Jiesson, Sanuel Philagrick, Edung Quiscy, William Bassey.

OYD GARRISON, Editor.

XIII .--- NO. 24.

IRELAND.

the Dublin Freeman's Journal, National Repeal Association.

National Repeal Association of Ireland:

it is unnecessary to presume any epresentation in the authors of those chas the complete tyranny exerted the slaveholding section of our nalaycholding section of our ma-mpartiality in a great portion. States, arising from its de-whose political ambition or ad them to court the favor of hily cause many who have not a to the subject, to be led into

this assertion wore true, we it would not lead you to this country, while you op-Those who plunder oth-industry, can sometimes af-y farther than those who as. You would think ill of visit your country, and, be-ed by the oppressors of the ir cause as against the op-

ds of the Irish settle, from s, militates against Mr. Cor-

rts, that to subvert slavery



BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1848.

slave, it is not becoming in him to condemn them only when sanctioned by the opponents of American slavery.

He next goes into a portraitere of what he alleges to be the comparatively happy condition of the slaves. He says they are well coloted, and fed. He, doubtless, means that it is well for a slave of African descent. We do not think they are as well colothed and fed. He, doubtless, means that it is well for a slave of African descent. We do not think they are as well colothed and fed as Mr. Bronan, or that he would think it good food and clothing for him, if he enjoyed only that of the majority of slaves. The lays of some of the States, made by slaveholders, show how much food and clothing that class doem sufficient. These laws require the owner to give his slaves a peck of Indian corn a week for food, and two linen shirts, two pair of pantalogns, and one coat for clothing per year, and prohibit the working of the slaves more than from fourteen to sixteen hours in the 24. A single soit of clothing, such as is worn by a large portion of the free laborers of our country, costs more than the whole ordinary expense of both feeding and clothing a slave for one year, as usually estimated by the slaveholders themselves.

Mr. Brosana adds that the slaves are not taxed. This is true, for the laws prohibit their having any thing of their own to be taxed, or with which to nay taxes. In picturing their happy condition, he has left out some points which we will insert. They cannot choose their own place of residence, nor mode of employment, nor employer—the slave who returns a blow given even. by a perfect stranger, is punishable with death—those who teach a slave to read and write, are subject to severe punishments, and in one State this penalty is death. The slaves who are thus forbidden to read the law are subject to capital punishment for forty-two offences, which to capital punishment for forty-two offences, which the mon and of treatand. This attention would seem the carry with it a charge against Irishmen and their friends, that while they oppose oppression in Ireland, they refuse to oppose it in this country. If true, it would show the pressing urgency which existed for the address of the sixty thousand Irishmen, as well as the urgency for still further exertions by reasonable Irishmen and friends of Ireland, with a view to promote a more consistent action—an action which will not alternately condems and contenuace oppression, according to the fact of who happens to be the oppressor, and who the oppressed. The argument of Mr. Brosnan, framed to show the existence of a general hostilityto Irishmen among abolitionists, is unfair, not to say disingenuous. He says, 'In ten cases for one, where an Irishman is taunted and insulted, the insult is dealt out by that party most clamorous against the slave system.' This passage alludes to one of our two great political parties. How unfair it is to charge upon abolitionists, the acts of all like members of that party, or even those of a majority of it, must be evident when we inform you that the candidate of that party, for the Presidency, at the, present moinent, is the owner of about sixty slaves, and has declared himself, in a speech made in Congress, to be opposed to emanipation, both gradual and immediate! So far as we know, neither any abolition society, nor abolition newspaper, has been guilty of the taunta and insults alluded to. Mr. Brosnan argues hostility to Ireland from the small number of abolitionists who have joined Repeal associations. This necessarily implies that American Repealers are hostite to slavery as it exists in Ireland, but are not actively hostile to it in the country of their residence. If he had stated the whole truth, he might probably have added that he have not a single abolitionist who had joined the New not a single abolitionist who had joined the whole truth, he might probably have added that he whole truth, he might probably have added that he who

by law, and is constantly practised to a very great extent.

Of these wrongs, the people of the entire Union are guilty; for the people of every State, by their official agents, compel the slaves to remain within the limits of this oppressive system, and every State is pledged to suppress any insurrection of the slaves which may be made for the abolition of these outrages. Note single State has ever made a proposition so to after the Constitution, that itself may cease to be a participant in these cruelties, although the power to change that Constitution is vested in the State Legislatures, and the members sent to Congress by the respective States.

Mr. Brosnan asserts that the conduct of abolition-

shoulded the abolition occiled to the can man an abolition occiled to the abolition occiled to t

extract from the proceedings of any abolition the state of New-You adopted serves as a construct of New-You adopted serves as a construct of New-You adopted serves and the state of New-You and the state of New-You and the State in which always was adopted serve secretary. The chase of a person in running person in running

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal of May 2
The O'Connellites and the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society.

The following report of a speech made by our friend, Mr. Steele, before he went to the north with the Liberator, was, by an accident, mislaid in our printing-office, and not recovered until vesterday. It was made in seconding a resolution of thanks to Judge James, of Boston, and by it Mr. Steele has brought to issue for the world's decision a most important point in difference between the O'Connellites and the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society—we say, 'and the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society—we shay the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society,' because with Mr. Steele we believe that Mr. James Haughton may be considered as giving expression to the sentiments of that body:—

Mr. Steele rose and said—I do not think, yo men of Ireland, my countrymen, that I can select any more appropriate occasion than the present, one, when I rise to second the resolution proposed by O'Connell, for giving expression to my opinions on a most important subject connected with American slavery.

I have had a letter, two days ago, from that amia-

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer: WHOLE NO. 649.

-Wm. Adains, Puietuckit;-Ge

ntinuation of this list, see the last page

Er. Haughton's Reply to Mr. Steele.

Er. Haughton's Heply to Mr. Steele.

35 Eccles-street, 5th May, 1843.

Dr. Sir.—I find, by the Freeman's Journal of the 2d instant, that you have asked me an important question, to which you request a public bawer. I have pleasure in accoding to your request, and I beg you will sceept my sincere thanks for the more than kind manner in which you have taken notice of my humble efforts to do a little good to my fellbwmen. I am happy to have the opportunity which your question affords me, of keeping alive in the minds of my countrymen, a deep and solemn attention to the important questions involved in slavery, or the making an article of merchandise of our brethere. Agitation on the subject must be useful. I wish I could reply to your question by merely stating my own convictions relative to the point at issue between us. But the terms in which you have, put it will not allow me to give it eo simple an answer. In the report of your speech, there are two inaccurate statements, which I would wish, in this first place, to correct. I never adjured you not to go to America, nor said that the O'Connellies were contaminated by accepting aid and sympathy from the American poorle. My words were these: You

shall have done some good.

The Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society have never come to vote on the subject at 1850e between you and me. The Committee have not met this week, so that you finst consider me alone accountable for the sentiments in this letter. Excuse its length, and believe me to be respectfully your friend.

JAMES HAUGHTON.

To Thomas Steele, Esq.

From the Herald of Freedom.

