, acting in harmonious connection with, and supported to the state of the best and brightest class of native Americans. In many instances I have had reasons which could not be publicly assign them, without provoking intermediate controversy, or wounding individual feating to be compared with how that it was well high impossible. I have been frequently accused of rejecting communications because they were deficient in iteral accuracy, or cultivated taste; but they who in judged, greatly mistook me. I certainly appreciate knewledge very highly, believing that it prodictionsly increases the power of usefulness and happiness; but few estimate mere knowledge lower than myself, when compared with honest traitingness of purpose, or elevation of sentiment. When a communication has seemed to me really to any somewhat, spelling and punctuation always appear—in exceedingly unimportant. As Emerson says, in a communication has seemed to me really to any somewhat, spelling and punctuation always appear—in exceedingly unimportant. As Emerson says, in the communication and the communication has seemed to me really to any somewhat, spelling and punctuation always appear—in exceedingly unimportant. As Emerson says, in

Mith regard to the assertion, that the cause of emancipations has been cheeched, we may remark, that we can discover no evidence to show that the cause of emancipation was progressing in any degree, in this country, for the last thirty years preceding the formation, of the American Anti-Slavery Society; the few occasions on which favorable symptoms were manifested, being more than counter-balanced by indications of a contrary character. Indeed there is abundant proof, that public sentiment was more indifferent to the evils of slavery, and less ardent and enthusiastic in favor of universal liberty, than it was about the close of the revolutionary war. Since the formation of the above Society, much labor has been bestowed, with a view to take from the system of slavery the pillar upon which it rests; that is, a public sentiment favorable to its continuance; and there are now, many and cheering indications that these labors are producing the desired result. The axe is struck at the root of the pernicious tree, and although it has not yet severed it in twain, so as to lay it with all its towering branches prostrate in the dust; yet, it is se far weakened by the repeated blows. It has received, that those who have been reposing in its foliage, have become seriously alarmed under the idea that they are in danger of being destroyed in the general catastrophe, which their irrational fears have led them to anticipate; and many of them are anxiously looking around for the best mode of getting themselves relieved from their uniquesant situation.

The doctrine of our friends, that error and vice are not to the exposed, for efforts weed to counteract their influence, while the evil-doors are bent upon adding to their investices, and repulling by violence all endeavers to produce a moral revolution, is opposed by the principles and practice of the reformers, that have from time to time been instrumental in bringing the world to that state of a parity and indifference is that which is most favorable to the continuance of erro

moment.
To those who have found strength, refreshment, and consolication, in any thing I have written, I will promise that my pen shall be busy in other departing to the strength of the property of the property of the strength of the property of the prop

27 New Broad-street, LONDON.

My Dear Friend—I compliance with your request, I now forward you a comparative statement of the amount of sugar and coffee received from the British West Indies, including British Guinan, during the years ending the 5th January, 1842 and 1843. Sugar, 1841.2—2,145,500 c. eria.—1842.3—2,473,715 cwta.—Coffee, 1841.2—27,060,092 | ba.—1842.3—20,407,471 | bs., showing an increase in the imports of sugar, from the British West Indies during the last year, of 325,215 cwts, and of coffee, 3,340°479 | bs.

20,407,471 bas, showing an increase in the imports of sugar, from the British West Indies during the last year, of 232,215 cwts, and of coffee, 3,346 470 lbs.

The intelligence received from the British Colonies by the last packet in reference to the crops of sugar expected to be reaped and shipped home during the present year, is of a very gratifying description. The Jamaica Sandard, a planters' organ, states that 'the crop for exportation will exceed \$0,000 inds, being an increase of \$5000 upon that of the last year, and 20,000 upon that of the year preceding. The Trinidad Sandard, another organ of the planters, observes that 'ti is considered that should the crop season prove as favorable as was anticipated, the Island may ship an increase of 2000 hogsheads, over the quantity of last year. The British Guiana Rayal Guzzlic says that 'the exports of 1842, as appears by the custom-house returns, exceed those of 1841 by 2012 hogsheads, of sugar, 1715 casks of-molasses, and 1,083,450 be of-offee; and it prodicts 'that the exports of 1843 yill exceed those of 1842 by 7000 hogsheads of sugar.

Although no estimate is given of the probable amount of the crops in other West India Colonies, the papers representing the planting interest speak in equally favorable terms; for instance, Barbadoes will reap 'a much larger crop-than last year;' St. Kitts anticipates' an abundant harvest;' St. Vincent' givee promise of a good crop;' and the same may be said of Antigua, St. Kitts anticipates' and abundant harvest; 'St. Vincent' givee promise of a good crop;' and the same may be said of Antigua, St. Kitts anti Ingathering of the sugar crop in Antigua, St. Kitts and Dominica, Nevis and Tobago. How far the late dreadful earthquake in the WestIndia early impede the ingathering of the sugar exported to say, but it appears by the accounts which have been received, that there has been a great destruction of the mills in these islands, particularly in Antigua. We trust, however will be seen a great destruction to fay the trust, howev

or the right to the compulsory labor or services of any person, on the ground that such person is in a state of slavery.

2. And it is beroby declared and enacted, that no rights arising out of an alleged property in the person and services of an alleged property in the person and services of another as a slave, shall be enforced by any civil or criminal court or magnistrate within the territories of the East India Company.

3. And it is hereby declared and enacted; that no person who may have acquired property by his own industry, or the exercise of any art, calling or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gilt or bequest, shall be dispossessed of such property or prevented from taking possession thereof, on the ground that such person, or that the person from whom the property may have been derived, was a slave.

4. And it is hereby enacted, that any act which would be a penal offence if done to any person on the prevent of his being in a condition of slavery.

I am, &cc.,

(Signed) JOHN SCOBLE, &c.

The Presidential Aspirants --The Slave Trade-

The Presidential Aspirants -- The Slave Trade Extract of a letter from Judge Jay, which was read at a recent anti-slavery meeting in Albany:

Extract of a letter from Judge Jay, which was read at a recent anti-slavery meeting in Albany:

Who are the prominent candidates for the Presidency?

Jonx C. Calhoun, who avows as an article of his political faith, that human bondage is the most stable basis of free institutions: *!Renay Cart, who, admitting slavery to be a grievous wrong, with unblushing proflingery advocates its perpetuity, declaring himself hostile to emaccipation, whether immediate or gradual: and Marxin Van Borax, who, to secure the suffrage of slaveholders, voted in the Senate to establish a censorabil pot the press, by authorizing postmasters to abstract from the mails-every paper relating to slavery, and publicly piedged himself to put his veto upon any bill giving liberty to his fellow-countrymen enslaved in the District of Columbia, although a majority of the representatives of the people in both Houres of Congress might decree their freedom !!! Such are the men whom the republicans of the United States delight to honor.

But our contempt for the rights of man is evinced by other acts than the honor we pay to those who are employed in crushing them to the earth. Our government is now actively and carneally engaged in giving imponity to the African slave trade, by insisting on the inviolability, as they call it, of our flag, although assumed by the greatest villains upon earth. With our accustomed hypocray, we have just bound ourselves by treaty to keep a equados on the African coast, under the pretence of capturing American slavers. At the same time, we preclaim to the world that we intend to insist upon the principle that a cruiser of one nation shall not stop a suspicious vessel bearing the American flag, and, of course, an American cursiser may not visit a vessel bearing a foreign flag. Hence American slavers are officially noticed that if, whether first homore and the was traders, no American way not visit a vessel bearing a foreign flag. Hence American induor and pother gard han here own, whether Piritish or Chinese, it matters n timore and Havana traders, no American naval offi-cer shall be permitted to molest them. They are, moreover, informed, that, if, a ramy time, they fall in with British cruisers, all they will have to do to ea-cape capture, is to show the stripes and stars of the slaveholding republic. Such is the conningly de-vised plan of the cabinet of Washington for suppres-sing the slave trade!! God forbid it should be car-ried into execution.

sing the shew trade!! God forbid it should be carried into execution.

