

THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL.

Oliver Johnson, General Agent: To whom all remittances are to be made, and all letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Liberator.

TERMS:—\$2.50 per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

Advertisements making less than a square will be charged three times for 75 lines; for a square, 100 lines; for a column, 150 lines.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor.

VOL. XI.—NO. 10.

SELECTIONS.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Testimonial of Gratitude.

Last Friday afternoon, we had the pleasure of witnessing the presentation of a pair of elegant silver

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the friends of the colored people of this city, in testimony of their gratitude for his services to the cause of freedom and humanity.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1841.

something higher and nobler than mere moral courage. It may rather be defined to be that firmness which is ever to be found in a confident reliance upon the immutable principles of divine justice and mercy—the protective power of an overruling Deity.

One other remark, and I have done. I have said enough, more than enough of myself; the prominent position occupied by me, in these ceremonies, must be my excuse.

I remain your sincere friend, (Signed) JOS. MARRIAGE, Jr. Chelmsford, 12 mo. 30th, 1840.

Reply of the Committee of the B. and F. A. S. Society to the letter of Mr. Collins, dated January 2, 1841.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, For the abolition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.

To Mr. J. A. Collins: Sir—Your letter to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was laid before them at their meeting yesterday, and was taken by them into full consideration.

It appears that the Committee are to regard you as an authorized representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society; in whose behalf you are deputed to raise funds in Great Britain; and that you apply to them, either for a grant of a sum of money, or for an expression of their cordial desire for the success of the Society you represent.

With respect to the first part of the alternative the Committee have to observe, that, whatever the amount of their funds might be, they could not consider themselves entitled to dispose of them in the way you desire, so that they feel their duty to decline altogether the consideration of a money grant; and as the adoption of the latter part of the alternative might appear, and painful as it is to find any ground for hesitation in this respect, the Committee are necessarily constrained to say, that the course recently pursued by the American Anti-Slavery Society has alienated their confidence.

According to your request, the Committee forward this reply at the earliest moment. They have heard something indirectly of your wishing an interview with them, but they wait, before saying anything on this point, until they shall understand from yourself that this is your desire.

I am, Sir, Yours respectfully, J. H. TREGGOLD, Secretary. Mr. J. A. Collins.

No. IV. The commission which Mr. Collins took to England, and under which he has acted, signed by Mr. James S. Gibbons, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society, and dated New York, Sept. 25, 1840.

To THE ABOLITIONISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Beloved Coadjutors in the cause of Universal Emancipation.

We denote our trustworthiness and esteemed regard for the anti-slavery enterprise in which your ability you may find it in your hearts and your power to have had to endure, to sacrifice, and to overcome, in seeking the utter overthrow of British West India slavery.

We have sympathized with you in all your trials, and are now rejoicing with you in the success which the God of the oppressed has so wonderfully vouchsafed to you. We bid you God-speed in your efforts to civilize and christianize Africa, and especially to redeem oppressed and mis-governed India.

For all that you have done, by way of example, exhortation, remonstrance, and every other means, to sustain the cause of the oppressed, we are ever ready to do our part, and to stand by you in the most faithful and energetic manner.

We have been cheered by your approving voices, inspired by your smiles, and strengthened by your co-operation. Surely you have never spoken nor labored in vain.

Hitherto, we have made no direct appeal to you for pecuniary aid, to enable us to carry on our great moral conflict against the one great crime and curse of our land. If it could have been granted to us, we do not doubt that our enterprise would have been much further advanced than it is at present;—as in every other philanthropic movement that has been conducted, the dissemination of light and truth is graduated by the available means and instrumentalities adapted to accomplish the object in view.

If we could possibly avoid making this application to you for assistance, if we could possibly sustain the operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society without appealing to your sympathy and benevolence, we would gladly do so; but the exigency of the times, and the embarrassment in which we have been placed, require us to take this step. We have done what we could, and still we need your aid, and without it we see no prospect of our being able much longer to keep the field, in an organized capacity, against the foes of human rights. Why it is that we are thus straitened, we proceed very briefly to state.

