

THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION, AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.
The annual meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in this city, on Friday, May 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing for three days.

Our country is a land of many conflicting interests, and it is our duty to be true to the principles of justice and equity, and to stand up for the rights of the oppressed.

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of our duties as consistent and uncompromising friends of the slave?
Some, perhaps, will plead, it is a busy season of the year. We have not forgotten this fact. The devil never was more busy in driving souls to perdition than he is at present. The slave-driver is busy in applying his whip to the scarred and tortured bodies of his victims. The slave-auctioneer is busy in selling under the hammer, 'slaves and the souls of men.' The slave-trader is busy in collecting his coffee for a profitable market. The slaveholder is busy in keeping back the hire of his laborers, who have reaped down his fields, and whose cries are ascending to heaven for redress. Slavery is busy in destroying the last vestige of liberty and christianity. For this cause we need corresponding activity on the part of the friends of Christ, the friends of man, in carrying forward the grand reformatory movements of the age. Let them not fear: they shall be blessed in their task, and in their store. It is in accordance with the law of nature, with the philosophy of mind, with the will and affirmation of God, that every good deed shall be productive of good—that a generous forgetfulness of self shall receive a substantial reward—that compensation shall be made in full for whatever is suffered or sacrificed in a holy cause.

But the times are hard. Yes, and it is the tendency of slavery to make them hard. Can you make them better by turning your backs upon the anti-slavery enterprise? By closing your ears to the cries of your countrymen who are perishing in their chains? By being so busily absorbed in your own affairs, as to forget your obligations to meet every crisis as it comes along, and vigorously to prosecute the moral war against the empire of darkness? Come to the Convention! Its beneficent object is, to cure these hard times!

Among those who may confidently be expected to participate in the proceedings are Rogers and other of the New-Hampshire 'sons of thunder,' C. C. Burleigh, Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelley, J. A. Collins, C. L. Remond, Frederick Douglass, Samuel J. May, Henry C. Wright, Edmund Quincy, George Bradburn, and Ellis Gray Loring. It is scarcely to be supposed that the proceedings of the Convention will be tame and unimportant where such minds are to be in full play! Come and see!

Cheering Meetings in New York.

Notwithstanding the atrocious efforts of Sirup (!) M. M. Noah, and sundry New York editors, to stir up a murderous excitement at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and to stain the pavements of that commercial Sodom with innocent blood, public meetings of the Society were regularly held from Tuesday forenoon to Friday afternoon, without molestation, and every thing went off in the most spirited and delightful manner. No threats to those ruffian instigators of violence. They are just as guilty, and deserve to be held in just as much abhorrence, as though an infuriated mob had taken possession of the city. It is a significant and cheering sign of the times, that their inflammatory appeals fall powerless on the popular ear, under circumstances apparently so favorable for a lawless outbreak. The South may, if she will, gain instruction from it. How shall this spathy, in regard to the safety of the 'patriarchal institution' be accounted for? Surely, the populace of New-York have not become abolitionists! Surely, the materials of mobocracy are none the less abundant in that city! Perhaps one reason is, that the compensation which the South has rendered to the New York merchants and manufacturers, for disinterestedly mobbing, by proxy, the abolition 'fanatics and incendiaries,' on various occasions, is not satisfactory! She has taken out of their pockets, within the last few years—just by way of trade—only the paltry sum of TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, not a farthing of which will they ever recover! Such 'patronage' is enough to give extraordinary size and vigor to the organs of caution and acquiescence, and to give an opposite direction to those of combative and destructiveness.

From whatever cause or motive public order was observed, it is gratifying to learn that the wrath of man was restrained, and that under the protecting hand of the God of the oppressed, our anti-slavery friends were permitted to assemble, 'with none to molest or make afraid.' It has never been the wish, or intention, or policy of the abolitionists to excite popular indignation against themselves, as an object desirable in itself. Far from it. They are not more covetous than others of lawless visitation, and most earnestly desire, as far as in them lies, to live peacefully with all men. But they can never allow themselves to succumb to a mob, while they are pursuing a lawful, humane and christian course; and if they must suffer for their fidelity to truth and duty, they are willing to do so, resignedly, knowing that it will assuredly be overruled for good to themselves, and to the cause which they are pledged to maintain.