Slavery poisons all it touches. It converts our politicians into infamous traffickers of northers rights for southers votes. It corrupts our clergy, making them apologists of the most stupendous inquity, that they may get the money of slaveholders for their missionary and other church institutions. It pours contempt on the religion of the blessed Jesus, by making him the sdvocate of human bendage; and in various ways it gives great occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme.

Let us, however, be ever mindful, notwithstanding the example of not a few of our spiriting guides, that a good end does not justify the use of unlawful means. Let us take care that all our measures be in accordance with the precepts and the spirit of the gospel.

On the morning of the 13th inst. Mrs. Polly Cor-nell of Hanover, Chautauque Co. aged about 45 years, was found by her husband, dead, tying upon the learth, with a raxor grasped in her hand, and her throat cut.

Anti-Slavery Meetings.

George Latimer, Frederick Douglass, and Charles Lenox Remond, have been in this city, giving antislavery lectures. The first meeting at which they were present, was held at the Appleton-street church on Monday evening. Latimer was introduced to the meeting, and gave an account of his scape from Mr. Gray, and his adventures subsequently. Latimer is a good looking young man, of rather light complexion, and tells his story in a simple and artless manner, which makes it attractive. There is a good deal of shrewdness and wit about him—he tells the whole story of the deception and trickery be had to use in order to get away; and his tale exhibits strikingly the degradation to which the system of slavery reduces, its victims, and the native maniliness and virgor of the man, which no oppression could entirely stifle, and which shines out in spite of all efforts to destroy it. Frederick Douglass is not man of a higher order; he was once a slave, having excaped four or five years ago. 'I am one of the things of the South,' said be; and drawing himself of the slave system from observation, but that is not all—he is a man. of strong mind, of quick thought, and occasionally of powerful eloquence. In his speeches are occasionally passages of great power. On Tuesday evening he gave a sermon in imitation of those preached to the slaves at the South, taking for a text the words, 'Servants, obey your masters. His introductory remarks before the sermon were the best we heard him make, and the sermon itself was very good—just such an one as we should suppose would be preached where slavery exists, and where the master patronizes religious teachers for his slaves, principally for the sake of keeping those things' in order. As some southern man, said, 'they must have religion enough to keep them from cutting their master's throats.'

Mr. Remond spoke several times during the meeting, but our citizens are familiar with his style, and we need not speak of him particularly.

In Prederick Douglass and George Lati

Resolves relating to the imprisonment of citizens of Maine in other States.

Maine Legislature.

Resolves relating to the imprisonment of citizens of Maine in other States.

Resolved, That the imprisonment of any citizen of Maine, by the authority of any State in the Union, without the allegation of the commission of any crime, and solely on account of his color, is a gross violation of the federal Constitution, as well as the principles of rational liberty.

Resolved, That whenever the Governor of this State shall be applied to in behalf of any citizen imprisoned as aforesaid, and it shall appear to him, by a representation under oath, made by any creditable person, that such person so imprisoned is held in prison on account of his color only, it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith to take all suitable and proper measures to cause such citizen to be discharged from his imprisonment, and the legality of such imprisonment to be tried and determined by the courts of the United States; and the Governor may draw his warrant on the treasury of the State to defray any reasonable and necessary expenses thereby incurred.

Resolved, That the Governor be repuested to transmit'a copy of these resolves to the Governors of the several States, to be communicated to the Legislatures thereof. Approved March 20, 1843.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all interference with the social institutions and rights of other States, and while we hold ourselves bound by the strongest possible obligations to comply with every requisition of the Constitution of the United States, and especially with that of section 2d, article th, we do hold the right of every citizen, colored or not colored, to the protection of the States or territories of this Union, which subject our free colored citizens to the liability to be arrested and imprisoned, and to be sold into slavery for the payment of the costs of such arrest and imprisonment—that we do protest against the existence of any laws in any of the States or territories of this Union, which subject our free colored citizens to the liability to be arrested and im

within the States of territorial governments, if any such exist.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolu-tions be forwarded to each of our Scantors and rep-resentatives in Congress, and to the Governor of each of our States and territories. Approved March 22, 1843.

Church Action.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the regular. Baptist church in Dover, N. II., as an expression of their views on the subject of American slavery:

Whereas, it is the duty of the Christian Church to show by precept and example their disapprobation of sin in all its forms; and, whereas, American slavery: is a combination of sins of fearful magnitude and daily increasing in enormity; and whereas, God has commanded us to remember those in bonds as bound with them, and has declared that 'if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his ways, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will require at thy hand, therefore we, as a church, under a sense of our duty to God and our fellowmen.

Resolve, That we abhor American slavery, and we will do all we can, consistently with the letter and spirit of the gospel of Christ, to procupe its aboiltion.

Resolved, That we cannot invite those who are

J. M. RICHARDS, Ch. Clerk.

Dover, April 13, 1843.

From the Christian Reflector. Church Action.

RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY.

On the 17th of Dec. 1842, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed and ordered to be published to the world, by the Baptist church in Vassalboro, Me.

Whereas, Christ has doclared that his disciples are the light of the world, and has commanded them to let their light shine; and whereas silence with reference, to any sin in the church, is justly construction an approval of that sin; therefore resolved:

into an approval of that sin; therefore resolved:

1. That we regard slavery as it exists in these United States as a heinous sin against God, and a violation of the inslienable rights of man; and that it is, under all possible circumstances, without any just defence or excase.

2. That we cannot receive a slaveholder to our church or communion, nor a slaveholding minister to our pulpit, and that we regard this as no new test of fellowship, but the application of an old one, viz :—Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.

3. That we regard it the duty of Christians to remember those in bonds as bound with them; to labor and pray for their deliverance; and in their individual and collective capacity, to bear unequivocal testimony against the sin of slaveholding.

Signed in behalf of the church,

Signed in behalf of the church, E. W. CRESSY, Pastor and Clerk.

NORTH ATTLEBORO', Mass. April 18.
DEAR BRO. GARRISON:

I regard it as a very ea how their faith (on paper show their faith (on paper) with very easy to have a name with very easy to have a name and a verifies themselves to the very church. Thus Luther F. Dy Newburyport, after dragging four their vestry for speaking on the a tempted to manufacture an ani-by passing and publishing a few-alavery' resolutions. But it is qui-show their faith by their works,— spoken abolitionists, known and, have just read the resolutions ado church of this place, and deem is our cause to notice them a little.

But, says the church, "Americanome a well recognized subject among the churches of our halb but how, comes it so? Petition that the precognize it in this manner. They would, if they had been world," but twasn't popular is say, "we, as a church of Christ, some suitable "aw," our view," it be quite as "suitable a way, in their conference in their conference. tions will never collect the poor a
I have thus spoken plainly of the
Knowing full well the reward I shall
ing in this community; but I care a
quences; the truth should be spoken
ness, let it cut where or bowever sex
Yours for the whole It

P. S. One point I forgot to note: a in place; the recolutions say: 'they' (the size ing by law prevented,' &c. Who state laws? The Baptist church of North Attheoligiously, by continuing their connection southern slaveholding and northern specherches; and politically, by continuing the nection with the whig and demonerate partie them get rid of this conclusion, if there as.

Abner Sanger Defended.

Abner Sanger Defended.

DAYNES, April 22, 152

In the Liberator of the 14th inst. is as seen of the Anti-Slavery Convention at South burst of the Anti-Slavery Convention at South burst the close of which is a resolution censural strong terms, the conduct of our friend there is ger, in not permitting the Convention is but is hall for the evening session. What evening it would think from the account of the substantial strong terms, which was not the cut, friend Sanger procured the Union Hill for Substantial South of the Convention of the Substantial of the Convention of the Conventio

ways. Non, and the remainder of the selavery, and then all the remainder of the selavery, and then all the remainder of the selavery, and then all the remainder of the selavery, would those brethere call has a to burnan freedom? I think not. So en the hand, if friend Sanger has committed enter shall that be charged against him, while has be redit for the mouths and years he has speciature of 'human freedom;' while ha separature of 'human freedom;' while has separature of 'human freedom,' while has separature of 'human freed E. B. WORTHE

gitive from bondage, and to those surquestions of the oppressed.

