SI be POST PAIL

Francial Committee.

1 SAMUEL PRILIBRICK,
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OYD GARRISON, Editor.

XIII.---NO. 21.

GE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Christian Reflector.

The 'Great Principles.'

e Gréat Principles.

projet, a paper conducted with much
math has an Eastern correspondent,
Baston. Tais correspondent, in his
king of a lecture recently delivered
by Wendell Phillips, Esq., uses the

our great enterprise should be the great anti-slavery Wendell Paillips ought called upon to sustain a out he should feel tent his may, but be should feel tent bis the graft principles upon which are the property of the prope

shall the common feet; when the paragraph to dispute the contrary, to express our high addingents here expressed. We can be a man as Wendell Philips, has so well the subject of slavery and bearings, and who, at the dress popular assemblies with so, and the subject of the subj address popular assembnes with soand efficit, would exert an influence
of his fellow-countrymen ten-fold
post does, had he concerned himself
reat principles of anti-slavery, and
mused 'as interested in party crigiriminations'. When Wendell Phillists with Garrison, Collins & Co,id organization,' he seated himself
claib. He not only 'lowered his
st his strength; and the man, who
are reached, by his arguments andthe body of this community, and most
conviction in ten thousand minds
at the truth, is exerting an influit possible, and more prescribed,
six years ago. What is true of him,
many bestdes him,—is to some exyearn who has pursued a similar
punal sit to see "such waste of enertimest lanentable, that a reform, at
most lanentable, that a reform, at
which is a commencement, from
ground they at first occupied, to
ovelling disparish, the consenses
we jeopard our influence over our
rigant, and we rejoice that there is
a such as a great evil, that is to hold the same truths and act on
log cannot think and speak of each
ten so ready to charge those who deein all their measures, with pushlantity. How much better is it somecombine all the influence who deein all their measures, with pushlanright, How much better is it somecombine all the influence that can be combine all the influence that can be isorices, and concentrate the whole paramount object! In our view, o everthrow slavery. Enlighten and a mind with reference to it, and it all the moral strength, which it ag into declience to God and syndylogystroddon humaning. ig into bedience to God and syn-down-trodden humanity. But to allow to every man sincerity in his borrence to slavery, whether he sation against it or not; we must regies in ignosple strifes with our collection of the support of 'great ciples that commend themselves to hich an honest desire to know truth meet principles whose prevalence lavery, and the dawn of freedom rend.

addness, as come this every a hair, and the sy state, yt. The chis I Compouna larifying prection of the garage and the effects isponing it will preser at period dilk, 24 de Feb. 17.

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rest Green Thomas Pousseleile; Homerian Fulton, Sa bner G. K. ot Holmes, p. A. Bros

r may end newspaper and frank d always de redited.

The Liberator' and O'Connell.

atic asylum. Burgania genius, just shedding upon unang genius, just shedding upon unang genius, just shedding upon unang genius, just shedding upon the pen to defend him, even against the age of the 'Libertator'. He is not so; intellectual resplendersy upon two as a simoon-blast of virulence would as a simoon-blast of virulence would are of his laurel. Let the morbid action of the shed o thadness indulge its bent for as-ng O'Connell; for, even as the unfully upon the cloud's verge, so enemies serve as a bold relief to 'Connell's fame.

From the Utica Daily Whig.

Abolition Run Mad. Abolition Run Mad.

is netting of the American Anti-Slavery
on New-York, on Tuesday of this week,
a Tallips, Esq., of Boston, one of their leadis course of his speech, said, amongst other
and and fantical thungs for which he was
standed, that in order to carry into effect

spaces, they must lay the churches and Consaids their feel. Is not this the very desand madeses, and the outpourings of fanaling.

Abolition Injurious.



WORLD---OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1848.

SELECTIONS.

Anniversary of the American A. S. Society.

The Tenth anniversary of the American AntiSlavery Society was held at the Apollo Hall, in
New-York, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Tuesday, May 9th, 1843.

Francis Jackson, of Boston, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, called the meeting to order,
the President of the Society being absent.)

Mr. James Monroe, of Connecticut, rose and offered the following resolution:

1. 'Resolved, That slaveholding is necessarily
destructive of national prosperity; and that whereor it exists, every friend of the best interests of
his country is bound to strive for its immediate abolition.' Anniversary of the American A. S. Society

Frederick Douglass, of Mass. offered the follow

ing resolution:

2. 'Resolved, That the anti-slavery movement is the only earthly hope of the American slave,'

Was Lloyd Garrison offered the following resolu-

War Lloyd Garrison offered the following resolutions:

3. Resolved, As slavery is sustained by the cooperation of the North, the withdrawal of such support is necessary to its downfall; and until this be
done, the Almigithy will require the blood of the injured slaves at the hands of the people of the northern, aswell as of the southern States.

4. Resolved, That Massachusetts, by
laws to prevent the rendering assistance by her officers to the slave-owner in rescuing his fugitive
slave, has acted-in a manner truly worthy of the
fame of 'the Old Bay State.'

Wendell Phillips of Boston offered the following

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, offered the following

resolution:
5. Resolved, That anti-slavery is only to be advanced by trampling under foot the political and ecclesiastical links which bind slavery to the institutions of this country.

[17 A skatch of the speeches in support of these

resolutions was given in the last number of the Lib erator.] The meeting (at 2 o' clock) adjourned to meet a Concert Hall, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Tuesday, May 9.

AFFERNOON SESSION, I ucessay, May 9.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

J. C. Hathaway, Sarah Pugh, and Wm. A. White,
were appointed Secretaries.
Henry W. Williams, Cyres M. Burleigh, and Jas.
N. Buffum, were appointed to make a roll of the
members present.

AGENING SESSION, Wednesday, May 10.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

Prayer by Mr. Needham.

The business committee, by their clusirman, Wm.
Lloyd Garrison, reported that the appointment of an
editor of the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard' bereferred to the Executive Committee of the Society.
The report was accepted, and the appointment so
referred.

The report was accepted, and the appointment soreferred.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported by the business committee, and the adoption of them moved by Edmund Quincy:

Whereas, The American Anti-Slavery, by the cooperation of the means and efforts of persons of all shades of political and religious opinion; and whereas, it was the original intention of the organization, and is essential to its very existence, that the funds and the machinery of the Society be applied not to the examination, attack, or defence; of the soundness of the general religious or political principles of its members, only so far as they relate to slavery; therefore,

of its members, only so far as they relate to slavery; therefore,

7. Resolved, That while the Society has a right to demand of all its members, the most through fidelity in the application of their own religious and political principles, and the faithful employment of all the instrumentalities, civil, ecclesiastical, and social, which they feel themselves free to use for the removal of any civil, to the extirpation of slavery; yet it disclaims any right to prescribe to its members the opinions they shall hold, or the instrumentalities they shall employ, or discontinue, and that it should ever refuse to take any action that would exclude a single human being from its platform, on account of his religious and political opinions, with reference by any other subject than slavery.

social, which they feel themselves free to use for the removal of any evil, to the extirpation of slave, ty ey it disclaims any right to prescribe to its members the opinions they shall hold, or the instrumentalities they shall employ, or discontinue, and that it should ever refuse to take any action that would exclude a single human being from its platform, on account of his religious and political opinions, with reference to any other subject than slavery.

8. Resolved, That those churches and ministers that fixe to treat slavery, which is the sum of all villanies, its supporters and apologists, with the same severity and the same discipline which they apply to the separate crimes, and their perpetrators, which make it up, are proved by their own acknowledge principles of duty to be false and hypocrifical, and that it is as absord as it is impious, to ascribe to such persons or associations the character of Jesus Christ.

9. Resolved, That it is the duty of all abolitionists to withdraw their counteaance and support from all ministers and churches which refuse to bear faithful and duty to fulminate against all other crimes and crimes, that they claim it to be their right and duty to fulminate against all other crimes and crimes, that they claim it to be their right and duty to fulminate against all other crimes and criminals of far less enormous magnitude.

Henry S. Peterson moved to strike out all after the word 'whereas,' and insert the following:

Whereas, the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery society lays down certain principles, a consent 'to which, it declares, shall entitle to membership under it; therefore,

2. Resolved, That the confidence of the moments and criminals of far less enormous magnitude.

Henry S. Peterson moved to strike out all after the word 'whereas,' and insert the following:

Whereas, the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery society lays down certain principles, a consent 'to which, it declares, shall entitle to membership under it; therefore,

Resolved, That upone who

consent to which, it declares, shall entitle to member his punder it; therefore,
7. Resolved, That any one who subscribes to the principles there laid down, is entitled, so long as that Constitution shall endure in its present form to be considered not only a diember in fact and good fellowship of this Society.
8. Resolved That the adoption of any new doctrines in the shape of resolutions, calculated to narw the broad ground of membership as defined in our Constitution, by creating new tests of satirelativition which binds us together, and therefore unjust to those who do not units with them
9. Resolved, That if the old ground of membership be thought too broad, it can be properly narrowed, only by amending the original contract between our members, vizz the Constitution.

The amendment was opposed by Stephen-S. Fos-

The amendment was opposed by Stephen S. Fos-er, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and sustained by Henry

The subject was laid on the table, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Downes to make some remarks on his recent visit to the South. Song by the Hutchinsons.

The resolutions were again taken up, and the discussion continued by Abel Brown of Albany, and P. Pike of Massachusettis.

Song by the Hutchinsons.

Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P.M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 10.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 10.

Met pgreedby to adjournmeht.
The substitute of Honry S. Peterson was taken
up, and the discussion continued by Edmund Quincy, Henry S. Peterson, Abby Kelley, Thomas Earl,
William L. Garrison, J. N. Buffum, Isaac T. Hopper, and Dr. Wilson.
The substitute was lost, and the question recurring on the original presmble and resolutions, they
were adopted.
Song by the Hutchinsons.
The following resolution was offered by Wendell
Phillips, and adopted:
10. Resolved, That Fach member of the Society
10. Resolved, That Fach member of the Society

Phillips, and adopted:

10. Resolved, That Each member of the Society be requested to contribute the sum of one dollar, or such other amount as they may think proper, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of this meeting, and advancing the general objects of the Society, and that the committee on the roll pass around now and collect subscriptions for those purposes. Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M. to-morro

. Thursday Monning, May 11.

TRUNSDAY MORNING, May 11.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

After some remarks by John Levy of Lowell, followed by a song from the Hutchibsons, the business committee reported the following resolution, which was discussed by G. R. Barker, Wendell Phillips. W. A. White, Thomas Earle, William Lloyd Garrison, and laid on the table for the purpose of taking up donations and subscriptions.