O'Connell and Slavery.

the Boston Fildt and the other pro-slavery
of repeal in this country, read the following
s speech of the great Irish Repealer, of

of Dennis Corcoran, Corresponding to Irish Repeal Association of Louisi-that the slaveholders of the South ex-migrants a hospitality and liberality sobe behown to them in the non-tates. If this assertion were true, we

or of superior liberality in the South ats is, however, in our opinion, jun-sociations called 'Native American,' etter, exist almost exclusively in States. It is a slaveholding States in which Dennis Corcoran resident decently to extend from five years and residence requisite for the nativeirsners. The fact that the territory

onists contemplate, would cause a cuinary that the heart sickens at u will perceive by this assertion, leas are gravely put forth by those enseties with the cause of tyr-er that it is no new thing for you grant predictions in relation to the guerrights to other oppressed, the things have never been unsur-count of an intelligent agent, who, he tyrant's plee, excused his hellish eight years which have clapsed

M. Brosnan, of Albany, State

RATOR,

fore;

Called Control

To Called Control

Randwille

West for

Randwille

West for

Randwille

K, Hessi

K, Hessi

Lot Helium

Abner G

Lot Helium

ster may Ca newspa on, and fra uld a cray e credited.

ks if it has 'been contemplated e with a body of ultraists in tramp-of others in the stealthful and ig-kidnapping?' We reply, that to cease from trampling on the

people of color.
re desired to countenance
sination, by abetting the
chief arguments of some
d that this has not been

MI

a recon we have and by p ing, this was a for this are so w and by p mg, this are so w a for this are so w and of p mg, this are so w and of p mg as an are we we have a mg of p mg as an are we have a mg of p mg o

canacticity years a cause or construction of the secured on most experience of the secured of th

mistake, as referred to in the speech of O'Con-sent to the Repeal Association by the Society of Eastern Pennsylvania. It consequence of the patry attempts of m in this country to propitate the alave-calumnisting the abolitionists. The o 'O'Consell with glory, and let it cover

A. M.
P. Grosvenor took the chair, and called to order, and after singing, reading the and-prayer, opportunity was given for mes of members of the Society. Sixty-

ng names of members of the Society. Sixty mes were reported. her E. R. Warren, as chairman of the com-reported a draft of a Constitution, which full examination and discussion, was adopted CONSTITUTION

Whereas, on the foorth day of May, in the year our Lord one thousand eight humdred and fortyee, a Convention of Baptist ministers and men awas beld in the Tremont Chapet, Boston, in the test of Massachusetts, of the United States of the America, who subpted and signed the followpledge, viz:—We whose names are undersignsolemnly pledge ourseless to God and one
office, to unite in the support of a Baptist MissionScheity, with a Conglatution yet to be adopted,
at shall be chiefledly and thoroughly separated
and Il connersion with the known avails of slavery,
the support of any of its benevolent purposes;
d his Society shall be called 'The American and
reign Baptist Missionary Society? and we hereby
arate ourselves now and forever from all connerwith religious societies that are supported in

sutution of this Society.

e object of this Society shall be to carry commission of aur blessed Lord and Saviour trist, 'Go ye into all the world, and preach sel to every creature'—and to employ, in orfect this, all necessary measures and agencies and abroad.

home and abroad is Society shall be composed of members ar Baptist churches, of good standing, whe alsveholders, but who believe that involuncery, under all circumstances, is sie, and accordingly; and who pay one dollar annumber Society, or twenty dollars at one time to

or appear as delegates from a church or auxr society.

Any church or auxiliary society may be repned at any amenting of this Society by one dele possessing the qualifications required for memhip by article second, for every ten dollars anhip by article second, for every ten dollars anhip by article second, for every ten dollars anhip contributed by such church or auxiliary to
reasury of this Society.

This Society shall meet annually at such time
place as the Society itself shall designate.

The Society being called to order at its annueating, the first business after singing and prayer
the the enrollment of members and the elecof officers and an Executive Board.

The Society shall elect, by ballot, a Vicenident, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording
retasy, a Treasurer, and two Auditors.

The Society shall elect, by ballot, eleven Diors, who, with the President, Viceresponding and the Recording Secretaries, shall

e Society span exect, by the span of the control of the control of the control of the Coctor of the Society—wire to use all measures necessary to see of the Society, and who shall present port of their proceedings at each annu port of their proceedings at each annu port of their proceedings.

en report of their proceedings at each annual ing.

The Treasurer and Auditors shall not be closen among ministers of the goapel, aor shall they conclide members of the Executive Beard.

The Treasurer shall give bond and security afficient sum for the proper care of the funds specialities entrusted to him.

At the meetings of the Executive Board for any business, five members shall constitute a un, provided due notice be given of the same at shall require a majority of the whole Board or the shall require a majority of the whole Board or the special for the selection of a missionary state or the appointment of missionaries, or for any finolying new and important responsibilities.

The Executive Board shall have power to all vacancies occasioned by death or other-

Any amendment of this Constitution may be at the annual meeting of the Society, provides amendment do not affect the principles of the als plan as set forth in the preamble, and the sition be made known at least one day pre-

o its adoption.

The vate was taken on the Constitution, solarier was offered to Almighty God for his go rest upon the Society, and that all the a thereof may be deeply imbued with the Cociety than additional society than additional solaries.

ATTERNOON SESSION.

Elected by ballot the longwing as outcers as occiety:

E. R. Warren, of Maine, President.
C. P. Growenor, of Massachusetts, Vice-President William Henry Brisbane, of Boston, Mass. Corsponding Secretary,
C. W. Denison, of Boston, Recarding Secretary,
John N. Barbour, of Boston, Recarding Secretary,
John N. Barbour, of Boston, Rengalement,
Madison Hawes and Asson J. Stone, Juditors.
J. N. Barbour, M. Hawes, J. Bullough, A. Kenon, Hiram Parker, N. Branch, H. Battey, A. M. Prer, John A. Buttrick, Samuel Adlam, W. Morse Directors.

science of the following present of the science of by brother Brisbane:
her seat the Provisional Missionary. Committee the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention have some ght of supporting a mission is Hayti in the discussed of the funds they have on hand, and as think it very desirable that such a mission did be established, therefore, and be instructed supports a Committee to meet the Provisional mittee, for the purpose of consulting upon the plan for establishing a mission in untural co-

best plan for establishing a mission in mutual co-operation—and that the Executive Board be further instructed to take measures, as soon as they con-ceive it can be judiciously done, to establish a per-manent mission to the said republic. Brother Adlam offered the following, which was

Brother Adlam offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Executive Board be instructed to correspond with the Baptists in England, explaining to them our principles, and the causes that have led to a separation from the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, and requesting their sympathy and co-operation, so far as our Society shall commend itself to their approbation.

The following was also moved and adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Board be instructed to address the churches of our denomination in the United States, in explanation of our principles and the reasons of our organization, with an appeal to all who sympathize for the heathen at home and abread, to give us their countenance, their prayers, and their support.

and their support.

Appointed the annual meeting of the Society to be held at Albany, N. Y. on the third Wednesday in May, 184.

The Secretaries were instructed to publish the in May, 1844.

The Socretaries were instructed to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Adjourned, after prayer.

C. W. DENISON, Rec. Sec.

an explanation— said that he wished to disabuse himself or bring which it was said he had said yesterday rhich he found had wounded the feelings of his brethren. To set their minds at case of his brethren. To set their minds at case in his hasty remarks, about funching, which has been been been been and he appre

day evening meeting in the old 'Cradle of Liberty.'
Crowded full. Liston to the simple story of Goo.
Latimer, who when he was announced as having been a slave, made mion start, in whose mind the slave is only a dark black man, a stupic, tutterly degraded being. He stood there with a skin of as pure white as any man before him showed, and with a form as erect, and with a countenance illuminated with the same spirit as beamed from all around. In a simple manner he spake of his slavery, read the advertisement for his absconding wife.—told of his day the development for his absconding wife.—told of his slavery, read the advertisement for his absconding wife.—told of his slavery around the different of the different his brothers and his sisters, have been for the bloss her with a cup of cold water. These children, his brothers and his sisters, have been form they, and sold under the hammer, into different States. What more unmixed misery than this.—What so asd in human history! How heart-breaking the story! We have men among us who laugh at these things. But there were tears shed at Fangel that there were tears shed at Fangel that the story! We have men among us who laugh at these things. But there were tears shed at Fangel that the story! We have men among us who laugh at these things. But there were tears shed at Fangel that the story! We have men among us who laugh at these things. But there were tears shed at Fangel that the story! We have men among us who laugh at these things. But there were tears shed at Fangel that the story! We have men among us who laugh that the story! We have men among a who laugh that the story! We have men among a who laugh that the story! We have men among the have before. There were new hearts, great and good hearts too, touched by his wrong, and his wo, the men that of a from the slaves before the were the story! We have the story! We have the story! We have the story! We were the reverse of that. He knew an instance with the story! We were the reverse of that. He knew an instance o which several female slaves were about to be

68

The Abolition Debate.