The colored School.—The colored citizens of the oppressed of the colored school of the colored citizens of the colored school of t

MELIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1843 feel, THAT THE COMPACT WHICH EXIST

Letter from the Editor. NEW-YORK, May 9, 1843.

to clocketing, and a very spirited and ef-cry meeting, and a very spirited and el-has been, in the judgment and feeling of present. It was not held in the Broad-cle, as usual; for though that could have if for the purpose, such were the ungra-feedy characteristic airs assumed by that feetly characteristic airs assumed by that mean-spirited man, David Hale, (one of the Journal of Commerce,) in relation

of whose spirit and character. I nee hey are widely known in the repub d was read in the best manner by James Munroe, of Plainfield, Ct. wa speaker; and he acquitted himsel a veteran in the cause of reform.and impressive manner, as the repre ode a brief address, in behalf of the fally the made a brief address, in behalf of the nickly women of the South, and deepened the mission made by the remarks of Douglass. I did inted to speak on the occasion, and left home in implied pledge that I would endeavor to keep it somequence of my recent ill state of health! I could not remain; dumb, especially in view of physics of our cause in the Old Bay State, which which the thereof of my remyths, in companion estimed the theme of my remarks, in connexion r Legislature, making it a penal offence for any re slave. I was followed by Wendell Phi güre sixe. I was followed by Wendell Phile a speech of surpassing eloquence and buldness elicited great applause, and which called upon friends of God and man to place the Church take under their feet, and to make the presen worthy of the Genlüs of Christianity and the of Liberty. A hiss being heard on the state of his resolutionary proposition. It kindle of his resolutionary proposition. It kindle it of Liberty. A hiss being heard on the state-it of his revolutionary proposition, it kindled is the fire of his cloquence, and drew from him first of lofty and soul-storing declamation, wor the residuous were adopted with perfect unannion at with strong emphasis. Our Hutchinson
heature on with us from Boston, but for some
use, (I how not what,) they were not present in
spendy—nuch to the disappointment of us all.
king us wanting but the melody of their sweet
which is the strong of the meeting. We have
hights from the far West—even as far as Indiana;
stds prapect is, that all our meetings will be o
hights have and of the deepest interest. But
hights have and of the deepest interest. ter and of the deepest interest. Bu

sill close speedily, and I must drop my pen Yours, faithfully, - WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

O'Connell Falteringhis preceding page will be tound a speech of
had O'Connell, on American slavery, in connexion
whit contemplated visit of his son and Mr. T.
his this country. Ever since a southern
has had marica first fanned the brow of O'Conhis ultaines to alayery and slaveholders, it has
whatered, have been in a subdued tone of replace thandering of indignation, but, comparasing, a mer muttering of displeasure. He would mere muttering of displeasure. He would appears, entirely seal the lips of rebuke the circumstances.' Thus we see,

Cirimans can compromise with crime, The path king Saul and Judas trod; Carbiance dollar—cent—and dime, Against the changeless laws of God!

not how to express our surprise, regre ion at this faitering—yea, absolute recre onnell to the cause of abolition in thi

This little volume, we perceive, meets with various acceptance, as we expected, from the newspaper press. The bigoted sectarian, and the rancorous proslaierty politician, alike void of candor and magnamity, underrate, and endeavor to detract from its merit, and even in some cases contemptuously assail it. They appear willing to, sacrifice, their own reputation for currect literary taste,—If indeed they have any,—to their love of sectarism sud hatted of abolition. The more moderate of these classes speak of the Poems with a degree of himness and cander, and award to them a meed of praise, honorable slike to the taste and judgment. The Morning Post would fain 'dapan with faint praise' this volume. While it acknowledges that 'most of the pieces contain nothing mankish or contrary to good taste, as is often witnessed in the productions of even noted. ica," it has the inconsistency to affirm, that they are of 'no peculiar merit as poems, though 'deserving of as much attention as nine-tenths of the verse that is published, were not the subjects worn so threadbare as to deprive them of all interest, except to those suffering under the same monomania as the author.' This, coming from a paper which Mr. Garrison, has lashed for its political hypocrisy till the smarting of the scourge has caused it to try to sting in return, is in reality high praise. Wonder if the Post would feel any 'interest' in 'democracy,' or consider it a 'threadbare' subject, should Mr. G. string his harp to its praise, in lyrics to be sung to the tune of 'Over the river to Charlie'!

Here comes a precious moreau from a would-be

Over the river to Charlie!

Here comes a precious morceau from a would-be 'literary' priest, the redoubted champion of Zion's Herald, the old school Methodist journal in this city. Of course, it is as much below the article in the Post for fairness, and in every thing appertaining to meanness, as is a pro-slavery priest-below a pro-slavery politician. Wonder how many more such prodigies of genius—such ordained and consecrated thely ministers' this branch of 'Zion' has to boast of. But, read his learned and profound critique:

*SONNETS, AND CTHER POEMS, By Wm. Llayd Garther Volume

thoty ministers this branch of 'Zion' has to boast of But, read his-learned and profound critique:

'SONNETS, AND CTHER POENS, By Wm. Llayd Garrison.—There are two or three pieces in this volume which will be pronounced by the critical reader good, perhaps excellent; the others gree about tolerable. The author has a landable enthusiasm against oppression and all evil, but his ardor is too inflamed for the larmony of poetry or the dignity of cloquence. Hence, neither the poetry or prose of Mr. Garrison shows genius or superior mind. They have a certain kind of power, (especially his prose,) but it is a 'rough and tomble,' slap dash, thurb burly affair ought either the poetry or proceeds more from the animal temperament than from the mind. It is the shallow brook that worries and babbles, but the deep river. Some one, has youth, is tranquil. It is the shallow brook that worries and babbles, but the deep river. Some one, has said that repose is always a trait of a great mind. The ancients believed so, and impressed it on all the statues of their gods and great near. Mr. Garrison lass one of it; it makes one nervous to read him. One of the calm pages of Clanning, on alwery, is more pregnant with real power than any dozen of the fiery ones of Mr. Garrison.

Mr. Garrison would be merely amused at such fool,

ones of Mr. Garrison. Mr. Garrison would be merely amused at such fool-Mr. Garrison would be merely amused at such foolery, from sixch a source; but sheuld he think it worth
the candle, he will make this issignificant "literary"
pedant eat grass, like other long-eared animals.
As an offset to the above, we give the following
short, but whole-souled acknowledgment of the merit
of the Poems from the talented editor of the Christin Pedactor.

ian Reflector:

nan Reflector:

'These Poems are all short, but many of them possess great beauty and merit. 'They are presented to
the public in a cheap form, and yet in a style of most
exquisite neatonss.'

We have other equally favorable notices of the
Poems as this is a large.

Poems as this last; but want of room compels us to

defer them.
The literary fame of the Editor of the Liberator The literary fame of the Editor of the Liberator, of course, needs not the defence of the Printer of the paper, nor could be efficiently make it, if it did; neither does he attempt it; he only notices the above, insthe Editor's absence, to exhibit the contemptible littleness and jealousy of sectation and party feeling.

Essex Cabinet.

Essex Cabinet.