1. The present is a time of delicious political excitement in this country. An excitement most injurious to the progress of anti-slavery principles, and which absorbs, in an extraordinary manner, the feelings and interests of all classes of the people. It has been heightened by the pecuniary embarrassments which have so extensively prevailed in the United States, for the last two or three years, and, in addition to the usual party stimulus, grows out of the insane attempt to restore the prosperity of the nation by carefully guarding that execrable system of slavery, which is fast hurrying us all to ruin.

2. Though the real ground of our cause has been marvellous even in the eyes of its enemies, yet we are daily making the painful discovery that 'all are not Israel who are of Israel,' and that there are many who are abolitionists only in name. They run well for a time; but, finding that they must either sacrifice their sectarian or party prejudices, or compromise their anti-slavery principles, they have chosen the latter alternative. Not that they have lost the form, but that they deny the power of abolition. It is difficult, if not impossible, for our friends in England to understand the peculiar character of the opposition we are called upon to encounter, or how mountainous are the obstacles that tower in the path of emancipation, or how much faith in God it requires for American abolitionists to endure unto the end.

3. That he had documents in his possession to prove these charges, when he was ready to do for any body; and that when he had made the same statements before H. B. Stanton, the latter, instead of disavowing them, as he went off to America to avoid the odium attached to such misconduct.

Under these circumstances, the friends here who heard the statements are ready to confirm them, if required, requested me to convey their opinion, that it is due to J. A. Collins, and the party he represents, as well as our friends who compose the new Society, and against whom these and many other charges were brought, that a full and fair investigation should be made by your Committee, and that the abolitionists of this country should know to which of the parties in America their sympathy and assistance is due.

I remain your sincere friend, (Signed) JOS. MARRIAGE, Jr. Chelmsford, 12 mo. 30th, 1840.

Reply of the Committee of the B. and F. A. S. Society to the letter of Mr. Collins, dated January 2, 1841.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, For the abolition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.

To Mr. J. A. Collins: Sir—Your letter to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was laid before them at their meeting yesterday, and was taken by them into full consideration.

It appears that the Committee are to regard you as an authorized representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society; in whose behalf you are deputed to raise funds in Great Britain; and that you apply to them, either for a grant of a sum of money, or for an expression of their cordial desire for the success of the Society you represent.

politics and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places." With slavery is omnipotent. Wide as is our national territory, its fierce spirit covers the whole surface thereof, and there is not one foot of earth in all the country on which a fugitive slave can stand in safety from his pursuers.

But the great cause of our present embarrassment is the unhappy division which has taken place in the anti-slavery ranks during the present year, and which has led to a secession on the part of some who were formerly zealous in their support of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

3. But the great cause of our present embarrassment is the unhappy division which has taken place in the anti-slavery ranks during the present year, and which has led to a secession on the part of some who were formerly zealous in their support of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Under these circumstances, we are constrained to make this appeal to our British brethren, trusting it will not be made in vain. If we can be sustained in our operations some three or four months longer, the crisis will undoubtedly have passed, and the Society will be able successfully to stem the tide of opposition which now threatens to swallow it up.

The anti-slavery cause is a common one, and peculiarly and morally support may be properly obtained from it from any quarter of the globe. If the present effort to abolish slavery in this country be allowed to terminate, for the want of means, our destiny, as a people, is sealed. In its success the world is deeply interested, and especially England, whose prosperity will be vastly increased by the extinction of that execrable system which is crippling her commerce and manufactures, as well as our own.

We commend our friend and representative, John A. Collins, to your confidence and liberality. He has sacrificed and labored much in the cause, and is unsurpassed for his zeal and devotedness to it. Whatever is done, must be done quickly. Invoking the benediction of Heaven upon his mission, we remain,

Yours in the cause of bleeding humanity, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Chairman of the Ex. Com. of the Am. A. S. Society. CHARLES MARRIOTT, Secretary.

No. V. Statement of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in relation to the charges of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and their agent, Mr. J. A. Collins.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society having sent Mr. Collins as their agent to solicit aid to sustain their newspaper, called the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard,' with an address to the Abolitionists of Great Britain, in which sundry charges are brought against the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and its founders, and the aforesaid Agent having brought accusations against some of its Officers, it becomes our duty, in compliance with the request of the brethren in London, to reply to these allegations, and to state the material facts in the case.

