Heary W. Williams, General Agent :-|| Po whom all remittances are to be made, and

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VIL LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI .--- NO. 27.

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FFUGE OF OPPRESSION. the Biblical Recorder and Southern Watchman

The Adjustment.

The Adjustment.

It is to be presumed that the late proceedings ablinore, relating to difficulties between the and the South, will become matter for the functionant, it may perhaps be due to ourselves, as than to the cause which we advocate, to furshield but definite review of the whole sub-We have published, we believe, every thing rain on the case, in pretty much the order in in came to hand; so that she whole matter be supposed to be now fully before our readers, so that the whole matter is supposed to be now fully before our readers, saw, in order that, the different and opposing sus laving come in, and having been daily and with each other, it might safely be predicted we had become fully and correctly indeed on every important particular.

ed on every important particular, but we have to say on the subject we wish to exceeded by the two following remarks—

at se hive to say on the singlect we wish in proceeding by the two following remarks— we should be glad to have distinctly under-and carefully borne in mind: It is no part of our purpose to disturb the jed peace, which seems to have been emact-race may be offir own views of this compact, are may be offir own views of this compact, because it contains the best terms that could be resulted as if his been now duly ratified by esset contains the hest terms that could be it and as it has been now duly ratified by mal sunouncement of our Southern delegative entirely willing that its efficacy should. We trust, therefore, that what views some may consider it necessary to express on the a they will not be so construed as to imply so on our part, to the existing terms of action between our Northern and Southern

give it as our opinion, that, under the We give it as our opinion, that, under the ge circumstances of the case, our Southern en should no longer withhold their contributes the treasuries of our general institutions, and the second expedient is fruided on the fact, that, as terms of madation have been agreed on, and as it has least expedient to give their efficacy a fair her ought to be concurred in, so far at least practical questions are concerned. We trust, see that nothing further will be said about abling finds, at least until the stability of the excepted shall have been fully tested.

graphs, at least min the stampy of the support shall have been fully tested, said this quich in favor of existing ar-s, we must now claim our usual liberty of expressing our sentiments in relation to and principles on which those arrange-

of the South were two: 1. They were unscount of their opinions, but on account of igs. The latter had virtually expelled the size. The latter had virtually expelled the fon heir polpits, their communion tables, erfellowship; and they had done this with aird pripose of producing a rupture between does not southern portions of the denomities and Southern portions of the denomities of the production of the southern portions of the denomities of the production of the southern portion of the southern policies, but as inconsistent with the constitutions, and the southern policies of our benevolent institutions, and the leafs subversive of all branchings and unital subversive of all branchings are subversive of all branchings and unital subversive of all branchings are subversive of all branchings and unital subversive of all branchings are subversive of all branchings and unital subversive of all branchings are subversive of all branchings and the subversive of all branchings are subversive of all branchings and the subversive of all branchings are subversive of all branch cally subversive of all harmonious and unipenjas, of a general nature, throughout the aminat. This, we think, was the precise point heavy entertained by the South, in relation to abbitionsis of the North. It will 'remain striy to decide, how far this difficulty, and ving out of it, were consistent with

growing out of it, were consistent with naciples, and the general laws which late christin intercourse, in mutual la-spread of the gospel, other difficulty of the South was what of the course adopted, by the North, gen-elesace to the conduct of the party above. Instead of intering a public and deci-sion of their disapprobation of the aforeon of their disapprobation of the afore of the abolitionistst, many of whom were and members of our national societies, our ag Boards declared their determination to main-scalnd ground; and, with very few exceptions, matheial brethren evinced by their silence a Boards sechared their determination to main-ained ground; and, with very few exceptions, official brethren evinced by their silence a determination. This was thought by many south to be a just ground of dissatisfaction, of it was believed that neutrality in case of of-ter unconstitutional conduct of any kind, operation no other way than as an indirect a space of the conduct. How operate in no other way than as an indirect of subort in favor of such conduct. How a South agree justifiable in maintaining this goard of kifficulty also, and how far those maintained it were justly liable to the charge leave, will, indice manner, form a subject for coron of a future pendention.

The subsection of some moment to enhance the subsection of a future of some moment to enhance the subsection of a future of some moment to enhance the subsection at Baltimore.

It is also the subsection of some moment to enhance the subsection at Baltimore.

net, by the document published in a late ided, Preamble and Resolution on tests cllowship.' And although we should de document better, had it been more and explicit in relation to the conduct specially to still, for one, we are disposed to be sat-rath it; and we will add, had it been furnish-a something of the kind was first called for, sized the denomination much solicitude and action. An uninterested observer would per-be pazzled to see with what sort of consisten-tions are called 'ultraists,' at the South, who stand out to donly what is here fully conceded, and who by demanded what is here freely rendered. If he some, too, who will find it difficult to has esome, too, who will find it difficult to these concessions, on the part of sundry of them brethren, are to be reconciled with vices determination, as officially announced, as no opinion in the case. As these are however, in which we personally can have fin, we leave whether and the property of the party of the fin, we leave whether and the party of ern, we leave whatever may be esteemed has to be disposed of by others. For our-weare failly content. All that we have ever-timed on this point, is here fully conceded, and and we have ever required, is here fully granted.

see has been ultraism in one party, therefore, st be ultraism in all.

ner difficulty also has been met, though in a way calculated to promise but little
It has been done, as it has been expressed,
ing the altraists of both North and South'
ill offices of the Convention. On this fact

As onces of the Convention. On this law is the feet offer two or three remarks:—
Although the work of expurgation has been it to the Board and officers of the Convention, onto and officers of the other societies are beave undergone no such ordeal. Now we confess that we cannot say why the same mode obase undergone no such ordeal. Now we concess that we cannot see why the same mode ratment was not equally necessary in the one that was deemed requisite in the other; nor take how it can be, if there be any principle rated for in the removal of the ultravists from bard of the Convention, that the same principle rated in the convention, that the same principle rated in the convention of the ultravist from bot surrendered, in permitting the same ultravious remains on the Boards of the other institu-

2 We think too that it will be found difficult to e the principle on which the aforesaid ex-on was effected, with that liberty of con-for which Baptists have always professed alous advocates. Had the abolitionists been account of their schismatical conductance of their schismatical conductand on which we ever considered them the Convention, they would have been a plea; but as it seems that they have denotes a schismatics, but as ultraists; they had done, but solely for what they and taught, we think that an important seem violated, and that the expelled have just ground for complaint. They y have been proscribed for conscience of the case be as has been stated, and,



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

3. Another thing connected with this matter will perhaps be thought objectionable by some. The election seems to have been the result of 'a compromise proposed by leading brethren at the North, and concurred in by leading brethren at the South; in which it was stipulated beforehand that, for a certain consideration, no matter what that consideration was, the abolitionists, with one exception, should be voted out of office. Now, had this election been what we at first supposed it to be, a perfectly free and unencumbered ballot, the case would probably have been viewed in a different light. As it is, we think the abolitionists have just ground of complaint. It is perhaps due to ourselves to state here, that this plan was submitted to us several months ago; and did not meet our concurrence, mainly because we did not believe that the South would be satisfied with an election conducted on such principles. We thought that every thing having the aspect of intrigue, should be left for politicians and men of the world, and that Christians should be governed by a policy of altogether a different kind. After all, the main difficulty seems to us to be in a great degree unprovided for. The merely nominal connexion of certain persons with the Board, who but rarely attended its meetings, and who, it was never supposed, had any untoward influence in its proceedings, could give the South but little inconvenience or uneasiness. The difficulty was created by the manifest inconsistency of delegates sitting together, and professing to co-operate as christian brethren, in the meetings of our various beneviolent institutions, while it was understoed that one party had been denounced and virtually excommunicated by the other. This was the difficulty; and, so far as we can see, that difficulty remains pretty much now, as it was before. From the first notice we received on the subject, giving information of the withdrawal of Messre. Galueha. Colver,

notice we received on the subject, giving informa-tion of the withdrawal of Messrs. Galusha, Colver tion of the withdrawal of Messra. Galusha. Colver, and others, we had been led to infer that the agitators had withdrawn entirely from the Convention. In that case the difficulty would have been at an end. This, however, from subsequent intelligence, does not seem to be the case. And hence, as before said, the difficulty seems to be about as great now as at first. In future, either the agitators, must stay away from our ground, measure, or the Scatter. said, the difficulty seems to be about as great now nest affirst. In future, either the agitators, must stay away from our general meetings, or the Southern delegates must, or there must be a meeting and cooperating, if such be possible, by parties, one of which is holding a sentence of excommunication over the heads of the other!

There is one aspect, however, which this subject presents, from which we have been induced to hope that something good may result. Since the meetings in Baltimore, the abolitionists have evidently lowered their tone. We hear not a word of denunciation nor of non-fellowship. Even their presses

lowered their tone. We hear not a word of denun-ciation nor of non-fellowship. Even their presses are much milder than they have been wont to be. It may be that they have seen their error, as it re-spects their new test theory at least, and are about, to throw it aside. If this be so, we will avail our-selves of the present occasion to say, that the exist-ing breach may be easily healed. Let the new test doctrine be set aside, and we shall be as free to co-porate with these brettern on character viscolar operate with these brethren, on christian principles, as we have ever been. But if the new test principle, be maintained, we must confess our inability to see, notwithstanding all that has been done and said, how the expeller and expeller can harmoniously work together in the same cause and the same institutions.

While on this subject we beg leave to offer a sin While on this subject we beg leave to offer a single remark on one pargraph which we find in the address of the Southern delegation. Much stress is laid in that article on the 'affection and confidence' with which the Southern delegation were received by the Northern brethren. This is no doubt all true; and it was all proper. It was exactly what was to be expected. Indeed it would have been strange had it been otherwise. But just so far as this paragraph goes to make the impression that the South had doubts of the 'affection and confidence' of their Northern brethren, or just so far as it leaves the implication that an expression of 'affection and of their Northern brethren, or just so far as it leaves the implication that an expression of 'affection and confidence' will serve to satisfy the South when contending for principle, we think its effect is likely to be untavorable. Doubtless such expressions of good will were very acceptable to our Southern friends; and we presume it was fully and cordially reciprocated. At least it certainly ought to have been. It should not be forgotten, however, that the South have been contending, not for the good will of the North, nor for the privilege of communion with them at the Lord's table. The controversy, so far as we have understood it, has been for principle, and for such principle as should place the kindly intercourse between North and South on a permanent and honorable footing. How far they have been successful in this controversy, is a question which, as before intimated, can be better decided another day. day.

From the same. The Trieunial Convention.

The following is an extract of a letter to the editor, from one of the delegates present on the occa-

ion:

Our meeting was truly delightful. The spirit of the gospel prevailed, and gave a tremendous shock to the abolitionists. Let us be thankful to God, and give him the glory. And now, if we of the South, and they of the North, whose sympathies are with us, shall be mild, I am satisfied that abolitionism will go down among Baptists. All our 'principal men' are sound to the core, on this verzed question. The Triennial Convention exhibited a noble spectacle of moral grandenr. About 250 men from the various parts of our extended country were engaged in a long and artuous session, under circumstances that tried the temper and put into requisition the intellectual energy which they possessed. And all this in connection with a nost exciting subject. And yet, self-possession, calmness, the christian spirit predominated throughout the whole scene. No tumult, no angry feeling, no harsh expression had place in our deliberations and conclusions. At the Communion Board on Lord's Day, the scene was overwhelming. In view of the cross, the hundreds overwhelming. In view of the cross, the hundreds that participated were all one. No test, other than that of our dear Lord's requirement, was thought of. To God be all the glory, Amen and Amen.

From the St Louis Daily Penant.

The Abolitionists and the Negroes.

A tearful danger constantly surrounds us. The offorts of those madmen, the abolitionists, have not been without their natural consequences. It is usedless to attempt to conceal it. The negroes, who owere once the happiest and most contented race of obeings in the world—without care, anxiety, poverty, omisery—all that lead the independent laboring Valasses to madness, desperation, drunkenness and crime—have had their poor, weak, silly brains turned upside down by a dim, feverish phantom—they oknow not what; and, as in moments of excitement, the strongest propensity displays itself first, their friest thought is money—revenge—atoon. (F A NEGRO HAS NO HEART.—I) He shudders at nothing but the lash—he recoits at nothing after whis usual checks are thrown off—the knows not what remorse is. The necessity for a stern, awe-striking the example—such as has been set them during the last week, by the conviction of the foar negroes—was imperative; and we have every reason to believe that their execution will produce the happiest effect. Frequent and terrible warnings like these are necessary to keep the ferocious passions of the negroes under restraint.

We have heard some sympathy expressed in fairly of Warrick and Saward. They deserve none: The Abolitionists and the Negroes.

so far as we have seen, without contradiction, we think it will be very difficult to gainsay their position.

3. Another thing connected with this matter will perhaps be thought objectionable by some. The election seems to have been the result of 'a compounts proposed by leading brethren at the North, and concurred in by leading brethren at the South, in which it was stipulated beforehand that, for a certain consideration, no matter what that consideration was, the abolitionists, with one exception, should be yoted out of office. Now, had this election been should be gained and concurred in by leading brethren at the South, in which it was stipulated beforehand that, for a certain consideration, no matter what that consideration was, the abolitionists, with one exception, should be wisses.

From the New-Hampshire Abolition Standard.

From the New-Hampshire Abolition Standard.

The Garrisonite Anniversary in Concord was attended a part of the time by 133 persons, if we count the names aright, of whom 59 were females. The house, some of the time, was thronged, and at other times nearly coppty. Curiosity led many there, as it leads them to a 'rarce show,' and so far as we know they were mightily amused at what they saw and heard—moved they were not, unless to pity.

Many of those present professor tooks non-resistants and Christians, but never do ta fody of human beings develope in resolves and peeches, more of that malice and rancor which dwells in the bosoms of the servants of sin. We speak soberly, deliberately, and decidedly. We believe that the men and women, who participated in and sanctioned the doings of that Convention, are devoid of christian principle, dangerous members of community, and the worst chemies of the cause of humanity. We know this declaration will make us no friends among them. We heed not that.

We tell them, and we tell the community, we do not believe them honest or sincere. Their pretence of present anti-slavery feeling is but the hypocrite's

We tell them, and we'tell the community, we do not believe them honest or sincere. Their pretence of present anti-shavery feeling is but the hypocrite's cloak with which they vainly endeavor to conceal their ulterior designs, and their claim to Christianity is the Joab-like salutation which falls on the ear of the church, while the assassin's knife is thrust to her recoiling heart. If there be an abolitionist among them—if there be a Christian in their unhallowed fellowship, let such an one come out and be separate. He will rue his present course if he forsakes it not.

We repeat it once more. We do not consider the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society to be anti-slavery, either in position or intention, and we beg that anti-slavery may not be chraged with the madness of their course.

From the same.

'PLOTS.' The last Free American contains the Second Annual Report of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, in which a complete history of the heinous plot of Garrison, Rogers, and others, to turn our anti-slavery societies into a sect—non-resistant, or whatever else it might have been called—is fully exposed. It is a scalpel, which will lay bare the rottenness and corruption of the Garrison faction, to the gaze of all men. It is a dissection which will prove that whatever has appeared without, within there has been nny thing rather than 'meckness' and 'true-heartedness.' Perhaps Collins, who once told us that 'we (new-organizationists) were all a set of gaping blue devils,' will think it best to go back to Europe and show that this is mere 'gaping.' Perhaps he'll do it here. We say—perhaps. We may find room for a part of that Report hereafter.

SELEGITONS.

From the Charter Oak.

Legislative Report.

This is a most extraordinary document, both as to sentiment and style. We should be glad to treat it with gravity and respect, were it possible. Nothing but the fact of its having come from the Legislature of a free State, boastful of its liberty and republicanism, saves it from its deserved fate—contemptuous silence. We confess our disappointment, shame and indignation. We did expect a report of a very different character from such men as Thomas Backus and Zalmon Storrs, who were members of the Committee, the former a gentleman of reputed attachment to the principles of liberty, and the latter a professed abolitionist, and an officer in our State. Society. How could the latter gentlemah have been persuaded to append his name to such a tissue of falsehood and vulgarity, rivalling in these respects, every thing of the kind that has ever emanated from the Legislature of a free State! We do not understand what influences could have actuated the chairman thus to prostitute his name, and disappoint the expectations of the friends of justice and liberty throughout the State. We are unwill-Legislative Report. ated the chairman thus to prostitute his name, and disappoint the expectations of the friends of justice and liberty throughout the State. We are unwilling to ascribe it to the intoxication so common to men of weak minds, 'dressed in a little brief authority.' But we hasten to lay the report before our readers, accompanying it with a few brief notes on some of the most remarkable passages. We shall give a literal and true copy, as we are bound to do.

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of A. M. Frink and others, praying for an alteration of the Constitution of this State, by striking therefrom the word white—and of others praying for an alteration of the laws so as to permit colored permitted the control of the constitution of the laws so as to permit colored permitted the control of the control of the constitution of the laws so as to permit colored permitted the control of the control

sons to vote in town meetings, &c. Report, that they have had these subjects under consideration, and have given to them all the attention which the nature of these questions seem to demand.

The Committee are of opinion that the Constitution should not be changed for slight or trancient causes—that the stability of our institutions rests mainly upon the permanency of our fundamental laws and therefore do not believe that the objects of these petitions are of sufficient importance to require the interference of the Legislature so far as to make the contemplated change.

The petitioners claim that our Constitution is unjust in its operation apon them—That it deprives

just in its operation upon them—That it deprives them of the right of sufrage, while at the same time our laws compel them to pay taxes on their property—The committee are of opinion that these petitioners have taken but a superficial view of the subject—The constitution does not confer the right of universal sufrage to all our white populatioh—Those who pay no taxes nor perform military duty are by its provisions excluded—But with Regard to taxation, our laws Require that the owners of property without distinction of color shall be taxed for such property—and while we tax the property of females the constitution does not confer upon them the right of sufrage—But of this we are not aware that they have ever complained or sought for a change in the constitution—to be consistent the committee are of opinion that these potitioners should extended their objects further than the enfranchisement of our colored population For there are thousands of our White population who are laboring under the same disabilities—The politioners urge their claims still-further, and assert that they are entitled to the right of sufrage on the ground of the Patriotism of their Fathers who fought and suffered in the cause of American Independence—The committee are aware that to some extent this may be true—But have they not in Return obtained priviledges commensurate with their services—Laws were long ago enacted twhich must shority result in the entire freedom of just in its operation upon them. That it deprives them of the right of sufrage, while at the same time not in Return obtained priviledges commensurate with their services—Laws were long ago enacted which must shortly result in the entire freedom of the colored Race in our State—And more over, our laws extend to them the same protection and the same priveledges both civil and Religious which they do to our white population—But these petitioners insist that by granting the Right of sufrage to them it will serve to elevate them in morals and thereby qualify them for greater usefulness and happiness.

under restraint.