This is the name of a new paper, just commenced in the town of Essex, in this State. It is edited and published by John Prince, who was an able member of the Massachusetts House, at the last session of the Legislature. The known talent and integrity of the editor is a sufficient guarantee that the paper will be conducted with the ability and fairness of which the first number is indicative. In his salutators address have a page 1.

tory address he saya—

'In regard to politics and theology, we have promised the public that our position shall be 'strictly neutral.' It may not be amiss for us: to say a few words in explanation of our meaning, when we give this pledge to the community. We do not mean, he it understood, that we shall be cringing and time serving, in respect to institutions and customs which we regard to be palpably wrong and inhuman; but we mean, by our promise, that we shall neither censure nor defend the distinguishing political or religious tenets of any party or sect. It will be our aim to pursue a manly and independent course, striving to render unto all that which is their just due. In relation to the different species of

Wrong and outrage, with which earth is filled,

our readers may be assured, that we shall speak out with the utmost freedom. If we have occasion to speak of the various enterprises which lay claim to the sympathy and co-operation of the philanthropic, we shall be guided, in our emarks, by the motto— Willing to praise, where, in our opinion, praise is due 'but not afraid, to blame,' where we judge that censure.

In an article on Colonization, founded on a printe

"The American Colonization Society, in the circula we have referred to, has sent out, broad-cast over to land, a form of a memorial to Congress, asking the air of that body in behalf of the objects of raid society one of which objects is, ostensibly, the liberation of the slaves, or at least a certain portion of them. These memorials they desire to have circulated forthwith that they may receive as large a number of signature as can be obtained, and be sent early to the next Congress. Now one of two things is were certain society.

BJ The closing number of the, first series of the Latiner/Journal, just issued, contains the report of Charles F. Adams in bahalf of the Joint Committee of the Massachusetts Scante and House, touching the petitions and papers in the case of George Lettiner report of the Legislative Committee of Virginia, on the same subject; the doings in Congress; the action of the Massachusetta Legislative; an able and righteous criticism on the Law Reporter's article upon the Latiner case; the Doings in Maine and other States, a final statement of the numbers of petitioners from the towns of this Commonwealth; and the following excellent article from the Latiner Committees, with a form of petition which ought to be signed by every The closing au

erec states now to do?

Inliment is feet approaching that point
ill say that 'Resistance to the return of
the Prigg decision, is obedience to
e our sim, then, to oppose, by every mea
were decree, and eventually to laye it revers
decree, and eventually to laye it revers

berty trong aniagonist public sentiment trong aniagonist public sentiment as we it, and the law of 1793, its origin, set from the record books of the nation. We in Massechissetts have done something in consequence of the Lailmer case, but we must watel carefully that the law for the protection of personal liberty is not encreached upon, either by the privation of the consequence of the consequence of the laid of the consequence of the consequence

in the proposed amendments.

With this Report the Latimer Committee clot their labors. They cannot do so, however, without expressing their joy at the results which have alread flowed from the Latimer case. They also desire express their gralitude to the many faithful laborer men and women, who assembled to the common and women, who assembled to the common and the common, who assembled to the constitution of the control of women, who assisted in the north edge in the north edge in dwithout whom nothing could have be shed. They take leave also of their opp the South and North, with perfect good-wi Respectfully submitted,
H. I. BOWDITCH,
W. F. CHANNING,
F. S. CABOT,

Committee.

PÉTITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts:

States,

1. 'The provisions of the second and third clause of the second section of Article fourth, shall not be held to extend to slaves.'

2. 'Neither slavers, nor involuntary servitude, shall exist within the District of Columbia or any territory of the United States, and every person brought under their exclusive jurisdiction shall become free.

3. 'No new State shall be admirted by the Congressinto this Union, or shall continue a member thereof which shall tolerate domestic slavery.'

4. 'The fourth section of the fourth Article shall be amended by sdding the following words: 'But the military power of the United States shall never be used to maintain slavery or to suppress an insurrection o slaves.'

slaves.

5. * No commerce in slaves shall be permitted
tween the States of this Union.

6. * Representatives and direct taxes shall be app
tioned among the several States, which are or may
included within this Union, according to their resptive numbers offree persons. The actual enumerat

Vermont taking the Stand.

Massachusetts, as a sovereign State, completely empting the State from all connection with slave icle alluding to the subject, the editor of

an about set interfere, in any way, or say one word as a state in his life!) If such profession as shafter we would as a state of the first procession of the state of statery, while receiving our hospital.

A greater inconsistency—a more palpable state in the involved in a state of OC formell, in this case. Just look is a state of Connell, in this case. Just look is a life to case, to memoralize Congress in beliefly for the state of the American Colonization Society would be an adverted CO formell, in this case. Just look is a life to the American Colonization Society would be an adverted CO formell, in this case. Just look is a life to the state of the American Colonization Society would be a life to the state of the American Colonization Society would be a life to the state of the American Colonization Society would be an adverted to the consequently, be in dead still sustain the 21st rule, which reading the proposed colonization of the Supreme Court of the University, in *sactic and receive sympathy in be. We trust fair Freedom will find a faithful ally the which read the sustained and the state of the suffering victim of the sustained and the sustained and the sustained that the reader of the sustained and the sustained that the reader of the sustained that the readers of the

Thus It is

A RICH SCASE

Proceedings of an Abolition Meeting, which at the John-street vestry, Lowell, on Wedn ternoon, April 26.

The meeting was commenced with praye

The meeting was commenced with prayer by Mr. Brewster. Rev. Mr. Burnap was chosen President of the meeting, and Mr. John A. Buttrick, Secretary. The President stated that this meeting was the result of the deliberations of several ministers in this city.

office described and the source of the sourc

within himself; that he is entitled to his liberty; an he acts consistently with those rights, when he makes his escape from slavery; and it was the duty of Chris-tians to aid fugitives in making their escape from sla-

Another resolve, That slavery had involved the country in bankrupteies, caused distresses in our manufactories, and had thrown our operatives out of employment; therefore, all legislation that did not have for its end the abolition of slavery, was destructive to the best interest of the country.

This latter resolve was calculated to be the main topic for the conventional clique to harp upon; because it furnished materials for political action. All the other resolutions, touching gospel means to abolish slavery, and aiding fugitives from it, &c. together with one, resolving that the friends of the slave have good encouragement at the present time to work for the abolition of slavery, are far behind the time; and it is evident that the framers of them had but one object in view, which was to catch up with public opinion.

After the second reading of the resolution, an encouragement to be abolitionists, Mr. Brewster made quite a thrilling speech on the enormity of slavery, its political bearing, &c. When he had concluded, Mr. Pickard inquired of the meeting if it was a picked meeting. He came there, he said, with the expectation that the meeting was a free one; and he had judged so from the notice which had been given in the paper; but from hearing the remarks from the President of the meeting in the onset, he thought it was not free. This inquiry of Mr. Pickard occasioned not a little altercation among the fraternity, and they passed the metter over without giving Mr. Pickard any definite answer.

Mr. Buttrick, the Secretary, next took up the resolution in question, and made a few remarks upon it. He thought it a good one. We want, he said, more light upon the subject of slavery. He recommended having a depository here for abolition publications, Bookstores sid not keep them, as there had been no demand for them—but now he thought there was.

But this was not answering Mr. Pickard's question

demand for them—but now he thought there was.

But this was not naswering Mr. Pickard's question.

He was not to be disregarded with such, niggardly impunity. He arose and inquired if he or any other had a right to dissent from the spirit of the resolution; Before he was answered, Mr. Thayer arose and wanted to know if a certain number had been selected to discuss the resolution? Mr. Thayer said if that was the arrangement, he wished to know it, and he would leave the meeting, for fear the spirit might move him to speak; though he did not know that it would, but it title, he tweight if he remained he should six very uncomfortable.

Mr. Naylor, (one of the clergy,) who had apparent-

uncomfortable.

Mr. Naylor, (one of the clergy,) who had apparently been sitting very uneasy since Mr. Pickard's first inquiry, arose with his face quite elongated, and with rather furious countenance, and said with as much self-possession as possible, that the resolutions before the meeting had been premeditated upon by a

number of gentlemen present; and that they were scritten to be in order so as to accid discussion. Mr. Theyer then wished to know if he could speak in the affirmative on the resolutions, if he was so dis

been authorized to put any one down who to speak in favor of the resolutions!

to speak in favor of the resolutions:

Mr. Hanks (an avowed anti-Garrison clergyman) arrose and said, a Mr. Tracy, an agent of the flootion Society was present, and he came to the city last week for the purpose of collecting funds: and insinuated that the meeting had been called on his account.