The Christian Index, the Baptist paper of Georgia, accompanies a very brief notice of the late meeting of the Board at Albany, with a copy of the resolution which was passed at that meeting, to reissue their circular of 1840, on the subject of neutrality, and subjoins the following remarks:

The editor of the Herkimer (N. Y.) Journal, O. Bowe, who happened to be in Boston during the

*This Address was presented by Mr. Phillips, but written by the Editor of the Liberstor, as was also the Address to the Slaves of the United States.—En. Lis within me, by reading in the Liberstor, and other particular to the States of the United States.—En. Lis

*

COMMUNICATIONS

ame I find in the questions. You published the under the head of 'Refuge of Oppression,' in number of the Liberator, from the Reflector. B lishing the following communications you mulisfy, I think, every inquiring mind of the of the reasoning of 'Delta.'

From the Christian Reflector.

From the Christian Reflector.

Union with Staveholders.

Ma. Epron—I respectfully ask the attention Oblia, the author of an article in the Reflector. Stavery and Missions, to review one part of targument, which, however plausible it may appen a hasty perusal, appears to me to be entire fellecious. In discussing the point, whether or no is inchargeable with a participation in the slaw holder's crime, because he is engreed with him the performance of a mutual duty, he has the follower of the control of the profession of the mutual duty. The has the follower of the control of the control

ect.

Let me suppose that his 'rum-making neighbor, and the other individual, 'addicted to profane swearing,' are Delta's brethren in the church; is he guilty of the six of rum-making or of the six of profanity, either directly or indirectly, because he six down at he table of the Lord with the rum-maker and the

he table of the Lord wijn the runn-maker and un-rofane awarer?

Suppose that nine-tenths of the members of the church were run-makers and profane awarers would Delta consider that he was either directly on indirectly sanctioning those practices, by holding them in church-fellowship, or in engaging with their in sending the gospel to the heathen? What idet would the converted heathen form of that religion whose propagators were rum-makers and profane swearers? And would not Delta's practice give oc-casion to the enemies to blaspheme?

Boston, May 3, 1843.

GAMMA.

A Question for Delta.

Does Delta mean to say that a man 'is under obligation to send the gospel to the 'heathen,' ever
though his only means of doing it be by the robber;
of the poor?
This question is sufficient to expose the fallacy o
Delta's argument for uniting with slaveholders to
send missionaries to the heathen.

BETA.

First Congregational Church in Leicester. Leicester, Mass. May 15, 1843.

I feel it to be a duty I owe to truth and humanit to give, is my humble way, a short account of my labors with my minister and the First Congregational Church in this town, of which I was a member, or

attendance, in a manner worthy of the place and the document tidelf, and in a spirit becoming free the state of the rank given in the Bible to slit document tidelf, and in a spirit becoming free the state of the self-same city of the state of the self-same city of the streets of this self-same city. His only office on the streets of this self-same city of the streets of this self-same city. His only office on the streets of this self-same city of the streets of the self-same city. His only office on the streets of the self-same city of the streets of the self-same city of the streets of the self-same city. His only office consisted in speaking boldly in behalf of human freedom.)

Four of the Hutchinson family of ministrels from New-Hampshire—perhaps the most exquisite native vocalists in the Union—attended the sessions of the Convention, and added greatly to the delight interest of the meetings by their thrilling mountain strains. The family, I am told, consists of third interest of the meetings by their thrilling mountain strains. The family, I am told, consists of third in the state of the meetings by their thrilling mountain strains. The family, I am told, consists of third in the state of the sake of all that in the state of the sake of all that in the state of the sake of all that in the state of the sake of all that in the state of the whitest of us. Messrs. Douglass and Remond (both colored) who took an active and able part in the discussion of the Convention, abundantly vindicated their claim to a very high order of talent and character.

This Address was presented the search of the sake of the convention, abundantly vindicated their claim to a very high order of talents and character.

This Address was presented to the place and the content tide of the convention, abundantly vindicated their claim to a very high order of talents and character.

and spare not to apply truin must be adjusted who, when he was reviled, reviled satisfies may that power which makes amanes, many to rejoice with all the ransomed of the Left as coming and kingdom, which is the principle coming and kingdom, which is the principle with the coming and kingdom, which is the principle with the coming and kingdom, which is the principle with the coming and kingdom, which is the principle with the coming and kingdom, which is the principle with the coming and the comin Walpole, May 20th, 1843.

The Christian Reflector

ARC CARRIAGE :

WILLIAM LLOYD. GARRIAGE:

DEAR SIR—In the last Liberator, you goal of course pursued by the present editor of the Chick Reflector, 'in regard to old organization,—the

then a terror to the materior of the norther by The pro-slavery position of the norther by thurch was exposed in its true lightly in

may condemn a sin, and do it is ex-to touch the sinner. If see would be efectal as preaching, we should make an applicate of sentiments; otherwise, they will prote actu-We should have that noble spirit which charges Nathan, in his short but pity address to Booke the said, * Thou art the man.

and common sense. The or many than the and both organizations may survive, any trains may persist. It is only necessary for features both Church and State, to act consistent persons and to abide by the letter and single professions, and to abide by the letter and single professions, and to abide by the letter and single sense a guide, and servitude would no longer than an arena, where a tilt could be run against only and every organization susceptible of single singl

to its co

accommon acc the ground was assumed, that the close's hood must first be destroyed, before sitial friumph. They were declared to be observed of the course, but not insurmountable.

rists of the Wester

with the slave bereafter in contemplating th and assumn of 1843, as the turning point o

,—the instica at you

it undertaking.

In behalf of the Board,
FRANCIS JACKSON, President.
Lian Ganness, Sec.

IT PRISTS OF NEW-YORK, OHIO, INDIA

and benefits which would result from answer-tin call. Then, when a place of sufficient size-less and the targest gathering could not be ob-tained to the great gathering could not be ob-tained to the present present present and the fine of plants to sustain a roof of branches, and the present present present present present pre-sent present present present pre-sent present present pre-sent present present pre-sent present present pre-sent pre-pare pre-pare-pare pre-pare pre-pare pre-pare pre-pare-pare-pare-pare-pare-pare-pare-pare-pare-pare-pare-pare-pare-pare-pa makes and pollars to austain a roof of branches, which 3000 persons we re sheltered from the shrines and the there the rustic temple yet stands the shrines and there the rustic temple yet stands the stands are such temporary structures along makes the area will this year accompany me, a few sheerer as will this year accompany me, a few sheerer as will this year accompany me, a few sheerer will shortly be with you. With such and willing hearits, a place of meeting that and willing hearits, a place of meeting the sheet and a may of the points where it is fined advisable to appoint true cannot never the sheed advisable to appoint true cannot never the sheed advisable to appoint true cannot never the sheed advisable to appoint true cannot be sheed the sheed the sheed the sheed the sheed the signal true of the sheed the sheed the sheed the signal true of the sheed the sheed the signal true of the sheed the sheed the sheed the signal true of the sheed the sheed the sheed the signal true of the sheed the sheed

Eastern friends may be made acquainted with you that thus, through mutual co-operation and friendship both East and West may become strong in each other for the cause, and the well devised system of nations and State affiliation of our Societies may be surtained, to complete the great work so well begun. The following times and places have been determined upon for the first of the series of Convention to commence, invariably, at 10 o'clock, A. M.:—

SECOND SERIES.

Springfield, Mass. Mond. and Tues. July 10th & 11th.
Albany, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th.
Little Falls, "Monds and Tuesday, 17th and 18th.
Little Falls," Monds and Tuesday, 17th and 18th.
Lutter, "Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st.

JOHN A. COLLINS.

ET Editors friendly to the anti-slavery enterprise
throughout the country, are respectfully requested to
notice, in their columns, this contemplated series o
Conventions.

acter of the people, there is to be the greatest military display ever seen in the United States. From six to too the hundred military companies have significate their intention to join in the celebration. The mora

nity are never forgotten on such occasions, and, with few exceptions, they never fail to 'sanctify' by their presence, all the foolery that is perpetrated. If they were the ministers of Jesus Christ, no such distinction

SECOND ADVENT. While we regret that our estimable friend Allen, of Walpole, is laboring under the delusion, that the existence of the world is to terminate this year, we thank him for his friendly letter. We have no doubt that cases of suicide lave in some instances been unjustly attributed to the 'Miller mania,' but the denial of any such cases has been too aweeping in the Signs of the Times. Where names

ET Among the articles we have been compelled to omit, this week, for want of room, are—the Report of the Concord Female A. S Society—an account of the treatment of C. L. Remond at Leicester—and the list of contributions at the N. E. Convention.