11. Resolved, That we cannot regard any man as a consistent abolitionist, who, while holding to the popular construction of the Constitution, makes himself a party to that instrument, by taking any office under it requiring an oath, or voting for its support.

amount of \$1227.

The committee on nomination of officers made the following report, which was adopted, and the officers appointed accordingly: President-WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Bosto

officers appointed accordingly:

Jr. C. Hathaway, Sarah Pugh, and Wm. A. White, were appointed Secretaries.

Henry W. Williams, Cyres M. Burleigh, and Jas.

N. Buffum, were appointed to make a roll of the members present.

Ellis Gray Loring, and Daniel. Neall, were appointed to audit the Treasurer's account.

The following persons were appointed to prepare business for the meeting, viz:

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, James S. Gibbons, Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelley, Ellis Gray Loring, Stephen S. Foster, J. M. McKim, Edwin Fussel, Abraham Brooke, Edmund Quincy, Thomas Earle, Caroline Weston, John A. Collins, Frederick, Duuglass, Esthert Hayes, George W. Benson, Sarnh Pugh, Paulian S. Wright, Erasmus D. Hudson, Francis Wright, Evanus Alby H. Gibbons, James Boyle, and Francis The Annual Report was taken up, and after som discussion, again laid upon the table.

James S. Gibbons, Abby Kelley, Thomas Earle, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, James Monroe, Edmund Quincy, and John O. Wattles, were appointed to meet at 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Mornino Szestos, Wednesday, May 10.

Met agreenbly to adjournment.

Prayer by Mr. Needham.

The business committee, by their chairman, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, reported that the appointment of an editor of the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard' be referred to the Executive Committee of the Society for two control of the Standard Sta

Ohio; Edwin Zussel, Datu (1985), industrial ther Birge, Illinois.

Executive Committee—James S. Gibbons, Ellis G. Loring, William P. Powell, Edmund Quincy, Daniel Carmichael, Wendell Phillips, Abby H. Gibbons, Charles L. Remond, Edmund L. Benzon, Anne Warren Weston, Edward M. Davis, Martha W. Greene.

on motion of Thomas Earle, the annual report was referred to the Executive Committee for revision and publication. Adjourned to meet at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Thursday, May 11.

The eleventh resolution was again taken up for discussion. Thomas Earle moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost. He then moved that the following be added to the resolution: 'or signing a petition addressed' to any Logislature under that Constitution.' Edmund Quincy moved the previous question. Lost. On motion, the resolution and amendment were laid on the table.

The business committee reported the following resolutions, which, after some discussion, were adopted: AFTERNOON SESSION, Thursday, May 11.

TEETOTAL ANTI-SLAVERY PLEDGE,
Believing elaveholding, under all circumstances,
to be a beinous sin and crinic, and deeply convinced
of the wickedness of aiding or abetting, by our countenance, any who are concerned in it; we, the undersigned, do agree never to vote for any candidate
for civil office, nor countenance any man as a christian uninster, nor hold connexion with any organization as a christian church, except such as have dissolved their political and ecclesiastical connexions
with the slave system, and are practically pledged to
labor with us for its immediate and entire extinction
from our country. Nor will we aid in returning fa-

maner selved. That while we disapprove of organizing a persentation of the regiong about price liber years of the additional and legil provision so which we canneally caution abolition and the solution and oppose the admission of Texas, we ough, at the same time, to hold these as secondary questions in the abolition enterprise, and never give our suffrages, or recommend that others give them, to any candidates for the principal executive or legislative diffices. State or national, except those, who avovedly intend to advocate the abrogation of all constitutional and legil provisions which in any manner sheliton political setting the same time, to hold these as secondary questions in the abolition enterprise, and never give our suffrages, or recommend that others give them, to any candidates for the principal executive or legislative difficulties. The example of great and acardice afforded by these tends of the same time, to hold these as secondary questions, and the same time, to hold these as secondary questions in the abolition enterprise, and never give our suffrages, or recommend that others give them, to any candidates for the principal executive or legislative differences and the same and

Heaven, and censions is the convention, that it to the accomplishment of the glorious purpose of the enterprise.

Moved by Mr. Irish:

19. Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, that it would greatly promote the cause of abolition, to recommend to the Executive Committee to call a Convention of the Parent Society, somewhere in the State of Ohio, sometime in the approaching summer or fall; and that they will send some of their most efficient lecturers to attend said Convention.

20. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby tendered to our esteemed friends, the Hutchinsons, for the interest which they have contributed to this meeting by their presence, and their charming and soul-stirring music.

Song by the Hutchinsons.

On motion, adjourned sinc die.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

J. C. HATHAWAT, SARAH PUGH,

Spirit of Western Abolitionists.

Commenting on the proceedings of the recent an ual meeting of the American A. S. Society, the

the anti-slavery cause.—J. s. 6.

From the Christian Reflector.

To the Friends of Missions

In the Baptist denomination in the United States, take believe that missions ought not to be supported by the gains of, or any connicance with, oppression.

Beloved Berlinen.—You will probably have learned, ere you receive this, that a society has recently been formed, denominated the 'American and, Foreign Baptist Missionary Society.' By this Society we were directed to issue a call for a meeting, to adopt a suitable Constitution, and to invite them to attend and participate who sympathize in the movement, and concur in the fundamental principles upon which the Society has been based. It will, doubless, be expected that we state something of the circumstances which have given rise to this movement.

For several years past, as you are well aware, there has been a growing dissatisfaction on the part of those friends of missions who believe it wrong to hold fellowship with slaveholders, on account of the intimate connexion which has, for a considerable period, existed between themselves and slaveholders, through the present religious organization.—We have felt that there is an incongraity, a criminal inconsistency in sending the geopel to enlighten the heathen, and especially by slaveholders and awawed advacates of slavery, with funds raised by keeping another portion of our fellow-men in ignorance and darkness, and to attempt to convert souls through means furnished, at least in part, by the forced labor of the poor, who are forbid by law to read the word of God, although as much the beings of immortality as are the distant heathen. We have believed such show of benevolence to be lateful to that God who has declared he hateth robbery for a burnt offering.

With these feelings, efforts were made a year ago to commence a plan of operations more consistent and righteous, through the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention. It however was found at that time expectation end be short, and that we should either return to the old organi

Separated Western Abstitutionies.

Commenting on the proceedings of the recent type of th

channel is now open for your sontributions; and it is now for you to say whether or not you will labor for those who are without God and without hope in the world. We entreat all, who, loving the cause of God and the salvation of man, are ready to adopt with us the pledge that follows this communication, to meet us on Wednesday, May 31, at 10 A.M., at Tremont Chapel, Boston, Mass. And if all cannot attend, let those who cannot, send up their names; signed to copies of the pledge, by those who do come, or by some private hand, or by mail, postage paid, to C. W. Denison, Boston.

In conclusion, dear brethen, we earnestly beg your prayerful attention to this matter. God, even our God, is ready to bless all who sincerely labor for the convertion of souls and the renovation of a lost world. The Lord Jesus came to seek and to lost world. The Lord Jesus came to seek and to hishop of our souls; and now let us, to whom he is so precious, do all that we can to make him precious to millions more.

MAIRE.—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Handshire.—N. P. Rogeris, Concord.—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Yenvory:—John Bement, Weddtock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massacuuserris.—Mosse Emery, West/Newburg:—
C. Whipple, Newburgort;—Luther Bouteil, Groton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;
J. Church, Syringfield.—John Levy, Levell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and eignity:—Richard St. G. French, Fell River; Isnac Austin, Nasukedet;—Litas Richards, Heymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Jone, C. Lene, Cartereille;—Isnac I Ferkins, Lipan;—B. Frennan, Drewster; Joseph. Prown, Jadone; —Joseph L. Noves, George-ton, Josephenson; A. Bense, Castreville;—Isnac I Ferkins, Lipan;—B. Frennan, Brewster; Joseph. Prown, Jadone; —Joseph L. Noves, George-ton, Josephenson; A. Wan Ward, Adsburgham,
R. RODE-Istand, —Wm. Adams, Paretucket;—Ges.
S. Gould, Warsiek.

[LT] For a continuation of this list, see the last page

[10] For a continuation of this list, see the last page

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 646.

to millions more.

COPY OF THE PLEDGE.

We, whose names are undersigned, solemnly pledge ourselves to God and one another, to unit in the support of a Baptist Missionary Society, with a Constitution, yet to be adopted, that shall be distinctly and thoroughly separated from all Connection with the 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 connection with religious Societies, that are supported in common with slave-holders.

Yours in the freedom of the solemning of the sole of the sol

Yours in the freedom of the gospel,

Committee.

Yours in the freedom of the E. G. Warren, Maine, S. Adlam, "
W. H. Brishare, Mass. C. P. Grosvenor, "
C. W. Dernson, "
N. Branch, Conn, A. Kenyon, R. I.
Boston, May 10, 1843.

From the Salem Register. Judge Jay of New York.

Hoo. William Jay, of New York, one of the most able, learned, and upright Judges on the benchi of any State, has been removed from that office by the Locofoco authorities of the State, solely on account of his anti-slavery sentiments, and in the hope of gaining votes for the Locofoco party at the Soath, by making this sacrifice to southern prejudices. Judge Jay has dignified and adorred this judicial station, from which he has been thrust, for about a quarter of a ceatury, with the most flattering testimonials of the estisfaction he has given, from both the bar and public. The following is the concluding portion of a letter from him on the subject of his removal, in reply to one from a member of the Westchester bar. Judge Jay says:—

'If, then, my removal has been effected contrary to the wishes of the county, and not because I lacked in ability or integrity, nor even on account of my politics, it becomes a matter of public interest to inquire, with what motives and with what views the Chief Maristrate of Naw York dismass. In another far more important; only acted as the instrument of a faction which, while prating about could right, is ever ready and eager to barter the wellare, bonor, and freedom of the north, for southern votes.