Massachusetts, we are happy to learn, was strongly represented on the occasion, as became the pioneer State in the cause of human liberty. May the blessing of the parishing rest upon the heads of the intrepid men, and the bold women, who assembled together, then and there, in the face of peril and opprobrium, to advocate the cause of injured humanity! It was a time of thrilling interest. All those with whom we have conversed assure us that it was indeed good to be there; that the business meetings have never been excelled, if equalled, in point of energy, animation and harmony; that, while discussion ranged freely as the winds of heaven, and on some topics a diversity of opinions obtained, there was no sign of wavering in the ranks, or of any alienation of feeling; and that the most efficient measures were adopted for carrying on the operations of the Parent Society during the ensuing year. The sum of fifty thousand dollars was agreed upon to be raised for the Society within the next twelve months, about ten thousand of which were promptly pledged on the spot.

It was not thought necessary to take any formal action on the recent disclaimer of the Executive Committee, for there was not a dissenting voice in regard to the unsoundness of its reasoning, and the impolicy of its publication. The very first question which was introduced for discussion related to the repeal of the Union; and this was debated at great length, with consummate ability, and in the boldest manner. The number of speakers appeared to be about equally divided, but no vote was taken, because it was unanimously deemed best to let the discussion go on, until the present by any direct action of the Convention. Those with whom we have conversed express the opinion, that a decided majority of the delegates was fully prepared to take the most 'ultra' ground on this subject. We have heard the speeches of Wendell Phillips and Abby Kelley, in favor of REPEAL, spoken of as exceedingly eloquent and powerful.

It was a signal act of self-denial for us to remain at home; but we were influenced by the most friendly feelings toward the Executive Committee and Society, with whom we shall continue to co-operate with undiminished zeal and good-will, and confidence in their unwavering fidelity to the anti-slavery cause.

American A. S. Society—Prospect of the Cause.

Boston, May 20th, 1842.

DEAR GARRISON:
The special and business meetings of the American A. S. Society passed off last week, in New York, in a most delightful manner. I regret that you was not present. In fact, I felt, at the time, anxious that every slaveholder, and every apologist for slavery, and every abolitionist, should be present, and witness our proceedings for themselves. It was a glorious occasion for abolitionists. Every heart present was strengthened and encouraged. The proceedings of the Society, if they could be detailed and scattered broadcast over the land, would create a thrill of joy in the bosom of every enlightened friend of humanity. Though the delegation was unusually large, I regret that it was not tenfold more numerous, as every delegate present left the meeting, feeling more deeply than ever the importance and magnitude of our cause, and sensible of the absolute importance of a united, determined and unceasing effort to effect the immediate and entire overthrow of the murderous system of American slavery.

It is not my purpose, however, to give you the proceedings of the meetings. That, I presume, has already been done by some of your numerous correspondents; but simply to refer to the plan of operations, proposed and adopted for the Society to pursue the present year.