ET The important movement of a portion of our Baptist brethren, in regard to separating their missionary operations from all connexion with blavery, (for particulars, see the preceding page,) is one of the signs of the times, 'in regard to the overthrow of slavery, which are full of promise. We observe that these proceedings are published in the Christian Reaflector, without any editorial approval or notice, and on the last page! 'Call you this backing your friends?'

To-morrow evening, those charming vocalists, the Hutchinson Family, will give a Concert in the Tabernacle in Howard-street. Need we say more?

that we intended should accompany it are executed for lack of room. We have only space to say, that, whether we regard its logic or its temper, it is presented in a manner by no means creditable either to their humility or their conversion. A morbid apparatisely in the strain of modern priesteralt and conservation, and in the tone and style of the New-England Puritan, Boston Recorder, Vermont Chronicle, &c.

Through the articles we have been compelled to omit, this week, for want of room, are—the Report of committed in a state of intoxication, for the gratification of a surious multitude, whose demand has someto truding their abseminable acts and criminal misacons,
(committed in a state of intoxication,) for the gratificafill of a curious multitude, whose demand has sometion of a curious multitude, and in true humility of spirit; but there are occasions when such a
reconfession becomes no cross, but is rather a passper;
to favor and popularity. Every thing depends on the
manner and temper in which it is made, and the object
to be promoted by it.

Great allowance, it is true, is to be made for those
who have far years debased their intellects, and depraved their souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
click the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
click the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
click the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career of drunkenness,
defined the souls, by a wild career

be thus occupied than left to idleness; forgetting, however, that such conduct provides the infidel and

ment. It is the first verse of a hymn for children

d superstitiously a Mr. Sargent says—

Wonderful stretch of liberality, and a rare exhibition of christian charity! By false usage, the term sinfidel' has become the most ludicrous as well as the most indefinite, word in the English vocabulary. It seems, according to the view of Mr. Sargent, that they are infidels, who do not agree with him as to certain religious forms, and who think that an open field is as good a place in which to hold temperance meetings as a sectarian chapel! He cannot carry sven his 'complaisance' so far as to mite with such tectotallers as do not see any necessity for relying on a priest to perform either the introductory or concluding religious services at their temperance gatherings! But if they will yield to his secred whims on this point, why then he will be ever ready to labor with them in the cause, shoulder to shoulder!

whole number of votes was yet, or white their con-Davis, late Governor, had 707. It was thereupon voted that he be the candidate. In the afternoon, the committee appointed to waif on him, reported that, on account of family reasons, he declined being consider-ed a candidate. At the next balloting, Hon, George N. Briggs of Berkshire, had 662 votes, and was de-clared the candidate. In the ballot for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Hon, John Reed, of Yar-mouth, late member of Congress from Barnatable Co-resived almost a unanimous vote, and consented to

stand.

Fire at Tullahasse.—On the 25th of May, a fire broke out at Tallahasse, Florids, which destroyed every business house in the place, including the Post Office. The contents of the latter were saved, but in great confusion. A letter states that the fire was first the confusion.

New-Hampshire Legislature.—This body met at Concord, and was organized by the election of Democratic officers, on Wednesday last. In the Senate, the Hon. Titus Brown was chosen-President; H. E. Baldwin, Esq. Clerk, and Moody Currier, Esq. assistant Clerk, without conosition In the Hampshire.

Suicide.—James L. McBaughan, a resident of S

Mr. Sargent says...

4. Am ever ready to labor with infidels in this holy council of the control of the control of the council of the control of the control

A Kies and the Consequences.—Sheriff Ware of Gloucesier Co. New Jersey, gave Mr. Wm. Bateman a severe horse whipping, at Blackwoodown, on Sunday, the Sies, at the door of the Presbyterian Church The provocation, we understand, was kiesing, or at tempting to kies the sheriff wife. Mr. Bateman westlogged till his clother houge in tatters, and his whole person was covered with blood.

We understand that Dr. Sylvanus Brown, of Salis bury, committed about the 25th of March, for disturb-ing public worship in Rockport, was discharged on Thureday evening, on a pardon from the Governor and Council.

A men named Robinson was arrested a few days since in Payson precinct, Illinois, on a charge of pass-ing counterest money. In searching him, they found upon his person latters from six soizes, all living, whom he has married in different parts of the country.

Quick and Chesp.—The cars now accomplish the istance between Boston and Portland in about five ours. Fare, only one dollar.

Of donations received into the treasury of the Massa-chusetts A. S. Society from May 1st to June 1st. From Wrentham Female A. S. Society, to re-deem pledge in part, West Wrentham—A. S. Society, Nelson Fisher, 75 Dorghester—Richard Chapp, w. con. collections, 5 to Danvers, New Mills, E. B. Worthen, avails of Labor on Fast Day,

Labor on Fast Day,
A Friend in Reading,
S PHILBRICK, Tream
Brookline, June 3d, 1843.

DIED.—In this city, 5th irist. Mrs. Rhoth Gray, 94, woman of color, of the strictest integrity, a true Christan, and respected by all who knew her.
May 30th, Yorick Tottle, aged 53.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The undersigned give motice that the tenth Mezzechusetts Anti-Slevery Pair will be held in Bostonduring the Christima and New Year's season; and
they sak the aid of all who value human freedom,
knowing that, the appeal must find a response
in every good, Christias heart: for it is not a
sectarian scheme—it is not a political party which
they have in view, but a great national undertaking for humanity. Not forcibly, but pescefully
not in the spirit of hatred, but, as it has been begun
in the spirit of latred, but, as it has been begun
in the spirit of latred, but, as it has been begun
in the spirit of latred, but, as it has been degun
favery. It is a work which cannot safely be delayed
an hour; and they hope by this effort to do much towards awkening all hearts to the emergency.

The funds raised will be devoted, as herestofors, to

The funds raised will be devoted, as heretofore, to the diffusion of anti-slavery truth, and to sustaining and cheering onward such devoted persons as have given their lives, to the glad yet severe service of

M. W. Chapman, Ann T. G. Phillips, Mary G. Chapman, Susan Cabot, Eliza Lee Follen, Olivia Bowditch,

Lavinia Hilton,
Hannah Tufts,
Catherine Sargent,
M. J. W. Johnson
Caroline Weston,
Inna It. Philbrick,
Mary Young,
Harriet Jackson,
Mary F. Rogers,
Lauisa M. Sewall,
Caroline F. Willian
Abby Southwick,

Support of Agents and Lecturers.

At a meeting of the Bond of Managers of the Masschusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held at 25 Cornhill, on Toesday, 13th June, 1843, the following premble to be published in the Liberator

A true copy. Attest.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Rec. Sec.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN BRISTOL

COUNTY.

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 Tuesday, 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 out brethron in bonds.

Distinguished speakers will be present, and the Hutchinson singers have accepted an invitation to aid us an this occasion. Let us have a large and enthe-

Intchinson singers have accepted an invitation on this occasion. Let us have a large and institute gathering. The meetings will continue.

By order of the New-Bedford Anti-Slavery Societ GEORGE M. BUNKER, Pres. WM. C. COFFIN, Sec.

MEETINGS AT NANTUCKET.

Anti-Slavery Mestings will be held at Nantucket, immediately after the Convention in New-Bedford, to comence on the morning of the 23d, at 9 o'clock, for which the necessary arrangements have been made. Speakers as well as hearers are invited to attend, and make spirited meetings. Stephen Foster, of New-Hampslire, has engaged to be present.

Nantucket, June 6, 1843.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be holden in East Bradford, commencing on Friday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will probably continuou two or three days.

Let the sympathy felt by the abolitionists of Essex County, for the plaing bondmen of our land, be minificated on that occasion, by the numerical attendance, the free, harmonious discussion and adoption of such measures as shall directly tend to their emancipation.

MARY P. KENNEY, Rec. Sec.