We have heard some sympathy expressed in favor of Warrick and Seward. They deserve none;
from the evidence against them, a white man would,
if similar situated, unquestionably have been convicted precisely as they have been. Why then incess.
In Reply to this claim the committee need only

JULY 2, 1841.

they have not been able to discover it by any testimony submitted to them—the committee therefore in view of all the circumstances cannot believe that the objects sought to be accomplished are of sufficient importance to require the legislature to recommend the contemplated change in our constitution or any alteration in our laws in relation to voting and therefore Recomend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions all which is Releave to withdraw their petitions all which is Releaved to the peritioners have an entitled to the name.

If you should think proper to publish this, I wish Mr. Davis to understand that I have written without resentant, so far behind. Not only have they declined to restore to our colored fellow-citizens the rights of electorslip and of voting in town and school siffairs, but after the House of Representatives had by acclamation voted to abolish the last remnant of slavery in the State, the Senater refused to concur. Nay, while one honorable Senator (Joseph Eaton) expressed his ignorance that there were any slaves among us, another (Samuel C. Selden,) openly declared that he was the owner of one!

Was the wind resulting the required to the same of an entitled to the name.

If you should think proper to publish this, I wish Mr. Davis to understand that I have written without resembnent, although with much plaintess. I hope he will reconsider what I have written without resembnent, although with much plaintess. I hope he will reconsider what I have written without resembnent, although with much plaintess. I hope he will reconsider what I have written without resembnent that I ha

another (Samuel C. Selden,) openly declared that he was the owner of one!

It would have been well had the yeas and nays been called for on all these questions, by some antislavery member. Let the friends of the cause see to it when another Legislature is chosen, that it be composed of men who will purge the Constitution and statute-book from every pro-slavery line and letter, 'Keep it before the people.' Even the old charter made no distinction on the ground of color, and were we at this day living under it, doubtless 'the North American colonies awould have been as free from slavery as Queen Victoria's West Indian or Canadian possessions.—Charter Oak.

Elder Davis vs. Elder Brisbane. Correspondence between Cyrus P. Grosvenor, Editor of the Christian Reflector, and Elder Brisbane.

Woncester, June 2d, 1841.

Worcester, June 2d, 1841.

Elder W. H. Briseane:

My orcester, June 2d, 1841.

Elder W. H. Briseane:

My very dear Brother:—You will observe in the Reflector of this date, that your name was used, not in the most respectful manner, in our Convention at Boston, by Mr. Davis of Georgia. He not only stated that you soli your slaves, pocketed the money, went to the North and became an abolitionist, as I have said in the paper, but also that by mismanagement of your pecuniary fiftirs, you had become involved, that your chapter suffered by it, and that to relieve yourself you went to Ohto,—that he did not know but that you did emancipate some two or three slaves, but if so, which he very much doubted, it was after you had reached Ohto, and found that to hold slaves there was exposing you to animadversion;—and that your brother.in-law, to whom you had sold your slaves, wrote to you proposing to re-sell them to you, but you either could not or would not refund the money. He, moreover, stated that while you edited the Southern Baptist, you were over-zealous in advocating slavery—so much so as to occasion much dissatisfaction in the minds of your brethren, who repeatedly interposed their advice and remonstrances against it.

He described you as an ardent, headstrong man rebrire volubas, light to be ultra in any thing. I entire fidelity to fact, in order to ensure you the better to refute these calumnies. Of the correctness of your former exposition of your course I have no doubt; but the statement of Mr. D., made before a very large and various audience, many of whom, probably, snatched the apples, as they fell, with the

no doust; but the statement of Mr. D., made before a very large and various audience, many of whom, probably, snatched the apples, as they fell, with the utmost pleasure, is adapted to present the subject in a new and most unfavorable aspect in the community. We expect to publish the debate in as perfect a condition as possible, in a short time; and a direct, clear and complete refutation from you ought, I think, to accommany it.

he ought to have inquired of me whether those things were so, before he undertook to injure my chracter before an audience, many of whom I had a few weeks before had the honor of addressing, and in a community where every one must feel the value of an honest reputation. If Mr. Davis, in his anxiety to prop up the tottering system of slavery, has not lost the feelings of a gentleman and a christian, he will retract in the most-public manner he can, what he said of me on that occasion. He knows that he had no proof of what he said—and it will become him for his own credit, to confess that his anxiety to sustain a weak argument betrayed him into a course that in his reflective moments must give him pain. he ought to have inquired of me whether those

give him pain.

But I must reply to his charges, and will do it briefly, because I am at present in too much pain to

But I must reply to his charges, and will do it briefly, because I am at present in too much pain to reply at large.

Ist I deny that my pecuniary affairs were at all embarrassed, when I left South Carolina—I was not, and had never been, in an embarrassed condition. I owed no nan, and my income was twe thousand five hundred dollars per annum. I now owe some money, and wby? because southern men who owe me three times as much as my own indebtedness, have not yet paid me.

2d. I deny that I have pocketed the money for which I sold the slaves. They are not yet paid for; yet I have given in trust real estate to the amount of their estimated value, and for which I paid the cash, that the said slaves might be redeemed, whenever the present holder of their shall have heart enough to give them up. I have done all that a penitent could do to redeem them; and I thank God I can say, I have given up all I ever earned by the sale of human flesh, even to what I got for slaves now dead, and who fied before I left Carolina. I had but two slaves when I became an abolitionist, and those I forthwith emancipated. I am happy here to add, they both do well and show their capacity to provide for themselves.

3d. I deny that I ever refused to refund to my

pacity to provide for themselves.

3d. I deny that I ever refused to refund to my brother-in-law what he had paid on the slaves. On the contrary, after he agreed to let me have them back, he wrote me word that his friends had porsuad-

osition, Yours affectionately in Christ, and for the cause of humanity.

WM. HENRY BRISBANE.

From the Boston Times. 'Let the Storm Come.'

In another column will be found further accounts of the extraordinary proceedings in the National House of Representatives, growing out of the defeat of the rule adopted by the last Congress, by which no anti-slavery petitions could be received or considered. We publish this record of mational dishonor with a feeling of profound sorrow, and with a deep conviction that unless there shall be some sudden and permanent change for the better, we of the North shall have but few more such scenes to describe as having occurred in our own NATION.

Henry A. Wise, a brilliant coxcomb, a meretricious declaimer, without any noble or statesmanlike qualities, seems now to be the presiding genius at Washington. A year ago, he gave out as his motto, 'The union of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union;' he now declares bimself no partizan but for slavery; and the pseudo representatives of the North, of one party almost to a man, and of another party so many as are themselves base slaves and trucklers, join with him in his newly avowed devotion.

For twelve years the career of the nation has

another party so many as are themselves base slaves and trucklers, join with him in his newly avowed devotion.

For twelve years the career of the nation has been downward—in all ways downward—but in utter laxity of morals more than in any thing beside. With the electation of President Jackson to the chief magistracy began, among other things, those displays of ruffianism in the capitol which have distinguished all succeeding years. Josse R. Bynum, Dr. Duncan, and other men of like character, by their constant and unrebuked recklessness of the usages of deliberate assemblies, in time induced a pervading disregard of rules and laws. If a party end was to be gained, the mob spirit was invoked; so the New Jersey members of Congress were excluded from their seats by a mob-leading Clerk; so discussions of slavery have been stifled by the withdrawal from the Koresentatives, Hall of factions carried, which could not be carried honesity and lawfully.

Three weeks ago, the two Houses of Congress were called together to deliberate on certain particular finatters which in the opinion of the President demanded instant and grave attention. Up to this time nothing has been done; the House of Representatives is not organized; there is no prospect of its organization.

itmost pleasure, is adapted to present the subject in the an ew and most unfavorable aspect in the community. We expect to publish the debate in as perfect a condition as possible, in a short time; and a direct, clear and complete refutation from you ought, it hink, to accompany it.

I exceedingly regret that you were not present at Boston to meet your accuser face to face.

MR. BRISBANE'S REPLY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 9th, 1841.

MY DEAR BROTHER:

Your favor of June 2d, I have this hour received, and I feel the importance of answering it at once, although suffering from a sprained ankle.

I am astonished at what you communicate respecting Mr. Davis's remarks about myself. It only confirms the opinion often expressed by about my change of opinion on the expressed freely about my change of opinion on the subject of slavery; and, although he expressed his decided opinion that I was his duty, yea more, as a gentleman of honest purpose and of honest heart, the ought to have inquired of me whether those things were so, before he undertook to injure my way affect slavery, would not an anothing to any way affect slavery, would not make the insurance of the free States for days at a their constituents vilified, and often their own integrity impeached, and their persons insulted. A gasconading slaveholder has been allowed to rail at the representatives of the North have been often to induce a state of anarchy in Congress, while the representatives of the North have been content, with few exceptions, to sit silently and hear their constituents vilified, and often their own integrity impeached, and their persons insulted. A gasconading slaveholder has been allowed to rail at the representatives of the North have been content, with the versons insulted. A gasconading slaveholder has been allowed to rail at their constituents vilified, and often their own integrity impeached, and their persons insulted. A gasconading slaveholder has been allowed to rail at the representatives of the North have contenting in the content in

ans, may not the militia of Massachusetts be called opon to put it down? If a treaty should be made with the insurgents or with any foreign government, that should in any way affect slavery, would not New-England have a voice in it? And are we not a part of the nation, partaking of its general good or bad reputation? and with the South, though with less justice, held up to the mockery of the world for our pretensions to freedom and equality, while slavery is a 'domestic institution' among us? The bold patriot, John Quiney Adams, than whose name and character there are none higher in the world, thas answered all those points beyond cavilling: and the such demagogues as Wise and his coadjutors, feeling this, seek by disorganizing the legislative asteromen submit to with so much readjness, to sustain their cause—to stiffe debate—to prevent the hearing of petitions from the people—to exclude from political power and consideration all who will not how before the image which they have set up.

A common and successful bug-bear has been, 'We with missachusetts or Georgia?

A common and successful bug-bear has been,

'We with unisson's the Union.' Well, let them
do so. Who will suffer, Massachusetts or Georgia?'

We may be wrong, but we have no patience with
this mawkishness about the sacredness of the federal compact. The northern States have little to win
by it; the south every desirable thing which they
possess to retain by it. At any rate, we would rathier have the Union dissolved than have it held together by such bonds. We would prefer a well
regulated democratic government in the north, with
limited dominion, to the union of the whole country,
with such a disorderly, rictous, tunultuous legislative
assembly as was the House of Representatives in
the beginning of the session of 1840, and the beginning of the estra session of 1841. This is a
growing feeling in New-England. The nation
inust be governed by laws, and the representatives
of the north must be placed on equality with the
year the south of the south of the work of the south of the south of the work of the south of the work of the south of the south of the work of the south of the south of the work of the south of the south of the south of the work of the south of the south of the work of the south of the work of the south of the south of the work of the work

From the Massachusetts Spy.

Right of Petition.

back, he wrote me word that his friends had persuaded him not to give them up. I shall, perhaps, publish my correspondence with him, if I should not finally succeed in procuring the slaves from him. It will then be seen how much foundation Mr. Davis had for his unfriendly statements.

4th. I deny that whilst I edited the Southern Baptist any one either orally or by letter ever advised or remonstrated with me against my over zealous advocacy of slavery. On the contrary, there The considerate men of the South, of whatever party they may be, must soon be convinced, if they are not already, that no party can long sustain itself in the free States of the North and West, which had the state of the states of the state

AGENTS.

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

Naw-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dorer;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vannost.—John Bement, Woodstock:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg:

Massacurestyre.—Wm. E. Kimball Topofields—Mosse Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburgsport;—Isane Stearns, Manafeld:—Luther Boutell, Greton;—B. F. Nowhall, Sangus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg:—J. T. Everett, Princeton:—J. Church, Spring-field:—W. &. S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley, Daniel G. Holyws, Lovell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Full River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—Wm. Hencerson, Hamorer;—Isane Antin, Northerster:—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centertiel;—Israel Perkims, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunim.

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

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 548.

enkindled, and which never can be extinguished so long as the right is denied; and those who should thus be overthrown would rise with accumulated strength, gathered from their fall.

If the institutions of the South are, unfortunately, inconsistent with the free exercise of all the attributes of freemen by the people of the North, it is not our fault, nor can we ever consent, on any consideration whatever, to be deprived of our rights, because the exercise of them may conflict with an institution, elsewhere, which is opposed, in its very nature, to the genius of our institutions, and to the fundamental principles of civil liberty. The sooner the people of the South learn this truth, and by a wise exercise of the knowledge, conform themselves to the circumstances in which it places them, the better-it will be for them. It is one of the cases which is of irresistible necessity. The principles of Dietry are so deeply rocted in the minds of the people of the North, that no combination of interests or of parties can induce them, for any length of time, to yield to the claims which have been set up. Politicians may, by management, carry the point temporarily, but, the reaction will surely overwhelm them, and establish the right more firmly, even, than if it had been assailed. We are glad to find that many of the people of the South are beginning to take this view of the subject. They will find it, not only the most sational and just, but the most safe: If they would have their own rights respected, they must respect ours; and they will find, that so long as they keep themselves within constitutional limits, so considerable portion of the people of the North will be disposed to overstep the limits of that instrument.

The Right of Petition.

The Right of Petition.

We have been pained to see, in several whig papers, somewhat severe and disrespectful language addressed to Mr. Adams, for his opposition to the rule of the House of Representatives, in the last Congress, which prohibited the reception or entertainment in any veny whatever, of a particular class of petitions. For ourselves, we honor him for his opposition to a rule which is odious to intelligent and liberal freemen, and oppressive and exasperating to those proscribed by it. What right have the representatives of the people to deny to any portion of the people, however misguided they in their wisdom may deem them to be, the poor privilege of asking the consideration of subjects, principles or sentiments? The proposition is tyrannical. And while we are pleased that the rule has been rescinded, we cannot but express our regret that it should ever have been introduced by a tohig, and still more deeply regret, that, with our large majority in the House, there should be but the meagre majority of eight against its continuance. A number of the southern members voted against it, justly regarding it as in violation of a right absolute, unlimited, and uncontrollable, and as calculated to aggravate rather than diminish the excitement in the Northern States on the subject of abolition.—Ohio State Journal.

The proceedings of Congress, during the present

The proceedings of Congress, during the present session, will be looked to with great interest. We were sorry to see the Speaker selected, as usual, from a slave State; but it has become so much a natter of course, that some northern members who iid not vote for Mr. White, were put down as abo-titionists. The southern meu are always looking but for their receipts interests; the perturbance of the course o ut for their peculiar interests: the north to, and the northern men, from fear of trouble tame

to, and the northern men, from fear of trouble, tamey surrender it.

We are glad to see that Mr. Adams has raised
the question on the infamous 2 tst rule, which excludes a large proportion of the petitions from the
free States, and if our northern men will only show
themselves worthy to represent freeemen upon this
subject, we will forgive them for a great many of
their former servile acts.—Sandusky Clarion.

he Gag Restored --- Wise, Adams, Slavery, Democracy, the South, the North.

Democracy, the South, the North.

We rejoiced in common with every friend of liberty, when we read a few days since, that a majority in Congress had voted down the gag; for we have always considered that measure the most disgraceful one ever adopted by a government called free. It is since with abhorcence that we have read, that the honorable vote repealing the gag has been reconsidered, and the gag restored, and with it much disorder and confusion introduced. The repeal or rejection of that odious measure from the rules of the House, was effected through the instrumentality of J. Q. Adams, and the readoption of it, through that of Henry J. Wise. These two men have both cut loose from party, so far as to vary in many of their votes from party lines, but are in character and principles the exact antipodes of each other. The one, having filled the highest station in the gift of the people, has no selfish motive, no ambition to gratify, but to filled the highest station in the gift of the people, has no selfish motive, no ambition to gratify, but to see our country made free and prosperous. The other, yet in the early part of life, having recently entered the political race-ground an ardent aspirant for promotion and distinction, nas already shewn all that restlessness and rocklessness, which is too often found attached to the mere political devotee or unprincipled demagogue; brought up from childhood in 'te midst of slavery, familiar with scenes of tyranny, cruelty and unbridled self-will, goes into Congress full of 'chivalry,' with a pistol in one hand and cruelty and unbridled self-will, goes into Congress full of 'chivalry,' with a pisto in one hand, and a dirk or Bowie-knife in the other, threatening, swaggering, blustering, and bullying himself into notice. It is most lamentable, that Whe and his coadjutors and men of violence, like them, instead of being shunned and despised, have heretofore obtained the ascendency in Congress, and although far in the minority, have, by party machinery and other means, contrived to brow-beat the nation and rule it with Acceptive means for many years and despotic power, for many years past. We rejoice that a spirit of inquiry, a spirit of genuine liberty is

that a spirit of inquiry, a spirit of genuine interty is rising.

But should the spirit of slavery continue to sway the destinies of our country, that which the South has so long and so often throatened, 'a discolution of the Union,' may be the consequence. Then woe to the miserable authors! They would fall an easy prey to their more hardy neighbors on any side. They would fall an easy prey to their own slave population. Even now, their boasting is of short duration, and if continued, will soon become as ridiculous, as that of the South Carolina nation, a derision and by-word. Every census carries them lower and lower in the scale of population and power.

Insion and by-word. Every census carries then lower and lower in the scale of population and power.

The most odious and disgraceful practice, in consequence of this spirit, has long prevailed, of buying Southern votes by the sucrifice of Northern rights and principles of liberty. If this be democracy, pay what is tyranny or despotism? We know not the meaning of terms. We have been accustomed to consider democracy, and liberty, and equal rights, as having a close affinity. But if slavery be really 'the corner-stone of our republican edifice,' according to the declaration of Gov. McDuffie and the practice of the South, call us anything but a democrat. If we mistake not the signs of the times, 'Northern men with Southern principles' are going out of fashion. As the democrats, that is the great body of the people, become more enlightened, they will, in selecting their rulers, be able to see the difference between honest men and demagogues, and will avoid the latter. The active, noisy brawlers, who have pushed themselves forward, will be avoided, and men of more modesty and merit, who have been less known as politicians, chosen in their stead. Above all, they will avoid gug men. 'Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right of petition,' will be their motto.—Lynn Record.

The Governor of Illinois has, it is said, become

The Governor of Illinois fins, it is said, become bons fide a Mornon. The settlement at Nauvoo has been increased by several hundred emigrants from New-York and England.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

ADDRESS the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to Abolitionists.

DEAR PAIRNDS,—The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society feel concerned lay before their brethren the real position which they now occupy, and their plan of operations for the occeeding year.

they now occupy, and their plan of operations for the succeeding year.