At one of the first sessions of the Society, a committee of forty was raised to take into consideration the sphere of operations of the Society, and the amount of funds to be raised for the committee to expend in agencies, &c. for the ensuing year, and to recommend measures best adapted to meet the wants of the cause. That committee had two long sessions. They recommended that our principles should, by our agents, periodicals and publications, be carried into every town in the free States. The committee felt that while a great portion of the people were ignorant of the merits of our cause—while there were thousands of towns and scores of counties where the doctrine of our enterprise have never been announced, it was obligatory upon the abolitionists to fill forth strong and vigorous efforts, to impress that all the important objects of our cause. They felt that it was the special object of the American A. S. Society to effect this important work. They recommended that FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS should be raised the coming year, to enable the Committee to carry this plan into operation, and that ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTION should be commenced, and called upon individual abolitionists, parties, societies, and towns, to become parties to it. The Society adopted the report of their committee by acclamation. All felt that the Society had a great work to perform, and were conscious that they had, individually, something to do to enable the Committee to go forward with a strong hand. It was not merely a paper resolve, but the ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR PLAN was started, and it would have done your soul good to have witnessed the enthusiasm manifested on this occasion. 'Take my name for one hundred dollars,' said one. 'Put me down for another hundred, if you please,' cried out a second. 'I will pledge one hundred,' announced a third, 'for the Society which I represent.' Thus, one after another gave in his name, until about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS were pledged. Had all our Societies been represented at that meeting, there would have been no difficulty in raising the \$50,000 on the spot. The Executive Committee have the confidence not only of the American abolitionists, but of the friends of the slave in Great Britain and Ireland. They have converted the shattered and despoiled Society of 1840, into a gallant vessel well equipped to do battle against American slavery. There will be no difficulty in raising the specified sums. There are many philanthropists and societies in England, Ireland and Scotland, who will feel it a privilege to become parties to the one hundred dollar subscription. It is hoped that the Committee will lose no time in sending out their appeals, calling upon the abolitionists in every country, to subscribe to that plan. Would it not be well for the Executive Committee to appoint special meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Pennsylvania, Western New-York and Ohio, on the 4th of July, and the 1st of August? Such meetings would do much to increase the influence and usefulness of the American Society. At those meetings, a spirit and enthusiasm may be produced, which will afford favorable opportunities to increase the one hundred dollar subscription. This is the season of the year for farmers, and the sons and daughters of farmers, to set aside a piece of land for carrots, onions, turnips, or any profitable vegetable, the proceeds of which should be appropriated to the anti-slavery cause. An immense amount of funds might be raised in this way, did our country friends feel determined to do this cause. Chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese, are good property about Thanksgiving time, which are appropriated a few of these to his unslaved brother?

Why will not a few of the leading abolitionists, in each town in the free States, commence raising one hundred dollars, by pledges, donations, &c. to be paid within three, six or nine months? The Committee should be made acquainted immediately as to the resources they are to depend upon.

Abolitionists have it in their power, under God, to bring about the abolition of slavery almost as soon as they please. The success of this, like all other enterprises, depends upon the amount of successful effort expended to promote it. Other things being equal, the greater the amount of effort expended, the greater will be our success. Could an agent be placed in every town north of Mason's and Dixon's line, public sentiment would be almost instantly changed. One million of dollars could be advantageously retold our course.

Affectionately, yours, for the cause of freedom,
J. A. COLLINS.

Dissolution or Abolition.

New York, May 12, 1842.

MY BROTHER: As you are aware, the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in Broadway Tabernacle, May 10. The business meetings of the Society commenced the same day, at 3 P. M., in Concert Hall, the most convenient place they have ever held in. The attendance was larger than usual, and the interest greater, as it was expected the dissolution of the Union would be a prominent subject. Notwithstanding the efforts of the city press, and of Judge Mordcau Menasseh, to prevent the discussion by the means of some wretched and though the Executive Committee had most unwisely disclaimed, in behalf of the Society, the wish or intent to discuss the subject of dissolution of the Union, yet the meeting committee brought forward the subject at the outset, determined that the Society should have an opportunity to discuss it if they wished. The question of dissolution or abolition was taken up at the morning session of the 12th inst., and having continued with unabated interest for three sessions, the debate has just closed by laying the whole subject on the table. It was not wished by any to have any session of the Society on the subject this year, but only to start the question—to excite inquiry, and direct abolitionists to the application of their principles to the dissolution of the Union, as necessary to the overthrow of slavery.

The Committee introduced the question in a vigorous manner—that it is not proper yet, to move for a dissolution. The following substitute was immediately moved by way of amendment:

Resolved, That the provisions of the United States Constitution in relation to slavery, and the history of our government, which show that free and slave in numerous cases exist distinct and independent under the same Constitution, both prove that fidelity to our principles as abolitionists, and to the cause of human rights, imperatively demands the dissolution of the American Union.

The arguments against the dissolution were, (1) It is not a proper subject of discussion by the Society—contrary to its constitution, and aside from its objects to discuss it. (2) Ours is a moral enterprise. (3) The peaceful abolition of slavery, our object, is a dissolution of the Union, though it should abolish it. (4) It would abolish it by blood. (5) It would not lead to abolition. (6) Slavery not an essential element of the Union. (7) It will prejudice people against anti-slavery. (8) It will fracture a Union with slaveholders for certain purposes. (9) Have more influence over slaveholders by continuing in the Union. (10) Can abolish slavery, and save the Union.

I will state a few of the arguments in favor of a dissolution.

(1) Object of the Union. 'To establish justice—provide for the common defence—and secure the blessings of liberty.'