Salpm, May 20, 1843.

CONVENTIONS FOR UNIVERSAL INQUIRY
AND REFOM, WILL BE HELD
At Randolph, commencing on Friday, the 30th inst.
and continuing through Saturday and Sunday.
At Brandon on Tuesday, the fourth of July, and
continuing indefinitely.

"Ly Jours A. Colliss and Naymarket. H. Whitist
of Massachuseits are expected to be in attendance.—
They are powerful advocates in the great work of reform. These meetings will be such as have not been
held in Varmout. No ordinary obtaicle should be al-

They are powerful advocates in the great work of reform. These meetings will be such as have not been held in Vermunt. No ordinary obtated should be allowed by any one to be in the way of attendance. The time has come for more thorough agitation. Mind should act more, however, and be acted your less.—Confidence in mean is increasing. Let it continue to increase. Mankind are less afraid of each other. Let the fear decrease. It will be so as knowledge is diffused. Let knowledge diffused then. Let the people gather themselves together and banish fear. Let mind be assembled, and samanizate itself from air and suffering. Let the beser part of man now be brought into subjection to the higher and nobler.

17 Will the Voice of Freedom, Herald of Freedom and Liberator copy?

SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE!

HUTCHINSON FAMILY

WILL give a GRAND CONCERT on the even-ing of the famous Seventeenth of June, at the spacious Tebersacle in Howard-street, on which oc-casion they have been suthorised to announce that the President of the United States and his Suite will be

present.

Tickate 50 conts, at the principal Music Stores and Hotals, and at No. 35 Cornhill. To commence at 8 colock. See programme for particulars.

Boston, Jone 16.

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

*AROUSE THEE, SOUL!
There is a voice within my soul,
From Pleasure's luring softness calling—
'Arouse thee! abrink not from the strife,
Though fearful, dark, appalling:—
Hot, Rercely there the war goes on—
Witt thou be still till victory 'a won?
Dr, baser yet, in childish play.
Pass all the best of life away?

Pass all the best of the away:
List to the strain that every breeze
O'er hill, and vale, and stream, is bearing;
Stoth hearts and brave, earth's chosen thes,
A weary panoply are wearing:
And in the conflict for the right,
Arrayed 'gainst Fallshbood's fearful might,
List to their thrilling battle-cry'Win truth and liberty, or die!'

'Hear thou the furious clash of arms—
The fiendish shrick of maddened hate!
Nay, sit not down to mount that man

Nay, sit not down to mourn that man Hath made Love's realm so desolate Hearts, that should ever fook above To our Great Sire in trusting love, And, as true brethren, strive to throw Love's blessedness on all below.

Sit not in dust—' Arouse thee, sou!!'

Earth is not thine eternal dwelling;
Fear not, for strength will Hea veh give,
Each shadowy, bassing fear dispelling;
God has all strength—nor will there fall One heart that answers to His call; Tis only he who turns again To earth, that feels earth's galling chain.

Why dwell below? The body there
Must live till bid return to disa;
The soul, confined to earth, will dio—
Such is it a starte that it must.
Its earliest home was boundless space—
That e'er should be its dwelling-place;
Rise, and though feeble be thy wing.
Soon on proud heights thy song thou it sing. And when the echo of thy strain

On the free breeze comes gently swelling, High, grasping thoughts will blend therewith, From angel hearts thy spirit telling That time is given thee to improve,
That earth is needing all thy love—
Not to a chosen few confined,
But consecrate to all mankind.

But consecrate to all manking.

Arouse thee! elevate thy powers!

Let high, free thoughts pervade thy spirit!—
Toil to bring joy and peace to those

Who chains, and grief, and shame inherit!

Thyself forget—seek truth and love—
And in the search thy soil will prove
This truth—seek first the things of heaven,
And all else will to thee by given.

Bath, Maine.

H. W. H. H. W. H.

For the Liberator. WOULD'ST THOU BE HAPPY?

WOULD'ST THOU BE HAPPY?
Would'at thou be happy when sunlight streams
Joyfully over thy heart's young dreams?
Lighting thy path with a gladsome ray,
Beaming with promise of perfect day?
Era yet a sorrow its shade hath cast
Over the page of the golden past;
Ere yet a tone from the realms of death
Blend with the chime of thy song's sweet breath.

Trust not too fondly to earth's bright flowers; Hope not too much from its fresh-wreathed b List not too long to the breeze that brings Pleasure's soil note on its gentle wings. Deck thy young spirit with that rich love, Streaming so free from its fount above. Make it a lamp to thy cloudless heart, Joy shallabe with thee, wherever thou art.

Joy analibe with thee, wherever thou art. Would'st thou be happy when Yongest sweep Over life's ocean, to dark; to deep? Whith they rich chaplet hath faded away, Leaving thee nought save its dall decay? When the fond hearts thou hast trusted, grow cold Hope's budding promise hath ceased to unfoll? When the bright stars that have led thee, expire, And vainly thou seekest their lost beacon fire? And vainly thou seekest their lost beacon lire?

Grief will not bring to thee joys that have fied:
Let the deep surges sweep over the past,
Still in the future thy hope may be chal.
Press ever on with that love which throws
Gladness and sunshine wherever it flows:
Live for the good which thy hand may bear—
Da in thy duty, forgetting thy care.

Would'st thou be happy when life's last ray
Throwalis dim glory across thy way?
When on thy brow the cold daw is shed,
Shading its light with the hue of the dead?
When thine eye turneth its last fond, gase,
Bakkon the friends of thine earlier days?
When thy heart's beating is hushed and low,
And chilled is the tide of thy life's warm flow

Then, ere the aunahine of hope is pasi, Ere on thy vision a cloud is cast, Open thy spirit to that sweet ray, Sent us to gladden earth's changeful day. Love be the banner that o'er thee streams, Love be the armor that round thee gleams, Love be the watchword that lures thee on, Love the sweet token of victories won.

Love the sweet token of victories won.

Then shall thy rest in thy lasthours be
Calm as the breast of a summer's smooth sea;
Memory whisper its low sweet chime,
Soft as some note from Elysian clime;
Hope spread its pinions for that bright shore,
Where the wild condicts of life are o'er;
Peace to thy soul in rich dews be given,
Love bear thee on to thy God, and to Heaven:
Waitham.

L. B.

CP A large edition of the excellent work of Henry C. Wright, entitled 'A Kiss for a Blow,' has been published in England, for the whole of which a rapid sale has been found, and another is speedily to be given to the British public. Every family ought to be supplied with a copy of it. The following lines, suggested by a perusic of this little volume, were written by the wife of George N. Watson, an Independent minister in Ireland.

'A KISS FOR A BLOW." Suggested by reading an excellent little book, bear this title.

What makes little children quite happy and good, And banishes tempers both naughty and rude? It is the sweet maxim, we very well know, Of giving each other 'A Kiss for a Blow.'

Should a quarrel arise, whate'er be the cause, What is better by far than a whole code of laws? It is the sweet practice, we very well know, Of always returning 'A Kiss for a Blow.'

In each stage of life, can from infancy's years
To manhood's last step in the valley of cears,
There's nought which can yield us such please
below.

As ever returning 'A Kiss for a Blow.'

Though men should condemn us, and call us but fools Yet still must we love them, and pray for their souls Through the journey of life let us patiently go, Still ever returning 'A Kiss for a Blow.'

Should any assail us in deed or in word,
Oh, then let us act like our meek, patient Lord,
Who, e'en in the depths of the bitterest woe,
Returned in his anguish 'A K iss for a Blow.'
Limerick, Jan. 27, 1843. A. A. A. A. W.

NON-RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator.

Draw Sra:

Having, by your liberal permission, said so much publicly on the above subject, it will be required that I should bring my observations to some practical point, and probably to a conclusion.