The dest of the Society has been reduced \$472 since the annual meeting—its present amount is \$1515. We hold, that you, brethren, are the debtors. You are pledged, not only to discharge this obligation, but to provide the means necessary to sustain the continued operations of the Society. The requisitions for this purpose are now reduced to the lowest possible scale, that comports with efficiency, and true economy. The stated liabilities of the Society are, for office and printing office rent, \$550; office expenses, \$600; salaries, total, \$2400; estimated cost of printing the Standard, making no allowance for the receipt of subscriptions.) \$3120;—total, 6670. We are unable to perceive how the necessary operations of the Society can be sustained with any efficiency, on a more reduced plan. It is obvious that they might be profitably enlarged; but the Committee are resolved to confine themselves strictly to this limited scale, until the means are afforded for more extended operations. In the mean time, while they devote themselves cheerfully to the trust which you have confided to them, they desire your prompt co-operation in making it useful to the cause of freedom. It is indispensable that they be placed above the embarrassments which have weighed upon them for the last twelve months. On no other conditions can your expectatiors be realized, or our labors be rewarded with a just return. We appeal to you, esrmestly, on hehalf of the bleeding slave, to furnish without delay, the means of sustaining the American Anti-Slavery Society, in a state of healthy life and activity—to free it from the damps of embarrassment—to enable it to pay its just debts, and to stand before the country, commanding respect for the principles which it represents, and public confluence, by the integrity of its obligations. To you, its constituents, we look for that aid without which, we are powerless. We warn you, thus promptly, that we cannot, as your Executive Commi ing year. debt of the Society has been reduced \$472

mediately, all money received, whether the am be great or small.
We call your attention to the One Dollar

be great or small.

We call your attention to the One Dallar subscription list. This measure alone, if carried out as it may be, by the friends of the slave, will mee all the wants of our Treasury, without imposing oppressive burdens on any. Let it not fail, through realizations we artisate, valued in the same of the

pressive burdens on any. Let it not fail, through negligence, we entreat you.

We call on subscribers to the Standard to forward their subscription for the 2d volume, without delay, Agents, be active in procuring new subscribers, and remit to our Treasury. If we fail, we fail through the negligence and delay of our friends, and not through their want of ability.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee,

JAMES S. GIBBONS, Chairman.

From the National Intelligencer.

A Card to my Constituents.

A Card to my Constituents.

Impelled by a deep conviction of constitutional obligation to separate from my Southern friends on because I deprecated all discussion on that subject at this extraordinary session, of Congress, convened for the purpose of relieving the Government and the country of their financial embarrasments, and because I was uswilling to avail myself of a privilege I was not disposed to extend to others, I feel that it may be due to those who feel an interest in my legislative action here briefly to assign the reasons that prompted me to vote is the affirmative.

In the first place, I hold the right of petition to be absolute, unlimited, and uncontrollable, (for, if a line is to be drawn, you will hardly find any two that would draw it at the same point,) a right guarantied to the humblest citizen in the community, and that it necessarily carries with it the obligation to consider; and upon its consideration two questions aries: 1st, Have you the power to grant the prayer? And 2dly, If you have the power, have you the disposition? And my answer to these particular petitions would be, that I have not the epower, and if I had, I have not the disposition. My friends deny the right to receive the petitions, because they say, we have no constitutional right to grant the prayer. If this doctrine be correct, upon what principles of propriety can those who dony the constitutional power of Congress to establish a bank or a protective tariff consent to receive petitions on either of those subjects? The unayoudable interruption that power of Congress to establish a bank or a protec-tive tariff consent to receive petitions on either of those subjects? The unavoidable interruption that would ensue to the harmony of the Union from the assertion of such a principle in government need

assertion of such a principle in government need not be sposed.

But, apart from the constitutional question, the most profound reflection that I am capable of giving to this question has not only strengthened but rivetted my former impressions upon my min!, that the course of wisdom and true policy to the South is to disconnect the question of the right of petition from that of abolition, and to dissipate the delusion that prevails at each extremity of the country, by ascertaining the exact strength of the abolitionists in Congress, and thereby settling the question atonce and forever. Moreover, I am not disposed to include in timidity and apprehension at the body of a dead monster, that can only be reanimated by an injudicious course of policy by its own enemies. If left to themselves, the abolitionists are irrevocably dead. (!)

I was satisfied before I came to Congress, that we occupied a false position on this question, which was rendered more untenable at the last session by the adoption of the 21st rule; and, while I was willing to surrender a great deal to the judgment of those whose interests are identified with my own, I could not consent to yield the deep, deliberate, and conscientious convictious of my own judgment, with a full view of the mischief that I thought would necessarily result from incorporating that with the other rules of the House.

Next winter, if it is thought desirable, I shall be prepared to go fully into this subject with those who differ with me, but at this time I was neither disposed to embark in the discussion myself nor indulge it in others.

Most respectfully,

June 8, 1841.

JNO. M. BOTTS. satisfied before I came to Congress, that w

To the Editors. Messes. Gales & Seaton:

As I felt constrained by an imperious sense of de

As I felt constrained by an imporious sense of duty to give my vote to-day in favor of Mr. Adam's amendment to Mr. Wise's resolution in regard to the adoption of the rules of the last House of Representatives, and as I had no opportunity of explaining the reasons by which I was influenced in so doing, I sak the favor of you to insert this card in your next paper, to prevent any misconception of my true position in regard to the subject.

I am a Southern man by birth and in principle. I represent a large slaveholding district, and am myself a slaveholder; and no man can be more firm than I sm in the maintenance of Southern rights. But I believe that Southern gentlemen have assumed an unfortunate attitude in regard to this whole subject—a portion of which is calculated to aggravate rather than diminish the excitement which exists in the Northern States on the subject of aboaggravate rather than unhanced on the subject of abo

I have long entertained the opinion, that the abo I maye long entermined the opinion, that the abo-litionists constitute but an insignificant portion of the citizens of the northern States; and I believe, moreover, that they have derived their consequence mainly from the supposed violation of the right of petition which has occurred in the failure of Con-gress to receive their memorials. I am confirmed

in this sentiment by the public declaration of Mr. Adams that, in his opinion, if a proposition were brought forward to-morrow for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbin, there are not five members on the floor of Congress who would vote for it: and that the almost universal sentiment in the North is, that Congress has no power to interfere with the subject of slavery in the States. But, whilst this is the fact, a large number of the Representatives from the northern States, believing conscientiously that the sacred right of petition is invaded by the refusal of Congress to consider the memorials, are forced to assume a position which is apparently adverse to Sonthern interests, when in truth they are as much opposed to abolition as I am. Without pretending to go into a discussion of the extent of the right of petition, I am willing to rest my vote on the ground of expediency. I am unwilling that the abolitionists should continue to enjoy the support which they now receive from the apparent co-operation of the wise and virtuous men of the North in regard to the right of petition. I wish to withdraw from them all extrinsic support, and to expose to the world their insignificance in regard to mumbers and character. This can only be done by receiving their petitions, referring them, having a report and a direct vote on the question of abolition or any other collateral question. If this ourse had been taken years ago, I believe that the abolition fanaticism would have shared the fate of the Sundaymail excitement. But, be that as it may, I fot one do not wish to dodge this question. It must be met at some time or other; and I am for meeting it promptly. If I am right in my conjecture that the abolitionists are so inconsiderable in numbers, the fact will be made manifest, and there will be an end of agitation. If, on the other hand, there is a determination on the part of our Northern brethren to disregard the guaranties of the Constitution, and trample on the rights and interests of the South, the soon

the Union?

Respectfully, your obedient servant, ALEX, H. H. STUART, Representative 17th District of Virginia

From the Colored American.

Great Anti-Colonization Meeting in New-York

Agreeably to public notice, a very large and respectable meeting of colored citizens assembled in the Asbury Church, to consider the following resolution, adopted by a late Colonization Convention held in Maryland:—

held in Maryland:—

'That while it is most carnestly hoped that the free colored people of Maryland may see that their best and most permanent interests will be consulted by their emigration from this State; and while this Convention would deprecate my departure from the principle which makes colonization dependent upon the voluntary action of the free colored people themselves,—yet, if regardless of what has been done to provide them with an asylum, they continue to persist in remaining in Maryland, insthe hope of enjoying here an equality of social and pelitical rights—THEY OUGHT TO BE solemnly WARNED, that, in the opinion of this Convention, a day must arrive, THEY OUGHT TO Be seening, a day must arrive, in the opinion of this Convention, a day must arrive, when circumstances that cannot be controlled, and which are now maturing. WHLI DEPRIVE THEM OF THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE, and leave them no slternative but removal.

The meeting was stilled to order by Rev Wright, and prayer offered by Rev. Jacob Matthew In the absence of Rt. Rev. Christopher Rush, of th Meth. E. Wesleyan church, Rev. Edmund Cross B. Barbary, Thomas Downing, Wan, A. Tyson, Rev T. S. Wright, Newport Henry, P. H. Reason, James Fields, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Henry Stoughtenburg, Rev. C. B. Ray, Alexander Elston, P. A. Bell; Johr Peterson and Robert Hamilton, were appointed Sec

motion of Rev. Theodore S. Wright, second ed by Mr. Junius C. Morel, of Pennsylvania, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we, the colored inhabitants of the city of New-York, having, with our brethren throughout the country, from the earliest period of the 'American Colonization Society,' with entire unanimity, expressed our opposition and abhorrence of the doctrines, measures, and influence of the scheme of expatriation, viewing it as the main prop of American caste, and the prolific source 'whence flow most of the various proscriptions and oppressions under which we groan and suffer'—we therefore, in solemn meeting assembled, with increased conviction of the accuracy of our views on this subject, deliberately and unanimously reiterate our protest against the wicked scheme; therefore

Resolved, That notwithstanding present, anticipated, or threatened adverse influences, a regard to our own permanent interest, and that of our children; fidelity to our enslaved countrymen, love to the great principles of the American revolution, secured by the blood of our parinoite fathers, and a just appreciation of our holy religion, clearly indicate our religions duty as a people to live, labor, and die upon the soil of our birth, confidently committing our cause and its final issue to the Good of the oppressed, who 'maketh the wrath of man to praise him, and restraineth the remainder of wrath.'

On motion of Rev. S. E. Cornish, of New-York, secondal by Mr. Peter Gallery of Toronto, U.C.

On motion of Rev. S. E. Cornish, of New-York, seconded by Mr. Peter Gallego, of Toronto, U. C. seconded by Mr. Peter Gallego, of Toronto, U. C.
Resolved, That the resolution of the Maryland
Colonization Convention, intimating a forcible removal, from their native State, of 60,000 colored
citizens of Maryland, is the legitimate consequence
of Colonization principles, and the legitimate offspring of the American Colonization Society.
Resolved, That we therefore, respectfully, earneatly and solemnly entreat Christian uninisters to
abstain from preaching, and Christians to abstain
from contributing for the Colonization Society, on
the 4th day of July, or any other time.

On matter of Lehn I. Zuille seconded by P. H.

On motion of John J. Zuille, seconded by P. H.

Resolved, That the statement of the late Mary-Resolved, That the statement of the late Mary-land Convention, that colonization is 'dependent up-on the voluntary action of the free colored people themselves,' whereby that meeting would make it appear, that the colored people have given their con-sent to this project, is false and deceptive; subver-sive of the claimed honesty of those who made it, and a base imposition upon the community.

On motion of Dr. J. McCune Smith, seconded by P. A. Bell,

Resolveid. That the threat, that a force is maturing, equivalent to remove the free colored population the State of Maryland, is preposterous in the extreme. Ist. Because Maryland, with her empty treasury, has not the means to transport them to Liberia. 2d. That therefore, if force be used, Maryland will adopt the alternative of thrusting a free colored population of 62,000 into some one of the South to expect from that quarter? Suppose he free States, or of sending to Canada 60,000 persons, who would become a most dangerous neighbor in the time of peace, and an implacable enemy in time of war, thus either infringing on the rights of the States, or perilling the peace of the country. Resolved. That the threat, that a force is matur-

who would become a most dangerous neighbor in the time of peace, and an implacable enemy in time of war, thus either infringing on the rights of the States, or perilling the peace of the country. Resolved, That we solemnly entreat our brethren in Maryland, not to be moved by the threat hanging over their heads, to stir from the soil of their birth; but rather that they remain; relying on the sympathy, and if need be, the succor of all the friends of liberty in this country and throughout the world, and trusting in Him who hath said, 'The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.'

On motion of C. L. Reason, seconded by Rev. C. B. Ray,

Resolved, That whilst the free colored people of these Umted States have a just and warrantable hope to obtain equal rights as native citizens of this republic, they will persevere in the attempt to obtain the same, regardless of the exat about social equality, with which their enemies have endeavored to retard their reasonable exertions.

EDMUND CROSST, Pres Z. S. Barbary, Thomas Downing, Wm. A. Tyso Rev. T. S. Wright, Rev. S. E. Cornish, H. Stouter burgh, P. H. Reason, Newport Henry, James Field P. A. Bell, Alex. Elston, Rev. C. B. Ray, Vice Pre-lights.

John Peterson, Robert Hamilton, Secretaries.

Case of Mr. Jinnings.

The editor of that well-conducted journal, the suitable opportunity to vindicate the cause of our col ored population, both bond and free,) notices the reent outrage committed upon the person of our re spected fellow-citizen Thomas Jinnings, in his exclu ion from the cars on the Eastern rail-road, on at ount of his complexion, in the following manner:

sion from the cars on the Eastern rail-road, on account of his complexion, in the following manner:

The above is undoubtedly a gross and palpable outrage on equal rights, and individual rights. 'Corporations have no souls,' and the agents and individuals who act under them sometimes act as if they land none or worse than none. Railroad companies are incorporated for the public good. They have special powers, privileges and favors conferred on them for the purpose of being serviceable to the public, like turnpike companies and others, and they have no right to make arbitrary distinctions between individuals, and deny to any one or more persons, rights which belong to all equally. They have no more right in selling their tickets and furnishing cars to regard the color of the skin than they have the color of the clothes of individuals. The law does not allow it, and public sentiment does not allow it. In no other place than, Esser county and me the Eastern Railroad is act. Tranny practised. Even in the slave states, colored near the thinks of making any objection. So throughful the states and counties south of us, no distinction is made. But on the Eastern Railroad, if a colored man, however well educated and well behaved, after paying for his ticket, takes his seat like other people, where he chooses, he is dragged from his seat by violence and force, thrust out of the cars, and perhaps kicked after he is out. No law and no justice will tolerate such conduct. The subject is important, and may receive further attention hereafter.

Congress. MONDAY, June 21.

Abolition Petitions. Mr. Adams came into the House with a band-bor fall of abolition petitions, which he presented one by one, briefly reciting the contents. Some he presented asking the House to rescind the 21st rule, and he added—I hope they will rescind it,—others which he offered prayed to be released from military data. which he offered prayed to be reference from infrared to duty in case of the insurrection of the slaves, or a servile war. None of these petitions, under the rule, as construed by the Speaker, were received, but were returned to Mr. Adams.

The House was called for resolutions. Many were adopted for different subjects.

Consul Trist.

Consul Trist.

A resolution calling for any further information in possession of the Government in relation to the seizure and search of American vessels by British cruisers on the high seas was taken up, and Mr. Adams offered an amendment, calling for the reason for the delay of the action of the Government in the case of Mr. Trist, consul at Havana.

Mr. Adams said, he understood that Mr. Alexander Everett, the agent who was sent to Havana to inquire into the allegations against Mr. Trist, had made a report unfavorable to that functionary; but still the Government had done nothing on the subject.

ject.
Mr. Dawson said, time was allowed Mr. Trist to make his answer to Mr. Everett's report, and, the new administration had not yet had time to turn thei attention to the matter.
Mr. Adams said, he made no accusation agains

the present administration; but he hoped they would soon act on the subject. Mr. Trist ought to be recalled. He was still at Havana, and was do Mr. Adams a shieldness prevailed, and the reso

June 21. Mr. Adams brought in the petition for the abolition of slavery on the high seas, and in foreign countries, which he moved to have referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. And it was refered accordingly. Mr. Adams hat was bottom upwards during this day's presentation. On Saturday we forgot to mention that he presented a petition from the inhabitants of Baltimore praying for his own expulsion, and laughed heartily over the decision of the Speaker, which laid the question of reception upon the table under the rule.

Mr. Adams presented the petition of two thousand women of thirty-eight towns of the State of Maine, praying the House to rescind the 21st rule.

Mr. Adams now commenced where he left off, and his bundle, like the widow's cruse of oil, seemed to increase with every draft upon it.

ncrease with every draft upon it.
When Mr. Adams finished, he returned thanks t the House for their patience in hearing him through and sate down like Hercules of old, after having per formed his last and most difficult labor.—Globe.

House-Monday, June 14. After the Journal had been read, the Speaker sta-ted that the first business was the motion of las week, to reconsider the vote by which the select com-mittee had been appointed to revise the rules, except

the 21st.

Mr. Wise resumed his remarks, and gave a detailed account of the several attitudes in which the abolition of slavery presented itself to the House. He argued that the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia, was a domestic relation, and not a feducation of the state of Federal Government, the Government have no righ to abolish it, or to interfere with it in any way what

ever.

He then read copious extracts from Norther pa He then read copious extracts from Norther papers, with a view of showing that the sheltering frunaway negroes was applauded by the people of the North, and that the laws of the Southern States were publicly and avowedly violated.

He alluded more particularly to a case which recently occurred at Boston, where a white man was held to bail, for taking back a runaway-slave to his master in North Carolina.

Mr. Parmenter explained, that in the case referred to, the Grand Jury refused to find a bill,

Mr. Wise said he was glad to hear it. But he would ask, how the case would have stood, had that Grand Jury poen composed of abolitionists. [A jury

would ask, how the case would have stood, had that Grand Jury been composed of abolitionists. [A jury of honest men would have reported a bill—it was no needful that they should have been technically aboliticaists.]

needful that they should have been technically abolitionists.]

Mr. Wise then referred to the laws enacted by the
State of Ohio, as a further instance where the provisions of the Constitution were set aside by State laws.
He referred to the course of certain gentlemen of the
House, who pretended that they were not abolitionists. He stated that the House had once had a slaveholding Speaker, as it had now, who gave the South
security by having a majority of slave-holders on the
Committee of the District of Columbia. But it would
avail nothing. He then referred to the constitution

Mr. Giddings said he should act according to established precedent in such a case.

Mr Wise.—Ab, yes, and that precedent has always been not to grant recompense.

He referred to the composition of the Post Office Committee, of which Mr. Briggs is chairman, another abolitionist. Sir, said Mr. Wise, here the South is in danger from receiving publications, for at the head of this important Committee is a gentleman who believes that Congress has power to abolish slavery.

who believes that Congress has power to abolist slavery.

He then referred to the composition of the Judificiary Committee, of which Mr. Barnard, of New-York, another abolitionist, is chairman. Are we not again in danger here? said Mr. W.

But this was not all. There was the Committee on Foreiga Relations, of which Mr. Cushing, another abolitionist, is chairman, and of which the venerable gentleman (Mr. Adams) was a member.

Mr. W. then proceeded to refer to three his

He then gave a bistory of the origin of the Pinkney Resolution, the Atherton Resolution, and of the 21st Rule, with the votes by which they were severally adopted. He also related one instance, and the only instance, where Mr. Adams, the Bonaparte of Abolition, had bowed to the latter Rule.

He then appealed to the friends of the South on the imperative necessity of resisting to the atmost any attempt at innovation on their rights. He referred to the career of Wilherforce on the Slave Trade, and also, to the Ca'h lie Emancipation Act, to show the danger of a majority romaining inactive, and affording only a dead inertia, while a minority, however small, were constantly exerting themselves, and keeping up agitation, year afer year, before the public mind. In such a state of things, the minority were sure to gain their point, as certainly as that the solid marble would wear away by the constant running of the stream.

solid marble would wear away by the constant running of the stream.