Meeting of the Society, in May 1838, the Executive Committee, with a single exception, very general harmony among American abolitionists—as well as confidence in the Executive Committee. The exception referred to was what was generally spoken of in this country as the 'secession' of some of the Agents of the Executive Committee.

The former made systematic efforts to excite the feelings of the various Anti-Slavery Societies against the authors of the Appeal—and to obtain from the Societies an expression of sentiments condemnatory of them. The Executive Committee, at that time chiefly composed of the undersigned, declined taking any part in the determination of the part of the Committee, that the Agents should be removed from their confidence of the Society generally, had its origin. From the commencement of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the Committee had raised the means for carrying forward the cause without restriction from abolitionists in any part of the country.

With these means, they employed agents and lecturers, and issued papers and other publications. But there were but few districts of country that could furnish more than a few names, and within their own limits. From a pecuniary point of view, the collection of agents were in effect excluded. The State Societies were now appealed to, either to withdraw their restriction upon the collection of funds within their limits, or themselves to supply the Committee with the necessary aid. Neither request was granted, so as to afford substantial relief. A special meeting of the Society was in consequence held in January, 1840. The wants of the Society were laid before it. A resolution was adopted that the sum of ten thousand dollars was necessary for carrying on the operations of the Society, and that this sum be apportioned equally among the State Societies.

The resolution was sent abroad, but a very inconsiderable sum was contributed by the State Societies. Some who are now the loudest in their accusations, were among the number who were then the most industrious in opposing the object of the meeting.

The Emancipator was commenced by the American Anti-Slavery Society, before the formation of the Executive Committee, at that time chiefly composed of the undersigned, and continued the paper. The expense, beyond the subscription, was defrayed from the treasury of the society, leaving the individuals of the committee, they not being a corporate body, responsible to the subscribers who paid in advance, and to those from whom the paper was advanced, and gave to the subscribers (thousand dollars—in papers—was due to subscribers who had paid in advance, and the society was indebted to the printers and the editor, who were unwilling to go on without payment of the amount due, and a guarantee that future claims should be met.)

At this crisis, the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, not a rival society as is stated in the Address, signed by J. S. Gibbons to the Abolitionists of Great Britain, but an auxiliary of the then parent society, magnanimously stepped forward, offered to sustain the paper, conduct it on similar principles to the same editor, take on them the whole expense of its publication, supply the paper with all the advantages it had ever enjoyed, of making the paper the organ of communicating with the public. In addition, as the editor's engagement would expire before the Annual Meeting, and his own pecuniary necessities compelled him to make arrangements for his employment for the coming year, and that there was no prospect that the paper could be continued another year by the Executive Committee, his invaluable services, as editor, without this transfer, would have been lost to the cause. And if the publication of the paper had been suspended, the same disaster would have occurred, beside putting it out of the

power of the committee to discharge the debt to the subscribers who had paid in advance, unless it should be done from their private resources. The Emancipator, therefore, was transferred to the City Society; and the committee were happy to know, when the necessity occurred for stopping the paper, or transferring it to other hands, that it could be conducted on the same principles as it had hitherto been.

It has been charged that the Executive Committee, at the same time they were destitute of means, Emancipator, had means to continue the editor's salary, and to defray the expenses of Messrs. Birney and Stanton as delegates to the London Conference. In reply, we state, that the Committee was obligated to fulfil their contract with the editor to the end of the term for which he was engaged, then having a few weeks only to run; and that, although appropriations were voted to defray the expenses of Messrs. Birney and Stanton to England, yet, in fact, not a cent in money was paid to either of them by the Executive Committee. Five-thirds of Mr. Birney's expenses were paid by the City and Ladies' Anti-Slavery Societies, and the balance was paid from the proceeds of books appropriated for the purpose by the Committee. Mr. Stanton's expenses were also paid from the proceeds of a similar appropriation. In both cases, the money was advanced by their friends, on a deposit of the books, from which nothing has, in fact, been realized up to the present time. These personal friends would not have made similar advances to continue the Emancipator, nor could adequate funds have been raised for that purpose, as we believe, from any other quarter.