You may recollect that, previous to my last appointment, if was permitted to held one for a year, after my term of office had expired. This extraordinary delay in filling a vacancy on the bench was not the result of accident or inadvertency. It arose from doubt entertained by the leaders at Albany, whether the party would gain more at the South than it would lose at Westchester, by removal. Mr. Van Buren was then a bandidate for the Presidency, and I was shown a confidential letter from one of his particular friends at Albany, to an influential democrat of this county, discussing the expediency of my removal. The letter was put into my hands by the gentleman to whom it was a southern democrating the submitted by the writer; that my conduct as a Judge was a irreproachable, and that t

To the Priends of the American Anti-Slave

BELOYED COADJUTORS:

At the ninth anniversary of the Society, which has just been celebrated in the city of New-York, an enlightened and fervent zeal, a steadfast purpose of mind, and a harmony of spirit, were exhibited on the part of the delegates, in the cause of our enlared fellow-countrymen, to an extent never qualled at any former gathering. It was an occasion for righteous exultation, for heart-left thanksriving to God, well calculated to renovate the trength and reliabjire the courage of all whose sincer desire is to see the slave-system overthrown, mediately and for ever. Not withstanding the almost unparalleled pecuniary embarrassments of the imes, delegates from various parts of the free States were present,—even from Maine to Indiana,—all iving to each other the right hand of anti-slavery silowship, all rejoicing to stand on the same common platform, all united by the same common tie of umanity, all sowing their determination to let either sectarian nor party considerations interfere rith the faithful discharge of their duty, as the ledged advocates and defenders of the hopeless ondmen of the South. Whilst there was manifestal a very slight diversity of opinion as to all the essures to be adopted for the overthrow of slavery, is determination was unanimous never to yield one cho of ground to the elsweholding power, never to incumb to a corrupt public sentiment, never in any nergency to abandom the cause of emancipation he delightful harmony that prevailed was not puriassed at the expense of principle, up or effected by y skilful contrivance to avoid topics that might at to controversy or division. On the contrary, estandard of anti-slavery fisth and action was elastic to the highest point, the discussions were trived by the utmost freedom of thought and speech, sensitiveness was exhibited at the uttersace of the st novel and radical propositions, no fetter was don any soul.

Since the nemorable secession of 1840, the Societ has been called to pass through a firey ordeal of receution, kindled by the m

arrace by the utmost reedom of thought and speech, o sensitiveness was exhibited at the uterace of the nost novel and radical propositions, no fetter was itd on any soul.

Since the memorable secession of 1840, the Socity has been called to pass through a fiery ordeal of errecution, kindled by the malignity of those who rere once its professed friends, but who, in an evil our, and to gratify an "evil spirit, dissolved their onnexion with it, and sought to establish on its uns a rival association. It has passed through that redeal triumphantly. Let it peer be forgotten, that be only crime alleged against the Society, by the ceeders, was, that it was unwilling to deprive a portion,—and by far the most useful and active portion if its members,—of equal rights and privileges, carrying forward the anti-slavery enterprise, on execut of their sex. It was the act of placing a fitted and noble woman' on a business committee, hat constituted the occasion for the withdrawal of powerful minority from the Society, and that led hem (in common with southern slaveholders and heir northern abettors) to declare a war of exterination-against it! The name of that woman will et be illustrious in the history of the United States. It was the continued to this hour, and with a success and devoted—ses not surpassed by any of the numerous advocates ho have been raisocaup to open their mouths for es suffering and the dumb. Who that has taken oppizance of her self-denying spirit,—who that as istened to her cloquent appeals,—who that has beerved how prejudice and opposition have given lace to admiration and concurrence in the prosecution of her plinathropic mission,—does not blush or those who, calling themselves abolitionists, and rofessing to remember those in bonds as bound ith them, attempted to close her lips, to stife her overcious of duty, and to paralyze her efforts to tree from slavery and pollution twelve hundred undead of her sex? How monstrous it would have en for the Society, while contending for the absorted equality of the c

pressors, to have decreed that a portion of its members should occupy an inferior position on its platforms.

It is evident that they who entered upon this fierce crusade against the American Anti-Slavery Society have become ashamed of their conduct. Would that it were as apparent that they have heartily repented of it, and are now disposed to unite with us in the same league, as when the horrors of mobocracy every where filled the land! Personally, we entertain no ill-will towards them. The war has been offensive on their part, defensive on ours. The same welcome all who are disposed to rally for the deliverance of the oppressed. The same platform is beneath our feet, on which we stood at the formation of the Parent Society; and to it we invite every friend of God and the hungan race. If our invitation be not accepted, the fault is not ours. We can do no more, without consenting to sacrifice the integrity, and to destroy the vitality of the cause.

No other test of membership is required by the Society than is contained in its Constitution. Every person, (not a slaveholder, who believes that 'slaveholding is a heimous crime in the sight of God, and that the duty, safety, and best interests of all concerned require its immediate abandoment; without expatriation, is entitled to become a member. This is the great fundamental principle on which the anti-slavery movement rests, admitting of no compromise, and laying the exact the root of the poisonous tree of slavery. It is enough that an individual is the great fundamental principle, consistute him a, member of the Society; and however widely lee may depart from it in his practice, he can be excluded from membership by no action of the body. A mere subscription, however, to the atticles of the Constitution can never be a substitute for right action, nor in itself can atone for a pro-slavery act, nor chield from reproof for inconsistency of conduct.

that they are not in the best position to assail the siaveholding power. He has no right, however, to make his abolitionism a cloak, or guise, under which to effect an ulterior object, either to gratify personal eamity, or to subserve a partizan purpose.

To illustrate this position. Some abolitionists regard the consumption of slave produce as involving, the consumer in the guilt of slavery; othere dissent from this reasoning. Some think that to support any man for office, who obtains a whig or democratic nomination, is a pro-slavery act, not withstanding the candidate is an avowed abolitionist; others maintain that the political friends of our cause should act with the 'clienty party'; while others view the formation of that party as an obstate in the way of emancipation. Some consider it proper to continue in a pro-slavery party'; while others view the formation; others assert that such a connexion is uterly incompatible with anti-slavery consistency.—These and many other diversities of opinion prevail in our ranks, and are left undefined in the Constitution. Perfect agreement on all these points is exacuely to be expected at any stage of our enterprise; but a full and free advocacy of them, according to individual conviction, on the broad ground occupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society, is not only to be allowed as a matter, of toleration, but claimed as a right. Progress can be effected in no other way,

where the boundary of anti-slavery investigation legitimately ends, or what subjects may be properly discussed by those who are acting together in an associated capacity for the extinction of slavery. Better, far better, that freedom of speech and inquiry should occasionally be exercised to an unreasonable extent, and in an absurd manner, than that it should be suppressed in order to secure an apparent unanimity of sentiment. Where all are agreed on a vital, fundamental principle, and liberty exists to examine it in all its bearings, no fears need be entertained that the good sense and soher judgment of the majority will make a wrong application of it; or, should this at any time happen to be the case, a further dis-

ity which has ever been legalized in the history of the world.

The American Anti-Slavery Society is widely misrepresented on the subject of political action. Whatever may be the inconsistencies of individual members, the Society is to be judged solely by its own acts. By some, it is represented as repudiating all action of this kind, and requiring nothing more than the use of 'moral squssion.' By others, it is charged with defending a loyal connexion with the two great political parties, according to the preferences of its members. These statements are equally incorrect. The production of the preferences of the production of the prod

their peculiar views of national policy as whigh or democrate—to vote for no man for any legislative, congressional or executive office, who is either a slaveholder, or pro-slavery is spirit. It has uniform-the properties of the properties of the party as uncalled for and injurious, and sees no reason to change its opinion on that point—leaving every one of its members, however, free to act in regard to it as he may think duty demands of him on the day of election.

Undismayed by any of the false accusations which are brought against us—cheered by the retrospect of the past—impressed by the assurance that our enterprise is the only earthly hope of the slave—conscious that a mighty work is yet to be performed, before the day of jubilee can be celebrated—runembering that our success will be in proportion to our fitth and self-denial in the holy cause we have espoused—ever looking for succor and direction, for comfort and strength, for wisdom and power, to the God of the oppressed, whose sympathies, desires, promises and blessings, are with the struggling friends

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pro.
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, Secretary.

victions, and other men in the depth of his convictions, and other men see but one side of him.

If some people now, who think nothing but evil of many whom they suppose themselves to know and understand, because they have battled them and hated them roundly; if the stern judgment of opposition would submit itself to be won by the contemplation of those subjects which would discover sympathies in common; in a word, if, in the conflict of conscientious strife, as well as in other quarrels, men would study the charity which a Christian philosophy teaches;

Then were the world a pleasant world—And pleasant folks were in it;
The day would pass most pleasantly,
To those who thus begin it.

repet the assault, give show not now, and sometimes exercise the right of the challenged party, to choose their weapons.

There is but one way really to change a man from wrong to right, and that way is, To convince mist, to make the right seem right. It may be grateful to a mind excited by strong desires and appirations, and yet fettered by opposition, to make his opposers feel the weight of whatever powers of language he may possess; but who ever heard that opposition was thus allenced, or skepticism thus converted? As well might a preacher of righteousness hope to make men Christians by reciting weekly from the publit a list of the most vituperative words to be found in the dictionary, and end by saying to the andience that those words contained the true description of their characters. And yet a great deal of Mr. Garrison's writings might be thus described. He seems to forget that any body but himself can have opinions. Grant that they are wrong; they are just as much opinions, and must be treated as such, in order to be cured. But his treatment is that of a man who supposes that those who deny his

y journal, chiefly devoted to the interests of the Sc ands,' and edited by William and Robe

This, we may remark, forms the prominent top of interest in the present number. We refer, in the first place, to the description given by Wm. Lloy Garrison, of the position of the abolition cause ger erally, in the United States. In the letter of or

A Kiss ron A Brow. By Henry C. Wright.
pp. 180.—Webb & Chopman, Dublin.
This small, but truly valuable work, has afforded
us much pleasure in the perusal; and we would
recommend every friend to the cause of Peace to the volume abounds, conveys in a simple, but interesting style, the triumphs of the meek and unresisting spirit of the gospel. We wish we could afford room for a few extracts, for the benefit of our youthful readers. Our insibility to this, however, in the present aumber, is the less to be regretted, as, from the cheapness of the work, it is within the reach of almost every family. Several thousand copies have already been disposed of within a brief period; and we learn it is in contemplation to print a second edition of 5000 more. Henry C. Wright is a gradualous laborer in the cause of Peace, and we are informed prefers being helped along by the sale of his books and tracts, rather than be indebted to, any thing in the semblance of charity. This, we hope, will induce our readers to purchase the 'Kiss for a Blow' and thereby aid in the propagation of the principles and practice of peace.

a ne day would pass most pleasantly,

a To those who thus begin it.

This charrity, the author of the poems before us, in his character as a professed, and, we hope, real reformer, has yet fully to con, prehend is and though perhaps this remark, should it meet his eye, may heave do him any good, we time to make it, since, when a man standing before the public receives any remark at all at our hand, we would fain preserve the most cautious regard to the truth of the impression we give a large of the decay of

A gentleman, writing from Caba, during the recent insursection, gives the following description of
the terror which soized the white inhabitants upor
that occasion. Why were the masters paralised
with fear? Conscience made cowards of them all.