He concluded after having spoken six hours. A scene of great excitement then arose in an attempt to get the floor.

Mr. Botts demanded the previous question, and stoulty resisted every appeal to withdraw it.

Mr. Stanley moved a call of the House, and on the motion the yeas and nays being ordered, were yeas 104, nays 38. The main question was then put and decided in the affirmative, yeas 106, nays 104.

Mr. Adams wished to ask the Speaker if there were any rules now in existence.

The Speaker said there were, viz: those adopted on Saturday, and which had been reported by the select committee.

Mr. Adams.—Yes, but the vote by which that committee was appointed is now reconsidered.

mittee was appointed is now reconsidered.

A scene of great confusion here arose, pending which the House adjourned.

A scene of great confusion here arose, pending which the House adjourned.

June 15.—The question came up on the original resolution. Mr. Rayner then took the floor and addressed the House at some length against the course pursued by the abolitionists.

He contended that if the people of the North had a right to petition for the redress of imaginary grievances of people other than their own, why who could say where it would end? Their petitions might extend to grievances, real or supposed, which might exist across the Atlantic. They would then have the right of petitioning Congress to go to war with the English for oppressing the Irish, or with Russia for oppressing the Poles. Were this right to petition for other than their own grievances to be admitted, it would lead to the greatest absurdities.

Suppose, said Mr. R., turning to Mr. Adams, that petitions day after day, were ponring in, praying that the manufactures of the North were a nuisance, would the geatleman receive the petitions?

Mr. Adams-Yes, I would.

Well, then, said Mr. Rayner, suppose petitions were presented from the Catholics, asking Congress to prohibit the use of meat, or from the Jews, asking them to abolish the Cristian Religion, or from Fanny Wright and her followers, asking Congress to abolish the institution of marriage; would the gentleman receive such petitions?

Mr. Adams, with great animation, exclaimed, 'Why, the most damning feature of slavery is, that it DOES abolish the institution of marriage. How then could I have any more objection to receive such petitions, than I have to the perpetuation of slavery, which destroys that sacred institution of marriage; and I have seen the effects of it; yes I have seen the effects of

have see the—
Here a general call for order commenced, and Mr.
Adams resumed his seat, saying that if the gentleman was afraid to receive answers, he should take care
to see he could be seed to see the county of the seed to see the county of the seed to see the county of the seed to see the seed to

to ask no questions.

Mr. Rayner then resumed his remarks. He said

Mr. Rayner then resumed his remarks. He said the people of the South would stop the progress of the abolitionists over their border, with their dead bodies, if they could effect it no other way.

Mr. Morgan followed. He reminded the House that it had now been two weeks in session, and was just where it was first. He desired to know if it were not now quite time for them to proceed to business.

ness.

Mr. Cushing said he came here hoping to do much,
but resolved to speak little. Words were but the
sons of earth, but THINGS were the daughters of

heaven.

on M valuely or matters, and declared that in many of
them he did not agree with him. He hoped therefore the House would give him an opportunity to re-

ply.

Mr. Charles Brown made a long and violent speed

Mr. Charles Brown made a long and violent speech against the call for the previous question.

Mr. Briggs said the gentleman had expressed great horror at the operation of the previous question. But the gentleman was now feeling the rod ûnder which the Whigs heretofore had smarted. Mr. B. in a very pointed manner referred to the many instances when the late administration party in the House, had set the example of shutting up all debate by the previous question, and asked the gentleman and his friends how they could now refuse to take their own medicine.

Mr. Adams, with a great deal of sarcasm, alluded to the way in which the whole matter had been con-

take their own medicine.

Mr. Adams, with a great deal of sarcasm, alluded to the way in which the whole matter had been conducted by Messrs. Wise, Cost Johnson and others. Mr. Adams showed the injustice of those gentlemen who had attacked him and his motives in so rude and unexampled a manner. They had said all they wished to say, observed he, and then when I arose to reply for the purpose of correcting their gross misrepresentations, I was for four successive times shouted down, and prevented from replying by the previous question. I have been so much abused, said he, that it is a wonder there is any thing of me left. Mr. A then gave Mr. Wise some hard thrusts, and among other things compared him to the tri-colored flag, whom the black represented the slave-holder, the red the bloody duellist, and the remainder the dirty white flag of mullification.

Mr. Wise replied, and disclaimed any hostile feeling to Mr. Adams personally. His feelings were on the contrary, friendly.

Mr. Adams Personally. His feelings were on the contrary, friendly.

A great deal of excitement here prevailed. It was sometime before order was restored.

Mr. Floyd followed against the previous question, and others advocated it.

The question was then taken on the amendment

and others advocated it. The question was then taken on the amendmen of Mr. Rayner, to strike out all after the word re

of Mr. Rayner, to strike out all after the word resolved, in the foriginal resolution, and insert—
'That the Rules and Orders of the last House o
Representatives be adopted as the Rules and Order
of the present House, until otherwise ordered.
'That a Select Committee be appointed to revise

the rules, with liberty to report at any time. Also that the appointment of Standing Committees and the election of officers under the recent rules be con-

A decision being had, the amendment was lostthen moved to strike out all after the

A decision being had, the amenument was lost—
yeas 96, nays 105.

Mr. Rayner then moved to strike out all after the
word resolved, in the resolution.

This amendment was lost—Yeas 104, nays 107.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the
original resolution.

This question was also decided in the negative

original resolution.

This question was also decided in the negative, Yeas 106, nays 110. So the House refused any amendment, or to agree to the original resolution without an amendment

> Remarks of Mr. Stade, of Vermont. House-June 3.

Mr. Slade said his purpose had been and still was, to retrain from discussing the 21st rule, on the subject of slavery, at the present session. When the proper time should arrive, he should have much to say on the question of slavery, and upon the rule, should there be an attempt to adopt it. But he came here at the present session for a different purpose. He came with an express determination to present no abolition petitions, and with a confident belief that nobody would present them; and, he would add, with a confident belief that the friends of the rule in question would refrain from pressing it, that her that nobody would present them, and, in would add, with a confident belief that the friends of the rule in question would refrain from pressing it, that they would not force upon the House a question which must necessarily lead to a protracted debate, and trench upon time which ought to be devoted exclusively to the objects which formed the necessity for the extraordinary session. He had not believed that the friends of the rule would, in the absence of all necessity for it, undertake the exporiment of gagging, six months in advance, merely for the aske of showing their power of doing it. The rule expired on the 3d of March last. He had thought they would be willing to let it sleep, at least until the first regular session of the 2th Congress; and that he might be permitted to enjoy the satisfaction of conscious freedom during the intervening period—especially as he had felt, what he now avowed, no

tion to exercise that freedom to the annoy-

Mr. S. expressed his surprise that those who deprecated a continuance of the abolition excitement should insist on the adoption of the 21st rule. He could give no assurance that a refusal to adopt the rule would stop excitement on the subject of slavery; but he would say that its readoption would very greatly increase it. The gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) had contended that the adoption of the rule had had the effect of allaying the abolition excitement, both here and elsewhere, and that it should, therefore, be continued. Mr. S. said he had determined to avoid, at this time, going into a discussion of the merits of the rule; but he must rake the occasion to say that the gentleman from Maryland was greatly mistaken in his estimate of the effect of it. It was true it had, to some extent, kept excitement out of this Hall; but it had not allayed it claewhere. The gentleman was evidently ignorant of the depth and strength of the feeling which prevailed at the North on this subject. While the gentleman was dreaming that abolition was dead, it was, in fact, gathering strength from his own efforts to suppress it.

There was, said Mr. S. a great mistake prevailing in regard to the effect of gag resolutions and gag rules. It was taking a narrow view of the subject to look only at the immediate results of these measures here. Those must know very little of the nature of the abolition excitement who think to stop or retard it by denying the right of petition, and forbidding discussion in this Hall. They ought to know that, if obstructed in one channel, it will find another. The stream will roll on, obstruct it who will. Who would think of stopping the Potomac by a dan? Raise it mountain high, and the waters will rise with the will and the sweep it away, or force a passage around it, and roll on to the ocean. It was just so with abolition. It mocks at gay resolutions and gagranles.

And let gentlemen beware of the direction which.

around it, and roil on to necessar. It was just abolition. It mocks at gay resolutions and gag rules.

And let gentlemen beware of the direction which their own ill-advised measures might give to the abolition excitement. There was already a 'third party' in existence, with candidates for the Prosidency and Vice Prosidency in the field. That party had been forced into being by the gay resolutions and rules which had been adopted here, and by kindred measures in favor of slavery elsewhers. The re-adoption of the gag rule at this time would give a tremendous impulse to the movements of that party. Let gentlemen beware of the consequences of the act they were about to perform.

The great question of slavery, Mr. S. said, would have to be met in some form, sooner or later, and that not merely as a question of philanthropy and of human rights, but as one intimately connected with the finances of the country, affected as they are, and ever must be, by the antagonist influences of free and slave alsor. The institution of slavery is practically intervoven with the whole subject of political economy in this and in overy country where it exists, and it must be discussed. But he would not now go into the subject. He would only repeat the expression of his anxious desire that the present session should not be consumed with the assumption that nobady would be disposed now to offer any thing for the action of the flouse upon which it could operate, or, if they should, that it might be laid upon the table, not under a rule oditional this session all subjects not embraced in the President's message. It seemed to him that the resolution which should exclude from consideration at this session all subjects not embraced in the President's message. It seemed to him that the whole Honse, North, South, East, and West, might come together on this ground, and that the act might go forth to the country, not as a triumph of abolition or anti-abolition, but as a measure dictated by a sense of the urgent necessity of occupying all the time of the House in the great business for which it had been called together.

## For the Liberator.

Essex County Anti-Slavery Society.

Essex County Anti-Sinvery Society.

The annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society was held at Lynn, June 22d and 23d. Wm. Bassett, President, in the chair. A strong delegation was present from various parts of the county, showing an increase rather than any diminution in the zeal and fidelity of the friends of emanipation in old Essex. The discussions were general among the members, and were continued for two days with unabated interest.

The meeting was ocened with prayer by bro. Al-

The meeting was opened with prayer by bro. Alesent unring the sessions of our Society, agreeing

present auting the sessions of our society, agreeing with us in principle, be invited to take seats with us and act with us.

Voted, That a Committee of ten be chosen to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Voted, That the nomination of this committee, and all other Committees, be made by the chair.

Voted, That a business committee of five be chosen. Chose Win. L. Garrison, Boston; J. P. Boyce, Lynn; Parker Pillsbury, N. H.; Eliza J. Kenny, Salem; John Allen, Rockport.

sen. Chose Wm. L. Garrison, Boston; J. P. Boyce, Lynn; Parker Pillsbury, N. H.; Eliza J. Kenny, Salen; John Allen, Rockport.

Chose E. Hale, Jr. of Haverhill; Amos Follansbee, W. Newbury; J. L. Noyes, Georgetown; Mary P. Kenny, Salen; Wm. Jenkins, Andover; Aroline A. Chase, Lynn; Wm. Ashby, Jr. Newburyport; J. P. Marriman, Danvers; Elizabeth P. Leach, Gloucester; Christopher Robinson, Lynn; a committee for the nomination of officers.

Voted, That a committee of three be chosen on finances and the roll.

Chose J. N. Buffum, of Lynn; Richard Hood, Danvers; Addison Davis, Gloucester.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last quarterly meeting. On the retirement of the business committee, several of the brethren made spirited remarks on the various subjects connected with the cause of anti-slavety.

The business committee offered the following resolution, which, after discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the right to liberty, like that to life, is innlienable; and, consequently, the assertion that the slaves would not take their liberty, were it offered to them, if true, is no justification of slavery; but on the other hand, shows the abomination and fered to them, if true, is no justification of but on the other hand, shows the abomination and iniquity of that system, which can reduce immortal and accountable beings so low in the scale of mo-rality, as to make them the willing chattels, of spechas

showing a deficit of about \$33.

Voted, That the report lay on the table.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Met according to adjournment.

Met according to adjournment.

The following resolutions were presented by the business committee, and, after an animated debate, in which Messre. Garrison, Pillsbury, Buffum, Davis, Boyce, Allen, Torrey, Cole, Jenkins, Harriman, Bishop, Whiting, and others participated, adopted:

Resolved, That the readiness manifested, ddring his late visit to the North, by a clerical thief from Georgia, bearing the appellation of 'Elder Davis,' publicly to vindicate the accursed slave system as a Bible institution; and the favorable reception with which he was greeted by the people of the North, for his daring libels upon the character of Jehovah, his perversion of the scriptures, and his attempts to suppress all sympathizing feeling for the millions of wretched slaves in this land; clearly prove him to be a 'wolf in wolf's clothing,' and the northern people destitute of moral principle and common humanity.

Resolved, That Christianity has been outraged in the fact, that this profligate oppressor has been al-

manity.

Resolved, That Christianity has been outraged in the fact, that this profligate oppressor has been allowed to occupy northern pulpits, as an approved minister of the gospel; and that those who have countenanced han in his imposture ought to be ranked among the crucifiers of Jesus, and the friends of Barabbas.

Resolved, That if it be 'an evidence of a wrong position to be found on the same side with the devil,' then the people of the North who advocate the measures proposed by Elder Davis of Georgia, for the abolition of slavery, viz. 'Let it alone!' 'Don't meddle with the subject,' &c. being found on the side of the slaveholders, must be classed with manthieves and kidnappers, uctil they repent and espouse the cause of the slave.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, in regard to Elder Davis, be forwarded to him, signed by the President and Secretary.

Voted, That on dozen copies of the Liberator, containing the proceedings of this meeting, be also forwarded to him.

tee on finance

committee on tinance.

C. T. Torrey and Thomas Cole, of Boston, presented the claims of the Vigilance Committee, lately organized in that city; and the following resolution, offered by the business committee, was unanimously passed by the Society:

Resolved, That this Society approves the formation and objects of the Boston Vigilance Committee, and recommends the organization of auxiliary com-

a full and accurate knowledge of the Society rations from the commencement of its country and information and endeared acquaintan many of its most distinguished and devote the American Anti-Slavery Society has many of its most distinguished and devote the American Anti-Slavery Society has minviolate, both in the letter and in the spirit mirable Constitution which it originally a that it has been steadily true to the high p put forth in its noble declarations promule to same time; 'that he considers it sail to the same time; 'that he considers it sail to the same time; 'that he considers it sail to the same time; 'that he considers it sail to the same time; 'and that he 'shall be, as he has ever done, an honor to be regione of its humble supporters, and to shar proaches with which it may be assealed.'

Adjourned to meet at half-past 7.

Even Met according to adjournment. Resolved, That if the taskmasters of the Son determined to uphold and guard their impious system at all hazards, and to disregard all we and entreaties for its immediate and peaceful ab it behooves them to know, that, in case of a it behooves them to know, that, in case of a insurrection for liberty on the part of their de ing slaves, there is a large and growing body people of the North, who are resolved never any governmental requisition, (come what is a penalty for disobedience,) to aid in restor supremacy of tyranny, and in subduing to and servitude those who may be struggling from the supremacy of the supremacy of the supremacy of tyranny, and in subduing to and servitude those who may be struggling the supremacy of the supremacy of tyranny, and in subduing to and servitude those who may be struggling the supremacy of the supremacy of tyranny, and in subduing to and servitude those who may be struggling the supremacy of tyranny. free. Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, Wei

Met according to adjournment.

The annual report of the Board of Management by the Corresponding Secretary.

Voted that the report be accepted.

The report of the nominating committee war and, after some discussion, was amended by as follows: The names of William Ashyr, Newburyport, and Elizabeth C. Leach, of the committee was as follows: The names of William Ashyr, Newburyport, and Elizabeth C. Leach, of the committee of the committee was a sollows. upon motion, it was voted that this report be ed: also Voted, that the report as amend adopted: and the persons therein named bee for the various offices for which they are now as follows: President-WILLIAM BASSETT, Lynn.

President—WILLIAM BASSETT, Lynn.

Vice Presidents—Ezekiel Hale, Jr. Harek
Wm. Jenkins, Andover; Stephen Barber, Metan
A. G. Comings, Salem; John Smith, Arber
Christopher Robinson, Lynn; Thomas Hald
Gloucester; Jos. I. Noyes, Georgotom; Thu
Wooldridge, Marblehead; Charles Batier, New
ryport; David Merritt, Salem; Josiah Caldwell is
wich; Richard Hood, Danvers; Eliza J. Kee
Salem; Wm. Ashby, Jr., Newburyport; Elink
C. Leach, Gloucester.

Erzeuite, Committer—Ahner Sanger, Deserver Executive Committee-Abner Sanger

Josiah Hayward, Salem; Mary P. Pu vers; Lydia Dean, Salem; Jesse P. Har vers.

Rc. Sec.—James D. Black, Danvers.
Cor. Sec.—James P. Boyce, Lynn.
Treas.—James N. Buffum, Lynn.
Auditors—Jonathan Buffum, Lynn; Wm Isl
cott, Danvers; Sylvester Phelps, Salem.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M. Afternoon Session

Agernoen Session.

Met according to adjournment.

Voted, That the next quarterly meeting of his ciety be held in Newburyport.

The discussion of the resolutions was resund. Resolved, That the 4th of July cannot be a propriately observed by those who profes to Christians, patriots, and republicans, and to go in the achievements of their revolutionary fas as by consecrating it to anti-slavery purpose; it ought to be so consecrated, until the foot-pose at slave can no longer be seen on the Americans that abolitionists should endeavor, as far as pain ble, to rally eround the anti-slavery standardort day; and that, while it is a matter of sincere uping to behold the triumphant progress of the perance and other kindred reforms, the celetin of these, on 'Independence Day,' should not be lowed to exclude, or hide from consideration. Awful condition of three millions of Americans. Resolved, That, in the renewal of the GAGL by the present session of Congress, by which right of petition has been again cloven down the people of the United States are denied in ing, except on those points which SLAVEN the person of John Tyler, a slaveholder, has igraciously disposed to designate, we have additioned to the complete supremacy of the abolding power over all the land, and of the installing of maintaining 'freedom and slavery at same soil.

Resolved, That this high-handed and every and the condition of the this high-handed and every and the condition of the same soil.

holding power over all the land, and of the impolitive of maintaining freedom and slaver at same soil.

Resolved, That this high-handed and seen act should kindle in every bosom a flame of impation, excite general consternation, and sing is upon the heads of those who have this bear their country, and trampled beneath their fets American Constitution, a retribution that shall them from their seats, and subject them to the seat condemnation of an outraged people.

Resolved, That a petition to Congress by pared forthwith, and signed by the officers in shoof this Society, praying that both houses of the gress would take into consideration the sates foreign and domestic slave trade, with a view is immediate abolition; and likewise the resist emancipation in the British West Indies, is some ance with the suggestion in the Message of Pauliter, at the opening of the present essent.

Voted, That a committee of three be closed that a petition. Chose W. L. Garrison, Gallech, and Nathan Webster.