The property of the Society, consisting of books, stereotype plates, &c., was put into the hands of two persons, with authority to sell the same and liquidate the debts of the Committee. At the annual meeting, these trustees made a formal tender of the property to a Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, on condition that security should be given for the payment of the debts due, and for other liabilities. The proposition was declined. These trustees have since been converting the property into means to extinguish claims upon the old Society, and when they are discharged, the balance, whatever it may be, will be paid to their Executive Committee, for the time being. As the creditors of the Society would look to the individual members of the Committee as responsible for the debts, it was deemed proper to hold the property for their personal security, and to refuse to allow the means of redeeming their pledged faith to the creditors of the Society.

To the statement that the American and Foreign A. S. Society is a rival Society of the American A. S. Society—that its grand object is the utter extermination of the latter by means of its official organ, its agents and auxiliaries, rather than the overthrow of slavery, we have to reply—'The files of the American and Foreign A. S. Reporter will show how groundless is the charge, so far as the official organ' of this Society is concerned. We have had no agents in the field since our organization was entered into. Our Secretaries were absent from this country till within a short time past. At home or abroad, it is believed they were not obnoxious to our auxiliaries. If we had any code of discipline for any of them, we are unaware that the conduct of any of them would call for its exercise.

The separation from the American A. S. Society, it is called, was not the cause—it was only the occasion of it. It had been evident, for several months, that there existed a great diversity of views as to the manner of conducting the anti-slavery cause—if any subject of controversy, which was a part of it, in no way connected with that, was ever mentioned to the introduction of foreign topics were limited by unfaithfulness to the cause of emancipation with sectarianism. That it was the desire of some of the most influential of the abolitionists, now connected with the American A. S. Society, to break up the existing ecclesiastical arrangements of the country, and to bring the ministers of the gospel, as such, into contempt, we think there can be no reasonable doubt. For such reforms, the great majority of the abolitionists of the country were not prepared—however true they may have thought it, that ecclesiastical abolition had not a country, which they might have done, and ought to have done, for the cause of a solid.

The statement that 'an attempt was made by a number of clergymen to disfranchise a portion of the members of their Society on account of their sex,' is in a remarkable manner disingenuous, not to say untrue. The question was not to 'disfranchise' any one, but to decide who were members. The attempt was not commenced by clergymen, nor was the support it received from the Executive Committee. That the Chairman of A. S. Society should present that transaction in an ignominious and false light, and then seek to make the ministers of religion responsible for it, that there were many ministers in the meeting, and also on the vote which decided what is termed the woman question, may well enough be accounted for, from the fact, that, as a class of the community, they furnish, and have from the first, a larger proportion of abolitionists than any other. We never cherished it, we have not shown it. Whilst we say this, candidly and honestly, we also say, that we have but little expectation of the American A. S. Society rendering any solid aid to the cause of emancipation, as long as it pursues the course which it has characterized it for the last nine or ten years. Most heartily would we rejoice to see its efforts to free the slave from his bondage, and to see the cause of emancipation advanced by the truth and disingenuousness of the assertion that the American and Foreign A. S. Society in any way acts in concert with the colonization and pro-slavery opponents of abolition.

No colonizationist—no pro-slavery advocate—can be found to second this strange statement. The professed adhesion of the 'Pastoral Letter' (that the assertion itself)—Being a Pastoral Letter' of the General Association of Massachusetts—which the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society is pleased to describe as 'a notoriously pro-slavery body,' but with which this society has no connexion or communication. And what is still more remarkable, their Pastoral Letter of 1837, introduced to show our course in 1840. The language quoted from that letter, and which was adopted or sanctioned by the American and Foreign A. S. Society, equally and as we have ever applied to the institution that the American A. S. Society 'officially' to condemn B. M. Grimké and A. E. Grimké, (Mrs. W. W.)—or that we have found fault with it for not having done so. Whilst most, if not all of us, differ with those ladies on the question of woman's rights, we do not therefore undervalue their successful and arduous labors in the anti-slavery cause; whilst, on the most friendly footing with them, so far from desiring what is unjustly imputed to us, we should consider any expression of commendation which the American A. S. Society, or any other Society, might pass on the anti-slavery services of these ladies, as impertinent as it would be useless.