12 o'clock, M. From five hundred to a thousance persons have arrived in town, and numbers continue to seek protection here, from all parts of the surrounding country. I have this moment been looking at an American carpenter, who a few minutes since

It is often asserted by abolitionists, and as frequently denied, perhaps, that slavery limits freedom of speech and discussion in the whole nation. An instance in proof of this has lately appeared at Slurtleff College, Illinois. This is a Baptist institution,

a decision in Court yesterday which may or regamed as very important, if the law as laid down by him shall be confirmed by the Supreme Court. The question rose upon an appeal taken from the Recorder's Court by a free negro, who was apprehended and fined for living in the State without a license. It will be recollected that the statute of 1835 requires certain free negroes to obtain a license to live in the State, and compels others to remove out of the State, if they do not come within the terms required for a license. An exception is made in favor of 'the clitzens' of any other State who shall come here.

Judge M. decided that the word 'critzen,' as used in the Constitution of the United States, and in our laws, is equivalent to 'subject,' as used under the word born in the United States, as used under the word born in the United States. It will be seen, that, if the decision stands, it strikes a desth-blow

of raw eggs. In short, the most thoroughgoing proludge M. decided that the word 'citizen,' as used
in the Constitution of the United States, and in our
laws, is equivalent to 'subject,' as used under the
were born in the United States. It will be seen,
that, if the decision stands, it strikes a death-blow
at once to the contemplated effect of our laws prohibiting free blacks from entering or residing in
the State, and grants free access into our State of
all persons who were born in the United States, no
matter what their complexion. The Judge may be
wrong; but we do not see how it is possible to limit
the signification of the word to a more restricted
sease than that given it. Judge M. we are told,
will publish his opinion at length.'

Sonthern Clergyman—A Fair Specimen.

Last summer, while travelling through a portion
of New-England, it was our good fortune to form
what may be called a travelling acquaintance with
one of these monsters, for this is the meat appropriate term. Having a strong curiosity to know his
views respecting northern abplition, and seeing him
express considerable disguat on account of a colored
lady being seated in the same car with ourselves,
we took occasion to introduce the subject. The
bare sound of the word seemed to arouse a very
tiger in his bosom, and as for holding an argument
with such a person it was an utter impossibility,
However, in the course of conversation, we ventured
to inquire what kind of a reception W. L. Garrison,
the great champion of freedom, would meet with
should he pay a visit to the South. His answer
was, If I had a hand in it hope the people wouldn'in
quite kill him, but I trust we should come d——d
near it. And this from one that professes to be a
follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. Coinment is
nunnecessary.—Philad. Flag of Fredom.

COMMUNICATIONS. Sonthern Clergyman—A Fair Specimen.

Last summer, while travelling through a portion of New-England, it was our good fortune to form what may be called a travelling acquaintance with one of these monsters, for this is the most appropriate term. Having a strong curiosity to know his views respecting northern abolition, and seeing him express considerable disgust on account of a colored lady being seated in the same car with ourselves, we took occasion to introduce the subject. The bare sound of the word seemed to arouse a very tiger in his bosom, and as for holding an argument with such a person it was an utter impossibility. However, in the course of conversation, we ventured to inquire what kind of a reception W. L. Garrison, the great champion of freedom, would meet with should he pay a visit to the South. His answer was, 'If I had a hand in it I hope the people would'nt quite kill him, but I trust we should come d———d near it.' And this from one that professes to be a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. Comment is unnecessary.—Philad. Flag of Freedom.

COMMUNICATIONS

To Scenes recorded below, are worthy of the moboratic times of '34, '35, and '36. Not a place to be obtained in the city of Hartford, in 1843, for a meeting of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society! R. R. Gurley welcomed, on the same occasion, to Dr. Hawes's meeting-house, to advocate the nefarious scheme of colonization! Shame on that polluted, op-

Disgraceful State of Things in Hartford.

and the man having charge of it refused us admittance. We sought the owner, and inquired of him
the reason of our exclusion, and kis want of good
faith. The peply was, in substance, that he did not
know, when he let the Hall to the A.S. Society,
what sort of people composed it; but that now he
could not allow his property to be used for the dissemination of such principles as were advanced by
DOUGLASS, in a lecture there the night before.
The refused to enter into any argument as to the justes
of Douglase's position, that the Hartford cherches
were pro-alavery, and therefore unchristian; by
sured pro-alavery, and therefore unchristian; by
and holding the views of Douglass unsound and
wrong, he foit justified in breaking his contract with
the A.S. Society, and denying to them the right
consented that we might sit down on his premises,
till another Hall could be obtained.

A committee was immediately sent out, but were
unsuccessful in their efforts to procure a place
wherein to hold the meetings. Some Hills were
engaged, but most were peremptority refused. The
saline of the whole city, manifested any interest for
so, was applied to for the cont-house, but he had
no power to let it. Anxious, however, that the So
inter, should be accommodated, he called on Mr. Gilman, and arged him to comply with his original
egreement, assuring him, in his official capacity, that
the property should be protected, were any deemen.

Tuzanay, May 16.

Met according to adjourment, the President, Lather Bartlett, predicing.

John O. Wattles offered and advocated the following resolution:

South of the medicing of this city, of
the contraction of violence and should be deprived to
the contraction of violence and the property should be protected, were any deemen
egreement, assuring him, in his official capacity, that
the property should be protected, were any demanded the property should be protected, were any
demanded to the commodate of the contraction of violence and the contraction of violence and the contraction of violenc

of having a hearing in the evening, the only when they should be able to get an audience, waiting two hours, and finding that not a place be procured in Hartford where the slave cou

manned on the side-walks, or with their heads thrust out of the windows, to listen to the fanatics. When the meeting adjourned, Foster gave notice that he should lecture in the evening to the working-men, from the steps of Dr. Hawes's church.

A large crowd a seembed in 'front of the church in the evening. Before Poster commenced, however, a deputation from the Hall, where a church meeting was to be held, waited upon him, and expressing some apprehension of a disturbance, requested him to go elsewhere. Possibly, warned by the conduct of the delinquent members of the Tract Society in the afternoon, they were desirous of removing from among them the temptation to listen to anti-elavery truth. But, however that may be, the better way to have quieted all disturbance, would have been to have opened their church doors to us; but that could not be, of course, for sholltionists, though it was done the next evening for R. R. Gurley. Mr. Foster consented to go to another place, though assuring them that he would not attempt to speak, if the people would not listen to him quietly. The meeting was adjourned to the steps of a church a few rods down the street, but Foster was peremptorily ordered off the moment he took his stand on the sacred precinct. The mob, I presume, felt now that we had fairly been handed over to them by the church, to be dealt with as their good will and pleasure should dictate, as Foster was silenced so soon as he attempted to make himself heard from the side-welk, the people's ground. 'Hustle him out!' 'Throw him over!' 'Where's Abby?' 'Where's the higger?' Down with 'em!' were heard on every side, with shouts, and harrs and hisses. Foster and Abby Kelley escaped unobserved, while James Monroe attempted to make himself heard, in order to divert the attention of the mob. Every abolitionist that was secognized was surrounded, and hustled about, till he escaped from among them, or their attention attracted by some new object. One man, whom we did not know, asked if those who wished to hear should not b

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY. Hingham, May 22d, 1843.

The Connecticut American A. S. Society met, according to agreement, on the side-walk adjoining the Rev. Dr. Hawes church, on Monday, 15th May, at 21-2 o'clock, P. M. Jonathan Leonard, Vice-president, in the chair. C. M. Burleigh and S. H.

AFTERNOON SESSION APTERNON SERVER.

Met-according to adjournment. Mr. Lenny, siding. Messra. Douglass, Burleys and coccupied the time till nearly 6 otder, an resolutions were again read and adopt, as meeting adjourned, sine die.

LUTHER BARTLETT, Mr. CTRUS M. BURLING, STENET HOWARD GAY, All. Sc.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR—In the Liberator of leaking the head of "Refuge of Oppressor," In purports to be an extract from the mennel Raymond to the legislature of this Six wholly at a loss to tell from whit seen 'extracts' camp, as there is no Gourge name in this State, nor has there ere ber, am positive that a hoax has been pied 'some one' in the matter—and write nearly our right. As a citizen of Islain, Isla bound to correct the false impression with wisse might possibly grow out of it ham.

so much desire—to wil, the miss accing at the United States. He thinks the single ing but a loyal Senate—and safety at the Sen at the Total liberty and safety at the Sen at the Total liberty and safety at the Sen at the Total liberty and safety at the Sen at the Total liberty and safety at the Sen at the Total liberty and safety at the Sen at the Sen at the Total liberty and safety at the Sen at the Sen

· Abby Kelley.

BOSTON MIDAY MORNING, WAY 26, 1843.

ck, in the OLD CRA

the sterling abolition friends from were present at the anniversary ld this not prove efficacious, the

Erin go Bragh ! ..

wing litter, addressed to the Committee than of Foreign A. S. Society, from the Society, in reference to the approaching ty Convention in London, will be perused of the truet friends of the cause of human, on this side of the Alantic, with feeled on the rock of PRINCIPLE, an st self-respect, a strict regard to man race, an expansion of chris Never, never, as men, as abhave taken in this instance.

approaching Anti-Slavery Convention.-th obliged by the courtesy of your letter kit right to apprise you, that as the dele ed to accede to the 'principles ion of 1840 was based, we are no We allude to the regulation, tha

of the dissentient delegates of 184

Kelley, Lydia Maria Child, th

he last Convention to the unworth

with remember the delight with which we had he like of June, 1840. We wish that we mid lack forward to the 13th of June, 1843, with the was falles of hope and exultation on behalf of opened lamanity. But, until a morze ratholic, toler is, had expansive spirit be admitted into your counst, here is not much chance of an assembly in Londan. ting the title of the World's Anti-Slavery

ush at we mailine as a delicate as a mailine as a delicate as a deli Stigment of the state of the st

RICHARD ALLEN, Secretary. JAMES HAUGHTON.

Grates HAUGHLON.

Ciril or Exercation. Alluding to the London.

An Sixtery Convention, the editor of the Emancian papers at 'the assurance that we shall have be Gratesium in the Convention!' We are conceited mage to believe that there is not a slaveholder or transfer at the South, who will not also exult on as training this fact.

Principles and Opinions.

In the last number of the Boston Christian World is a liberal notice of the little collection of some of my fugitive thyming effusions, which a friend has brought together on his own responsibility, and published in a very neat volume. Of those effusions, I beg leave to say, that they will not be acceptable to those who are of a sentimental cast of mind, or who delight chiefly in the flowers of possy. My taste and judgment are too severe to allow me to indulge in mere flights of fancy citier in prose or verse. But

principles and decirines for which I have contended, as a reformer, are not fundamentally important to the regeneration of the human race.