Resolved, That this Society recommend its several town societies in the county, to cast dresses on slavery to be delivered in their region of the county of the cause of the "common people," and in order to promote its triumph, volunter against the them.

n order to promote its triumph, volunt in order to promote its triumph, volunteer again lecturers, like the carpenter's son and the hear of Galilee, are demanded to carry its principles every school district and hamlet of our committee, and the conduct of the Eastern Road Company, in their exclusion of Wa. In Thomas Jinnings, Jr., and others of our regarded the color, is a flagrant violation of the laws which excitizens, from their cars, on account of color, is a flagrant violation of the laws which excite their duty as 'common carriers', a conqually contrary to their charter, and to the sand spirit of the 'Bill of Rights' of Massectors Resolved, That should they persist in the spitiable course, it should work a forfeiture of a charter, and bring upon the Directors, Supenies ent, and all concerned, the weight of just pairs dignation, at conduct so imprincipled and wells a voted. That these resolutions, signed by the reduct and Secretaries, be sent to the Supenies ent of the Eastern Railroad.

Resolved, That the recent formation of the Colonization Society, in this Commonwealth and the supplies of Leonard Woods and others, a cruel and unchristian act, at war with nature in an interest of this courty, and descript.

inanity, opposed to the feelings and wishe universal reprobation.

The Treasurer's report was accepted.
Voted to adjourn till quarter before 8, P. M. Evening. Met according to adjournment.
The following resolution, having been about the following resolution and Pillsbury, with

The following resolution, having been ably tained by Messrs. Whiting and Pillsbury, subdopted:

Resolved, That, while a man-stealer fifs the light of the American people; is white all the power to which he over his ceiss has been solemnly pledged to sustain where the fland robbery in our country; and while as sachusetts Grand Jury will exercise its authority send a human being back to the harros of southern prison-house; and while a man-bur welcomed to northern pulpits, and loudly appeared by a large New-England audience, while sheaven-defying arrogance he justified robbery, it was a long to the same the same to the companient of the same to the

Signed WM. BA
JAMES D. BLACK, Secretaries.
JAMES P. BOYCE,

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SETT, Pro

THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1841.

Fourth of July. cet of the Board of Managers of the By appointment of the Board of Managers of the man-buests Anti-Slavery Society, an address on embed of theory will be delivered on Sabbath that act, July 4th, at the Marlboro' Chapel, by W. Lers Garness. Services to commence at a service 6 o'clock—at the conclusion of which, per sent will be taken up in aid of the cause. The are invited to attend.

Grounds for Secession.

Is the last annual report of the Massachusetts Anti-ter Secrety, all the charges which had been ught against it by those who had seceded from it, erin guarant is by those try grouped together, and of falle and accurately grouped together, and solve be rout callumnies, by an appeal to the for proceedings and documents of the Society.

Society of the Society.

Society of the Society. ever more terrible to the plotters of mischisc

I the second annual report of the Massachuset as the Society, (to which reference was made in a girl number of the Liberator,) an elaborate but test attempt is made to impair the force of this see, Twelve columns of the Free American are spired in costing the grounds for the secession set one of which time, in fact, any thing to de in the question at issue II; and nearly all of ands of the State Anti-Slavery Society, but of my dividual heresics !! . The impudence, the fully, naletousness, the degradation of mind exhibited as Report, demonstrate alike the guilt and the fayefnew organization, and prove that it is indeed powit's end to find any plausible excuse for its malicrat course. It has been already stated that s dor oment was drawn up by Anos A. PRELES and Files T. Tosser, who were the leading and most be discipanizers in the Commonwealth, and whose discipanizers in the Commonwealth, and whose description long constitute a black feature in anti-ther history. They have done their best—i. e. or worst-of course; and the Abolition Society, ther worst-of course; and the Austrian Society, hiring made their plea its own, has signified that paling more can be urged in its own defence, or gainst the old organization. For myself, I most sesore clearly establishes the innocence of the Massa Spects Anti-Slavery Society, and the criminality o ments amountly of ones, and the criminanty of a rival, than any paper which has yet appeared on addresse of the question—not excepting the triumphatishedication of the former, to which allusion has

Before I proceed to examine the document under sideration, there are two or three points which be impress upon the memory of the reader.

1. Every society or organization is to be measur es own standard, and held responsible for its own eedings, but II' not for the opinions or condu day individual member. 2 For evidence in favor of or against an associa

references must be had to its official organ, pa s or proceedings; or, in other words, to what it a proves or rejects, us an association; and other source. If-for example-there were in embers of the Colonization Society, who embel and avowed dangerous opinions on the subpet of slavery, or on any other subject, the Society

opines, unless it sanctioned them as a body.

3 If the Massachuselts Anti-Slavery Society ated from the broad, catholic ground which it for nedy occupied—if it has become a mere automaton in the hads of a few designing individuals—it must and mbeshown from its official acts. IF No matter whit may be proved against one or more individuals smetel with it. The only pertinent question is-Warks the Society done? 4.0s the anti-slavery platform, all secturian and

not rangues are professedly forgotten; and the inent of bedding humanity meet for the promotion of common object. But though; by the very nature of ther equivation, they are restricted, while standar on that platform, from attempting to proselytize to their poculiar religious or political views ber subjects, IT they may nevertheless, as indiviey please in inculcating their sentiments as Metho hio Baptats, Universulists, Infidels, Whigs, Demo-cus, Agrarians, &c. &c. They do not consent to less their right to speak or not in the spirit of freemen, sall questions that may challenge the attention of he haman mand, because they are willing to band to-pilier as abolitionists; and whoever denies to them stight, or referes to walk with them in anti-slave whip because of its exercise, is a bigot i principle, or an oppressor in grain.

I las lot, have never been, and have never neprod to be the arcredited mouth-piece of the aboli-tomats of the Commonwealth, or of the republic from the commonwealth, or or the repara-from the commonwealth of my labors, I Thave acted for myelf, on my own Tesponsibility, as a common sider, and without asking any man, or any associa-tion, is endorse my conduct as an abolitionist. I am paneeted with the old unti-slavery organization or the same terms and under the same restrictions a other. For the proceedings of that organization, hold myself responsible only so far as I give them to approval; and never have I wished or attempted to monly its action contrary to its original structure and

First

5 The Liberator is not and has never been the ely, or of any other association. It is, and it has ev ess, a strictly independent journal, under my exdeire control, for the management of which no other person in the wide universe is responsible but apelf. Whatever may be its merits or its faults therefore, the praise or the blame belongs to me

These points have been repeatedly stated in the course of the controversy which has grown out of the settal to the formation of a correct judgment on the per of the candid inquirer, in relation to the meri scoatroversy, that he bear them continually in

Having thus frankly stated the position which I oc capr as an abolitionist, and defined the limits and reties of the anti-slavery association, I now forced to sliow that the grounds set forth for the se this in the Report of the Massachusetts Abolition Sciely are untenable, that a false issue is made in nent, and, consequently, that all the charges the have been brought against the old organization

But, first, it must be premised, that, if the original Situlion of the State Anti-Slavery Society was emerly unobjectionable to the seceders, then, in order to justify their secession, they are bound to show it they no longer regard it as a sound instrument, or a tan it has been so altered as to be fundamentally mes in principle. It will not suffice to show that, or two instances, a wrong interpretation but ea put upon the language of the constitution by against the society - for the minority cannot be h circumstances, not to secode, but to en have to convince the majority of the error in thick they may have fallen. Now, it is not preten Now, it is not pretend If the secoder, that any change has been made a seconditation of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Caty, or that they cannot any longer assent to it ples; and whether that constitution has at any been violated by the Society remains to be seen ort under consideration professes to give tate history of the origin and progress' of talislavery division in this Commonwealth.

The items of which this important history is composed in the Report will certainly sunuse, if they full to con-vince 'posterity' of the gennineness of the new organization-that is, if such an abortion shall ever

meet the eyes of posterity.

It will be remembered, that the charges which have been brought against the old pioneer society are—that (in the language of the present Report) it has been made, by 'a deliberate and well-matured design,' on the part of one or two individuals, subservient to the promotion of their personal and sectarian views on the subjects of Women's Rights, so called, Civil Government, the Church, the Ministry, and the Sabbath'!!! Orange Scott has styled it that 'rottenhearted, no human government, women's rights in-

are sustained in the Report; for, as they are weighty, all will admit that the evidence adduced to show the accuracy should be ample and explicit.

denied in the Report, that any of those, who have been prominent in the secession, have been actuated by personal feelings towards myself! 'It is believed that, to this hour, they are all on terms of perfect personal friendship and good will (!) to Mr. Garrison, and that when they meet him, as they oc-casionally do, they meet as friends, (!) with no personal animosities whatever toward each other.' such men are my friends, then I have never had any son for new organization! Crime No. 14! enemies. They have spared no pains to make me appear hideous in the eyes of individuals and of the crafty, unprincipled man, a heretic in religion, a jaobin in politics, seeking nothing but the gratification of my own selfish ambition, and basely intent upor subverting the integrity of the anti-slavery enterprise They have associed me with an apparent ferocity of spirit, and a malignity of purpose, surpassing any thing that I have experienced at the hands of the open and avowed enemies of the abolition movement. And yet they have the cool effrontery to disclaim any personal ill-will, and to assume to be on terms of perfect personal friendship' with me! I can forgive them even this additional outrage; but I tell them it is impossible for me to regard them as entitled to my confidence or friendship. If they are my friends, then I have only to adopt the exclamation of another

- Save me from my friends, and I will take care of

my enemies!'
'The Report mainly consists of a series of personal attacks upon sundry individuals, of which any asso-ciation, having a just sense of decency, magnanimity or honor, would be heartily ashamed.

But, to the point-to wit, the 'facts' demonstra ting that the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society had so far become changed in its character and object as

had been its uniform practice from its commencement. Some towns being nearer Boston, and more thoroughly abolitionized, than others, were naturally more fully represented at the annual meeting of the Society se which were remote, or which had less zea and spirit in the cause. For refusing to make any geographical distinctions or artificial arrangements i its meetings, so as to cripple the free action of a large portion of those who were among its most valuable supporters, this stands in the category of new organization as-Crime No. 1!

2. Mr. Fowler, the phrenologist, in giving Mr.

Garrison's phrenological development, says- He has more forethought than he manifests, is full of new schemes and projects, soldom or never commits-timedif, generally keeps his plans and feelings to himself, &c. Hence one reason for the secession! This is, on the part of the old society—Crime, No. 2! The Report might have made some other extracts from Mr. Fowler's description-such as, 'His [Mr Garrison's] friends are his strong friends and his enemies most bitter. . He glories in stand-ing alone, and meeting danger single-handed; and relies more on himself than on any human aid. He never compromises to secure the approbation of others, but acts totally regardless of what others may think or say

remark, that nothing thorough and effectual could be effected for temperance and abolition, until we had some more radical and genuine reform.' Nay, he said he was led to fear that all efforts to avert the pending calamity of the annexation of Texas to the Union would prove abortive, and that our national destruction was sealed. Hence another reason for

4. In a letter addressed to Orson S. Murray, of Vermont, dated August 11, 1837, 1 said-in giving my attention to the degradation and misery of two millions of American bondmen. I do not forget maninvestigation of many subjects,' &c. How danger-ous! 'The subject of peace is among them, and is peculiarly dear to me.' Worse and worse! 'I hone to be more deeply engaged in it by and by, than I a at present,' This is frightful! Hence a fourth reaon for the secession! This is charged upon the State Society, by implication, as-Crime No. 4!

n Worcester, Oct. 2, 1837, 'at noon, [the pre cise moment is not specified in the Report!] at the house of Mr. Earle, Messrs. Stanton, Green and others being present, the conversation turned upon the minsell a believer in the theory, [shocking ] and added, with much emphasis.—Law, medicine and divinity are the three great impostures of the day. Hence a fifth reason for secondary from the control of the Prince of Peace, are placed by the Peace of Peace, are placed by the Peace of Peace, are placed by the Peace of Peace of Peace, are placed by the Peace of Hence a fifth reason for seceding from the old socie-ty! Put this down against it as -Crime No. 5!

6. In the Liberator of Oct. 13th, 1836, a letter was published, and endorsed by Mr. Garrison, in which the writer said- The present governments stand in the way of God's kingdom, just as Colonization once stood in the way of Abelition. They occupy the ground, without effecting the object, &c. And he further declared- God, by his spirit, has moved me to nominate Jesus Christ for the Presidency, not only of the United States, but of the world.' Hence the sixth reason for the abandonment of the State Society ! Crime No. 6.

7. Messrs. Phelps, Whittier, E. Wright, Jr. . Fathe Ward, 'N. Crosby, Esq.' and 'Rev. C. W. Denison,' remonstrated with Mr. Garrison for allowing such sentiments to appear in the columns of the Liberator; but he turned a deaf ear to all their remonstrances telling them that if they could refute those sentiments he would give them a hearing. He persisted in doing just as he pleased with his own publication! Record t against the State Society as-Crime No. 7!

8. Mr. Garrison read a letter from James Bille. of Ohio, relating to the spiritual and political condition of the country, in the presence of ' John E. Ful-ler' and others, and ' spoke of it in terms of the highest commendation—saying, in substance, that, howwould yet be received by the people.' And so secret was he about it, that he actually 'sifted it in 'to the Liberator, that the whole country might read it? Another reason for the separation from the State Society ! Crime No. 8 !

9. The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention in 1838, invited 'all persons present, whether men o women, to become members, and participate in its proceedings, Put this down against the State Societv as-Crime No. 9! 10. In 1836, it is alleged that I expressed an opin-

11. On the 25th of February, 1839, Oliver Johnson, addressed a letter to the church in Middlebury, Vt. with which he was connected, in which he gave his views of the nature of the church organizations of Views of 'the nature of the church organization the present day!' What an outrage upon smi-slavery liberty! Nay, the 'Ree. Alanson St. Clair' affirms that Mr. Johnson once said to him, 'Any thing to give the clergy a dab!' Hence, another reason secession from the Mass. A.S. Society. Crim No. 11/

12. In his reply to the Clerical Appeal, Mr. Gar rison declared that the great mass of the clergy were nothing better than hirelings, in the bad sense of that term, and that their overthrow is registered on the scroll of Destiny.' For this, the State Society must he held responsible. It is-Crime No. 12!

13. 'In Sept. 1838, the New-England Non-Re

sistance Convention came.' Oct. 5th of that year Mrs. M. W. Chapman wrote an editorial article is the Non-Resistant, in which she defined the church originally, and "voluntary associations" now, to be substantially the same thing. Of course, the guilt of this daring act belonged to the old society! Crime No. 13 !

lished in the Liberator, the writer said-Lawyers doctors and priests are the devil's trinity-and pro fessions, as such, must perish. Hence, another rea

15. At the annual meeting of the American A. S. Society in May, 1840, a resolution was adopted, af public. They have represented me as a cunning, firming that the American church has given its un disguised sanction and support to the system of American slavery," and therefore 'ought not to be regarded and Treated as the church of Christ, but as the foe of freedom, humanity, and pure religion, so long as i occupies its present position.' This is gravely b forward among the reasons to justify the secession although that resolution (which is an anti-slavery tru ism) was adopted after the secussion had taken plac This, too, is put down to the account of the Massa-chusetts A. S. Society, and to Crime No. 15:

16. On the 3d of July, 18th, an article appeared in the National Standard, not as 'editorial,' nor

\*prepared for the purpose of expressing the views of the new Executive Committee of the old society, as the Report falsely declares, but written on the sole responsibility of a single individual, the initials of whose name were appended to it, -in which the opinion is advanced, that the anti-slavery reform in country is necessarily of a far more radical character than the abolition of regro physical slavery,' and will 'unseat popular theology [which is pro-slavery] from its throne, break down the barriers of sect, [Chich is pro-slavery,] and, in short, resolve society into its natural elements, [now thrown into a mos members of auxiliary societies, were allowed to participate in its proceedings; just as in the case of the American Society and other kindred to have a society the society the society and other kindred to have a society and the society an per essay, written in 1840, a reason for seceding from the State Society in 1830! Put it down, therefore, he State Society in 1833! in the account, as-Crime No. 16!

17. In November last, a \* Church, Ministry and

Sabbath Convention ' was held in Boston. [No doub the sun rose and set, and stars were seen at night, and the weather was somewhat cold, and many other mon strous events Imppened, during that month; for al which, the Mass. A. S. Society must fairly be held accountable !] 'The result of that meeting, its deni al of the Sabbath fa falsehood-it took no action whatever upon the subject] and the ministry [ditto ! and, above all, its rejection of the Bible as of suprem authority in matters of religious faith and duty, [dit to ! are well known.' Hence, another reason for the new organization in 1839! Here, then, is-Crim No. 17

18. 'Mr. H. G. Chapman met Mr. Stanton in the an ti-slavery office, 25 Cornhill, and, the Report says, expressed a very contemptuous opinion of the old executive committee at New-York, (in view of their unmanly and unjust treatment of the State Society, couched in highly reprehensible language. The manner in which this language (if it be accurately given, attered (if it were uttered at all) in the lieat of excitement, in private conversation, is dragged into this Report, during the absence of Mr. Chapman from the country, evinces a spirit not far from diabol ical. But the Mass. A. S. Society, as such, must b made responsible for the private behaviour of its men bers! Crime No. 18!

19. Some time ago, two pictures, drawn in pencil, and intended as a humorous satire, were suspended a day or two in the office at 25, Cornhill, without leave, on the responsibility of an individual not connected with the Anti-Slavery or the Non-Resistance Society. The design of these was to place the furious opposi-tion of Orange Scott, William Goodell and others, to the divine cause of non-resistance in a just though lu-dicrous point of view. For instance— In one pic-ture was drawn bro. Scott alone, in the dress of a soldier, with high boots, long huge spurs, epauletts on the shoulders, Napoleon hat, high nodding plume, a long sword hanging by the left side, a brace of pistols in his belt, a hugo bowic-knife in his left hand, and in the right, a lance or spear, one end resting on the ground, and from the other hanging a flowing stream er, labelled the staff of accomplishment. From his mouth were proceeding the words: 'I hate non-re sistance with a perfect hatred; the Prince of Peace is not the Prince of Orange.' Under his feet in larg capitals, were the words, 'AN AMBASSADOR OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE IN FULL CANONI

that birds that have been hit are easily known by their fluttering, and that the coat is very apt to be put on by those whom it suits. Now, the clamor which has been made on account of these harmless sketches, by such peaceful belligerents as the Reverend Messr &c. &c. is in the highest degree ludicrous, and speak volumes as to the pertinency of their application They who sanction the use of deadly weapons mus not be offended if they are represented armed at al points to defend themselves in case of an assault They who uphold a government, which keeps a stand ing army and a navy to execute its bloody purposes nust not foam at the mouth when they are in a military or naval dress! What they justify in others, they ought not to regard as an affront when may lawfully do, they concede may be lawfully done in their own persons. There have been very many caricatures of abolitionists by their opponents; but whoever saw an abolitionist angry on that account It is only when the portrait is 'drawn to the life,' and justly placed in a ridiculous or a criminal attitude, the casure is excited, and the spirit writhes in agony If Mr. Comstock's illustrations of the anti-non-resist ance position of Messrs. Scott, Whittier and Guodel liad heen palpably absurd and monstrous, then, in stead of making these individuals ridiculous, the ne cessary effect would have been to cover the artist wit shame, and to injure the non-resistance enterprise If they murely carried out, (as they did without any approach to caricature,) the principles and doctrines unintained by the persons represented, then why s much heat and excitement on the part of the new or ganization opponents of non-resistance, unless they are conscious that the mirror has been held up to no

This coarse but playful effort of genius on the par ion adverse to the sending of female delegates to the annual meeting of the American Society, on the ground that it was never contemplated, and would setts Anti-Slavery Society, and to justify their own make trouble. Another good reason for the secession schismatical conduct, as 'drowning men catch a straws'! They have expatiated upon it in private and in public, in their journals and lectures, in sea-

son and out of season, as though it were a very dreadfoll affair-more shocking to humanity than the battle at Waterloo, or the naval conflict at Trafalgar! They have even dignified it so far, and magnified it so hugely, as actually to have held it up on the other side of the Atlantic as an intolerable grievance and a terrible affront?! This cape the climax of human weakness and folly. The fable of the mountain in labor, that brought forth a mouse, or of the tempest in a tea-pot, is grave in comparison. It proves that some men, at least, 'are but children of a larger growth.' Small children would be a because the comparison of the second control of the comparison of the second control of the children would be a because the control of least, ure but children of a larger growth. Small children would be aslamed to make so much and about nothing. The attempt to make the State Society, or its Board of Managers, responsible for the pictures alluded to, because they happened to be pinced up at 25, Cornhill, by the individual who drew them, is alike impudent and abourd. Yet it is charged upon them in the Report as - Crime No. 20!