Mr. Hanks evidently tried to heal the impression which had gone out that the meeting was got up by

a clique. Mr. Pickard still remaining of opinion that he ha had no definite Answer, he said the meeting was trammeled one, to exclude him and others from speak

ing.

Mr. Tracy (the agen) got up to explain. He sain he came to the city last week, for the purpose which was alluded to by Mr. Hanks. Mr. Tracy said the resolutions were written and laid before a number of

was anineed to year. It share, the Tracy was a true resolutions were written and laid before a number of gentlemen, (the clique,) and a notice was given of the meeting, and no exclusion was meant to any one, and he hoped none would be practised.

Here Mr. Pickard took occasion to make a speech! He thought, no doobt, he had an individual privilege to speak, if the privilege was not general.

Mr. P. commenced—but rather snakish eyes were turned at him by the fraternity. He however spoke with much manly dignity, at some length, in this usuital cool, off-hand, and sloquent manner. He said, if the spirit of slavery was fostered in any church, it was against the spirit of the resolution; he wanted to know if slavery was not an interloper among them still! and he continued with emphasis, all church members should cry aloud against slavery, or come out from her; otherwise, while they would pull down slavery with one hand, they would hold it up with the other. Mr. P. in concluding his remarks, showed

orged that it might be. He hoped the question wo he settled, and the meeting be for free discussion. Mr. Buttrick (Secretary) said, under a consider the excitement, he would not be Secretary of

shackled meeting. He hoped that it would be decided for free discussion.

Mr. Hanks here said he hoped any gentleman who
wished to speak to the resolutions world go on, and
not fear the grapplings until they were put on.

Mr. Thayer said there was fear of the grapplings
from the same source the last remarks dame from.
That gentleman, he said, had given out a very significant hint to Mr. Pickard, at the close of his speech,
that he had spoken quite too long. Mr. Thayer said
he had felt great restraint during the meeting, or he
should have spoken to the resolutions.

Mr. Naylor, seeing themselves (the clergy) entirely exposed, said he thought the remarks which had
been made on difficulties was a useless expenditure of
time. He thought it a missanderstanding. The resolution, he said, tear open for discussion.

Mr. Brangs then made a blind explanation, but decided the meeting to be open for discussion

Motion was then made to have the resolution then
before the meeting loid on the table until evening,
as there was a gentleman who wished to speak upon
the who was not researe. The motion was carried.

before the meeting laid on the table until evening, as there was a gentleman who wished to speak upon it, who was not present. The motion was carried.

4th resolution was read.

Mr. Hoes next came forward. He made some remarks on the character of the meeting. He thought it was not a one-side concern. (I thought it was.)

Mr. Hoes did not choose to make a speech at that late liour, it being tea time—but he proposed making one in the evening. He said there was an impression gone out that the abolitionists were going to dig a grave, and bury the Church. He thought the impression about one and one, and intended to make a speech peant, in the evening.

The meeting then adjourned to 7 o'clock.

In the evening, pursuant to adjournment, the meeting came together at the Freewill Baptist shurch. President called the meeting to order. Prayer was of ferred, &c.

President called the meeting to visco.

fered, &c.

Then Rev. Mr. Hanks proceeded to make a speech.

His voice echoed well, the body of the house being but about one-third filled. He also spoke of the ecclesiastical movements and changes through the collegiant of the spoke of the ecclesiastical movements.

ecclesisatical movements and changes through the country in relation to slavery.

Mr. Pickard made a speech during the evening, which constituted nearly all the interest that was taken during the evening session. Mr. P. gave one or two sharp hits on the duty of political action.

Mr. Miner made some remarks, the substance of which, was the quibbling over the sense of a word in resolution, which he thought came in conflict with the Constitution of the U. S. It occasioned some little contradiction between him and a Mr. Levy. The whole tenor of his (Mr. Minor's) remarks was a mean sham, and resulted in no good for the cause of the false.

slave.

The body of the house became scatteringly filled at the close of the meeting. A few remarks were made by one or two others, but nothing of interest. Mr Brewster gave notice that the meeting would be considered.

tinued.

Motion was made by Mr. Naylor to dissolve the meeting. Mr. Hoes said he would move to have it continued if he could attend. (He did not make him.

continued if he could attend. (He did not make his promised speech.)

There was quite a confusion among the freturnity about this time. However, Mr. Naylor's motion prevailed, and the meeting was dissoleted.

A large number of the audience had gone out previous to the dissolution. And there seemed to be a sad elongation of faces among the anti-Garrison clique. Analy indeed, I even for sad for the poor slaves, to think of the little hope they had of having their cause advanced by such proceedings. It proved a complete failure.

Thursdat.

cause advanced by such proceedings. It proved a complete failure.

THURSDAY.

Notwithstanding the meeting had been dissolved the preceding night, somebody got up another, for the correspond and evaning.

The meeting was held at the Freewill Baptist church. They met at 2 o'clock. Elder Woodman was chosen chairman. A Secretary was also chosen. The meeting was called to order. Prayer was offered by Mr. Minor. Resolution read.

Mr. Tracy (the agent) made a lengthened speech on the pecuniary losses of the North, in consequence of slavery at the South. His remarks were very good in point of facts, but nothing thrilling in them, to arouse the audience from their slumbering. The meetings adjourned to evaning.

In the evening, a few people gathered together. It was evident that the meeting had been productive of

In the evening, a few people gathered together. It was evident that the meeting had been productive of no good, from the fact that the last meeting was the most thinly attended. A large portion of the audience became uneary, and went out.

Mr. Pickard next addressed the meeting, but he could not gain their attention. He exhorted the people to sit still, for he said he never could shoot his game on the wing. He could scarcely hit sitting still. This exhortation seeming to avail nothing, he said, since his audience was splitting the difference with him, he would conclinde his remarks. He enquiring of the meeting where all the ministers were that ever

Thus ended the clique abolition meeting. Not one of the freternity, except Elder Woodman, was at the last meeting. They all hid engagements!

I submit these proceedings to you, bro. Garrison, for the novelty of the thing; and wish to have you know how well your enemy, the Lowell fraternity have succeeded in putting down Garrisonism; and it you can make any use of the account of the meeting you are welcome. It has been propounced correct by a witness.

H. W. FOSTER.

Another, Meeting.

Lowell, May 4, 1843.

were marderers?

When Mr. Pickard had concluded, Mr. Hanks rather smutted him for having made so frequent allusions to churches and ministers, and occupying so much time. Mr. Hanks said there was a number of ministers present (the clique) whom he wanted to have express their views upon the subject before the meeting.

Here the President put the question on the resolution, and it was adopted.

Second resolution was read.

Mr. Burnap made a few insignificant remarks; which were attikingly characteristic of the servita and time-serving pricess of the age. He made a few thrusts ag Mr. Pickard. He thought some of the friends of the slave, in their zeal, would lead then (anisisters) of into metaphysics / byond the goape! He said the more religion was chafed, the brighter it graw, (much as to say his holiness had been chafed).

No farther remarks on the resolution—it was adopted.

Third resolution was read

Mr. Minor was called to apeak upon it. He declined, the question not being sattled whether, the meeting was open for free [disussion. Mr. Minor was called to apeak upon it. He declined, the question not being sattled whether, the meeting was open for free [disussion. Mr. Minor was called to apeak upon it. He declined, the question not being sattled whether the meeting was open for free [disussion. Mr. Minor

from this time continue to give her influence in behalf of the siave, until every captive in the land shall go free, and shout liberty. Brother Levy, that viginat and indeatigable fellow-laborer in the cause of human rights, is deserving of the highest encomiums. His heart and soul are in the work always.