(2) Persons that form the Union. A part of them slaveholders.

(3) Slaveholders openly and habitually trample on justice and liberty, and claim it as their right to do so.

(4) Abundant and wicked to enter into a compact with slaveholders, to 'establish justice' and 'secure the blessings of liberty.' As well form a compact with drunkards and rum-sellers to promote temperance, or with adulterers to promote purity.

(5) We cannot form a Union with slaveholders to sustain liberty, without giving our influence to the support of slavery.

(6) From the terms of the compact, from the circumstances under which it was formed, from the testimony of those who formed it, and from the uniform exposition of it by Congress, by the Supreme Court, by the action of the government, and by the universal opinion of the nation, we learn that the framers of the Union intended to pledge, and did pledge the power of this nation to support slavery, so long as the slaveholding portion of it wished and needed such support.

(7) Slavery can never be abolished by moral and peaceful means, while we are leagued with slaveholders to 'secure the blessings of liberty.'

(8) A dissolution of the Union would be the abolition of slavery.

(9) If 'resistance to tyrants be obedience to God,' as the nation says, then to league with slaveholders to protect them from the resistance and violence of the victims of their oppression, is to league with them to kill innocent men, and to commit murder.

To swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and to carry out its provisions respecting protection from 'domestic violence,' under existing circumstances, to swear to commit murder.

The subject has been discussed, freely and fully, nearly three half days. Two police officers have been sent in to watch us, but they saw fit to let us alone. No mob was present to back them up, and carry out the threats of Judge Mordcau Menasseh Nosh. Several papers have had reporters present, to report what they call our 'reasonable' doings. Several resolutions on important matters were passed. The Society voted to raise 50,000 dollars, and 10,000 of it was pledged, mostly by individuals, on the spot. Many were disappointed in not seeing you there; but your letter, read near the close of the sessions, explained the reasons why. I hope the committee, to whom it was referred, will publish it. The meetings continued, with unabated interest, to Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

We have been called to lay the slaveholding clergy, church, and religion of the country, on the altar of anti-slavery. Now we are called, by the same motives and arguments, to lay the Federal Government, or Union, on the same altar. 'Who is sufficient for these things?' 'What are our lives, if we may be well, then go—let property, life, religion, church, constitution and Union, all go, rather than we should lend our influence to sustain, enlarge and perpetuate slavery. Perish the Union, rather than continue one human being, for a single day, in the condition of a chattel. Fidelity to anti-slavery first, and to the Union no farther than consistent with this.'

Apply to the cause of the slave, the New-England Convention will apply it. Let us expose the absurdity of a political party in a slaveholding Union. Can a political party in such a Union be anti-slavery? Let the South see that the North is in earnest in her determination to dissolve the Union, unless the South abolish slavery. It is no idle threat, but a sacrifice to eternal principle. Let us do the North to petition for a dissolution of this unholy Union.

H. C. WRIGHT.

Dissolution of the Union.

GROTON, May 18, 1842.

W. L. GARRISON:
DEAR SIR—It was with gratification I read your remarks in the last Liberator, on the subject of the dissolution; and however much the professed friends of the cause of freedom may malign or pervert your motives or arguments, there can be no question of the correctness of your position. During my stay in A. in the last winter, a petition was drawn up in a judicious manner, by C. P. Williams, to which my name, Goodwin, Williams, and others, signed our names, praying Congress to take measures either for the abolition of slavery or a repeal of the slave cemented Union. We heard of other petitions, of a similar character, in different parts of the country—never, for a moment, dreaming but that we had a right to petition Congress, and that we should be justified in doing our utmost to secure the one, if the other could not be effected. And upon the assumption by any one that we had not a right to do so, I would ask, what right have we then to do any thing against slavery?