No marvel that the Executive Committee

Abolition Society say that 'they are humbled and mortified at the pitiful reasons which they present in their Report for the secossion from the old soc They ought to be. The marvel is, that they sh be so inflatuated as to resort to low artifices, and coarse personalities, and the presentation of false issues, and suppose that in this manner they would be able to justify themselves in the eyes of an enlightened peo-

There are various other equally grave and awful to receive any part of the reward of \$200, offered for counts in the indictment against the Mass. A. S. So-the apprehension of the poor fugitive! Magnanimity forsooth! Say rather, regard for southern trade. said to Mr. Garrison repeatedly, ' Your first business said to Mr. Garrison repeatedly, 'Your first business is to crush the clergy':—that 'George W. Benson and William Chace (!) are family connections of Mr. Garrison'—that the wife of Wendell Phillips' is a relative, and when here an inmate of the senior Chapretailed the second consistency of the second consistent family 't—that (Alanson St. Clair being witness) Joshua V. Himes is 'a no-government and woman's rights man, and a cordial hater of evangelical christians'.!—&c &c. Upon these I shall not pause

20. The Massachusetts A. S. Society is accused of refusing to adopt language on the subject of political action, which it formerly used, affirming it to be the duty of abolitionists to vote at the polls. The simple fact is, that such language was never adopted with invidious or proscriptive intent, but always in a popular sense, as applicable only to those who were in the habit of going to the polls; and at no time was it intended to mean any thing more than that abolition roters were bound, by their own standard, to be as zealous and faithful at the ballot-box in the cause of the slave, as they had once been in favor of party. Sevrefusing to adopt language on the subject of political action, which it formerly used, affirming it to be the the slave, as they had once been in favor of party. Several of the signers of the Peclaration of Sentiments at Philadelphia, in 1833, and of those who assisted in the formation of the National Society, have not yoled from that day to this. Is it to be supposed that they would have appended their names to an instrument, binding them to the discharge of a certain act which they never meant to perform? Preposterous idea!was organized, Messrs. Stanton, Phelps, Torrey, Scott, Colver, Birney, and others, began to make war upon it, in their anti-slavery character, and to inter-pret the language of the Philadelphia Declaration and the Constitution of the National Society in a sense never before contemplated; and avowedly on purpose to exclude from the organization, or to subject to cen-sure, such members of the anti-slavery society as were conscientiously socialous against voting at the polls in any case whatever. Perceiving the object of this unjust procedure, the State Society refused to sanction it even in appearance; and hence the clamor that has been raised by the secoders on this point. But, in the teeth of all their charges, it still remains true, that-in the language of the last annual report of the Society - \
'Not a sentence in favor of the peculiar dectrine

'Not a sentence in favor of the peculiar doctrines of non-resistance can be found in any of its publications; nor has any resolution respecting that subject ever been discussed in any of its meetings. Our non-resistance brethren are as much opposed to its introduction on the anti-slavery platform as those who have seceded from our ranks; and in no instance, to our knowledge or belief, have they ever attempted to obtain the sanction either of this or any other anti-slavery society, to non-resistance principles or measures. On the contrary, while they are giving their zealous and efficient support to our enterprise, they have marked out their own distinct course as non-resistants.

And again :

And again:

'On the subject of 'political action,' the Society constantly inculcates the doctrine, that anti-slavery should be made the paramount question at the polls, to the sacrifice of all mere party considerations, by all those who wield the elective franchise,—and that it is highly inconsistent for abolitionists to vote for slavelholders or pro-slavery, candidates; but it does not make it a part of the anti-slavery creed to believe in the duty of every man to mingle or not to mingle in the political conflicts of the country—for that is an 'extraneous topic.' The Society could occupy no other ground without being 'sectarian,' and destroying its own platform.'

I have thus examined all the eyidence which is adduced in the Abolition Report, intended to justify the secession; but, it will at a glance be seen, that, of the twenty specifications, only two of them relate to the action of the Society—all the rest being personal attacks upon individual members, for whose conduct or opinions the Society is not any more responsible than the present national administration To these two, the Society must plead guilty; for one is, that all its members are left free to participate in its proceedings; and the other is, that no religious or political test is made a condition of membership.

It is scarcely credible that such a scandalous Report should have been intelligently adopted by an asself-respect; but the official record declares that it ob-Society at its late annual meeting. 'O Shame! where is thy blosh?'

State Meeting at Millbury.

The semi-annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held at 25. Cornhill, on Monoon last, without transacting any business, as few members were present. On motion, it was adjourned to the 17th of August, to be holden at Millbury, at the special request of the friends of the Society in that part of the Commonwealth. In consequence of this arrangement, the meeting of the Woronth Division) A. S. Society, and ester County (So have been held at Millbury on the 5th instant, will be postponed until the 17th of next month, at which time it is intended to rally a large gathering of the friends of emancipation. In this connection we would add, that it is in con-

templation to hold a county meeting at Nantucket, between the 1st and the 10th of August, of which due otice will be given hereafter.

JUST So! A correspondent of the Hartford Obristian forgiveness of enemies is to hang them by the neck until they are dead, if ney commit what is called a capital offence, says-The doctrine of the inviolability of human life is the undamental principle of no human governme [non-resistance]-and whoever maintains that it i orally wrong to take life in defence of society must, if he is consistent, go the whole figure with the Nor Resistants,' Most certainly: this is 'the head and front of their offending."

Ms. Stade. The course pursued by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in opposition to the presentation and con-sideration of anti-slavery petitions at the present serion of Congress, is derogatory to him as a man and a christian, and founded upon worldly expediency to the utter abaudonment of principle. From Africa .- The British brig Emily, Capt. Coop-

er, has arrived at New-York, from Sierra Leone which she left May 11th. It was very sickly at tha place, and Sir John Jeremie, the Governor-General, had died. The Boston Vigilance Committee

a public meeting in Tremont Chapel, or Anuraay evening last. Between four and new non-dred were present, including many of the pro-slavery merchants of the city. The kidnapping case, and the general principles on which the committee was established, were explained by the Secretary; after established, were explained by Rev. Messrs. Colver Cummings, and Snowdon. The remarks of Mr. Col-ver, in defence of the right and duty of aiding the fugitive, and the pithy and homorous address of Fathe Snowdon, were received with great applause. Mucl interest was evidently excited in the objects of the committee. A collection, amounting to nearly \$18 was taken up in aid of its funds.

I will take this occasion to remark, that the com-mittee need a prompt and large addition to their funds, in order to prosecute several important mea-sures, now in contemplation, for the security of the rights of the colored man, it, our State. The Tremsurer, or Secretary, will be happy to receive them Donations will be acknowledged in the Liberator and Free American.

Two facts should here be noticed. John Ton

RENCE, the poor kidnapped man, has been returned to his tyrant, in Newbern, N. C. The Newbern Spectator announces the fact, with praises of the 'magnatimity' of the Captain, Higgins, for refusing Another case of kidnapping occurred in this city, the very day our committee was organized. Several days after, I heard a rumor of the arrival of a slave, went on board the brig Reporter, and the Captain de aied having spoken any British ship out of Charles ton! He little thought his knavery would come to ton! He little thought his knavery would come t light. The Woodstock, which was turned into June 5th, by BLAKE & BUCK. The Reporter arrive to comment, but allude only to one other point-viz. the day before. The Savannah Georgian of Jun 20. The Massachusetts A. S. Society is accused of 18th says:

The Charleston, S. C. Patriot mentions the fact and adds that they occurred without any requisi-tions from Governors, or any other long winded controversy. This, and the late case in Boston, when the GRAND JURY refused to find a bill against the Captain of a vessel for detaining and carrying back negro who had concealed himself on board at New bern, N. C. shows that all men at the North are no enemies to the rights of the South. SUCH CONDUCT DE SERVES OUR WARM APPROVAL AND ACKNOWLEDGE

Surely, the measure of our disgrace is full! Ha Boston, has Massachusetts sunk so low, that there is no redemption for her? Shall slavery exult over ou base surrendry of our rights and our laws? Captain Higgins, and these other kidnappers stalk abroad our streets unwhipped of justice, because the GRASS Juny choose to disregard their solemn, their swor duty. How long shall such things be? Let free men, who are worthy to be free, answer, and tha speedily.

CHARLES T. TORREY, Secretary of the B. V. Committee.

Triumph of Villany.

The following account of the conduct and recep tion of Ben. Higgins, on his arrival home after hi acquittal by the Grand Jury for Suffolk, is from the Yarmouth Register:

Yarmouth Register:

A correspondent at Eastham writes as follows:

'Mr. Ben. Higgins, inte mate of the schr. Wellington, arrived home on Friday last, and hoisted a white flag in presence of a number of his fellow-citizens, feeling ussured that the Legislature of Massachusetta never intended to punish a man for honestly endeavoring to preserve peace between two sovereign States (!) He states that when the slave was discovered, the crew refused to return to any slave State. What other course, then, could be pursued, but to proceed on the voyage to Boston? It is a matter of surprise to some that the officers did not enter a complaint against the crew, as mutineers. This would have been in effect, a notification to the abolitionists that there was a slave on board their vessel.

The perplexities of the officers of the schooner under such circumstances may be easily imágined; and I am convinced that the candid of all parties will acquiesce in the decision of the Grand Jury, that it would be evidently a prisapplication of the law to subject Higgins to a fine and imprisonment for returning the slave, who had been secretly thrust on board the vessel, as soon as it was in his power, to his legal owner.

Mr. H. is well known to be a very worthy man.

Mr. II. is well known to be a very worthy man.

Joseph Sturge.

A 'public tea party' was given to Joseph Sturge of England, and Charles Stewart Renshaw, of Jamai ca, (formerly of this country,) in the hall beneath the Marlboro' Chapel, on Friday evening last. It we exclusively managed by the Executive Committee the Massachusetts Abolition Society, although ever body (even women not excepted!) was invited to b present, on the payment of \$1.00 for a ticket. Mr. Rogers, of the Marlboro' Hotel, on accommodate some three or four hundred person About one hundred and twenry-five were presen As it was a new organization on both sides of the Atlantic-as he is a member of the London Committee, which combined with the London Convention to reject, by a purely despot act, on account of their sex, a portion of the delegate sent by the American A. S. Society to the latter body the friends of primitive abolitionism in Boston ar vicinity, with scarcely an exception, took no lot o part in the matter. The veracious correspondent of Mr. Sturge, 'Reverend Nathaniel Colver,' acted chairman on the occasion. Addresses were made by Messrs. Sturge, Renshaw, Colver, &c.

In the course of his remarks, we are told, Mr. Sturge said he was a peace man; 'but, though a friend also the Anti-Slavery Fair, both of which were to have been held at Millbury on the 5th instant, will thizing with those who were for weakening the arm of civil government '-i. e. in the abstrac he was against the use of carnal weapons; but, practically, he went with those who wield them destruc tively against their enemias! This extraneou thrust at non-resistants was deemed very pertinent t the occasion, and received by the company with much satisfaction. According to the Free American, 'the divine blessing was invoked, in silence, after the man ner of the Friends.' This sanctioning of Quakerism was not 'extraneous,' of course. How easily new organization can strain at a gnat, and swallow a cam-

COUNTY MEETING AT LYNN. The anti-slavery Old Essex is constantly improving in quality. The proceedings of the county meeting at Lynn, last week (see preceding page,) furnish matter for the serious consideration of the pro-slavery north and the slave-holding south. The end is not yet. Blessed are all they who shall endure to the end, and, having don all, shall be able to stand. We call the special tion of abolitionists to the resolution adopted, respect-ing the observance of ' Independence day '-- and that of southern slaveholders to the resolution respecting of southern slaveholders to the resolution respective, servile insurrection and a civil war, that may one da whelm them in destruction, by their refusal to consent to a speedy and peaceful abolition of their diabolical slave system. They are warned!

UP Be sure to give the articles in the Refuge of Oppression, about the Baptist Triennial Convention a careful perusal?

The Canada Missi

The Canada Mission.

Hiram Wilson, in a letter dated Toronto, June 18, addressed to J. W. Alden, says—' Since my last, I have attended a convention of colored men at London, on the subject of education. I have time only to say that it was a remarkably interesting convention. It fully compensated me for my pains, although I had a good clever walk of 130 miles, weary limbs and blistered feet in getting there and back. The proceedings will some be published.

Mr. Wilson requests us to publish the following acknowledgments in the Liberator, of donations received by him on his late visit to Boston:

RECEIPTS. • Of J. G. Baldwin, Middle \$6 62 1-2

Recurris.

Hartford, Conn —Of J. G. Baldwin, Middletown, Conn. St.; Rev. William B. Ranson, Northfield, Conn. 200; Cent.a-week Society, Washington, Conn., 200; James L. Smith, 50 cents; C. M. Burleigh, 100; cash, 121-2 cents.

Dorchester; Mass.—Fomales of D., by Miss Azubah C. Clapp, Secretary,

Boston—Collection at the Mariboro Chapel, 22 25; Mrs. E. C. Purdy, 50 cents; Miss M. C. Kay, 50 cents; Mrs. Lucy Gilmore, 1eftrey, N. H. 100; Mr. Pierpont, Boston, 200; A. L. Haskell, 50 cents; Samuel Philbrick, Brookline, 300; Richard Clapp, Darchester, 300; by Samuel Philbrick, Treasurer Anti-Slavery Society near Boston, 500; Miss B. L. Sargent, 50 cents; cash by a lady, name not known, 200; Miss Sarla C. Sanborn, 50 cents; Miss C. Sargent, 100; Rev. John Allen, Rockport, 200; by Mr. Robinson, Freetown, 500; James N. Buffum, 100; Thomas Davis, 100; Mary Chapman, 25 cents; Collection at the Baptist Church, corner of Bromfield and Tremont streats, 455.

Received through J. W. Alden, do.—to brehr a fugitive on his way to Cansda,

HIRAM WILSON.

Concert and Soirce in honor of David Ruggles. At the last quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Union Harmonio Society, held May 30th, 1841, the following preamble and resolution were unar

adopted: Whereas, our devoted friend, DAVID RUGGERS, editor and proprietor of the Mirror of Liberty, has for the last ten years consecrated his time, talents and money to the cause of bleeding humanity; and whose instrumentality has effected the liberation of many of our brethren from the galling yoke of Southern bondage, and elevated them to the broad platform of universal freedom; therefore,

Resolved, That we propose o give a Concert of Sacred Music, in connection with a Soiree, on the evening of August 2d, 1841, the avails of which to be appropriated to sid our brother in the publication of the Mirror.

At a subsequent meeting it. Whereas, our devoted friend, David Ruggirs.

At a subsequent meeting, it was

Resolved, That the Concert be given in the Bel-knap street church, and the Soiree in the Association Room, and that a letter be sent inviting Mr. Ruggles to be present on the occasion. BENJ. P. BASSETT, President. Geonge Washington, Secretary. Beston, June 29th, 1841.

Six negroes, advertised in the Baltimore papers on Monday as has having escaped from their owner in that city on Saturday last, were arrested on Sunday evening, near the Black Horse Tavern, in Marshal's district, Horford county, mafting their way with due speed towards the Pennsylvania line.

The Milk Sickness.—The Louisville Journal states that further experience in Indiana and Illinois has established the fact that 'milk sickness' may be prevented by salting the cattle freely.

Mr James B. Wheeler, of Cambridge, Md., and two of his negroes, were drowned a few days since by the sinking of a seow.

The Newport Mercury of Saturday last, announces that that number completes 83 years since that paper was first published in that town (June 1), 1757) by James Pranklin, eldest brother of Dr. Benjamin

Rescue of a Slare. We learn from the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer, that on the 9th inst. two police officers in Lancaster, Pa. Messrs. Lewars and Myers, proceeded, in company with Mr. Grabill, to arrest a lugitive female slave owned in Maryland. They found her secreted in the house of a Quaker, and arrested her without difficulty. Placing her in a carriage, they drove off, but had not gone but a few miles, when they were attacked by a gang of nearly a dozen negroes, who stopped the carriage and commenced throwing stones at the lorses, and those having charge of the slave. Mr. Grabill and Mr. Lewars both fired upon the negroes, and wounded two, one of whom, it is said, has since died; but the slave was rescued by the negroes, and, carried off. All three gentlemen were considerably, though not seriously bruised. It is said, though on no reliable authority, that the blacks were incited to this outrage by others.

Norfolk County Society.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly meeting, at Weymouth, in Rev. Mr. Perkins' meeting-house, on Thursday the 21st of July. Mr. Garrison and other friends are expected to be present. The friends of the slave are earnestly invited then and there to assemble in large numbers, from all parts of the county, and elsewhere, to help to advance his cause.

to advance his cause.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR. The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Millbuvery Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Millbury on Tuesday, the 17th of August, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. The friends of immediate cmancipation in ail parts of the county and elsewhere, are invited to attend this meeting.

The Millbury Female Anti-Slavery Society will lold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles of various kinds on the same day, the proceeds of which will be given to the Massachusetts and American Auti-Slavery Societies.

Per order of the Society,

MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec.
June 25, 1841.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

The annual meeting of the Plymouth Co Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Plymouth, on Wednesday, July 14th, 1841, in the meeting-house. Rev. Mr. Parkman, of Dover, N. H. will deliver the annual address. The meeting of the Society will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Executive Committee are requested to meet one hour previous at the same place. The interests of the cause now more than at any fermer period, demand that there should be a full delegation from every town in the county, of faithful abolitionists.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Secretary.

BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Communications for the Secretary may be left at 25 Cornhill, or 32 Washington-Street.

Donations received by the Treasurer, J. Sourn. wick, 14 Blackstone-Street, or the Secretary, Chest nut-Street, near Braman's Baths.

CHARLES T. TORREY, Sec'ry.

June 18. MARRIAGES.

In this city on the 16th inst., by Rev. J. C. Beman, r. Adrastas L. Pewsey to Mrs. Henrietta Pattrice Mr. Adrastus L. Pewsey to Mrs. Hebrieus a state of Craftsbore', Vt. At Cambridge on the 17th, by Rov. Mr. Albro, Mr. Simpson H. Lewis to Miss Susan M. Jackson. [The above were incorrectly inserted last week.] On the 28th, Mr. Ecoch L. Stallad to Miss Caroline

Slavery-Its Unconstitutionality.

A N argument on the unconstitutionality of Slavery, embracing an abstract of the proceedings of the National and State Conventions on this subject. By G. W. F. Mellen. This day published, and for sale by SAXTON & PEIRES, 133 1-2 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED. A YOUNG colored woman is desirous of obtaining
A saturation in a printing office.
Also several can obtain situations in families.
Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 25 Combill.

A COLORED young man possessing the requisite qualifications, may obtain a situation to procure subscribers to a periodical, by applying to Wm. C. Nell, 25 Cornbill.

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### POETRY

AURORA BOREALIS\_RUSSIAN PORTRY. On seeing the great Northern Lights. Now day conceals her face, and darkness fills The field, the forest with the shades of night; The gloomy clouds are gathering round the hills,
Veiling the last ray of the lingering light,
The abyes of heaven appears—the stars are kindle round;

Who can count those stars, who that abyes can Just as a sand 'whelmed in the infinite sea, A ray the frozen icebergs send to heaven;
A feather in the fierce flame's majesty:
A mote, by midnight's maddened whirlwind driver Am I, midst this parade; an atom less than nought, Lost and o'erpower'd by the gigantic thought? And we are told by wisdom's knowing ones,

That there are multitudes of worlds like this; That you unnumbered lamps are glowing suns, And each a link amidst creation is ;—

There dwells the Godhead too; there shines

His everlasting strength, his all supporting prose Where are thy secret laws, O nature, where?

Thy north-lights dazzle in the wintry zone How dost thou light from ice thy torches there? There has thy sun some sacred, secret throne? See in you frozen seas what glories have their birth Thence night leads forth the day to illuminate th

Come, then, philosopher! whose privileged eye Reads nature's hidden pages and decrees:—
Come, now, and tell us whence, and where, and w Earth's icy region low with lights like these, That fill our souls with awe : profound inquirer, For thou dost count the stars, & trace the planet's way

What fills with dazzling beams the illumined air? What wakes the flames that light the firmament The lightnings' flash :- there is no thunder there-And earth and heaven with ficry sheets are blent The winter gleams with brighter, lovelier ray Than ever yet adorned the golden summer's day. Is there some vast, some hidden magazine,

Where the gross darkness flames of fire Some phosphorus fabric, which the mountains screet Whose clouds of light above those mountains rise Where the winds rattle loud around the foaming se-And lift the waves to heaven in thundering revelry

Thou knowest not ! 'tis doubt, 'tis darkness all ! Even here on earth our thoughts benighted stray,
And all is mystery through this worldly ball— Who then can reach or read you milky way? Creation's heights and depths are all unknown trodWho then shall say how vast, how great creation

God?

## HOME.

BY ABRAHAM MESSLER. Away from home, my love, my wife!

How slow the lingering moments roll Nature with every charm is rife, And Autumn casts her solemn stole O'er glen and mountain, wood and plain But home has charms of stronger spell, And voices which I feel more dear Than all those charms and sounds which tell The closing of the rolling year; To these my heart returns again. Away from home, my love, my wife ! I hear no more our prattlers' mirth, Buoyant with health, and joy, and life Nor-mark at eye, around the hearth, Those smiles and voices which we love. At noon I pause to hear them rush

With sparkling eye and rosy blush; and when returns the evening cool,
Their prayer to Him who rules above Away from home, my love, my wife ! The morning dawns in splendor bright, And busy Nature wakes to life;

Tumultuous from the distant school,

But all is strange—no sounds delight

My suddened heart—no happy home Invites me to repose and peace ; I linger on the distant bill And muse-and ask, why do not cens These yearnins strong? but deeper still They come where'er I rest or Away from home, my love, my wife!

In dreams the midnight watch is spent; I saw thee bright and full of life, Like some good angel kindly sent, To calm affection's troubled strife, Standing beside my couch-and felt Thy gentle hand upon my heart, Thy breath upon my glowing cheek;

thought we were not far apart, I almost heard-thee speak, While kneeling where so oft we've knelt. Away from home, my love, my wife ! I meet no greetings like to thine-

No hand so warm, instinct with life; No smile that answers back to mine The world is all too cold for me; Friendship is a deceitful sound-I would not leave my home nor thee, For all those pleasures which abound In mirth, in song, in revelry;

> ARE YE SURE THE NEWS IS TRUE! Tune There's nue luck about the house.

And are ye sure the news is true, And are ye sure he's signed? I can't believe the joyful tale, And leave my friends behind. If John has signed, and drinks no more, The happiest wife am I, That ever swept a cottage hearth, Or sung a lullaby !

For there's nae luck about the house There's nas luck at a And gane's the comfort o' the house Since he to drink did fa"

Whose eye so kind, whose hand so strong, love so true will shine, If he has bent his heart and hand The total pledge to sign? But what puts breaking in my head I trust he'll taste no n Be still, be still, my breaking heart, Hark! hark! he's at the door!

For there's nae luck about the house, &c. And blessings on the helping hands, That send him back to me, Hasto, haste, ye little ones, and run Your father's face to see. And are you sure, my John, you've signed? And are you sure 'tis post?

Then mine's the happiest, brightest home On temp'rance shores at last!
There's been nae luck about the house, But now 'tis comfort a' ! And Heaven preserve my ain gudeman That he may never fa'!

IT IS I, BE NOT AFRAID. Christian, when of troubles thinking, And of death's approaching strife; When thy feeble bark is sinking 'Neath the blackened waves of life; On the Saviour stay thy spirit,-And will give thee to inherit Heaven's own blest tranquillity.

MISCELLANY.

From the New-York Evangelist. The Anti-Ministry Convention

Bosros, April 10th, 1841.

My last brought the account of this strange Convention down to its rejection of the Bible as of paramount authority. What a spectacle! Believers in Christianity—so, with one or two exceptions, they strenuously insisted they were—yet deliberately rejecting the statute book of Christianity, as of supreme authority, in respect to institutions, of whose suthoritative existence we have confessedly, no evidence whatever, except the evidence of that very book! What a position!

I did not attempt a minute report of the discussion on this subject; for the simple reason that it would occupy too much space in your paper. For the same reason, I shall not attempt a report in form, of the subsequent proceedings. I must be content with giving you a mere outline, fixing upon those points most worthy of attention.

It was repeatedly stated by Messrs. Torrey, Phelps, and others, that in calling the Convention infield, no personal disrespect was intended to the members as individuals, and as men; and that it was not intended to say that they were all individually infields. On the contrary, it was cheerfully admit-Boston, April 10th, 1841

infulel, no personal disrespect was intended to the members as individuals, and as men; and that it was not intended to say that they were all individually infidels. On the contrary, it was cheerfully admitted that many of them were not so. But it was maintained that some of them were so; that it ey had in fact avowed it, and that out of deference to such, the Convention as such, bud taken an infidel position before the world—that instead of meeting as a Christian Convention on the platform of Christianity, and appealing to the statute book of Christianity, as paramount authority on the question before it, it had really met as an assembly of men, on the broader platform of all religions in general, and none in particular, and with no standard of appeal of paramount authority in the case—in other terms, the platform of infidelity itself. With all these explanations, however, in favor of individual charactor, the members of the Convention could not get over the charge of being an infidel body. It annoyed them excessively from beginning to end—so much so, that on the afternoon of the last day, on motion of Mr. Garrison, a committee was appinted to bring in a report that should disabuse the public in respect to it, and spread before it the true reasons for the rejection of the resolution in question. W. L. Garrison, O. Johnson, and Edmund Quincy were appointed said committee. In the evening Mr. Garrison submitted a report which was adopted without dissent. It is a singular document, admitting, and yet seeming to deny, all that the friends of truth alleged against the Convention. The first reason assigned for the rejection of the resolution in respect to the Bible is as follows; the italicising is mine:

\*Because the adoption of it would have been contrary to the design and object of the Convention.

Because the adoption of it would have been contrary to the design and object of the Convention—which were merely to discuss a particular topic, (relating exclusively to the ministry), and to allow all persons, whether Christians or infidels, freely to express their sentiments on that parlicular topic, and to draw their arguments from any source they might think proper.

A plain confession, that it was the very design and object of the Convention to bring 'Christian and infidels' together upon the same platform, and to place the Bible as a standard of appeal, on a leve with one's 'own convictions,' or the scripture of pa gans, or the age of reason, or 'any source' of appeal whatever.' And what is this but an infidel position?

The last reason is equally significant, and is as follows:

\*Resolved, That this is strictly a Convention of the people, and does not assume to be anything else; and that while it cannot properly claim to be, in the technical sense, a Christian body, it declares those who apply to it the term 'infidel' to be guilty of gross defamation.'

A confession equally plain, that it did not meet as a Convention on the platform of Christianity, but as the friends of truth alleged, on the broader and infidel ground of all religions in general and none in particular. A fact or two, in this connection, may throw some further light upon the subject.

The Bible disposed of, the proposition submitted to the Convention for discussion was this:

'The Ministry, as at present existing in the profe ed Christian church, is a human institution.'

The Convention then adjourned. At the opening of the afternoon session to available. fternoon session, to evade in part, the strange position of arguing on such a subject on purely in-fide grounds, and of seeming to shrink from the decession of it on scriptural grounds, the proposi-tion was changed to the following:

'The order of ministry, as at present existing, is nati-scriptural, and of human origin.'

The preliminaries settled, the discussion proceed The preliminaries settled, the discussion proceed—
Messrs. Johnson, Wright, Whitmarsh, Whiting,
Garrison, Quincy, and others on the one side, and
Messrs. Torrey, St. Clair, Lee, Phelps, and others
upon the other. Messrs. Brown and Wright, the
chief speakers against the ministry, had much to say
of man-made -ministers; of the present clergy as a
pro-slavery, a military, a sectarian, a time-serving, a
hireling, an ambitious, a titled ministry; as one opsecond to all theorems and unpropular reform, and as hireling, an ambitious, a titled ministry; as one opposed to all thorough and unpopular reform, and als
having been, and still being the great obstruction to
the temperance, abolition, and peace reforms. On
all these points they were fully met by the gentlemen on the other side. Mr. Torrey presented a
mass of facts, showing particularly, that the ministryhad been the great pioneers in the temperance
reforms. He also triumphantly vindicated their
character in respect to other reforms. Mr. Phelps
presented a similar mass of statistics, showing that
instead of being led, they have been several hundred per cent. In advance of the people in the antislavery reform. I understand Mr. P. will soon publish these statistics in the Free American. Publish
these statistics in the Free American. Publish
they will surprise and interest you. On the afterwill surprise and interest you. On the afterof the last day, Mr. Lee presented an able and
sawerable scriptural argument for the ministry,
worthy of remark, that no attempt was made to
to one of his arguments. Whether it was bey to one of his arguments. Whether it was be-be his arguments were felt to be conclusive, the lic may decide.

public may decide.

It is worthy of remark—(attention was repeatedly called to the fact in the Convention)—that the prominent speakers against the existing ministry as an article. institution, were the same persons, who in anti-slavery meetings, have been loudest in their denunciations of ministers. On those occasions, when charged with waging war with the ministry as an institution, they have insisted that their war was not with the institution or the office, for they believed in that as much as any one, but with the men who were in it. On the present occasion they assailed the institution or office itself. 'The ministry,' said H. C. Wright, 'is not a profession or a calling, as is that of a physician or a farmer, but a duty. Every Christian is a heaven-ordained minister of Christ. The spirit of Christ is his commission. If he has that, he needs nothing more—no course of study—no process of institution, were the same persons, who in anti-sla nothing more—no course of study—no process of mental discipline, except that which God gives in the great school in which he places us. I would have every man his own minister, and his own church, and his own state, under Kied. And not only did they now assail the office of the ministry as such, but their arguments to prove it anti-Christian, were the very arguments which they had been wont to use on former occasions against the men that filled it. Their arguments in anti-slavery meetings has been, the men who fill the office, are had men, therefore they should be rejected as true ministers. Their argument now was, the men are had men, therefore away with the office.

I fear I am extending these notices too far; and yet I have felt it important, that the Christian public should understand the true position of those with whom anti-slavery is a charmed word, 'striking at the corner-stones and the key-stones of society.' As I

ne should understand the true position of those whom has savery is a charmed word, 'striking at the corner-stones and the key-stones of society.' As I said before, their position is now well-defined. That done, their power for evil is broken.

Anti-Ministry Convention.

Yours &c., From the Exeter Christian Herald.

Anti-Ministry Convention.

I was not present at the settings of this mothey Convention; but, if we may judge of its character by the report of its doings as published in the Puritan, it must have been just such a meeting as I anticipated, made up of every discordant material which the speculating genius of this age could produce. On the same platform were seen the friends and enemies of God,—the intelligent Christian and the reckless Atheist, Liberalists and Mystics, Unitarian Transcendentalists and Mormonites, Compountists, New-Haven Perfectionists, and dissificated, excommunicated sectarians of various sects, ages and colors. To this grotesque and checkered assemblage, the true test of Christianit was wisely applied at the opening of its discussions, by the introduction of a resolution declaring it as the sense of the Convention, that the sacred scriptures are the paramount and only authoritative rule of faith and

practice. The Cor by voting down thi vote of 30 to 6. T william Bassett, A. B. Alcott, Mr. Whiting, and by a Mr. West, an arowed Atheist. Having voted down the scriptures as the standard of religious truth, this minister-haling Convention now took up the following resolution for discussion, presented by William Bassett, viz. 'That the ministry, as at present existing in the professed christian church, is a human institution.' This recolution was defended by Dr. S. Brown, of Amesbury, W. I. Garrison, and H. C. Wright. It was opposed by C. T. Torrey and A. Sc Clair. Although the folly of these miversal reformers was made fully to appear in the discussion upon the anti-ministry resolution, yet it would have been wisdom, I apprehend, for all the friends of Bible Christianity to have withdrawn, or at least, declined any participations in the discussion after the scriptures were voted down; for one might as well whistle against a tornado, as to reason with a man upon the doctriues of revelation, who takes the murky and crazy impulses of his own brain as the standard of truth. Let the pesition of the Transcendental reformers be well understood. They go against the sabbath, the church, the ministry, and why? Because they go against the sacred scriptures as the only authoritative rule of faith and practice.' This is the secret of their reform—of their unbelief.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

Disgraceful.

The New-York Journal of Commerce states that Miss Fanny Elssler, the dancer, was to receive on her benefit night, at Havana, Cuba, a present of fifty-one thousand dollars! And all this in the midst of wretchedness and want. It is said to think how many hearth-stones, where the embers of poverty were burning low, might have been kindled up in the cold winter night, where lone ones sat musing in silence and in tears, upon the heartlessness of a miserly world. Fifty-one thousand dollars to a single person for an avening's entertainment around the 'licentious arge!' Give it to the missionary—and he will alsew the Bible into a hundred thousand dwellings, where as many wretched families shall clasp the sacred treasure to their hearts, and rejoice for the eternal years.

Give it to the shiftstheadst and he will decree Disgraceful.

clasp the sacred treasure to their neares, solving for the eternal years.

Give it to the philanthropist, and he will dry up a thousand channels of human wo, and cause deep springs of hope and joy to gush up in a thousand disconsolate hearts. It is sickening—the thousand that all this money was thrown away—nay, worse than thrown away—was given to widen and deepen the channels of lust, whose turbid waves still sweep the channels of lust, whose turbid waves still sweep. the channels of lust, whose turbid waves still sweep on, daily bearing their victims, the young and love-ly, to untimely graves! When Christians shall as liberally pour out their treasures for a perishing world, we may look up and exclaim, 'her redemp-tion draweth nigh!'

### From the Jamaica Morning Journal. Disgraceful Act.

Disgraceful Act.

We have been favored with a copy of the Colored American of the 13th February, brought by a late arrival. The, Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill, prohibiting intermarriages between white and colored persons, and made an attempt to aulify all such marriages previously made. This is really carrying the joke a little too far, and reducing the whites themselves to a state of demi-slavery. According to the notions of these sapient legislators, a man may not marry whom he pleases. We should have thought the projudices on account of color sufficient, without the aid of legislative enactments, the preventions of the kind. It would appear, however, that they are not—that there are some whites, male or female, who give the preference to the dark brunette, or jetty black. And these are to be prevented from pleasing themselves, even in the choice of a wife. J. Well, what will American legislators not do next? The statute-book of Jamaica, even in of a wife.] Well, what will American legislators not do next? The statute-book of Jamaica, even in the palmiest day of 'slavery, was never disgraced in this wise. We rather think there is an old law enacting the very reverse of the Pennsylvanian code. Having provided what color men's wives, and women's husbands, shall be, if it may be presumed, it will be enacted and ordained what colors the whites shall wear, and what the colored. It would be a most horrible thing to have the classes dressing in the same manner, or walking the same streets, or using the same description of food. Certes, the legislature of Pennsylvania, will not have carried out its principles, until it frames a law fitted to effect all these important purposes.

## From the Brandon Telegraph.

Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston. As yet, little more is reported of this meeting, than that a discussion was held between brother Colver and 'our southern brother,' Davis, of Georgia, a slaveholder. I am inclined to look upon this discussion, at such a time, and under such circumstances, as a trick of this slaveholder and the proslavery Bapists of Boston, to consume the time of the Convention and turn attention away from its appropriate duties. I fear that our anti-slavery Bapists brethren, after being subjected to slavery's discipline at Baltimore, have been outgeneralled at home in Boston.—Not that I think anti-slavery has suffered in the encounter. But that the object of the Convention has been defeated, by turning away attention and consuming time. Not that I would shrink from discussion with a slaveholder—or that I would not even count it, under proper circumstances. But that I would have a national Convention maintain its dignity and do its appropriate work, and not be turned aside from it, and thrown out of it, by an individual opponent. This Convention ought to have devised measures. As yet, little more is reported of this meeting it, by an individual opponent. This Convention ought to have devised measures for an entire new organization, running through all the enterprize wherein we are connected with those whose contri butions will be seriously diminished unless some-thing of the kind be done. In another column may be found the sentiments of the Shaftsbury Associa-tion on the subject. A large proportion of all the tion on the subject. A large proportion of all Baptists in Vermont are prepared to take the sa ground.