Rev. Mr. Hoes, who protested against giving any more money to support Gerrisonism, and who did not make his promised speech, at the clique meeting, finds himself tolerably well rowed up salt river, together with his heartless fraternity. Our friend Levy and other friends succeeded in collecting nearly forty doilars at the tast meeting, for the benefit of Latimer, and the anti-slavery cause.

N. B. I have been making some effort to form a Worman's Anti-Slavery Society here. Friend Remond introduced the subject at the last meeting, in a most able manner. The prospect-looks well. There are some noble, worthy and intelligent women here, whose hearts are right.

Very respectfully, I am yours, in behalf of the slave,

H. W. FOSTER.

American and Foreign Haptist Missionary Se-

CletyAt a meeting of Baptists from different parts of the
United States, held in Tremont Chapel, Boston,
Mass. on the 4th day of May, 1843, prayer having
been offered by brother Lyon of Connecticut, and bro.
C. P. Grovenor of Massachusetts being called to the
chair, and bro. E. R. Warren of Maine appointed.

chair, and bro. E. R. Warren of Maine appointed Secretary, the following pledge was entered into and signed by the members of the meeting:

We whose names are here undersigned, solemnly pledge correlver to God and one another to unite in the support of a Baptist Missionary Society with a constitution, yet to be adopted, that shall be distinctly and thoroughly separated from all connexion with fice known avails of slavery, in the support of any of its benevolent purposes; and this Society shall be called the American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society; and we hereby separate ourselves now and forever from all connexion with religious societies that are supported in common with slaveholders.

On motion,
Resolved, That a committee, consisting of E. R. Warren of Maine, W. H. Brisbane of Massachusetts,

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of E. R. Warren of Maine, W. H. Brisbane of Massachusetts, A. Kenyon of Rhode Island, N. Branch of Connecticut, C. P. Grosvenor of Massachusetts, S. Adlam of Maine, and C. W. Denison of Massachusetts, be appointed to draw up a constitution on the principle recognized in the above pledge, and to specify the time and place for another meeting for the purpose of having the same adouted.

ing the same adopted.

Resolved, That bro. John N. Barbour of Boston be appointed Treasurer pro tem.

Resolved, That when this Society adjourn, it be to the last week in May, at some time and place which the committee shall appoint by suitable notices.

Resolved, That we now adjourn.

Prayer by bro. Adlam of Maine. E. R. WARREN, Secretary.

In accordance with the above arrangement, we hereby give notice, that a meeting of the American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society is appointed to be held at Tremont Chapel, Boston, Mass. on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of this month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. And at this meeting all are invited to participate who shall previously sign the above nieden.

| E. R. WARREN, W. H. BRISBANE, A. H. KENYON, N. BRANCH, C. P. GROSVENOR, S. ADLAM, C. W. DENISON, Boston, May 5, 1843.

Marriage Extraordinary.—On Thursday, April 12th, married at Wilks county, North-Carolina, by Elder Colby Sparks of the Bapist Church, Messrs. Chang and Eng. the Siamese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaid, daughters of Mr. David Yestes, of Wilks co. [None but a priest whose mind had become besotted by the impurities of alvery, could solemnize so bestial a union as this; and none but a community sunk below the very Sodomites in lasciviousness, from the same cause, would tolerate it.]

MILLER TABERSACLE IS HOWARD-STREET.—This edifice was dedicated to the service of Almighty God with appropriate services yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Hawley officiating. Long before the hour for commencing, the building was crowded to sufficient to the services were solemn and affecting.—Boston Times, Friday week.

Times, Friday week:

Fatal Accident on the Charlestown Branch Railroad.
—The train which left the Depot in Charlestewn, on Friday morning last, for Fresh Pond, ran off the track near the State Prison, and was precipitated twenty feet into the water. The accident was occasioned by one of the rails being loose. There were 15 or 20 passengers in the care, of whom the following were injured: Samuel H. Brown, of Ipswich, killed; Miss Rebecca Hill, of West Embridge, collar bone broken and ankle fractured; Mr. Taylor, of Worcester, engineer, badly hurt; D. Chambers, conductor, do. do; J. M. Glidden, slightly injured; Eben Baker, do. do; John M. Harris, do. do. Four others, whose names we could not learn, were more or less injured.

NOTICES.

NEW-ENGLAND CONVENTION.

NEW-ENGLAND CONVENTION.

The abolitionists of New-England are notified, that the tenth return of their New-England Are notified, that the tenth return of their New-England Are New Ar

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING FOR THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERT FAIR.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee for that purpose, by the Boston Famale Anti-Slavery Society, give notice, that a meeting for the especial support of the TENTH MASS. A. S. FATR, will be held during the session of the New-England Convention, (but not to interfere with the meetings of the latter/pand the women of New-England are earnestly entreated, for the alave's sake, to come up to the Convention strong in resolution and in numbers, for the consideration of principles, and to the meeting for this, practical application of them.

S. H. SOUTHWICK.

S. H. SOUTHWICK, MARY G. CHAPMAN. Com

The first annual meeting of the Connecticut American A. S. Society will be held in Hartford, at Gilman's Saloon, on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th of May next, at 10 J-20 clock, A. M. Friends of truth and right; it is sarrestly desired and confidently expected that all reasonable efforts will be made by you, to be present to sid by your co-operation in the dissemination of the largest anti-slavery princi-

by you, to be present the disagnst anti-slavery principles.

It is expected that a number of the most distinguished, eloquent and talented in the cause, will be present to lead their aid in enhancing thus there is of the meeting, among whom we hoped to be favored with Rainer, the Hotchinson.

It conclusion, the committee would say that the impossibility of obtaining a place for the meeting at any other piace, is the reason from the meeting at any other piace, is the reason from the meeting at any other piace, is the reason from the meeting at any other piace, is the reason of the meeting at any other piace, is the reason of the meeting at any other piace, is the reason of the meeting and the piace of the meeting and the meet

LUTHER BARTLETT, Chairman of Ex. Com

Hartford, April 11, 1843.

pril 23d, 18

er of the year call him a first cased, who had been a first cased, who had been a first call him a first cal

POETRY.

CHRIST'S MISSION.

The 'Mission of Christ' was the 'lost ones'
The poor and the wretched, the erring and w
Whatever the nature, or cause of the ain,
His object was ever the 'lost one' to win. We call him our Master, our Pattern and Lord, But how do our acts with his precepts accord? For he speaks of a race who have turned fro

way, . That call me Lord, Lord, but do not what I say.

Then look at his Mission as true Christians should, And see if his Spirit we have understood; Lay aside all the fetters which shackle the soul, ively yield to our Master's control.

The Mission of Christ was to preach to the poor, And the heart-broken children of sorrow to cure; Yet how many of these has the Christian passed by, Ne'er relieving a want, nor suppressing a sigh!

To the captive his freedom, to the pris ner releas In place of grim War, the bright Olive of Peace; Yet the *Prison* and *Alter* have side by side stood, And nations have deluged each other in blood !

The Gorpel of Christ, in its earliest birth, Forbade us to call any 'Master' on earth; Yet men like poor chattels are held by their race Christ's Mission of brotherhood thus to disgrace What say'st thou, oh man! if this mirror be true,

In which thy omissions are thus brought to view? Wilt thou call thyself Christ's, till a work thou h done,
Which claims some alliance to that Blessed One?

Tern snew to that Record, for plainly 'twill show
What work is omitted, which thou ought to do;
The 'Mission of Jesus,' oh! make it thine own!
Work, work with thy might, for the past to atone!
D. C. S.

The following beautiful effusion is taken from the Burns' true successor.

THE HA' BIBLE.

God! unto Thee I kneel,
And thank Thee! Thou unto my native land
Yea, to the outspread earth—
Hast stretched in love Thy everlasting hand, And Thou hast given earth, and sea, and air— Yea, all that heart can ask of good, and pure, and fair

And, Father, Thou hast spread
Before men's eyes this Charter of the Free,
That all Thy Book might read,
And justice, love, and truth, and liberty.
The Gift was unto men—the Giver God!
Thou Slave! it stamps thee man—go, spurn thy w
load!

Thou doubly precious Book!

Unto thy light what doth not Scotland owe?

Thou teachest Age to die,

And Youth in Truth unsullied up to grow!

In lowly homes a Comforter art thou—

A Sunbeam sent from God—an everlasting bow!

O'er thy broad, ample page,
How many dim and aged eyes have pored!
How many hearts o'er thee
In silence deep and holy have adored!
How many mothers, by their infants' bed,
Thy holy, blessed, pure, child-loving words
read!

And o'er thee soft young hands
Have oft in truthful plighted love been joined;
And thou to wedded hearts
Hest been a bond, an altar of the mind!
Above all kingly power or kingly law,
May Scotland reverence aye, The Bible of The Ha!

From the Pittsburgh Genius of Liberty. ODE TO LIBERTY. BY C. WATTS.

Genius of Liberty!
Thou who did'st make us free,
Once more arise;
Thy blessed light restore Bright as it was before-May it shine evermore Through earth and bkies!

Still we thy aid invoke : Still we thy aid invoke;
Break the oppressor's yoke
From ev'ry blave.
Land, where our fathers bled,
Land, whence the tyrants fled,
Why wilt thou longer tread
On Freedom's grave?

Help us to consummate, In ev'ry land and state, In ev'ry land and state,
Liberty's cause;
Purge out each guilty stain,
Hasten to break the chain,
Hasten the prize to gain—
Heaven's applause!

By that atoning love Youchsafed us from above, You constitute the property of the property of

Hail, thou Almighty King! Help us thy praise to sing, Help us this day! God of the bond and free, May we forever be
Happy in having Thee
Guide of our way!

From the Universalist Repository. GOD'S ALTAR.

GOPS ALTAR.

Not where the organ-tones are loudly pealing Thro' the cathedral aisles or arches dim—

Nor when upon the ear is softly stealing.

The low, sweet cadence of the evening hymn—

Not where the sound of pompous prayer ascendeth,

And handred voices echo it again—

Not where the knee in relemm mockery bendetly,

And careless lips pronounce a loud ARTA!

Not where the secramental cup, o'erflowing,

Presents a symbol of the Sydour's blood—

But in the HEART with pure affection belowing. he HEART with pure affection glowing, Is the tree altar of the living God!

There bath he reared his own most holy shrine, And consecrated it with Love Divine

ETERNITY.

ETERNITY.

How faithomiess thy depths, Eternity!
Ten thomsand ages pass away, and thou
Art still the infinite unwasted! Time,
To thee a sireless point, is naught wherewith
To measure thee, thysell unmeasurable;
Yet One of thys the Ancient, sitted King
Upon the verifasting flood of ages,
The great Unchangeable forever.

TRUE GRATITUDE.

The thankless oft are noisiest in their i The unfruitful parement every drop.

That falls from the kind sky, is told aloud. But in the grateful heart a blessing sinks, take the take the grateful heart a blessing sinks, take the same shower upon a sunny field, That drinks it silently, and shows its thanks By smiles and glad increase.

CHRISTIAN REFORM.

of Massachusetts, I find it set down, in language the plainest character, that * The body politic is form

country not possessing a man, a real man, attempts to make one somewhat as the bees their queen; with

obvious and simple import; but politicians, it see unlary on this occasion. Either it means choice, or it means nothing at all. If it does not assert the free voluntariness of every individual who comes into 'the body politic,' it signifies nothing; or, at least, nothing which common sense can lay hold of. If the voluntarinesis is to be confined to those who have the power, and they are to be at liberty to force every one into the association, then I must esteem this word 'voluntary.' to be a solenn muckery; and the soon-'voluntary' to be a solemn muckery; and the soon-er it is erased, and the term 'forced' is put in its stead, the sooner will the words of the Constitution harmonize with the idea of its framers, and be at doe

with the every-day practice of its supporters.

It will not, surely, be said that this reading is

Of course, I present not this argument to the State. For to do that would be to admit its rightful establishment; an act of moral impropriety and false logic which we hope to avoid. But I lay it out for the consideration of that large class of minds, which is rather alarmed than invited by novelty. I thus show that the 'voluntary' principle was clearly and fully recognized, as far as words can prove, by the framers not yet obtained, it is time it should. If

declares that ' the end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the caistence of the body politic, to protect it, &c. The und of this renowned institution is to maintain and protect itself! The grand object it not the maintenance, security or prosperity of man; that is only a secondary object, as we shall see; but the great aim in government is its own existence. How well it has succeeded in this purpose, we are all winess. How secondary object, as we shall see; but the great sim in government is its own existence. How well it has succeeded in this purpose, we are all witness. How dill well, at what enormous cost of truth, of virtue, of progress, it has maintained its own wretched existence, we begin now to be conscious. It is true, that it goes on afterwards to say, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquillity, their natural rights, shad the blessings of life; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, the the property and happiness.

How the government can furnish individuals with

its first object is self-maintenance, and to do some jbing for individuals is but secondary. That first ob-cases too, is a crosl reality; while the second is a false assumption. Fight for itself it can, and does, to the cost, oppression, and, if need be, the annihilation of assumption: a sg...
cost, oppression, and, if need be, the annihilation or
individuals; but as to furnishing any one in return
with any power of enjoyment, it is a difficult problem; unless is thereby meant the distribution of pat
ronage and public wealth amongst its corrupt mem

for itself. To that completion it must come at last. Public opinion rules at last, and why not rule at first? We might, then, save all this vast expenditure, and this unseemly apparatus. The acknowledged vices of government would be attenuated to their smallest

The Lowell manufacturers, finding a resistance to reduced wages on the part of their operatives, are reported to have seen to Great Britain for a supply of their poor factory hands, who will be glad to work at the reduced rates offered. You will perceive that such a tray manner, take steps the means of enjoying life, we know to be an indisputable fact in the new world as well as in the old. And at such a result we cannot be surprised, when we see it plainly avowed that

government, the government generates taxation, taxa-tion has its custom-house and high tariff, which in re-turn foster the factories by which the wealthy becomturn forter the inctories by which the wealthly accome wealthier, and the poor poorer. Thus, as of old, and in distant modern nations, the government itself becomes the great instrument in producing 'danger and agitation,' under the pretence of aiding the people's 'safety and tranquillity.' These, sir, are the actualities of our present system, and not theoretic speculations of

Your sincere friend, Concord, Mass. May 4, 1843.

MISCELLANY.

Loss of the Solway Mail Steamer.

Loss of the Solway Mail Steamer.

Another vessel belonging to the unfortunate RoyalMail Steam Packet Company has been lost—the
Solway, which sailed from Southampton on the 1st
instant, bound, for the West Indies. She was
wrecked on a reef, off the island of Sisarga, about
twenty miles to the west of Corunna, baving called
at the latter place to receive and deliver mails.
The melancholy accident occurred at indiciption
the 7th, after she had been a week at soa. This is
the third steamer which has been lost by the company in a few months. The Medina, it will be remembered, was wrecked off Turk's-head, and more
recently, the Islas off Bermuda.

After having left Corunna about a couple of hours,
all the passengers and most of the crew (with the
exception of those on duty) being in their berths
saleep, and unconscious of their danger, the vessel
suddenly struck on a rocky shoal, called the Baldayo, within a mile and a half of the coast; and
not withstanding the utmost exertions were used by
Captain Duncan, the officers and crew, the unfortu-

this ill-lated vesser. It is and a sing was stance, that Captain Duncan, immediately on heat log of Mr. Dicker's appointment to the Solway, remarked, half jesting, that if harm came to him chis ship, he should attribute it to Mr. Dicker's presented and having met with such unfollower having met with such unfollower.

Work, Burr, and Thompson. Have Christians forgotten these abolitionists, serving out a twelve years' imprisonment in the Missouri penitentiary? A recent letter to Gerit Smith, written by a gentleman in Illinois, says, in substance, that the Missouri slaveholders admit that they greatly erred when they imprisoned these men—that this fact has served to spread among the slaves a knowledge of freedom's highway—that a great many more, at least ten to one, scape now—and that it is very rare that one is recovered. Of these brethren, the letter says, they are as much in faves with the hexper of the prison as was Joseph. Mrs. Work recently visited them, and they were sent for to his parlor, which they occupied during the visit. Moreover, he trusts them as captains of convict gangs, to go wherever business calls. This is the power of moral principle.—Oberlin Exangelist.

There is a striking resemblance between Tyleria and Abolitionism.—Col. Stone.

We call upon you to take that back, Colonel! is unfair, ungenerous, and unjust. It is as unfair it was in you to call the infernal pro-slavery mof your city in 1834, 'Abolition Riots.' And the of your city in 1834, "Molition Riots." And that was as unjust as it would be to dignify with the name of Presbyterian Riot, an attempt of a couple of hundred loaders to tear down Dr. Spring's church or any other edifice belonging to that denomination You ought to be ashamed of comparing the abolitionists, (who are almost without exception honest intelligent, conscientious citizens,) with the pool sneaks who, in the vain hope of office, meanly fawr around the miserable betrayer of his party and his country.—Herkimer (N. Y.) Journal.

President Boyer, who has recently abdicated the government of Hayti, after being President about 25 years, was born at Port-auPrince in 1780. He is a mulato, somewhat darker than is usual to find persons of that class. His father was a shop-keepei handle was a negress. French when settle the difficulties, and with ranguage settle the difficulties, and with ranguage the United States and the French republic, and was brought a prisoner to New London, Connecticut. He was for some time confined in jail at Norwich for some time confined in jail at Norwich where he experience kind treatment from the fam where he experience kind treatment from the fam

senong various receives, as we have the war, being released, he resumed his voyage to France, where he remained until Le Clerc's expedition to St. Domingo was fitted out, which he joined, with many other persons of color. He, however, joined Petion, on the death of Le Clerc, and was Aid and Private Secretary, as well as General, under the chieftain whom he succeeded as President in March, 1818.—True Sun.

*Accompanying this you will receive the 'Faro, of the same date, containing the trial, sentence and execution of the negroes taken as participants in the recent revolt at Carnes, in this island. You will perceive that eight of them have been beheaded! I learn from a gentleman who arrived from there yesterday, that the loss and destruction of life is immense. Negroes who took no part in the insurrection, and who had no knowledge of its contemplation, became alarmed when they asw the hurrying in 'hot haste,' to and fro, of the soldiers and the armed white civilians; they flod to the woods with the actual conspirators, and were with them indiscriminately put to death. Independent of those who have been or are to be exceuted, in compliance with the sentence of the court martial, not less than five hundred of them have been shot in the melection and provided the second week of this month. She was a back in the second week of this month. She was a back in the great fluence of second week of this tends of the second week of this tends of the second week of this read was daily seen walking with her husband in the garden of Beackingham Palace. She is to visit Ireland, it is

Slavery in America.—We copy the following announcement, at disgusting as it is atrocious, from the Vicksburg Sentinel and Expositor, for the Slat of January last:

• Fon Salze, a lot of about thirty negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, all resized fogether, and not brught up for spreadation. They may be seen at the ferry landing, on the Louisians side, opposite Vicksburg. For further information, apply at the Glideweil House.

The steamboat South America made her passage from Albany to New-York on Wadnesday last, in seven hours and twenty-one minutes; more than twenty-one-miles an hour.

One of the U.S. Course in Alabaha, has decided that Checkaw marriage between a white man and as Indian woman is void; that a civilized man is incapable of contracting marriage with a awage, and that their offspring is illegitimate, and cannot inherit. A very extraordinary decision, certainly.

The Singapore papers mention that five men had been tarried off by tigers, not three miles from the tawn, while cutting wood.

Aggravated offence.—A: New-Orleans, on the 14th ist, a negress named Agnes was condemned to recive five lashes for telling a white woman to leave the street and wash the paint from her face!

The loss by the recentfire in Newbern, N. C. is estimated at \$100,000. Number of buildings destroyed 200; including 50 dwellings, 13 warehouses, and one steam saw-mill.

The tenth annual report of the Mass. Hospital ha

A servant clause of Mr. Ally, of Donoughmore, Queen's County last week? shows trushing a great cost, in the pocket of which there was a loaded pistol, which went off, and shot her through the heart.

Homospathic practice has been adopted in one division of the Abburn prison. Under the infinitessimal system, it is said, not one has died, while under the allogishic practice seven have died, during the past year! Besides, the medicine of the one costs \$71, and the other \$953.

A late number of the National Intelligencer contained advertisements for ninety-siz runnway slaves offering in the aggregate \$8500 for their apprehension. How much better it would be (says a western paper) to let the poor negroes run, and give the \$8500 to set them tup in the world as NZN, instead of expending it in huiling them down as brutes?

Queen Victoria's confinement was expected to tak place about the second week of this month. She wa in excellent health at the latest date, and was dail seen walking with her husband in the garden of Buckingham Palace. She is to visit Ireland, it i baid, in August

The These tunnel was finally opened for foo passengers on the 25th of March, with much parade and ceremony. Some of the Thames watermer hoisted a black flag in token of their grief and displessure at the approaching downfall of their trade.

The Prince and Princess Louis Napoleon Christo-phe, of St. Domingo, had arrived in England. The Prince is represented as perfectly black, and about 50 years of ago.

Six millions of dollars of the 'Chinese Ransom had arrived in England up to the time of the sailing of the Britannia.

JUST PUBLISHED

Washingtonian Temperance House

kept.
Apply at 70 Cambridge-street, or 25 Cornhill
Boston, May, 1843.
JOEL W. LEWE

WM. HENRY BRISBANE, M. D.

I AVING commenced the practice of Medici
this city, respectfully solicits the fuer a
friends and fellow-citizens who may receive

R. B. BAYNES. SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE No. 3, AMORT HALL,

(Corner of Washington and West-streets.)

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.

TO let, one half of a brick horse at the Sent four chambers. Possession given immediately, it quire at 25 Cornhill, for terms, &c. April 8.

PROPOSALS PUBLISHING A VOLUME OF THE

Writings of William Lloyd Go

The profits, if any, will be applied to Mr. 6m.

OLIVER JOHNSON. Boston, Feb. 22, 1843. BOARDING HOUSE

FOR COLORED SEAMEN. The subscriber begs leave to inform such cale seamen as may visit Boston, that he has opened excellent Boarding House for their accommodals

THE TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND,

For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 24 & Washington st. New State Register for 1843.

UNION HOUSE

THE subscriber has lately opened a glue House, situated at No. 4 Southst The house has been put in complete well calculated to accommodate all who a posed to award their patronage. Strangthis city are solicited to call at the Universe of the city are solicited to call at the Universe of the country of the ton Sept. 30th, 1842. JOHN E

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

CONNECTIOUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hariferd.—Jals hall, Eart Hampton; Jaimes Mauros, Caurism, New York.—Isane T. Hopper, New York.—Isane Ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Harterior Jan.—Isane Hartshorn, Penn Yan.—Yardey, Raskelli, Jan.

PERSPITABLE—H. C. Howell, Allegheny.—I. Perssylvania.—H. Perssylvania.—H. C. Howell, Allegheny.—I. Yankon, Pittsburg:—M. Prestoy.—In Comp. James & Olton. Jr., McClintanstown:—Thomas Hampton. J. Hopper, J. Markey, J.

SEE FIRST PAGE. PROM THE POSTNASTER GENERAL.

PROM THE POSTRANTE GENERAL
Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster my engine
somey in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, and the substration of a third person, and frank
tetter if written by hisself.
IT Agents who remit troney hould alwaysaid;
state the persons to whom it is to be credited.