For proof how far the American and Foreign A. S. Society has been the object of attack by the old Society, we appeal to the National A. S. Standard—to almost every number of that paper since its commencement. For proof of our patient endurance

AGENTS. MAINE.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick Augusta.—A. Soule, Bath.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N. F. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover.

VERMONT.—John Bennett, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, West Ferrisburgh.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Wm. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—Moore Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Manchester;—Luther Boutell Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus;—W. S. Wilder, Springfield;—W. & S. Kyrrett, Princeton;—J. Church, Fitchburg;—W. & S. Kyrrett, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Danvers;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—John W. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Haverhill;—Wm. Carver, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac A. Nant, Nantuxet;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Andover;—Elijah Bird, Taunton;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elizabeth Bird, Taunton;—N. A. Burden, New Bedford;—Alvan White, Zik-burnham;—Saml. I. Rice, Northborough;—[For continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 531.

POETRY.

From the Brandon Telegraph. There are two voices, from the sounding sea— One speaks of Freedom—one of Slavery.

From the Herald of Freedom. CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1841. The Last Desperate Resort of Clerical Casts and Sectarianism.

Dear Brother: The Presbyterian and Congregational Clergy of New Hampshire, act like men smitten of God and given over. They seem bent on self-destruction. It is impossible that they can live much longer in the affections and confidence of the people.

NEW-ORGANIZATION. This compound of Mahometanism, Sectarianism, Clerical Casts, Slavery, Colonization, Political Expediency, and State Policy—together with a dash of the Abolitionist's spirit—was concocted by the clergy.

From the Herald of Freedom. CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1841. The Last Desperate Resort of Clerical Casts and Sectarianism.

Dear Brother: The Presbyterian and Congregational Clergy of New Hampshire, act like men smitten of God and given over. They seem bent on self-destruction.

NEW-ORGANIZATION. This compound of Mahometanism, Sectarianism, Clerical Casts, Slavery, Colonization, Political Expediency, and State Policy—together with a dash of the Abolitionist's spirit—was concocted by the clergy.

From the Herald of Freedom. CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1841. The Last Desperate Resort of Clerical Casts and Sectarianism.

Dear Brother: The Presbyterian and Congregational Clergy of New Hampshire, act like men smitten of God and given over. They seem bent on self-destruction.

From the Herald of Freedom. CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1841. The Last Desperate Resort of Clerical Casts and Sectarianism.

Dear Brother: The Presbyterian and Congregational Clergy of New Hampshire, act like men smitten of God and given over. They seem bent on self-destruction.

NEW-ORGANIZATION. This compound of Mahometanism, Sectarianism, Clerical Casts, Slavery, Colonization, Political Expediency, and State Policy—together with a dash of the Abolitionist's spirit—was concocted by the clergy.

From the Herald of Freedom. CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1841. The Last Desperate Resort of Clerical Casts and Sectarianism.

Dear Brother: The Presbyterian and Congregational Clergy of New Hampshire, act like men smitten of God and given over. They seem bent on self-destruction.

NEW-ORGANIZATION. This compound of Mahometanism, Sectarianism, Clerical Casts, Slavery, Colonization, Political Expediency, and State Policy—together with a dash of the Abolitionist's spirit—was concocted by the clergy.

Table with columns: Age, Men, Women. Rows: 15 and under 20, 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 35, 35 to 40, 40 to 45, 45 to 50, 50 to 55, 55 to 60, 60 to 65, 65 to 70, 70 to 75, 75 to 80.

Population. The population of Pennsylvania, (the returns being now complete), is 1,763,541; being a gain from 1830 of 420,398.

From the Herald of Freedom. CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1841. The Last Desperate Resort of Clerical Casts and Sectarianism.

Dear Brother: The Presbyterian and Congregational Clergy of New Hampshire, act like men smitten of God and given over. They seem bent on self-destruction.

NEW-ORGANIZATION. This compound of Mahometanism, Sectarianism, Clerical Casts, Slavery, Colonization, Political Expediency, and State Policy—together with a dash of the Abolitionist's spirit—was concocted by the clergy.