It will be seen by referring to the proceedings of Congress, that the rescinding of the 21st rule o the House, (called the 'gag resolution',') which prohib-ited the reception of abolition petitions, has excited a fierce spirit of opposition on the part of the South ern men.bers,—any we regret to record that the rule for admitting abolition petitions has been rescinded. We agree in the following remarks from the Ga-zette:

'Slavery is the bane of our political institutions—
it will probably either destroy the Union of the
States, or entail on the nation greater evils than a
separation of the States. A dissolution of the
Union would be a calamity deeply to be deplored;
but the slavery of the blacks threatens to degrade
into slavery the white citizens of the free States.
Northern men have been and are now ready to adhere to their contract in the Constitution not to interfere with southern slavery; but they never will
quietly submit to the insolence, the proud imperiousness, the bullying, and despotism which the masters of the slaves are prone to transfer from their
black gangs to their white fellow-citizens.' 'Slavery is the bane of our political institution

HUMANITY ON THE INCREASE !—A slave in Missouri lately killed his master, which caused as 'tremendous an excitement.' as though the slave had been an abolitionist. The 'people'—slaves are not 'reople,' Mr. Wise says—the white folks got together to consult what to do with such audacious criminality, and a motion was made to burn the slave aline! This has been no-very uncommon act in some of the slave states, and has even been done in Missouri. But it is of such a borrible nature,' that the 'tender mercies' of those present revolted at it, and the proposition was 'lost by a few setae.' Abounhable as the state of society must be, where such an enormity could even be proposed, it is yet encouraging to find that there is humanity enough in some parts of that region, to reject it. region, to reject it.

The Slave Torrence. The Newburn Spectator, chromeles, 'with all the lonors,' the return of the Wellington, Capt. Higgins, to that port, in ballast, bringing back the slave Torrence. It states that Capt. Higgins had refused to take any compensation for returning the runaway, although a large reward had been offered, and his individual loss, in returning for this especial purpose, was considerable. The town commissioners had passed and transmitted to Capt. H. a vote of thanks.

Kcokuk not Killed. The lowa Huwkeye, says that Keokuk is not killed, but still living. He has lately been giving himself up to intemperate habits, which is probably the reason why many of his band have forsaken him, and joined his rival, Hardfish.

another extremely pour man, resident in this many years, has received intelligence of a fel him in England. The property that fall a vested in several valuable farms, worth a fel money, reaching it is said, the very reum of one hundred thousand dollars, or the any rate it is a very valuable properly-At any rate it is a very valuable property. Taistanceritance falls to him on the dearth of a sister of sisters, who, for many years, were unancessful in their efforts to obtain any information of the brother. Intelligence of his whereabouts was finally communicated to his relatives through the means of C. Likko Remorn, formerly well known in this city as an elagant young man of color in the oyster business, now an associate of the lords and ladies of Eugland, and an distinguished advocate of the abellition cause. A nephew of the devises, in consequence of the information thus obtained, come over to this country, and arrived in this city last week to inform his relative of the tidings of his fortune. Charles Lenox certainly deserves a handsome and substantial acknowledgment from the heir, for his agency in the business.

The case we mentioned a short time ago, was not stated quite accurately. The sum left in that instance was £200 sterling, with the accumulated intrest of thirty-cight years, £100 sterling without interest, and one undivided fourth part of a valuable farm. Verily, "it never rains but it pours." — Salem Register.

Large Subscriptions. At a meeting of members of the Church of England, held in London on the 7th of April, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating a fund for the promotion of religion in the British colonies, the subscriptions amounted to the large sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars; should be subscribers we perceive the names of the Queen Downger, for ten thousand dollars; the Archbishop of Canterbury, for five thousand dollars; Bishop of Condon, five thousand dollars; Bishop of London, five thousand dollars; Bishop of Undersham, fifteen hundred and seventy-five dollars; Bishop of Winchester, fifteen hundred dollars; Bishop of Bangor, one thousand dollars; Bishop of Examples, one thousand dollars; Bishop of Chandof, one thousand dollars; Bishop of Chandof, one thousand dollars; Bishop of Salishury, five hundred dollars; John Gladstone & Sons, five thousand dollars; Marquis of Cholmondely, twenty-five hundred dollars; Sir Thomas Dyke, twenty-five hundred dollars; John Hardy, twelve hundred and fifty dollars; and many of five hundred, two hundred and fifty, and other large sums. This is doings things on a large scale.—Baston Mer. Jour.

### ITEMS.

Case of Poisoning. A negro by the name of Wilkinson, an indented slave of Cyrus Edwards, Esq. of Alton, Ill. was day before yesterday committed to prison in that city, anys the Pennant, on a charge of poisoning the family of his master. Some two or three weeks ago, Mr. Edwards and every member of his family, immediately after eating supper, were seized with violent pains; and upon sending for a physician, it was discovered that they had been poisoned, with (as the physician thought) arsenie. Wilkinson, who was the cook, shortly afterwards came up and said he had found a scorpion in the milk they had been using. The family all recovered, and nothing further transpired until last Saturday, when the clerk of the drug store kept by Mr. Lake, in posting up the day-book, discovered a charge against Mr. Edwards for some exemic got by Wilkinson! This led to the arrest and immediate examination of Wilkinson, who, after being committed, partly confessed the horrid crime.—

St. Loais Garctte.

As it should be. The Newburyport Herald says that yesterday the new brig Massachuaetts, of about 300 tons, owned by Capt. J. N. Cushing of that town, was launched from the 'yard of Capt. Stephen Jackman, Jr. seithout the use of one drop of any kind of interiesting drink; and the master carpenter; after a most beautub Haunch, observed that, at no previous time had the feen the whole process of launching go on with so much regularity and efficiency. Strangers who were present, also said that they never saw a vessel put into the water with so little noise and trouble.

La Presse states, that 'the issuing of the Texion long had been received with much general disappro-bation and distrust that the firm of J. Laffitte, which had undertaken to bring it out, and had inundated the country with its prospectuses, was obliged to aban-don it.

The Ship Charles. Capt. Hubbard, of the brig America, which has arrived at this port from Chagres, reports that on June 13th, he spoke the schr. Ann, from New-Orleans, for Portsmouth, which vessel had on board the captain and crew of the ship Charles, which had caused so much excitement at New-Orleans. They had left the ship about a week previous with five feet of water in her hold. So much for the second pirate story from New-Orleans.

Distressing Casualty. We learn that on Friday night last, a small wooden tenement near the village of Kinderhook, occupied by a black family, took fire, and, melancholy to relate, five of its immates, consisting of two grown persons and three children, perished in the flames, whilst several others had barely time to escape with their lives. The fire is supposed to have originated from a candle left burning on a chair with a straw bottom.—Albany Argus.

Another. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d instant, in the county of Franklin, N. C. a fire broke out in Mr. Archibald Turner's house, which destroyed every thing, both furniture and clothing, except one bed; and, awful to relate, his eldest son a promising boy about 10 or 11 years old, was consumed in the flames, and his mother, an old lady, was so bedly injured from fire, that she expired the ensuing day.—Ib.

It is said that the orders for goods employed in the Brazilian slave trade with Africa, have been for several years declining, and that five successive minister of the emperor have been in favor of gradual emancipation, because the condition of the treasury will no allow compensation money to be paid the planters for the loss of their slaves. We are glad if this is so though we have supposed that the traffic on Brazilian account was on the increase.

There is a case on record where a British America America a case on record where a Dritish American vessel was thirty-nine days imbedded in the ice-never seeing a vessel or being seen-and continued to drift south, until the ice dissolved and separated, and she finally, after eighty days absence, got back to Halifax, the port of departure, in safety, and was not applied and the supplemental that time.

A New 'Tongue.' The Journal de Rouen of the 23d instant, states that the best understanding exists between the numerous English and French workmen employed at the Rouen and Paris railroad. They have organized a kind of language which is neither English nor French, but by means of which they are enabled to converse with each other.

A Costly Edifice Trinity church, in New-York, is now being constructed of New-Jersey stone. The raw material to be used on the church, will cost about sixty thousand dollars. The first cost of the rough material for the chief doorway alone, will exceed fourteen hundred dollars.

Death of Niemeericz. The Journal du Debate of Paris announces the death of this distinguished Pole, who was for many years a resident in this neighbor-hood, (at Elizabeth town, N. J., where he married, and whose name is alike dear to freedom and litera-tute in both hemispheres.

Mrs. Sigourney thus speaks of the practice of tight bacing: 'Our sons hold themselves erect without busk or corset, or frame-wore of whalebone. Why should not our daughters also? Did not God make them equally upright? Yes. But they have 'sought' out new inventions.'

Two of the guns of the steam frigate Missouri, at New-York, have a ten inch bore, weighing eight thousand six hundred pounds each, and are called one hundred and seven pounders! They wore, on the upper deck, like a swivel. There are also twelve other guns, called 'sixty-eight pounders.'

Russia and Circassia.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d inst. states that letters from Russia announce the commencement of the campaign in Circassia. In one of the first affairs, which was of a most sanguina-ry character, the Russian Major General, Backyrin, was killed.

The steward of the ship United States, named Eli Robinson, which vessel arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ulf., from New-Orleans, was murdered on board that ship on the 1st inst. by a steerage passenger named Patrick Cahill.

The number of wreeks and custaways on our At-lantic scaboard is astonishing. It averages from four hundred to five hundred a year. In January, 1832, there were ninety-our American vessels of all sizes wreeked on the Atlantic coast,—making on an aver-age, a case of shipwreek once in every eight hours for a month.—Satem Gáz.

Lumber in Maine.—The Bangor Whig says:

\*There is a great demand in our market for lumber the present season. Our lumber is now full of seasols, and there is not further enough in market to supply the demand. Good seasoned lumber br 21, 14, 9.

The Malia Times, of the 10th inst., publishes a let-er from Tunis, of the 1st, announcing that the Bey it the recommendation of the British Consul General Sir Thomas Reade, had decreed the abelition of the days trade within his dominions.

Benjamin Ames, proprietor of a race course near.

Louis, who was recently convicted of murdering man in an affray, has been sentenced to sixty days a prisonment, and to pay a fine of \$500!

Seventy-five persons, mostly Greeks, while crossing the Marizza, at Adrianople on a temporary wood on bridge, on the 21st of March fell into the river, and 22 of them were drowned,

A letter from Bulogna asserts, that Rossini has jur-made his native town the munificent present of 600, 000 francs, to found a charitable establishment fo-old and infirm musiciaps.

A printing press has recently been established by the missionaries at Tananarivo, the capital of Mada gasear. Four of the natives have been trained at compositors

At Schenectady, N. Y, a delegation from the Bal-more Society of reformed drunkards have been lec-tring, and 800 names have been added to the total batinence pledge! . You look,' said a German minded and imagin

riend to a pale, haggard smoker, you look as if you had got out of your grave to light your cigar, and ould'nt find your way back again.

The British Queen will not come out again this season, in consequence of the great excitement caused in England, by the non-appearance of the President.

—Com. Adv.

There are 71 lines of railroads completed or begut in Great Britain, forming a total length of 2191-miles Of these, 53 are open, 18 partially open, and 10 com-menced.

The Albany Argus says that several come houses in that city have it in contemplation to line of vessels to prosecute directly the trade be that city and the West Indies.

James King, Esq. of Albany, a highly valued citizen, died on Sunday morning, in that city, most suddenly. He was apparently in the full vigor of health, and while preparing for church, was stricken by the hand of death

A line of British steambonts is to be establis tween Constantinople and London,—a bont leaving each place once in 15 days.

Virgil A Stewart, notorious through the South is connection with the 'Murrell plot' for a slave insu-ection, is now a Circuit Judge in Texas.

The four blacks who committed the recent and arson at St. Louis, have been sentenced hung on Friday, the 9th day of July next.

The estimated cost of the extra session of Congres \$408,666 60.

## Boarding House.

CEORGE TOLLIVER would respecifully inform the city, that he has opened a commodious house, situated No. 36, Southack-sireet, where he will be happy to accommodate with BOARD and LODGING, all who may favor him with a call; pledging himself to provide in as good a style, and on as reasonable terms, as can be desired. Separate rooms, if necessary. He hopes to receive that share of patronage which it will be his nim to deserve.

Boston, June 18, 1841. Boston, June 18, 1841.

## NOTICE!

A YOUNG man who has 'bid adieu' to that land south of Mason and Dixon's line, is in immediate want of a situation. Is qualified as a conchman, but would be willing to engage in any other useful empoyment. Any one desirous of securing his services, and aiding the unfortunate, will please address WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

June 25.

## HATS-Spring Style.

W. M. SHUTE, Agent, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN IATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS

THE French style Moleskin, Beaver, superior Nu-tria, Silk and other kinds of HATS, at all price from 2 to \$6; all of which are wyrranted; and those who call will find the prices as low as at any estab-lishment in Ruston.

Anti-Slavery Land for Sale.

A VERY eligible COTTAGE LOT, containing about 3-4 of an acre, on Burroughs-street, Jama en Plain, between the meeting-house and the Pondelightful simation; it being the generous gift of Joh. C. Gore to the Mussachusets Anti-Slavery Society.

FRANCIS JACKSON, or ELLIS GRAY LORING, 27 State-street (1f)

April 9.

Two Volumes now published—Price only \$2 per Volume.

TWO HUNDRED PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND, together with many of the remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; representing Sacred Historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters. The Landscape Seanes made from original sketches taken on the spot, with interesting letterpress descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings, and of numerous postages connected with the History, Geography, Natural History, and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures; compiled principally from the notes of the Losnow Proportia Bibles.

Second series. This day published by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 1331-2 Washington-street.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11.

From the Boston Recorder of June 11 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Views in the Holy Land. Second series.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Views in the Holy Land. Second series.

When the first series of these 'illustrations' appeared, we felt constrained, from a curvory glance at them, to recommend them to attention. Nor are we yet convinced that the recommendation was premature. Some of our brother editors have spoken of them disparagingly, and not without reason. But with equal justice might we speak lightly of every volume ever prepared by human skill. No work of man is perfect. So far as we know, there is no evidence of ill design in the compiler of these illustrations—nor has be dealt unfairly with other authors, or with his purchasers or readers. And if he has been less judicious in his selection of subjects and pictures than he might have been, in the opinion of his critics, yet he stands in no very singular predictunent. Who is he has a never fails in judgment? Our opinion of the quility of this mode of diffus ing knowledge of the Bible is unchanged. A multitude of readers will be attended by the 'pictorial illustrations' to volumes that contain a vast amount of bibleal information, hitherto accessible only to a very limited class in the community; and they will gain much knowledge of scripture that had otherwise been hidden from them for ever. We have looked over this' second series with great interest, and a strong conviction that it will contribute materially to the increase of scriptural knowledge, to the edification of believers, and the confustion infidels. We could wish that the 'second series' at least, were placed in every family library of the land. ries' at least, were placed in every family library of the land.

Wild Flowers, CULLED from early youth. By a Lady. For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. tf April 30.

FRENCH'S PENMANSHIP. A NEW System of Practical Penmanship, founded on scientific movements, together with the
art of Pen-making explained. By James French,
Teacher of Penmanship, 109 Washington-street.
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June 25,

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The fundamental powers of the human mind practically applied, as manifested through the brain, in sever degrees of development, with introductory observations and remarks illustrative of the science of Phrenology, by T. H. Pons.

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March 26

BOARD.

AT J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRANKII
A PLACE—Gentlemen desirous of Board, at of the most pleasant and central situations in the dare respectfully invited to call as above. Fass are respectively expected from the will find very choice rooms on the TRANSILNT BOARDERS will be rec DOLLAR per day.

Carringes in readiness at all times to.

gers to railroads, &c. May 14.

BOYS' SUMMER HATS

BOYS' Summer Hats, Caps, and Bells in p
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Fashions for 1841.

The latest English and French Fashio with plates of figures, shewing a var of Combs, and of styles of dressing the ha at JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Goods Milk-street. April 16.

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Shell, Horn, Metallic and Ivory Combs, evictory of Ladies' and Gentlenan's Toilet A Genuine Farina Cologne, Balm of Colombia, doica, Hair Restoratives, Slaving Soaps, Per and Cosmetics, Razors, warranted to suit, Brail kinds, Toys and Games, Gold and Silver Cases, 200 different patierns of Pocket Books, Note and Bank Books, Fancy Stationery, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sille Purses, Fancy T Shell Work, Work Boxes and Dressing Cases aure Cases and Lockets, Silver and Steel Spectacles. Combs made and repaired.

COUNTRY Traders will find a large used Shell and Horn Combs, at the manufact S. JORDAN'S, No. 2 MHk-street, at very lo BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRINT THERE are now so many excellent Antisy probably the most effectual and least expensive of spreading the whole subject before the nation, plan is simply this:—Let the friends of the in each school district start a subscription, what they can, purchase a library, appoint some to act as librarian, and then draw out the b to set as librarian, and then draw out the bread them themselves, and put them into he to fitheir friends and neighbors who are not abolists (who will read them,) 'exchanging them two weeks, until every person in the district has an opportunity to read them. Those who has for the library will be entitled, not only, to he to books for themselves, but also to circulate among their friends. In this way, three or four litionists may abolitionize almost any town or it without the aid of a single lecture. This had done in many instances. Those who can be is to area, will most assuredly be converted, and together.

OUGHLY converted.

Reades! will you see that an Anti-Slavery Lais established and put into circulation in you friet, without delay?

Libraries will be made up varying in price from to twenty-five dollars.

A liberal discount will be made to see and individuals, who purchase to sell again, or for tribution.

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BEING a selection of the most popular and as ed Tunes and Hymns now extant. Des for social and religious meetings, family deve Singing Schools, &c. Compiled by Asa Fizza B. Dearborn. RECOMMENDATIONS.

MESSES. FITZ & DEARBORN-I have examined Messes. Firz & Dearnors—I have examined some care. The Vestry Singing Book, comple you; and I have no hesitation in saying that, is judgment, it is well calculated to accomplish the ject you had in view in preparing the work. We the tunes are familiar to the Cliurches, having been sung in our Vestry Meetings. The livems lected by you meet my entire approbation. The strictly evangelical in sentiment, and sach as the pious of every name will delight to use in sis praises to the God of Israel. May your lake duly appreciated by the Cliristian public, and vine blesseing attend them.

Yours, with much esteem,

J. H. FAIRCHIEL

Boston, May 14, 1841.

From the Christian Watchman, (Baptist) From the Christian Watchman, (Baptist)
The title page expresses very fully the nature design of the book, which we think must beayer by all. The tunes are of long and tried ment the hymps such as have proved highly acceptal all classes of pious persons. Being prepared at table and very convenient form, and well princh book can hardly fail to be highly acceptable 'Vestry Singing Book,' and as a devotional prompanion.

From the Zion's Herald, (Methodist.)

The Verrey Singing Book: Boston Sutai

Pierce & King. This book is compiled by fail

Dearborn. The tunes are nearly all old standar

in their most popular form, without any of the in

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COMB'S PHRENOLOGICAL

TOUR,
NOTES on the United States of North America
during a Phrenological Visit in 1835-940. Is
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133 1-2 Washington Street by
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[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

PRON THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

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