Supposing any light to have been thrown on the subject, and a conviction to have been produced that the present farcello order of things is inconsistent with the present farcello order of things is inconsistent with the principles we know and acknowledge to be true, the question will indurally arise, What are we to do? 'As the religious tencher would answer when such a question is put on the deeped ground, so I reply, 'Do nothing.' Whenever events turn out unhapily, we have to adopt this course. It is the best medicine, whether the mind or the body, the Church or the State, be sick. Sometimes there may be some medicine, whether the mind or the body, the Church or the State, be sick. Sometimes there may be some obnoxious result of human scivity in the way, which human activity may remove; but, generally, human passivity is the preferable principle. In this case, at all events, there can be no, hesitation in presenting the medicine of passivity. *Leave it alone, is our best treatment. Eike all our enemies, State oppression will die of litelf, if we meddie not with it. If there be a voter in the lend, who knows not how to the case of humal and family. I am sure the State inally, whom our injudicious treatment augments fou inally, whom our injudicious treatment augments four-fold; whereas, if we met them at once on moral grounds, we should manage at a much smaller cost, with a very much better result. Why should we make this public and congregative noise about such an event as a robbery or a quarrel? If a person should fall into the river, we all run to help him out, and not a man of us but would be glad to lose the whole day in his restoration. We should do so singly with ity and never think of callings a town meeting to de-

the evil elements in society were thus encountered a their source, there would be no occupation left for the the evil elements in society were thus encountered at their source, there would be no occupation left for the inconstable, the jailor, and the executionier. Much cheaper, too, such a system would be. Men appear to think they are gainers by making these public officers to do the business which, privately and properly, belongs to themselves. Individually, some of the wealthiest persons may be money gainers by this arrangement. But, morally and sentimentally, they are great losers. And, taking the whole of society into consideration, the fact becomes very clear, that it is a losing plan. For, besides the cost of managing the original wayward members of society, there is added to it the wast expenditure for the extraneous machinery of judges, prisons, chaplains, and the host of enslaving instruments. And all this, because there are a law bad boys in the town, or a few bad men in the State. If not on this secount, why at all is the machinery of State government kept in existence? The good, it is confessed, require in such coercive control. They, in fast however, erect this machinery; they sustain it; and what they have now to see is, its under the such other is, 'Wby, friends and neighbors, should we prolong this incongrouse state of things, which we have made? We made it, and we can unmake it. Let us try if we cannot work out something better solied to the present condition of mankind?'

When, the North American republic was founded, it was an established axiom in the world, the governors

it. Let us try if we cannot work out something better suited to the present condition of mankind?

When the North American republic wars founded, it was an established axiom in the world, the governors and governed were two distinct races smongst a.e., one of which was born to submit to the other, just as is now held to be the case as to blacks and whites.—
But a successful experiment for above sixty years has demonstrated a differth principle, and we have advanced a good way into the truth, that governor and governed may be one. This is proved as far as the whole mass is concernel. Now we have to prove the same fact in every individual. We have to show, that one hat can at one moment cover both these characters. Instances not a few can be found amongst our private acquaintance of persons, who withdraw as much as possible from interference in political affairs of any kind. These are, generally, the highest moral beings which society contains: which is, in fact, the reason why they shrink from intermedding with affairs of State, necessarily as they are of an immoral tendency. We must do our best to let this sort of the moral adventure, and its rise and progression of the moral and progression our views of its nature, and its rise and progression our views of its nature, and its rise and progression our views of its nature, and its rise and progression our views of its nature, and its rise and progression our views of its nature, and its rise and progression our views of its nature, and the stresson our views of its nature, and the research of the size are. Infedity ingeneral, is attention to this particular disease, we propose to research research to the subsent of the Lord is the segment more more of of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, as casting off the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, so casting off the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, so casting off the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, so casting off the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, so casting off the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, so casting off t tendency. We must do our best to let this sort or mind be multiplied, until it spread all over the land; and the government of force to left todic off at leisure, superseded by the government of love and sound

and the government of force to left todie off at leisure, superseded by the government of love and sound because.

Were a true parent unfortunately to have a child of decidedly vicious organization, would he, for the purpose of being rid of such a trouble, threat him forting the street, to be derided and hooted by other boys—or would he wish to foist him upon his neighbore? Would he not, rather, both in love for his boy and his country, endeavor to the utmost to reform his character and elevate his sentiments? Very much like tills is the picture of society. The criminals are our malorganized brethren. And let it the continually remembered, that it is on account of these, on account of a comparatively few unfortunate near refations, that we commit such a series of unprincipled, cosily, and destructive actions. On what poor prelences may a vast superstructure of actuality be erected! Would's not be a preferable plan for every town to set its own criminals to work in the fields, or the shop, before they have grown late desperate characters, instead or passing them through State trials and State prisons? If it is yet premature to expect every separate family to ensure the moral conduct of its own members, it would be some little amendments of our present system to let each group of families take upon itself its yen responsibilities. If each township in Massachusetts having, by the absence of State interference, no other resource than its own moral influence spaints any immoral influence there might be, we should, I believe, have, in respect to all the grosser crimes, a power of two hundred or one individual. All: the crimes which the present rough unparental state of society can take cognizance of, do not amount to so much as that? Then, at the same time, these refined offences, the quiet frauds and deceptions which he bere have a describing of the world of odd. But we are sure that most described by discrediting God's main instrument of the Lord is meaning the proposition of the hord is the proposition of the main

We must begin with confidence in the inherent good-ness in humanity; and so beginning, we shall be sus-tained. Love, love only, cap rule men efficiently now. Commanding talents, like commanding force, must be laid at the feet of the benign nature in man. We live for this, or we live for nothing. At last, we want to come round to this point; and i suppose that all the struggles of the day, multiform as they appear to be, have for their common centre the empire of love on earth. The debateable points refer only to the best and shortest way of ensuring the triumph of goodness.

out to the common weel.

The assessor of this town (Concord) has recently

out to the common weal.

The assessor of this town (Concord) has recently applied for an inventory of the contents of my pecket, and other effects, in order that I may be used to pay a soldiery, jailors, and other slaves, in whom I have no faith. I have, of course, declined any voluntary participation in the system, and having replied in the spirit of /these letters, and referred to them, I await the consequences.

In the mean time, it is needful to inform you that the season seems to have arrived for laying down the pen, and taking up the hoe. Many of your readers are aware, that my sojourn in this country has had reference, throughout, to a connexion with the land as the outward basis of all holy and wholestome existence; and in unity with Mr. Bronson Alcott, and other friends, many persons have looked forward to the commencement of a state of things, some steps in advance of the present, though possibly not comprehending all that is ideally living in the mind. Such a commencement appears now to be practicable. An estate of nearly one hundrad acres is devoted to this purpose, if not totally free from all relation to prop-

No intellectual effort can go deep enough now, nor a sign to do is that real deed which I have faith it is, time, zeal and perseverance must help to show. In the mean time, you will oblige me by forwarding your papers and other favors to this place, instead of Concord, as heretofore. And believe me, dear sir, in action as in speech, still one with you in the great enterprise of man's redemption and conservation all good. C. L.

Harvard, Mass. June 3, 1843.

MISCELLANY.

From the Putney Perfectionist.

Semi-Infidelity among Reformers.

Our readers have seen some specimens of the reckless fercity with which O.S. Murray, the editor of the Vermont Telegraph, attacks the foundations of the Bible. We regard his paper as the mouth-piece and index of a spirit which has infused itself extensively into the ranks of modern ultraism. This spirit works under the disguise of reform, and with professions of respect for some portions of scripture. Thus covered, infidelity is more capituating and dangerous than when it stands forth in honest makedness. Accordingly it infects not merely open despisers of religion, but some who were not long since soher and devout. Having given some attention to this particular disease, we propose to present our views of its nature, and its rise and progress among modern reformers.

1. The nature of the disease. Infidelity ingeneral, is Semi-Infidelity among Reformers-

because they 'spoke evil of things which they understood not;' because they would not take the trouble to discriminate between a true revelation and the impostures of fanatics, but condemned the innocent with the guilty, in lynch-law reckless

same time, these refined offences, the quiet frauds and deceptions which a brate law cannot touch, would be more directly reached than they are now, because such a moral preventive court of justice, barely recognized at the such a moral preventive court of justice, barely recognized at the such a moral preventive court of justice, barely recognized at the such as moral preventive court of justice, barely recognized at the such as moral preventive court of justice, barely recognized at the such as moral preventive court of justice, barely recognized at the such as moral as they may; they can have been such as moral as they may; they can have for human advancement, based on the present order of brute force, it is quite absured. It has been tried in every conceivable shape, and has failed, and it must fail. The representative system altogether is worn out: Cunning as well as force is insufficient now to help humanity one step forward. It is the third principle alone in which rational hope abides.—

en reverence for the Bible. As weet after sect has risen, conflicting commentaries have been multiplied, until men have accustomed themselves to regard the Bible, not as an authoritative judge of controversy, but as a pliable witness that may be brought by a skillful lawyer to favor any side of any question. Such a witness cannot be held in much respect.

Such were the predisposing influences in operation, when the enthusiasm of reform, which has characterized the last fifteen years, commenced its career. In the temperate cause, benevolence first essayed the nsurping process, by which veneration has since been subverted. In hurrying on the triumphs of total abstinence, it was found necessary to remove certain obstructions placed in the way by the Bible. These obstructions might have been removed without injury to the Bible, if the leaders in the cause had chosen to defend total abstinence as an expedient, not of intrinsic and permanent obligation, but adapted to the exigency of the times, and adopted on the principle which justifies fasting, and which Paul sanctioned when he said, 'If meat make my brother to offend, I will not sat meat while the world standeth.' But to press the Bible into the service of total abstinence, by denying that the writers of the Old and New Testaments, with Jeaus Cirist at their hedd, countenanced the drinking of wine; or by asserting that Bible wines were not intaxicating, is a violence which no man, under the influence of the respect for the Bible, would undertake. The language of such an attempt is, 'The Bible is too sacred to be contradicted; but we will exade its force by dexterous commentary.' Yet this attempt was made; and that too, by such men as Stuart, Beecher, and Hewitt. The 'mighty men' of the popular churches planted the noxious germ, which, in such cases as that of Murray, has at last 'gone to seed.'

sacred to be contradicted; but we will evade its force by dexterous commentary.' Yet this attempt was made; and that too, by such men as Stander, and an ade; and that too, by such men as Stander, and Hewitt. The 'mighty men' of the popular churches planted the noxious germ, which is much cases as that of Murray, has at last 'gone to seed.'

Next came anti-slavery. The nature of this enterprise, harmonizing and co-operating with the liberty-spirit of our political institutions, inevitably increased the dimenshive predisposal to the service preparation in benevolence. It was soon found in this as in the temperance cause; that the Bible stood in the way of the extreme ultraisms suggested by enthalment of the way of the extreme ultraisms suggested by enthalment of the way of the extreme ultraisms suggested by enthalment of the way of the extreme ultraisms suggested by enthalment of the superance cause; that the Bible stood in the base and the distraction of the sum of

of return, and the state of the state of the state of the Bible adverse to the views of the reformers, had been so far dubious, as to admit of favorable construction; and veneration-had not yet been so pagatrated, as to permit a direct attack. The collision the Bible adverse to the views of the reformers, had been so far dubious, as to admit of favorable construction; and veneration had not yet been so passitated, as to permit a direct attack. The collision was oblique; and the Bible, though dishonored, was not mutilated. But now the time had come for open hostilities. Many influences conspired to bring on this issue. A new baptism of the spirit of irreverence had come upon the reformers, by the accession to their ranks of those perfectionists, who had learned from T. R. Gates to blaspheme Paul. The Quaker, Unitarian, Universalist and Transcendental elements in the spiritual coinpound engaged in the reforming enterprises, had began to prevail against the more conservative influences of Orthodoxy: and the 'Erangelicals' were preparing to withdraw.—Above all, it was manifest, that the theory of 'Woman's Rights,' which affirmed the entire equality of the sexes, and repudiated all subordination of woman to man, was in point blank antagonism to the testimony of Paul. There was no possibility of compromise or evasion. In this crisis, the Misses Grinke, who led the van of the 'Woman's Rights' reform, declared independence of the authority of Baul.—Thus a third public injury was inflicted on the Bible by the spirit of reform. And it is worthy of notice that as Theodore D. Weld was accessory to the first, and the principal actor in the second; so he made himself' accessory to the third, by publicly connect-himself accessory to the third, by publicly connect-

prevailing among ultraists; and we present it unceremonious and perhaps offensive plainness, secause we are opposed to the objects of the al reforms concerned—for all our predilections several reforms concerned—for all our predilections are in their favor—nor because we bear any malice against such men as T. D. Well—for we have long been 'accustomed to regard him with respect, and even affection, though we have never seen his face, but because we reverence God more than all ultratisms and ultraists put together, and are determined, at all hezards, so far as in us lies, to expose the machinations of the devil against the Bible.

From the Boston Atlas.

From the Boston Allas.

The Address of Hox John Quincy Addres on Monday, before the members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on the occasion of the Second Centennial Gelebration of the Confederation of the New-England Colonies, was one of his happiest efforts. It occupied a little less than two hours in its delivery, and was listened to with profound attention and intense gratification, by a numerous and intelligent audience. He gave an interesting sketch of the history of this Confederation, its object, purpose, origin and end, together with unoth that related to the early history of the Pilgrim Fathers.

He spoke at some length of the wrongs and injuries which the Indians had received at the hands of the whites, but he made honorable exception in this of our New-England fathers, who in no case were the aggressors, but obtained possession by hir purchase. But if there is on earth such a thing as retribution upon a community for its transgressions, a fearful retribution waited us, for the wrongs that even now were being enacted against the Indian tribes.

Mr. Adams has not, for a long time, seemed in

even now were being enacted against the Indian tribes.

Mr. Adams has not, for a long time, seemed in better health, or in fuller enjoyment of all bis faculties of mind and body, than he did yesterday. Long may his fellow-citizens have him among them, to teach them by the wisdom of his counsels, and to gratify them by the fires of his eloquence.

duselts Absistion Society.

In anti-slavery enterprise, held its sneeting in the Temont Chapet at 10 M on Tuesday, Dr. Caleb Swan, of resident of the Society, in the chair—nag were uninteresting, and the attenmarkably small, but therefore the state of the temperature of the state of the sta being present at II colock. The treasurer's report was read by the recording secretary, J. W. Alden From this document we learn that the total receipt of the society during the year that has just close, were \$11,928, 35; its expenditures, \$11,909,84.— More than half the receipts and expenditures were no account of the Emancipator newspaper. This paper, we are told, has 4,200 subscribers, and last year its expenses exceeded its income to the amount of \$2,345. The total expenditures of the society, since its formation, have exceeded its receipts \$9,148,55, and it has now a debt to that amount.—
Boston Post.

Bolion Post.

3 Beautifal Present.—Dr. Hitchcock, surgaon dential in this city, (says the Morcantil Journal,) has recently manufactured several beautiful articles, which are intended as presents to his Imperial Majesty, which removes the present of all the Russias.

As specimens of rate and beautiful workmanship, they cannot probably be excelled. They consist of a pure set of mineral teeth, with spiral springs of pure sold—perfect in all respects, and three diguerreotype miniature likenesses, viz. of the Emperur aforesaid, the Empress, and their son, the Grand Duke Alexander. The latter are 'copies,' not ospeak, in miniature, from three magnificent paintings which adorn the studie of Dr. H.

All these several tiems are enclosed in a rich ebony box, instalt with ivory, and surmounted by a beautiful eliver plate, whereon is inscribed the Emperor's address, &c.

Gons over the Fells.—On Friday, a man went over

dress, &c.

Gone over the Felis.—On Friday, a man went over the catarset on the Canadian side of the Niagara. He was driving a pair of horses, and had backed into the river to get a load of sand somewhere nearly opposite Navy Island, when the current bore off the wagon and horses beyond the control of the driver, towards the rapids. The Buildio Commercial Advertiser says, a person who witnessed their perilous situation, made off in a canoe to intercept them, but getting alarmed for his own selectly, had to change his course and return again. One of the horse extricated himself from the wagon, and swam in select to the shore, while his mate and the driver were seen to pitch from one sheet to the other, until they both plunged into the abyes below.