From the Herald of Freedom. CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1841. The Last Desperate Resort of Clerical Casts and Sectarianism.

Table with columns: Single, Half, Full. Rows: Archy Moore, Anti-Slavery Manual, 18mo., Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Illinois College, Alton Trials, 12mo., American Liberator and Amer. Slavery, Anti-Slavery Record, 12mo., Appeal by Mrs. Child, 12mo., Anti-Slavery Examiner, Anti-Slavery Manual, Ball, Charles, 12mo., Bourne's Pictures of Slavery, 18mo., Boston on Slave Trade, British India. Lectures by Geo. Thompson, Burman Slave Girl, Chloe Spear, 18mo., Cabinet of Freedom, 3 vols. 12mo. per vol., Chandler, E. M. 12mo., Channing on Slavery, 12mo., Clarkson's History Slave Trade, Despotism in America, Dissertation on Servitude, 12mo. by Rev. L. A. Sawyer, Emancipation, by W. L., by Thome and Kimball, 12mo., Enemies of the Constitution Discovered, 12mo., Evoy from Free hearts to the Free, Fountain, 6mo., Freedom's Lyre, Freedom's Lyre, Grimes's (A. E.) Letters to Miss Beecher, Grimes, (S. M.) on the equality of the sexes, Godwin on Slavery, 12mo., Gustavus Vasa, History of St. Domingo, Jay's Inquiry, 12mo., Light and Love, 18mo., Light and Truth, 18mo., Life of Slavery, 8vo., Life of Granville Sharp, Liberty Bell, Mott's Biographical Sketches, Memoir of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, 12mo., Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Haynes, 12mo., Memoir of Phillis Wheatley, 18mo., Negro Feat, 18mo., North Star, 12mo., Oasis by Mrs. Child, Peter Wheeler, Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo., Rankin's Letters, 18mo., Right and Wrong in Boston, 18mo., Right and Wrong in Mass., Songs of the Free, Slave's Friend, 32mo., Star of Freedom, 32mo., Slavery as it is, Slavery Illustrated in its effects on Woman, Thompson's Lectures, Thompson in America, 12mo., Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo., Tracts, miniature series, The Abolitionist, a periodical, Whittier's Poems, 18mo., Wesley's Thoughts, Wilberforce, Memoir of W. L. Garrison, Williams, James, Views of Slavery by E. P. Barrows, PAMPHLETS.

From the Herald of Freedom. CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1841. The Last Desperate Resort of Clerical Casts and Sectarianism.

Dear Brother: The Presbyterian and Congregational Clergy of New Hampshire, act like men smitten of God and given over. They seem bent on self-destruction.

NEW-ORGANIZATION. This compound of Mahometanism, Sectarianism, Clerical Casts, Slavery, Colonization, Political Expediency, and State Policy—together with a dash of the Abolitionist's spirit—was concocted by the clergy.

From the Herald of Freedom. CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1841. The Last Desperate Resort of Clerical Casts and Sectarianism.

Dear Brother: The Presbyterian and Congregational Clergy of New Hampshire, act like men smitten of God and given over. They seem bent on self-destruction.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. SERRVAL, at a Probate Court, held at Boston, in said County, on Monday the twenty-second day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of HENRY WYMAN, late of said County, yeoman, deceased, has been presented to said Court, by probate, by John Wymann of Salem, in the County of Essex, by whom the Executor therein named.

Ordered, that said Executor give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the eighth day of March next, at nine o'clock before noon, by publishing this order two weeks before noon, the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court; that they may then and there present and show cause, if any they have, either for or against the probate thereof.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate. A true copy: Attest—OLIVER W. B. PEABODY, Register.

CLOTHIER GIFFORD, PRACTICAL FIRELOGIST, AND Teacher of Natural, Mental, Moral and Physical Science.

8000 COPIES SOLD IN A FEW WEEKS!! Every man, woman and child in the United States, who possess a Bible, will surely find it desirable with the following beautiful series of Scriptural Illustrations.

It is said that John Jacob Astor has lost a million of dollars by the failure of the United States Bank.