What most amuses me, that you should be charged with inconsistency by the intelligent editor of the Friend of Man, because you are opposed to political parties for the promotion of the cause, and still advocate the dissolution, which must be effected by political action, (if that idea is strictly true,) if at all. I do not see that a non-resistant, much less an enemy of political parties, would be inconsistent while opposing the existence, even of a civil government, who should, nevertheless, petition such a government, if need be, to remove existing evils by its own power, or petition never so wicked a government—even so wicked as our own, to divide itself, if thereby a mitigation of the unexpressed sufferings of a great portion of the people could be effected, without involving the violation of established rights. Were I in a land of pirates—one half of which only sanctioned and indirectly sustained piracy, while the other made law for its support, I think I should be consistent with myself, as an enemy of a piratical government, if I should endeavor to effect a dissolution of the positive advocates—or the power under the influence of the positive advocacy and legal support of piracy, from those who sustained it by indirect agencies. Or were I on board a piratical vessel, to save my fellow-sufferers from an inevitable cruelty, should I pray the captain even to protest as by the exercise of his authority.

It is amazingly, wonderfully strange, that the New Hampshire Liberty Party friends are so sensitive on the subject, unless they are desirous of courting the favor of the pro-slavery parties. In that case, why it is unwise for the Liberty Party to have any thing to do with the dissolution question—or if they wish to be popular among the servile tools of party—or if they wish to be in fashion with them—or if they wish to enjoy the favor of the sects, who would prefer union with death itself, to division, if by the latter they would lose their power or wealth. And I think the very prompt manner in which the clerical trio of the Advocates have met the question to put it down in the bud, is an earnest of the preferences by which they are governed, and by which the abolition cause, under their clerico-political party management, would be governed, and is a sufficient reason why independent-minded men should be free from the traces thereof.

It must stand strangely in the ears of intelligent southerners, who have been accustomed to being called 'thieves and robbers' by northern men, and especially abolitionists, now to hear them deploring a dissolution of the Union. Why, verily—are we to suppose that these men were sincere in their denunciation, while they deplore the repeal so pitifully?

The fourishes of rhetoric which may be employed in rendering the Union sacred or divine and too holy to be touched, will only pass in currency with those who prate about 'doctrines to no profit'—or who are taught to worship institutions, because of their venerable origin, or venerable antiquity, and because of their connection with the history of venerables; while they, who are governed by imperishable principles, will adhere to nothing, evil in itself and all its tendencies, although shapen in the mould of angels.

You will never regard the justifiable position of nailing the flag to the mast upon which is inscribed, 'A UNION OR DISSOLUTION.' Many who now ridicule and oppose it will regret their prejudice and folly.

Let the South understand that 'Slavery and Liberty are perfect antagonisms,' and that abolitionists are descendants of the Pilgrims. Let the watchword pass from lip to lip—from town to town—from State to State—'ABOLITION OR DISSOLUTION,' in the name of Freedom, and her God and ours.

Yours truly,
J. N. T. TUCKER.

Elizabeth Pease,
PHILADELPHIA, 1st mo. 20, 1842.

MY DEAR FRIEND:
The following is an extract of a letter received a few days since from that truly noblewoman of England, Elizabeth Pease. Since I copied it, it occurred to me that she might have written the same in substance to thee; yet I will send this, to show that the subject dwells in her thoughts, and that it is not the mere passing feeling of the moment. It is cheering to know that such hearts as hers beat in union with our own on a subject so deeply interesting. It was cheering, too, again to receive the 'Non-Resistant.' I feared that 'Iburiel spear' is, at least for a time, what an 'Iburiel spear' is this 'Non-Resistant'! What development of character does it bring to thy vision!

Thine truly,
SARAH PUGH.

I am surprised to find so many persons in this country who hold the principles of non-resistance, without knowing that a Society exists in any part of the world for their dissemination. When H. C. Wright visits this country, I doubt not he will find a large number ready to unite in his sentiments—though not among the great or the noble, either of Church or State; the former are too much blinded by prejudice, the latter by interest and a worldly spirit, to enable them to inquire honestly into the truth of the principles. After treating one 'amissary' from your land so badly, I feel afraid to say a word to encourage another to come and enquire such usage; but one thing I may say, that H. C. W. would meet a most hearty welcome from us. I have long wished he would visit our shores, and blow the trumpet of peace, test-tube—peace, from its, bust and exceptions, through our priest-ridden, state-ridden country. Let him join a procession, march in solemn mockery to our churches, to consecrate the banners before carrying them to the field of slaughter and of death, and I am mistaken if his inmost soul would not be stirred to denounce such blasphemy and hypocrisy. The nation is mourning now the destruction of one or two hundred thousand stand of arms by the burning of the Tower; besides all the trophies won by British prowess for ages and centuries past. Is it not preparatory to our becoming, in reality as well as in name, disciples of the Prince of Peace—when such sanguinary records will be regarded as only the emblems of a nation's shame, instead of relics of her glory? I am sorry for the destruction of the fine old building, and the loss of its identity as the scene of so many events in history.