Health of Yacatan.—The Government pape Yacatan, 'El Siglo Diez y Nueva' of the 25th records the death at Merida of a.man named 45th of A a native of St. Domingo, who died on the 5th of A at the age of one hundred and secentees! Until The Spartansburg (S. C.) Journal of the 6th ult

'The disgusting spectacle of offering two white men for sale, under the sanction of law, was exhibited in our town on last sale day. The gentlemen were bid off at 61-4 cents each, by their friends, and thus the full penalty of the law was paid.'

Mr. Wise, the gronaut, made an ascent in a bal loon, from Carlisle, Penn., last week, and after pass ing over several miles of country, netually alighted within a few rods from the place of starting.

There is a little girl in Baltimore, of eleven years of age, who, for the last four months, has labored with fits, and who, for filly-three days, has not been able to take the slightest food or nourishment of any kind. She is said to be a living skeleton.

Execution.—The two negroes sentenced to be hung at the last term of Wake Superior Court, were executed in this city on Priday last. Although the day was very rainy and raw, an immense conceutes of persons, embracing all ages, seess and conditions, were present to witness the scene—Raleigh Register.

We learn from the Pawtucket Chrocicle that a wo-man by the name of Taylor, residing at Valley Falls, was seized in that village one day last week by a gang of persons, and rode on, a rail. The woman, after es-caping from the authors of the outrage, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into a ditch, but was taken from the water before she had accomplished her purpose.

Gen. Boyer, Ex President of the Republic of Hayti, is expected shortly to arrive at Paris. It is confidently stated that the greater part of his fortibule is placed in the French funds. An apartment has been taken for him, and his friends are making preparations to receive him.

The agitation of the Repealers in Ireland is becoming very alviroing to the British government.
The great Repeal meeting on the Carah of Kildars was held on Sauday. It is stated that about 70,000 or 80,000 men were present. Police and military were near to prevent any pressible breach of the peace—none however, occurred. Mr. O'Connell addressed the immense assemblage at some length.

The presents which have been sent to Queen Vic-toria from the Empiror of China, consist of gold bod-reads, and a great quantity of sile, of a sort which has never yet been seen in Europe. There were likewise two ear-drops, worth a thousand pointed each and a shawl, worked in needle work, with every kind

There was a serious fire in Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th, in one of the ten warenbuses of the
late Dake of Bridgewater, near the King's ducks,
which extended to the three adjoining warehouses, all
of which were seriously injured. The damage was
estimated to be equal to £20,000. Their was mother
fire of an alarming description in Liverpool, on the
afternoon of the 19th, in Jackson's Lane, Union-street,
which was still raging when the latest paper received
went to press.

The opening of the rail-road from Paris to Rouen was celebrated with great parade on the 3d of May.—
The length of this railway is about ninety miles. It has four bridges over the Seine, of thirty arches in all, and hearly four miles in tutnelling.

ALGIERS. The French have achieved another tory in Algiers. After much marching and coumarching, and the loss of upwards of thirty men, thave succeeded in taking the city of Tenoz.

have succeeded in taking the city of Tenoz.

The Indian mail of the 1st of April, brings a confirmation of the brilliant success of Sir Chas Napier in Scinde, in the capital of which, treasures and jewels to an amount considerably exceeding one million, had been discovered.

A magnificent comet was seen throughout India from the beginning of March, and engaged the attention of all the astronomets, one of whom actually declared it had become a satellite of the earth-a proposition which set thousands a haughing.

Mr. Brunel, whose life was endangered by the drop-ping of a piece of coin into the wind-pine, after several attempts to remove it by Sir Benjamin Brodie, was finally relieved on the 13th of May.

Address to the Slaves!

THE Address of the New Sorgina A Convention to the Slaves of the University of the U

PIERPONT'S POEMS

UST published, by Oliver Johnson the Anti-Slavery Poems of John etc. The contents of the volume are plete. The contents of the volume are at selection.

Prayer of the Christian; A Word from the tioner; The Toesin; The Gag; The Cansilioner; The Toesin; The Gag; The Cansilioner; The Toesin; The Gag; The Law Stave A postrophe to the North Sail Leave Stavers; Plymouth Rock; The Lawry & Abolitionists, Death of Charles Folia; the Abolitionists, Death of Charles Folia; the the First of Angua; Prayer of the Abolitionists, Death of Charles Folia; the Laborer; Prayer of the Abolitionists, Death of Charles Folia; the Constituents of J. Q. Adams; 'I was a live always'; Off, in the Chilly Night.

For sale as above. Price, 20 cents; 20 pm discount to the trade.

GARRISON'S POEMS

FL

HE following are the contents of the volume of the volume

Univ

For sale as above. Price, in pamphlet, Some full bound, 37 1-2 cents; extra quality, 50 cma, 2 per cent. discount to the trade.

THE PERFECTIONIST.

A FEW setts (nearly complete) of the Parlam
Stand '36, may be obtained at 50 cents pt say
pplying at 25 Corabill, Buston.

THE PRESENT.

THE PRESENT.

The publication of a periodical with the feat be commenced in July. It will appear in use numbers, containing thirty-two octate pears, and will form a volume of three handre and specificary and will form a volume of three handre and specificary and will form a volume of three handre and will form a volume of three handre and will form a volume of the handre and the programmer of the property of th authors, to unite beauty with trult and first, pages are open to all who can express their itoms with good sense and feeling, and set friendly contributors is requested. Commontmy be addressed to William Hary Cleaning the with thank those who may feel interested in the good circult, to act as agents in obtaining sabrithem extending its circulation.

DR. BAYNES.

portition of the property of the politic series of the politic ser

SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE No. 1 1-2, TREMOST ROW

ONG experience in the practice of Destal seed ry has qualified him to judge of the desant Teeth in all their various stages, and de la

mode of treatment.

Artificial Teeth supplied of the pures machina inserted on the most approved principle, wheelight tures or wires, so as to aid materially is speak massication without subjecting the potential of consequences which so frequently ence wheel have been set without care or attention to the

with at call.

Persons visiting the city in want of Tech hands
on Gold Plate, can have them accurately fine also
or five hours' notice.

May 19

GIVE HIM A CHANCE!

A STEADY, industrious MAN, free for its land of slavery, and recently a denia, the rous of obtaining employment as a finer, or reading driver, or waiter, or cook in a pile line. Apply at 25 Cornlill.

THE TRICOPHEROUS,
OR MEDICATED COMPOUND,
How acknowledged by thousacid, who set
by to be the only remedy to percent laider
entere the hair that has fallen eff, or bean
event grey, hair, to good remove the

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

scriber begs leave to inform such CHARLES A. BATTI
No. 5, Sun Court Suret, B.
Boston, June 8, 1842.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

CONERCTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Barfert-Light
Hall, Exis-Hampton; James Munres, Canalet
New-Yonk.—Isanc T. Hopper, New Park Off
New-Yonk.—Isanc T. Hopper, New Park Off
Charles S. Morton, Albays:—Isance Tullet, Barter, Perry R. D. H. Yardley, Rastrati, Intertation, Penn Yen;
Washon, Pattaburg ;—M. Preston, Thomas James Month, J. M. Person, Thomas James Month, J. M. Williamstein, Rastration, J. Martin, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Joseph Palas, Editor, James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia, Joseph Palas, Editor, J. America, Philadelphia, Joseph Palas, Editor, J. America, Philadelphia, Joseph Palas, Editor, J. America, Philadelphia, Joseph Palas, Editor, J. M. M. Kim, Philadelphia, Joseph Palas, Editor, J. America, J. D. A. Dugdale, Cortexills; A. Rastradon, J. M. Rich, Philadelphia, J. A. Rastradon, J. J. Rastradon, J. J. Rastradon, J. J. Rastradon, J. J. Rastradon, J. Rastradon, J. J. Rastradon, J. J. Rastradon, J. Rastradon, J. J. Rastradon, J. Rastradon,

ry into a reason of the control of t

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

Remittence by Mail.—A Postmaster any simmoney in a letter to the publisher of x-payon you have been a letter to the publisher of x-payon you have been a letter it written by himself and proper it will be a letter by himself and you have a letter it written by himself and proper it will be a letter by himself and a letter by himself and a letter by hould always for any the persons to whom it is to be creduted.