The culogy bestowed on Paut, at the close of the article, is ludicrously at variance with the personal experience and historical record of that scorned and persecuted reformer.

Profanity of President Tyler.

CHARLES STEAR, of this city, the amiable and wor-Titles of Jesus, (which deserves a place in every willivary and family,) has two other excellent works in orgress. The first will comprise 'Essays on Peace' or, the Inviolability of Human Life.' The second will consist of 'Essays on Capital Punishment, and the Causes and Prevention of Grime. 'These works will be published in two separate volomes, 12mo. and embelished with a beautiful steel engraving. He has been advised, on account of infirm health, to retain these in his own hands, instead of selling them to booksellers; and he therefore looks to a generous public, and especially to all those who deem war and years of the condition of humanity. From our knowledge of the talents and disposition of Mr. Spear, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that he will do ample justice to the important themes which he intends to directs in his furth coming works. His style, as a writer, is remarkably pure and simple, and his spirit such as should characterize those who profess to desiry the reign of universal peace on earth.

PIERPORT'S ANTI-SLAVERY POENS. Oliver John

Asylum for the Blind.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Perkins Institution, and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, is a highly interesting and satisfactory pamphiet, and well sdapted to increase the interest that is felt in this important branch of christian benevolence. In regard to the effect of blindness on the victimes of federate the Trustees state that, though the one year. The blind 'sometimes get laise blook from what they hear read; for instance, some of or intelligent pupils supposed, for a long time, that comet was a bird, because an American poet says—

"The comet—he is on his way, And singing as he flies;"

resting letter on our last page, asks- How can you rect others in what manner they should do that under the law, do ye not hear the law?"

EDUCATION OF THE EMARCIPATED. The British House of Commons has voted £18,000 to be given for the education of the emancipated colored population in the West India colonies. Is this another proof that Great British is hostile to the United States? Will the editor of the Washington Globe tell us? This is not all—£9,700 were voted for salaries of stipendiary magnitates in the West Indies, for carrying out the provisions of the Emancipation Act. Nay, more—£23,000 were voted for the expenses of commissions of the suppression of the traffic in slaves. Are not these frightful acts? Surely, it is time for the South to stand by her arms!

talents and disposition of Mr. Spear, we are taken and disposition of Mr. Spear, we are taken as the opinion that he will do ample justice to the important themes which he intends to discuss in his forth coming works. His style, as a wicker, is remarkably pure and simple, and his spirit such as should characterize those who profess to desire the roign of universel peace on earth.

Pierron's Anti-Slavent Poems. Oliver Johnson will publish to-morrow (Saturday), all the Anti-Slavent Poems of John Pierpent, in a neat pamphlet of 64 pages. Price 18 3-4 cents. For sale at 25 Cornhill.

DARLISGTON, 5th mo 1, 1843.

and I see it to be a duty to protest against it, far dif-

ELIZABETH PEASE.

PROCEEDINGS AT NEW-YORK. The official pro-ceedings of the Parent Society, at its last anniversary, may be found on our first page. Do they indicate any disposition, on the part of its members, to lower either the religious or political standard of extion? What say our 'Liberty party' friends to the 14th resolution red to sign the 'Teetotal Anti-Sla ry Pledge'? The following resolution, which was adopted unanimously, should form a portion of the record:

Resolved, That we are deeply sensible of the zealous and self-forgetting devotion of L. M. Child, in accaping the editorship of the Standard at a time of peculiar difficulty; of the untiring industry, great literary ability, and good faith with which also has conducted it for the two past years; and we assure her that,
in leaving it, she carries with her the thanks of all the
friends of the cause for the many sacrifices she has
made in continuing so long at her post.

'TRUTH's HERALD' is the title of a new weekly paper, which has just made its appearance in Worcester,—Royal B. Hancock, editor and proprietor. Mr. Hancock was formerly connected with the Bapiat mission in India, as a printer. The object of his paper appears to be a good one—the suppression of religious sectarianisms, and the fanion of all those who lave the truth and work righteousness.

PENTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

signed give notice that the ten

chusette Anti-Startery Fair will be held in Boaton during the Christmas and New Year's season.

They feel confident that their appeal for aid wil find a reaponse in every good, Christian heart: for it is not a sectarian scheme—it is not a political party which they have in view, but a great national under taking for humanity. Not forcibly, but peaceably not in the spirit of hatred, but, as it has been begun in the spirit of love, would they have this generation accomplish in great work on earth—the extinction of layers.

Henricita Surgent, Many Pritty.

If A meeting of women from all parts of Ne England is to be held on Wednesday, May 31st, half past 12 o'clock, P. M. at the Howard-afreet Treracte, for the furtherance of this object, and it earnestly hoped that there may be a large attendar of the women of Boston and vicinity, that, by the terchange of thought and sympathy the best felin may be cherished and the best plans adopted.

suggestions, and send their pecuniary aid for its ad Address M. W. CHAPMAN, 39 Summ

The Juvenile Concert, on the 10th inst. under the The avails of the above concert are to be app

Prince George of Cambridge had a narrow escap-from instantaneous death on the Leeds rail-way train by one of the Sheffield carriages dashing into the train and upsetting the carriage next to that he occupied.— Foargus O'Connor was on the same train, and also es

The Buke of Sessex, uncle to the Queen, died at his residence, Kensington Palece, on the 21st of April of the crysteplaz. He was distinguished for his smis ble personal qualities, his liberal political principles and sincere attachment to religion. His death will be a loss to the country. The relations between the Queen and himself were of the most inlimate cha-

politically, 'at 5 minutes after 4 o'clock' on that morning, and with them the system of inhuman govern of imbruing their hands in blood for its removal.

The Hutchinsons.—We see that these fine vocali are to give another concert at the Society Libri room. We are sure they must become favorities we New York audiences. Their style of singing is add rable, and cannot fail to please all who have cars hearts for their simple and beautiful melodies. The are five in the present troupe—four brothers and sister; the whole 'tribe,' we understand, comprisedeven sons and two daughters, all of whom are go singers. The old patriarch Jacob could not boast larger family; and had his some been blessed with tweet voices as this 'tribe of Jusse from the old cira

to make them more serviceable to the cause of he freedom, beyond all comparison, than were the mous 'three days' in Paris. The Hutchinson fa will be present, in full strength. Enough said!

Our extracts from the spurious 'message of Gov. Raymond,' of Indiana, were copied from an In-

The Massachusetts Historical Society will celebrate the second Centennial anniversary of the confedera-tion of the New-England Colonies, on the 29th of May inst. at Boston, when a discourse will be deliv-ered by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

seed by the Hon. Join Quincy Austra.

Ptolomifs Dead.—This individual, who, on Tuesday week, made an attempt to assassinate the Mayor of Philadelphia, died in prison on Monday vening Since his attempt to commit suicide, he has refused take any nourishment, in consequence, of which and the great lose of Blood, he has such into the grave.

The Date of Wellington completed his 7dth year on the lat instant, and gave a levies on the occasion. Richard Arkwrights, Eq., the richest commons in Europe, died recently it his seat in Derbyshire. The late sarihquake was quits severely felt in Moccow, and caused much alarm among the inhabi-

Moscow, and cause the continues the government of Tessin A plot for overturing the government of Tessin and been defeated by the Piedmontese government, which seized at Arons, a large quantity of guns and ammunition which had been sent from Lombardy. Latest neofounts from Naples states that Vesuvius was again belehing forth large quantities of fame and

Er We solicit for the valuable essays of our able to correspondent C. L. on Voluntary Political Government, a careful personal.

The cause of temperance in Ireland, 'dying away,' had received a new impotus eminent catholic clergymen publicly devot selves to the assistance of Father Mathew.

abolitionists of New-England are notified, that the return of their New-England ARTI-SLAVE-FUENTION will fall on TUESDAY, MAY 30, ill probably continue three days.

vice of the cause; and whether it be of temporal means, wisdom in counsel, elequence in speech, sympathy in heart, strength in resolution and endurance, energy in heart, strength in resolution and endurance, energy in his deficiences, simpart of his abundance and let us all rejoice, to make in a deep religious spirit, a holier and more heroic effort in the service of the God of freedom, than we have ever before made.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anli-Slavery Society.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Secretary.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN BRISTOL COUNTY. DEAR FRIENDS:

DEAR FRIENDS:

There are yet three millions of slaves in this professedly free republic! What shall their friends in Bristol County do to hasten the day of their enfranchisement? We invite you, one and all, to meet with us in convention, on Tweedray, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in New-Bedford, that we may take counsel together, adopt measures, and encourage one another in the performance of our whole duty towards our brethren in bonds.

A. M. In 11.

gether, adopt measures, and entering the performance of our whole duty towards our present in bonds.

Distinguished speakers will be present, and the Hutchinson singers have accepted an invitation to aid us on this occasion. Let us have a large and enthusiactic extending. The meetings will continue two days.

By order of the New-Bedford Anti-Slavery Society, GEORGE M. BUNKER, Pres.

WM. C. Corrin, Sec. New-Bedford, May 18th, 1843.

NOTICE.

The anniversary meeting of the American Peace Society (edvertised for Tuesday, May 30th inst.) is changed, and will be held at the Central Church in Winter-street, on Monday evening, May 29th, at half past 7 o'clock. A Report will be read, and an Address delivered by the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H. The public are invited to attend. The meeting for business will be held at the same place, after the close of the public services.

May 19th, 1843.

ADELPHIC UNION. The following is a list of officers of the Adelphic Union Library Association, for the ensuing year:

Onton Library Association, for the enhance year. Is Benjamin Weeden, President; Wm. Junier, 1st Vice-President; S. R. Alexander, 2d do.; Wm. C. Nell, Charles A. Battiste, Secretarie; Alfred G. Howard, Librarian; Thomas Dalton, Treasure; Joel W. Lawis, Thomas Cole, George Washington, Directors; Jeremiah B. Sanderson, Peter Avery, Curaters

DIED—In Townshend, Vt., Monday, February 27, of a disease of the lungs, Mr. Peter Allen, aged 50. The death of bro. Allen has deprived the anti-lavery cause of an able and efficient friend. He fed at his table the hungry, weary fugitive from the house of bondage; he loved and patronized the Liberator, almost from the commencement. Brother Allen. was all with too.

Though I walk through the valley of the sancov of death; I will fear no evil; for his rod and staff, they comfort me. With a benignant smile, and with that peace which passeth all understanding, to foil salesp; and one more was added to that great multiple of real man could number, when the their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.—Com.

In this city on Thursday 18th inst. Isaac Weeden aged 11 years.

ÆOLIAN CONCERT,

HUTCHINSON FAMILY

HUTCHINSON FAMILY
RESPECTFULLY announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that they will give a VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the MILODEON, To-morrow (Saturday) Evening, on their return from New-York, to their native mountains.

The programme embraces a variety of their most popular music. *The Vallure of the Alps, 'a most tirilling descriptive song, will be sung for the first time in Boston; also, 'The Sonow Storm, 'King Alcolol,' Napoleon's Grave, 'The Lorder's Creation,' Gambler's Wife, 'Manisc,' &c. &c.

The Concert will conclude with the Family Sono, embracing a history of the thirden sons and daughters of the tribe of Jesse.

Tickets, 25 cents only! to be had at the United States House, Pearl-street House, Markboro', and at the Music Stores of Ditson and Frentice.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. May 26.

Notice to the Public.

THE Agent and Trustees of the African Methodist.

Episcopal Church hereby give notice that they have been treated with great injustice. One JOHN Y. BUTLER has got the deed of our church and property, and refuses to give it up. He was in New-York promised assistance to our concern will want units called for. A man must not collect for a temp rance paper, who mixes gin and beer together, at drinks it. WILLAM JOHNSON, Agent. JOHN ANTHONY. MICHAEL HARDEN, GEORGE SHIELDS, JACOB HARDEN, Trustees of said Church

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

A S we are expecting a large number of the Clergy, and others, to visit the city, during the approaching anniversaries, we begin cell their attention to the very extensive stock of HATS—CATS—STOCKS—GLOVER, and URBRILLE, now in store—Old Stand, 173 Washington-street. W. M. SHUTE.

DR. BAYNES,

SURGEON DENTIST.
OFFICE No. 1 1-2, TREMONT ROW.

LONG experience in the practice of Dental St.

ONG experience in the practice or Death Stage.

If y has qualified him to judge of the diseases of the Teeth in all their various stages, and the best mode of treatment.

Artificial Teeth supplied of the purest materials and inserted on the most approved principle, without ligatures or wires, so as to maniferially in speech ligatures or wires, so as to maniferially in speech landstage of the mastication without subjecting the patient to the after consequences who decing the patient to the after consequences who the discussion which the structure of the mastillary base.

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POETRY. For the Liberator.

LINES ADDRESSED TO LINES ADDRESSED 10.

I am willing to sacrifice in this cause, if in any, if
I we much to it for the happiness have derived for
hearthing the holy principles it has wakened in m
own soul, and a largeness of vision, though perha
still contracted, which I have derived from "lookin
into" this " perfect law of liberty."

Onward, yet onward still,
Pursue thy glorious way!
That 'law of liberty' will yet
Lead thee to perfect day;
And broader will that 'vision' grow,
And deeper truths that light will show Our Father hath no where decreed His children should be blind; Whoever will, may break the scales That gather o'er the mind :

And what is earthly gain or loss, To the rich treasures of the cross?

Well, nobly, hast thou borne thy cross, And great is thy reward :--When the state of the state of

Thou for the fettered slave hast plead, With all a brother's heart; Among the hosts in Freedom's war, Well hast thou borne thy part: Though man may fail to suc wilt not all forgotten be.

Nay, He who marks the sparrow's flight, And gives the ravens food, Will not forget His children's wants— He who for Truth and Good Labors, will never fail to share, Largely, a Father's tender care And nobly for a sister's rights Hast thou a witness borness Though titled heads looked down on thee,
And proud hearts laughed in scorn.
Friend, brother, from my heart's deep cells
A gush of grateful feeling swells.

I saw th' indignant flame

Beam from thine eye, when shame and sneer.

Were cast at woman's name; But yet in gentleness and love Didst thou the scorner's pride reprove

May'st thou thy heavenly way pursue With high, unchanging trust In Him whose spirit calleth thee, To lift up from the dust.
The chained, the timid, and the weak,
And bids thee for the suffering speak. Seek ' first the rightcourness of God,'

Seek 'first the righteousness of you,
And thou the promise hast,
That all the needed things of earth
Will in thy cup be cast;
And they, who make earth-bright to thee,
Safe, 'neath his love, will sheltered be. May thy strong courage never fail-

But, as thy foes increase, May'st thou within thy soul enjoy A pure, unchanging peace-And brighter yet may beam thy way, Till lost in an unending day. H. W. H. Rath. Maine.

From the N. Y. Tribune. MAY.
BY WM. H. BURLEIGH.

The awest, voleptuous May
Is here at length—through all its tumpy hours,
Over the grateful earth to sprinkle flowers
In beautiful array;
And clothe with deeper verdure hill and plain,
And give the woods their glory back again.

No bird whose swolling threat Quivers with song, or whose extended wing Fans the soft air, but cheerlier doth sing; And on the breezes float Odors from blossoms which the sun's careas Hath woke to life in field and wilderness.

The shimmering sunlight falls mount and valley with a softer she

And, lo, the orchards, newly clothed in green Lift up their coronals Of flowers bright-hued—or, shaken by the breeze, Rain fragrant blossoms from a thousand trees.

The green and tender maize
Pierces the moistened mould; and from the sir,
And from the sunshine, gathers strength to dare.
The saltry summer days.
With care the larmer tends the fregile shoot,
And, hopeful, trusts the future for his fruit.

Out underneath the sky,
Where the free winds may took their sunny carls,
Frolio the happy children—boys and girls—
In sinless revelry;
While nature smiles, approving, on their play,
And lambe and birds with them keep holiday!

All gentle things rejoice In the calm leveliness around them spread,

The came loveliness around them spread, Green earth beneath—the blite sky overhead— And with exultant voice Pour their thanksgiving to the Lord of all, Who marks an empire's or a sphrow's fall.

Then welcome, bonny May!
With thy soft sanishine and thy fragrant flowers,
Thy balmy breezes and thy laughing hours—
The glad year's holiday!
With grateful hearts thy presence will we bless,
And in thy gifts rejoice with thankfulness!

THE POET'S SONG TO HIS WIFE.

BY BARRY CORNWALL. How many summers, love, Have I been thine? How many days, my dove, Hast thou been mine? Time, like a winged wind, When 't bends the flower Hath left the mark behind, To count the hours!

Some weight of thought, though loth, On thee he leaves; On thee he leaves;
Some lines of care round both,
Perhaps he weaves;
Some fears—a soft regret For joys scarce known; Sweet looks, we half forget-All else is flown!

Ah! with what thankless heart
I'mourn and sing!
Look where your children start,
Like sudden spring—
With tongues all sweet and low,
Like a pleasant rhyme,
Ther tall the spring thankless and the spring thankless and the spring thankless are spring to the spring thankless and the spring thankless are spring to the spring thankless are spring thankless are spring to the spring that spring the spring thankless are spring to the spring t They tell how much I owe To thee and thine!

THE REIGN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. Behold th' expected time draws near, The shades disperse, the dawn uppear Events, with prophecies, conspire To raise our faith, our zeal to fire; The ricening fields, already white, Present a harvest to our sight. From eastern to the wastern skies. Sweet incense to our God shall rise; And Tyre and Egypt, Greek and Jew. By Sov'reign grace be form'd anew.

Cleansed, parified, refined-polished to the highe Cleansed, purified, refined—polished to the highes degree, this democratic form of government, which we have set up; still, that it is final, none can imagine Misfortunes at least; if not crimes, it has, as well a morits. Yes, republicanism is not without a paralle to monarchy in that particular of being not wholly virtuous. Practically, doubtless, democracy representative, which differs little from monarchy representative, which differs little from monarchy representative, the monarchy better weaking machine than monarchy.

tive, is a much better working machine than monarch absolute. But, few countries now lie in this degrade absolute. But, few countries now lie in this degraded plight, if ever they did; for it is difficult to conceive of the absolute rule of one mind, uninfluenced by an action from without. The real apprehension lies against aristocracy. This is the monster of longest life and most alarming nature. He takes all slanges, and finds a home in all places. When driven from one den, he flies to another. No longer duke, or count, or harm, he can become president, merchant. count, or baron, he can become president, merchant banker. When castle or chateau no more can en of chivalry had its glitter and show, animal freedom and valorous death. Factory feudalism boasts its gli ter and profits, its intellectual eminence and nations Both alike succeed in subjugating the peo ple, who in some degree always suffer, and in the best of positions are yet in danger.

It is interesting, to say the least of it, to trace the

It is interesting, to say the least of it, to make the workings of the representative system of government in one particular, namely, its success in doing those things which absolute omnarchy durat not venture upon, from fear of offending the people. Those tamperings with the currency, the loans, and the stockjobbing, which royal Louis and his ministers found too. jobbing, which royal Louis and his ministers found too hazardous a venture, reformed parliaments have since done over and over again, at their case, and democratic legislators are now beginning to do. It is the symptom of a wise people not to be decived by forms and names. Every one can now see the disgrace, the bisseness, the folly of spilling his blood, and that of his fellow-creatures, in a battle which may decide whether this man shall marry that woman, a little more regirter be added to that man's rule, or a little more territory be added to that man's rule, or few more people be of this man's religious opinion few more people be of this man's religious opinions. But we do not all yet recognise the wickedness, the inhumanity, of secrificing both the animal and the mental powers of men and women, in the pursuit of ends as foreign to true human destiny, as 'the objects of national war. The poor plebeian soldier, when he survived the general slaughter, and escaped with his maimed body, had fittle more than sears to show for his slare of the profits; the advantage, if any, was all secured by the monarche or gristorate, who has same secured by the monarchs or aristocrats, who thus gam bled with men as their cards. So is it with our poo bled with men as their cards. So is it with our poor . Actory operatives: they toil, they have their limb deformed or mutilated; mind and body, though by a slower process, are despoiled and degraded; and they have little to produce for their share of the advantages, which still belong to the kristocrats—aristocrats, moreover, of wealth, not of family or title; and aristocrats of wealth are universally admitted to be the most tyransous; A man who has worked his way no from protest to riches, against a contending n poverty to riches, against a contending vorld, fancies it is in the power of every one else to do the same; not knowing that the processes which to him were agreeable enough, are utterly repugnant to him were agreeable enough, are utterly repugnant to conscientious souls. It is not a new idea to assert the disqualifying power of riches for a superior, state of existence. This, then, is a most fatal circumstance, operating against our present democratic institutions. We have succeeded in shutting out that obvious, glaring delusion of the worship of a titled family as the representation of the divine power on earth; but, in its place, we have an unindividualized, unnamed, joint stock tyrant, who is personally secure from attack, and sheltered from danger, and still more continuous and potent than the aristociar of blood.

It is against this undying power, that the individual man has now to strive. On the two arms of the social lever these two farces are placed, and, of course, the chances for keeping the balance even every small. On one side stands this grand representative combination of organized thought, feeling, prejudice; and on the other. the interior energy in the one person. The the other, the interior energy in the great mass, potent in its antiquity, in its stagnation, in its prepossession, against the individual, having only ess of thought and hopeful aspiration to sustai him. It seems, lifter all, to be scarcely possible to inhim. It seems, har all, to be tearcely possible to indvent a system more fatal to human growth than this of representative government. There is possibly in it the means of preventing the great mass of the population from falling below a certain average of wealth, intelligence or morals. I say possibly, for it is by no means yet certain that we are saved from excessive poverty, ignorance, or crime. But that there is a sort of cast-iron pattern-work in it, by which the individual character is sery much confined in the upward moral tendencies, is quite manifest. The quality of sameness in the North American republic is observable by the most superficial. Social, moral, tempera ble by the most superficial. Social, moral, tempere-mental identity is more remarkable than that of lar mental identity is more remarkable than that of fan-guage. In no other part of: the world, perhaps, is so much space occupied by so many people, with so great similarity in nature. For, after taking into ac-count all the varieties in religion, in politics, in occu-pation, this remark still remains. These varieties are but modal, and the substratum continues unchanged.

but modal, and the substratum continues unchanged. At this fact, one cannot marvel. It was rational enough for a people, who had emerged by combined exertions from a state of provoking and galling thraddom, to make an effort to render permanent the forms of that successful combination. It is a sort of gratitude to means, rather than to epinciple, which induces men to sanctify mere institutions. But the time has arrived for a fresh appeal to principle; yet not more now than ever, for a recurrence to principle is propeg at all time. Until men have better plans placed clearly before them, they are bound by a law in their nature to hold fast to such as they have. This representative plan was the people's choice; iaw in near nature to note tast to such as they have. This representative plan was the people's choice, no better one is yet apparent to them; and if any uncomfortable results now fall upon them, they at-tribute these to the imperfect working of the ma-chinery, and not to the unsuitability of the machine as a whole. Under these circumstances, their home tribute these to the imperfect working of the machinery, and not to the neutralability of the machiner as a whole. Under these circumstances, their hope rests in the bettering of the system, in some further polishing, or improvement as it is called. But we must require the public to exercise a keener and a broader sight. The vision must not be bounded by the objects lying closely about us, but must be extended to new scenes. The sight must become an insight. I have just bad the pleasure of communing with an English friend, who passed the greater part of least year in Appenzell, Switzerland. This canton is not a republic, but a pure democracy. The government is not representative, but all the males above 18 years of age may, and the greater part do, actually vote on all questions brought before the assembled cauton, of which the population amounts to 40,000 persona.—They choose their Landemann, Counsellors, and other officers, whom they pay by small salaries of about 100 dollars each, and in this manner for 400 years they have found it practicable to pass permanent and temporary laws, and to carry on all needful functions of sovernment. At the death of a proprietor, his property is divided equally amongst the children, whether he make a will or not. Even in this defective self-government, in comparatively great ignorance they have managed to be tolerably happy for ages, and what may be strangest of all facts to republicant and the proposed proposed to the self-government, in comparatively great ignorance they have meither poor-house for prison in this extensive population of 40,000 souls.

Such facts as these, withheld from popular observation, equally by aristocratic conservations and a required required to the proposed of the moral series, but never can morals descend to brute physical force; an other officers, they have neither poor-house for prison in this extensive population of 40,000 souls.

Such facts as these, withheld from popular observation, equally by aristocratic conservations and a required to the chinery, and not to the unsuitability of the machine as a whole. Under these circumstances, their hope rests in the bettering of the system, in some further polishing, or improvement as it is called. But we must require the public to exercise a keener and a broader sight. The vision must not be bounded by

CHRISTIAN REFORM; the principle of self-government can be carried, without our having resort to delegation or representation,
in:

Cleanment qualified softed policy of the highest does not carry us the whole length of relief from the does not carry us the whole length of resisted from the forceful government. And, moreover, except for the few hours the canton is actually assembled, the people are obliged to act; by delegation through a constantly existing executive, to which, also, the best contrived republic is obliged to resort. This again, therefore, is only a half way contrivance, and is far behind that instant and exercises. behind that instant and ever present government which we should enjoy were the supremacy of the family, the true authority of man, to be duly acknow ledged. It affords demonstration that North American ledged. It afford demonstration that North American townships or counties, to the extent of 40,060 persons, might carry on with wisdom, steadiness, economy and vigor, all, and more than all, the purposes for which the town or county now is or ever need be convened. Such a system would relieve us from a representative legislature, and only leave us a representative executive. And from the salaries paid in this instance, there is ample reason to believe that this executive is almost a nominal one, and that every man is nearly as much a faily admisbanker. When castle or chateau no more can enshrine him, a back parlor or a counting-house will
serve. When his patronage of chivalry and art is
exposed as the cover of self-aggrandisement, straightway he is transformed to a patron of science and maufacture. As the baronial half crumbles to dust, the
hoge grim factory rises to a greater height. And who
shall say which is the weightier curse? The feudelism
of chivalre had its elitter and show, a nimal freedom.

> tuition of real human worth and dignity, they course cease to participate in this humble and modes mockery of humanity, as men do in the more costleand ostentations mockeries in this land. We have here a partial answer to the question, How would here a partial answer to the question, How would involuntary government be, preciteable? We see her how easy it is to accomplish all that even is now deemed necessary for the people to do congregatively And when from that quantity of business, we deduce whateoever is not absolutely required to be done collectively, but may be done at home, we begin to see will what for the thing when the contract of the contrac tively, but may be done at home, we begin to see will what facility this cumbrous State machinery migh be dispensed with.

be dispensed with.

Why is it that we prolong its crime-breeding existence? Have we no faith in man? no faith in goodness in man? Is there no other or no better principle in the human soul, than that of dark and brutal fear, which can alone be tamed, not subdued, by dark and brutal force? Force! force in all things. No freedom. No spontancity. Always, you must! Never, you may. The wild red man, the wilder Hotteatot, could not maintain a system more subversive of humanity. Could we for a moment delde ourselves. manity. Could we for a moment delude ourselve manity. Could we for a moment delude ourselves into the supposition, that the present forceful system of government accomplishes all that it assumes to accomplish, still, on such terms it would accreely, be worth acceptance. To protect humanity at the price of humanity is poor commerce. To secure sersnity enough for love to speak a word, by the suppression of all love as a process, profits us little indeed. This is no exaggeration of the facts. Not those alone who are called wicked, but those who are admitted to be only unfortunate, are treated harshly. Society treats lunatice very little better than it does criminals, though there is now arising a sensibility of this error. We lunatics very little better than it does criminals, though there is now arising a sensibility of this error. We may even see it declared in the common newspapers, that the cash expenditure for the prosecution and punishment of criminals is so great, that the end scarcely counterbalances the means, and that cheaper modes of regulating humanity could easily be devised. This regards the money only. But when we bring into the account the wear and tear of the superior hu-man feelings, civilization must be declared a bankrunt. nan feelings, civilization must be declared a bankrup

In the most serious and true sense, I think that the

In the most serious and true series, to the present mode of civilization is bankrupt. Really it breaks down. It does not, cannot fulfil its engagebreaks down. It does not, cannot ruin no one ments. It cannot meet its creditors claims; nor will it ever. It has been tried and trusted long enough ments. It cannot meet its creditors' claims; nor will it ever. It has been tried and trusted long enough, and in all decency should now give up business. Are we so barren of invention, so unfertile of thought, so bound to imitation, that, wincing daily, as we do, we cannot project and act out a better scheme than we now suffer under? Certainly, we 'are ever making the attempt; but not in a direction in which success can be hoped. New results cannot be statismed, without new modes or new causes. The results we want are not only new, but in many respects the very opposite of those which now prevail. It is not likely, therefore, that we shall reach such apposite place, by travelling the old road, although that road may be mended, and drained, and smoothed to the utmost practicable extent. Our present road, our present principles; is that of force. Force in every mode of it. People are forced to support the government, in the first instance, and where it is thus sustained by force, it exercises all its functions by force. Love orce, it exercises all its functions by force. Lov is never put into it. Cunning, as much as you like. Intrigue, finesse, overreaching, from one end to the other; from the capture of a poor thief by the constable, to the election of President; through all the gradations of trade, art, and profession, as much wit, sharpness and physical force as you will, but no kindness, no neighborly consideration, no love at all

statement, to show how contrary all the processes of political government are to those divine principles, which, as a christian community, it is obvious we are acquainted with. Reflections of this kind are too acquainted with. Kenections of this kind are to readily suggested in every one's bosom, to render any verbal appeal requisite. I would, however, venture to put a question as to a point of time. I would ask, token we are to set about realizing those sentiments, which for so many centuries we have been verbally uttering? Since the Church has thrown off its unworthy connection with the State, tend have been no. duously praying, in words, that ' God's may be done on earth as it is in heaven;' and th orthodox do continually declare, in various ways that a more hely state of existence open carth is to b calized. Yet, with a mental belief of this kind, and realized. Yet, with a mental belief of this kind, and an espousal of dectrines to this effect, no one actually sets about the work which he dectares is so close to his heart. Nay, so conjoin are the facts, so possible is it for the mind to attempt the reconcilication of irreconcilicable things, that our representative legislators begin their daily work with a form of christian grayer. Then see what kind of work immediately succeeds this prayer; look at the attack of mind of the prayer. Then see what kind of work immediately succeeds this prayer; look at the states of mind of the various parties, scan the ill-tempers which grow up in debate, hear the unfriendly words and unkind insinu

of this city is over three thousand, and there are nine organized churches, calling themselves christian, who have each their spiritual guide, besides a number of clergymen engoged in other pureuits; but of the whole number, there is but one that has the moral courage to preach to their congregation against the horrible sin of oppression, and that one the minister of the colored church. Of all the white clergymen in this city, there is but one that calls himself an abolitionist and he directions being a Garrison abolitionist

inhodeity, the term indeed of God and man.

This is a bitter pro-slavery, revengeful community; a majority are from slaveholding States, who have, as they profess, left to get rid of the evils of slavery; many of whom, before leaving, sold their human chattels, or hired them out to offers, and are now living the manner that received for the globe, who have no humanity in their hearts, at least for the poor slave. What I have stated in reference to this community is true with regard to the entire middle and southern portions of this State. The northern part is much better; there are more abolitionists, though political partyism is doing its work of destruction there. The greatest proportion of abolitionists in this State are in favor of political action; yet there are a few who rely upon, moral means for yet there are a few who rely upon moral means for the overthrow of slavery. I am contributing what little of influence an individual unaccustomed to wrilittle of influence an individual unaccustomed to writing or public speaking has, in the moral warfare that is waging against all oppression; not only that of the bodies, but of the souls of my fellow-men, which has not unfrequently endangered my personal safety. I have very frequently the high satisfaction of helping along the fugitive. From the 'spatriarchal' institution. I have seen some from-is far south as Louisiana. This service is attended with great hazard, as our State laws are very severe against those who obey God in this particular. I was for twenty years a member of the Presbyterian church, but about two years since, I withdrew from that connection, on account of its anti-christian character; and what is true of that, is true of all the organized sects of this slave-ry-accursed country. I mean not only negro blavery, but governmental and ecclesiastical slavery.

I rejoiced greatly when you and your coadjutor raised the standard of Non-Resistance. It was th first intimation that I had of there being others who first intimation that I had, of there being others who believed with myself on that subject. I regret much the surpension of the Non-Resistant, and that your paper has not as frequently now as formerly a department for that despised, but Christ-like doctrine. I am fully satisfied that slavery in some form will continue to exist, until that first principle of the religion of Christ is embraced and lived out in our world. And now, my brother, purposit pet as ay, that you are not now, my brother, permit me to say, that you are not altogether consistent with your principles on this subaltogether consistent with your principles on this sub-ject. If I have understood you, you hold that na-tions have no more right that individuals to employ physical force in overcoming evil, and that every in-dividual who casts a vote, directly sanctisms slavery and war, and that you abstain from voting, from the conviction that it is morally, wrong. Now, how can you direct others in what manner they should do that which you cannot do yourself, which you do when you say to voting subdivious. Yoth of readens? To you say to voting abolitionists, Vote for freedom? To you say to voting abolitionists, Vote for freedom? To me it appears like saying to the man of war, War is wrong—you ought not to fight, but if you will fight, fight for freedom. Again, I see no inconsistency in petitioning Legislatures for the repeal of laws; but I do see great inconsistency in non-resistants asking for the enactment of any law, even though the object sought to be attained be ever so desirable or right in itself. God has settled the question in reference to doing evil that good may come. It appears to me that we need not be afraid of the consequences of carrying out, to their fullest extent, our non-resistant. carrying out, to their fullest extent, our no carrying out, to their fullest extent, our non-resistant principles. True, we may be charged by third party abolitionists with 'losing the staff of accomplishment;' and the army who are fighting for human freedom and for God may be reduced to as small a number as was Gideon's, yet, it will assuredly be accomplished by the heaven-ordained means of truth and love. In conclusion, were I to give you a full narrative of my sentiments, feelings and purposes, I could do it in no way so well as by transcribine the ould do it in no way so well as by transcribing the etter of Joseph Barker of England. the pull white

Yours for universal buman freedom

MISCELLANY.

From an English paper.

Horrors of Tansportation.

At the Liverpool assizes on Tuesday last, one George Robinson, alias Saxon, pleaded guilty to the charge of having illegally returned from transportation, and when brought up for sentence, entered into a long and singular statement, which was listened to by a crowded court with great attention. From this it appeared, that in 1820, being then but 18 years of are, he had been convicted of a highway robbery at Fendeton. He received sentence of death, but was finally transported for life. He had however, an irresistible desire to return to his mattempt to escape by awinning off to a brig lying in the roads, and succeeded in concealing himself, below until she was at sea. She was diven back, however, by stress of weather, he was given but to the authorities, received one hundred lashes, and was sent to a penal settlement, first at Hunter's river, and afterwards at Macquarities-habet, however, and afterwards at Macquarities-habet, flower and afterwards at Macquarities-habet, without any communication with his friends, shut out from the world, and with hardly a hope for the future. He determined again to make an attempt, to except by the natives, several of them were wounded, and all their clothes and provisions carried off. To go forward in this condition was almost hopeless,—to go back was to studied again to make an attempt, several of them were wounded, and all their clothes and provisions carried off. To go forward in this condition was almost hopeless,—to go back was to studied again to make an attempt, several of them were wounded, and all their clothes and provisions carried off. To go forward in this condition was almost hopeless,—to go back was to suffer again a punishment of 100 lashes, and to be condemned to work in the gang reserved for the work of the provision of the pr

There was a period, searcely yet gone by, when pedentic schoolmasters ascreted that to keep children in order without flogging was impossible. Yet we see this owner visioning it des bought out to daily practic.

Men and the street of a legist growth, and are assessed to the control of the street of the street

duct had been that of an honest man. This sole wish had been to see his native land, and he expressed a hope that his sufferings and his good conduct would recommend him to the merciful consideration of the authorities.

Mr. Baron Park said, the tale which he had related would, he trusted, help to dissipate any idea that might be lurking in the united of any who might hear it, that transportation was a light punishment. It was his duty simply to pass upon him the sentence that he should be transported again for the term of his natural life.

The prisoner bowed respectfully, and was removed from the bar.

The appearance of the man was calculated to procure credence for the history he related. There was a remarkable expression of suffering and hardship in his countenance, and there was something very moving in the manner in which he received the sentence that was to consign him again to the horrors he had been describing.

From the Hamilton Palladium.

Breach in the Lebanon Reservoir.

The Lebanon Reservoir, one of the costly structures devised for the purpose of treasuring water in the vicinity of the summit level of the Cheango Canal, about four miles from the village, broke down a portion of its bank, which was supposed to be as indestructible as the everlasting hills, on Monday last, and the havoc and destruction which the mighty torrent made in its all-conquering dourse, can only be imagined by those who have taken a view of the stupendous ruins. We have seldom, if eyer, seen any thing that filled our mind with such magnificent conceptions of power.

The torrent rushed with inconceivable impetuousity into the narrow and deep ravine, through which the stream passes, uprooting trees of all sizes up to two feet in diameter, and forcing them along with the current, gullying the rugged banks of the avine, and absolutely quarrying hundreds of solid perches of, stone, and carrying hem from half a mile to a of, stone, and carrying hem from half a mile to a

two feet in diameter, and forcing them along with the current, gullying the rugged banks of the ravine and absolutely quarrying hondreds of solid perches of stone, and carrying them from half a mile to a mile, and depositing them upon the rich and fertile meadows below. Several acres of woodland were swept entirely clean, taking off not only trees, but the entire surface down to the solid rock. Two on the entire surface down to the solid rock. Two of three saw-mills were swept away so clean that no a vestige of any thing is 16ft to mark the place where they stood. These trees and rubbish, togeth, or with the stones 'quarried out of the sides of the ravine, are deposited in immense masses and heaps upon the beautiful meadows bordering on the Chenango river, rendering desolate and dreary some 100 to 150 acres of the fairest portion of that delight ful valley. There is one portion from 5 to 6 acres of Kingsley's meadow, that is perfectly covered, from one to four or five feet deep, with stones and gravel, and appears to us to be entirely ruined, while the balance of the meadow that received the deposites of gravel, trees, and rubbish, is materially

stone upon the meadow, the weight of which is es-timated at not less than ten tons, that could not have been picked up within a half a mile of its present resting place. People residing in the neighborhood describe the trembling of the earth to have been very like that produced by an earthquake. A large stone house, Mr. A. Campbell's, standing at a con-siderable distance from the course of the enraged element, is said to have exhibited decided symptoms of ague. We cannot perhaps, give a better idea of the grandeur of the scene, than was given by a gen-leman who resides in the neighborhood, and witnessed it. On being asked how it affected him, he answered that it made him feel as though he was not more than six inches high, and withal very lean.

From the Providence Herald. Is it Just, or Generous?

As a citizen of Providence, I put the above on in reference to the conduct of not a few

since I have understood that by voting I am ken ily the cause of a portion of the oppresses, he shed and wickedness that governments are potentially as now constituted, I think I may be not a gerim. May God open the eyes of the state, and grive have a subject, and save the State, and grive has seen as the seen of the

Great Freshet in New Branneich — river has riven to an unusual height places has overflowed its hanks, and, a property. The town of Sheffield, and settlements on the river, were complet about the 25th utl. The homeless to ted, and there were on peans of common one to the other, unless by the spois, it is also stated that the trook, which dost an immense su Bir John Harvoy's time, has also and several very excellent and a been more or less injured, accord The freshe: of the Maguadavi

The Miseries of Millerism of Captain Chase, of this smitable and intelligent per affections with a manager of the manager of t

grasp. The misery and suffer happy family, can only be apa are compelled day and night to (O.) Plaindculer.

Curious Exotic.—There is now to be seen in E

Thorburn's window, John-street, a may to be a specimen of castus of the eight-angled deer mammiliaris.) It was received from one a vent gardens near Montevideo, in Souh An presented to a gentleman of this rit by a monks of the convent, who stated that he traced to one hundred years, it having long time gradually developing itself end cultivation. It is a unique plant of a monte gradually developing treef gradually developi Solitary confinement has been abandoned a fa

Rhode-Island penitentiary. says it was found to open health of the prisoners, and tial and confirmed insanity. The Philadelphia North American states that steamers lost on the western waters dering the last two months, cost in all, probably \$165,000-as goes, \$35,000; making a loss of \$250,000.

Liberal.—The sum of four thousand one bash and twenty-six dollars, has been subscribed in Me Orleans for the relief of the selferers by the act quake at Point Petre, Guadaloupe.

Floating Village.—A raft passed down the Albaghany river, at Pittsburgh, Pa. on Friday, very their populated. It had on board thirteen women, sixteen children, five horses, three dogs, as four framed shantes.

The Buffalo and Attica and the Tonaward abroad companies have reduced their fare in heist class cars between Buffalo and Rochester, (76 min) to \$2.

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers, that a m

Horrible.—A shocking and unnatural made an committed a short time since, in Lawrence cont, Mississippi, by a mother on her own child. Whe he child was saleen, sho procured come lest, side she melted and poured down his threat. The cuss of this inhuman act is not stated.

We have accounts of the shocks of the grent unbequakes over nearly the whole of the contest of \$5 rope, in Africa, and in Asia Minor. In Palestins, at usual, the shocks were quite severe.

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WM. HENRY BRISBANE, M. D.

AVING commenced the practice of Medicals in this city, respectively solicits the fore of the firends and follow-citizens who may require produce the firends and services. Office and residence No. 42 lines, and the firends who may be forest the firends who was a firend for the firends of the fi

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET. To let, one half of a brick house part of the city, containing a ki four chambers. Possession given i quire at 25 Cornhill, for terms, &c.

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