The Bulwarks of American Slavery.

The American Church is the Bulwark of American Slavery. By James G. Birney. Second American edition, revised by the author. Just published, and for sale at 25 Cornhill. Price 12-2 cents. Efforts should be made by the Abolitionists of the United States to give it a wide circulation.

LIBERTY—A VISION.

The glowing poetical effusion on our first page is from the pen of a Scottish philanthropist residing in Paisley, who in a private note to us says—

'Feeling deeply interested in the great and sacred cause to which you have so nobly devoted yourself, and being an occasional contributor, both in prose and verse, to our periodical, I have composed some lines on that all-important subject—the abolition of slavery in the United States—and now enclose them to you. I leave it with you to say what ought to be done with them. Should you think that they would prove no auxiliary to you, in advocating the cause of liberty, destroy them. Should you think otherwise, and publish them, be so good as to send me a few copies of them. I have composed the verses in the character of an American republican, and dated them from Washington.'

We have shown how much we appreciate the favor of our transatlantic friend, by devoting so large a portion of our paper to its publication.

NORTHAMPTON MEMORIAL.

On our first page will be found a portion of a Memorial to Congress, which has been prepared with great care, ability and power by DAVID LEWIS, of Northampton, and signed by nearly three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. Every member of Congress, we believe, has been furnished with a printed copy of it; and we heartily wish that every citizen of the United States—especially at the North—could be put in possession of it, and induced to give solemn heed to its startling facts, earnest remonstrances, and timely appeals. It demonstrates the inequality, the mischief, the hollowness of the existing Union between the North and the South, and the utter impossibility of preserving the rights of the North so long as southern slavery is allowed to disgrace and curse our country.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

We have brought together, in our present number, a variety of articles on the subject of a Repeal of the Union, from the most conflicting sources, partly for the amusement, but more especially for the consideration of our readers. Some of our anti-slavery friends stand in queer juxtaposition, on this subject, with the most vulgar and depraved opponents of our enterprise. It is a novel spectacle, almost as instructive as it is novel. The various objections which are urged against the repeal will be examined with candor and deliberation, in subsequent numbers of the Liberator.

CHARDON-STREET CHAPEL.

The meetings of the New-England Convention will be held in this Chapel—a building which is destined to be honored by famous in the history of Boston; and for which we entertain more respect and affection than we do for any other in the city.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

The ability of the abolitionists in this city to accommodate delegates from abroad is very limited, much to their regret; but they will do all that they can on the score of hospitality. Board will be secured, as it was in New-York, at the rate of fifty cents a day, for all those who may require it.

DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.

The painting of the Descent from the Cross, after Rubens' celebrated original in the Antwerp Cathedral, now exhibiting in Concert Hall in this city, is highly praised by connoisseurs. It will no doubt attract a throng of visitors during the anniversary week.

Correspondence of the Atlas.

Washington, Saturday, May 7th, 1842.
An encounter took place upon the race-course, this afternoon, between Wise and Stany. After the races were completed, and as the spectators were leaving the grounds, Mr. Stany, who was on horse-back, in riding by Mr. Wise, who was also mounted, jostled him—accidentally, Mr. S. says, in consequence of the refractoriness of his horse. As soon as Wise recovered his seat, he rode after Stany, and struck him over the head with a rattan, with such force as to break the rattan in pieces. Mr. S. said—I brushed against you unintentionally. 'Then you are excused,' answered Wise. 'Do you strike a gentleman behind his back?' asked Stany. 'Damn you, was the reply of Wise—take the blow with the coward that I gave you the other day, and make the most of them.' Persons then interposed, and separated them, telling them that that was no place to settle the quarrel, and they went down. Mr. Stany's face was badly cut.

Fire and Fatal Accident at Worcester. We learn by a gentleman from Worcester, that the large manufacturing establishment of Mr. Obediah Bradley, who does the work of the Western Railroad Corporation, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday

