

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1841.

Election Sermon.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of a Sermon delivered before the Governor, Lieut. Governor, the Honorable Council, and the Legislature of Massachusetts, at the annual election, January 6, 1841, by David Damon, Pastor of the Congregational Church in West Cambridge.

The efforts of the friends of purity and equal rights to obtain the repeal of that portion of the Marriage Law which punishes and outlaws a considerable portion of the people of this Commonwealth on account of their complexion, have again been defeated in the Legislature by the profligacy and tyranny of that body.

The individual most conspicuous in opposition to the repeal was the 'Honorable GEORGE LUST,' of Newburyport, the chairman of a joint committee of the Legislature who so grossly insulted the lamented FOLLETT and others in 1836, and the author of a Report in that year, going all lengths in favor of southern slavery and against the anti-slavery movement.

But how can 'the powers that be,' and 'the kingdoms of this world,' dispense with the services of clergymen? In what world, where would be their religion? Is a naval ship to be sent forth, like 'a floating hell,' to scour the ocean in quest of some enemy, and to capture or destroy the defences, how can this be done without the aid of a chaplain?

The Sermon before us is a mere 'sop to Cerberus.' In some respects, it is a curiosity. It runs a feeble tilt against some of the unpopular reforms of the age—against 'radical innovators,' 'agitators,' 'the no-government dreamer,' 'political and moral eccentricities and enormities,' &c. &c. It eulogizes, as one whose 'fear of God' and 'love of man' were remarkable, that distinguished 'rebel' against the government of the mother country, George Washington—and therein another place, concedes that not a word is said in the New Testament 'concerning the duty or the lawfulness of rebelling against tyrants and overturning despots, and establishing upon their ruins governments which should acknowledge and guarantee equal rights to the mass of the people.

Another curious thing in this Sermon is, that it quotes the passage, 'Whoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant,' &c.; and then very properly asserts that this was not said solely for the direction of those to whom it was originally spoken, but that it was intended by the Saviour to be applied by all his followers in all the relations and conduct of life.

Resolved, That the Whig party has neither right nor reason to expect any thing but slavholders' pay for doing slavholders' work; that is, nothing for every thing; and as in the adoption of the Constitution, the North sold her bright hair for the mess of pottage, which said mess was upset by the South, it would now be very strange if the Whig party should fail of receiving an equally righteous retribution for a similar act.

Resolved, That we regard the National Anti-Slavery Standard, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New-York, as a most efficient and uncompromising instrumentality in the anti-slavery enterprise, and that we recommend it as such to the support of abolitionists of this State and of the U. States.

Resolved, That we have watched with admiration the intrepid and uncompromising course of Nathaniel P. Rogers, as editor of the Herald of Freedom, in the difficult and arduous conflict which the abolitionists of New-Hampshire have had to wage with the pro-slavery of Church and State; and that we would recommend to the abolitionists of Massachusetts to send a helping hand to the Herald of Freedom in the pecuniary difficulties in which its undeviating adherence to principle has involved it.

Resolved, That we commend the Amiated patriots to the sympathy, prayers and aid of every anti-slavery man and woman, believing that if those helpless beings receive aught but justice at the hands of a government whose liberties were obtained by a bloody resistance to tyranny, a fearful presage will be given that the hour for this people's repentance has passed away.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

wholly unworthy of the occasion and the age. We protest against squandering the money of the people in printing, at their expense, sermons which are alike hostile to the spirit of Christianity, and the genius of 'epublianism.' This is done, to be sure, as a matter of course and courtesy; but justice is superior to usage, and the claims of suffering humanity are stronger than any that courtesy can present.

At the conclusion of his worthless homily, Mr. Damon gravely admonishes 'gentlemen, both of the legislative and executive departments of the State,' to 'revive the Commonwealth, and to seek no earthly reward for so doing.' Does he mean that they shall 'reward their salaries? If not, what other 'earthly reward,' under our form of State Government, can they have than high and honorable offices, and good pay?

The Marriage Laws. The efforts of the friends of purity and equal rights to obtain the repeal of that portion of the Marriage Law which punishes and outlaws a considerable portion of the people of this Commonwealth on account of their complexion, have again been defeated in the Legislature by the profligacy and tyranny of that body.

The individual most conspicuous in opposition to the repeal was the 'Honorable GEORGE LUST,' of Newburyport, the chairman of a joint committee of the Legislature who so grossly insulted the lamented FOLLETT and others in 1836, and the author of a Report in that year, going all lengths in favor of southern slavery and against the anti-slavery movement.

But how can 'the powers that be,' and 'the kingdoms of this world,' dispense with the services of clergymen? In what world, where would be their religion? Is a naval ship to be sent forth, like 'a floating hell,' to scour the ocean in quest of some enemy, and to capture or destroy the defences, how can this be done without the aid of a chaplain?

The Sermon before us is a mere 'sop to Cerberus.' In some respects, it is a curiosity. It runs a feeble tilt against some of the unpopular reforms of the age—against 'radical innovators,' 'agitators,' 'the no-government dreamer,' 'political and moral eccentricities and enormities,' &c. &c. It eulogizes, as one whose 'fear of God' and 'love of man' were remarkable, that distinguished 'rebel' against the government of the mother country, George Washington—and therein another place, concedes that not a word is said in the New Testament 'concerning the duty or the lawfulness of rebelling against tyrants and overturning despots, and establishing upon their ruins governments which should acknowledge and guarantee equal rights to the mass of the people.

Another curious thing in this Sermon is, that it quotes the passage, 'Whoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant,' &c.; and then very properly asserts that this was not said solely for the direction of those to whom it was originally spoken, but that it was intended by the Saviour to be applied by all his followers in all the relations and conduct of life.

Resolved, That the Whig party has neither right nor reason to expect any thing but slavholders' pay for doing slavholders' work; that is, nothing for every thing; and as in the adoption of the Constitution, the North sold her bright hair for the mess of pottage, which said mess was upset by the South, it would now be very strange if the Whig party should fail of receiving an equally righteous retribution for a similar act.

Resolved, That we regard the National Anti-Slavery Standard, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New-York, as a most efficient and uncompromising instrumentality in the anti-slavery enterprise, and that we recommend it as such to the support of abolitionists of this State and of the U. States.

Resolved, That we have watched with admiration the intrepid and uncompromising course of Nathaniel P. Rogers, as editor of the Herald of Freedom, in the difficult and arduous conflict which the abolitionists of New-Hampshire have had to wage with the pro-slavery of Church and State; and that we would recommend to the abolitionists of Massachusetts to send a helping hand to the Herald of Freedom in the pecuniary difficulties in which its undeviating adherence to principle has involved it.

Resolved, That we commend the Amiated patriots to the sympathy, prayers and aid of every anti-slavery man and woman, believing that if those helpless beings receive aught but justice at the hands of a government whose liberties were obtained by a bloody resistance to tyranny, a fearful presage will be given that the hour for this people's repentance has passed away.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

The State Meetings. We congratulate our numerous anti-slavery friends upon the harmony and good feeling that distinguished the ninth annual meeting of the State Society, which was held in this city on the 27th and 28th ultimo. If (as rumor had confidently asserted was the case, before the meeting,) it was the design of some, who have become disaffected in their minds by the sorcery power of sectarianism, to effect a change in the management of the Society, they wisely declined making their appearance. The old officers were re-elected by a unanimous vote. The attempt of a particular individual to excite suspicion or distrust as to the manner in which the pecuniary and other concerns of the Society had been managed by the Board and the General Agent, proved as abortive as it was unjustifiable.

The resolutions that were adopted by the Society were reasonable and important. The one reprobating the third party movement was adopted unanimously; as was also that approving of the calling of a national convention, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the course of the present year, of such abolitionists as are opposed to the formation of such a party. As the annual meeting of the Parent Society is to be held in May, we would suggest the propriety of deferring the national convention until the middle of August. But more on this point anon.

It will be seen by the proceedings, that prompt action was taken upon the atrocious letters of Nathaniel Colver to a member of the London Committee, libelling the character of the General Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Mr. Colver was present at the time, to witness the disgust and indignation with which his conduct was regarded by the meeting. His baseness in writing those letters was, if possible, exceeded by his effrontery in coming into the meeting, and in a long and vulgar tirade, attempting to justify himself by abusing all who were present, and uttering the most barefaced falsehoods. He was replied to with merited severity by Mr. Spear and Mr. Bradburn, whose speeches we hope to be able to publish next week.

On Wednesday evening, the Society held a public meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives. A large and highly respectable assembly were present. Addresses were made by Edmund Quincy, Thomas Pahl, W. L. Garrison, and Abby Kelley. The speech of our young colleague friend Paul was exceedingly chaste, elegant and appropriate; and was listened to with great interest, and elicited much applause. We hope he will favor us with a copy of it for publication in the Liberator. We regret that our limits will not admit of any further remarks in our present number.

It appeared by the Treasurer's Report, that the receipts into the Treasury, from Jan. 22d, 1840, to the 23d, 1841, mostly from donations, including a balance of \$36 from old account, (the proceeds of the Ladies' Fair also inclusive), were \$9,433 26; and that the disbursements during the same period were \$3,949 98. The books in the Depository, at wholesale prices, are valued at \$5,371 11; from which a deduction of 50 per cent. is made to bring them to cash value, \$2,685 55. Balance due on book accounts, \$1,087 76. Balance of cash in Treasury, \$483 29. Balance sales at Depository since opening was taken, \$89 79. Making a total of \$4,346 39. The debts owed on borrowed money, for printing and to agents, &c. amount to \$3,026 07. Leaving a balance in favor of the Society of \$1,320 32. There is an unsettled account with Mr. Collins, which will be promptly adjusted on his return; but there is yet a considerable amount due him for his services as General Agent.

Superstition. A correspondent of the Chelmsford (Eng.) Chronicle, in giving an account of his visit to Jamaica, says that superstition still exercises an extensive avary of slavery. An old woman having died in the parish of Vere, was reported to have said on her death-bed, or after she was dead, 'That the people were not to labor or work on Monday, but sit down on that day, and think over what the minister had said on Sunday'—the news spread like wild-fire. On many estates the people stopped working, as though they had heard a voice from Heaven! And, it is added, it has required the earnest interference of the missionaries, and other persons of influence, to put a stop to the delusion, and restore industry to its proper channel.

The writer gives another instance. On visiting the sugar estate belonging to J. B. Wildman, he found that the laborers, instead of being at work, were moving about all restless, like a live of bees that are going to swarm. On being questioned as to the cause of their singular behavior, one said that he was sick—another that he should rest to-day, and give the sick Saturday instead—another said, with some mystery in his manner, there was a matter to settle. It seems that a young black man, fashionably attired, calling himself a Myal doctor, had come to the property, and was persuading the laborers that somebody had bewitched them, which was the cause of all the sickness they had. He had conversations, he said, with good angels, and could get rid of the wizard and all his effects. He understood the angel language, and by virtue of what they told him, he could look into every part of the human body, and remove diseases which no white man would attempt to cure.

This young impostor having been questioned before the people, they were asked whether they believed his story. With one voice they replied, 'We do believe it!' And 'on our expostulating with them,' says the writer, 'in regard to their folly, two men, who seemed to be leaders of the band, expressed a devout wish that our eyes might soon be opened to see the truth!'

Slavery is a system of British ignorance, and slaves are remarkable for their many superstitions. They abound in dreams, revelations, supernatural sights, and all that is marvellous. This is their religion. If such a state of mind partake something of the ludicrous, it also affords room for melancholy reflection and deep commiseration.

Letter from James Canning Fuller. We affirm, in reply to the following epistle from James Canning Fuller, (who, it appears, has been furnished with the extracts from Nathaniel Colver's letters to England,) that there is no foundation whatever for the malignant attack made upon Mr. Collins—that Mr. Colver's description of the late Sabbath Convention is heaven-wide from the truth—and that the friends in England shall in due time be informed of all the facts in the case.

SKANATELES, 1st mo. 28th, 1841. DEAR FRIEND WM. L. GARRISON: Underneath are two extracts from the correspondence of thy fellow-citizen, NATHANIEL COLVER, which I suppose have been scrutinized by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and were sent by John Beaumont to his niece Elizabeth Pease, and forwarded by her to me; with liberty to use it in such a manner and way as I might think best. What the writer had in view is too palpable to guess at; and if the destruction of thy moral and religious character is to be the promotion of the anti-slavery cause, doubtless ere this, these two paragraphs have flown over and across the British isles by every wind which blows. But the cause depends for its prosperity, not on such foul means, nor is it yet based upon the foundation-stone of sectarianism more than on 'the wildest of the no-marriage perfectionists.' When I look at the source from whence these extracts flow, and the position which their author occupies, professing to be the ambassador of the gospel of peace, and claiming to be commissioned by the Head of the Church for the evangelizing the world—how can I but suppose there is some ground for the allegations, and that he adopted in practice the discipline laid down by the Saviour of the world.

LECTURES. The Editor of the Liberator will deliver an address on slavery, on Sabbath evening next, (Feb. 7th.) at the Town Hall in Dorchester—the meeting to commence at half-past 6 o'clock. He will also deliver an address, on the same subject, in Cambridgeport, on Tuesday evening next, in Liberty Hall, over the Whig Reading Room, at 7 o'clock.

OUR ABSENT FRIENDS. It will be extremely gratifying to the numerous friends of H. G. and Maria W. Chapman to hear that they arrived safely at Cape Haytien about the 12th of January, after a good passage; and that the health of Mr. Chapman was at least no worse. They were very agreeably situated, and we presume will seize every opportunity to transmit letters to their friends in this country.

in the 18th chapter of Matthew, 16, 16 and 17 verses; and having failed in his purpose, would hold, and have others even across the mighty deep hold thee 'as a heathen man and a publican?' Thou mayest hold in silent contempt such allegations; but I would ask thee, considering thy position as an editor, if thou wilt be wise so to do? My own opinion is, that thou ought (not forgetting thy non-resident principles) to ask NATHANIEL for proof in thy own case; and why he 'feurs' Collins is gone to England to 'practise some imposition upon British sympathy'—and to show cause why he is not entitled to confidence.

Thou art at liberty to put this in the Liberator, accompanied by the extracts. Thy friend, JAMES C. FULLER.

Great Eclipse of the Moon. There will be a total and magnificent Eclipse of the Moon in the evening of the 8th day of February next, commencing at 7 o'clock 9 minutes, and ending at 10 o'clock 54 minutes. The eclipse will commence at 7 o'clock and 9 minutes in the evening, 2 hours and 6 minutes after the moon rises; it will be visible to all parts of Mexico, the whole of South America, all parts of the Atlantic Ocean, the whole of Europe, and as far east as the meridian of Bombay in Hindostan, at which place the moon will go down partially eclipsed. The moon will set totally eclipsed at Arabia, Constantinople, Egypt, the countries adjacent to the Caspian Sea, and Moscow in Russia. The moon will be totally eclipsed at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon Territory, and will be visible to all parts of the earth where the moon is above the horizon.

Mr. Adams. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, referring to the Amiated case, speaks of Mr. Adams as follows: 'The venerable ex-President, who is counsel for the negroes, is reading up to his task, and may be seen every morning in the law library, working with all the enthusiasm and assiduity of a neophyte of Themis who has just received his first brief. The old gentleman will certainly make a warm, and probably a very long speech. What a wonderful man he is!'

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT. Of Money received into the Treasury of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, from December 22th, 1840, to Jan. 31st, 1841.

Table with columns for date, name, and amount. Includes entries for 1840 Dec. 29, 1841 Jan. 1, 1841 Jan. 13, 1841 Jan. 13, 1841, etc.

S. PHILBRICK, Treas. pro tem.

SAMUEL PHILBRICK has consented to act as Treasurer pro tem. of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, by appointment of the Board of Managers, until the return of H. G. CHAPMAN from Hayti. By a vote of the Board, the TREASURER will publish in the Liberator a quarterly statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the Society for that period, and also of the Anti-Slavery Depository. Will those who are anxious that the Board should employ agents see to it that they are supplied with the necessary means?

Letters received at the Anti-Slavery Depository since Feb. 1, 1841.—Calvin Chapman, Andover, Mass.; Ezra C. Smith, Five corners, N. Y.; James M. McKim, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. A. Spear, Braintree, Vt.; Nathan Haskell, Upper Gloucester, Me.; E. Lewis, N. Hampstead, N. Y.; James Canning Fuller, Skanateles.

Letter from our friend James C. Fuller, received Dec. 30, 1840, with check for \$26 75.

An account of the money contributed at the annual meeting last week, will be given in our next paper.

MARRIED.—In Exeter, N. H. on Sunday evening, January 24th, by Rev. John W. Lewis, Mr. George Murray to Miss Elizabeth Skillings, both of Portland, Me.

ADELPHIC UNION. The lecture at the Smith School Room on Tuesday evening Feb. 9th, will be delivered by Dr. Hitchcock. Subject.—The Teeth; illustrated by numerous diagrams, aided by a large magic lantern. To commence at 7 o'clock. JOEL W. LEWIS, President.

Wm. C. NELL, Sec. pro tem. SOCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. The fifth of the series for conversation on the subject of slavery will be held at 25 Cornhill (up stairs) Monday evening, February 8th. Subject.—What are the means for disseminating correct information on the subject of slavery? Hour of meeting half-past 7 o'clock. W. M. C.

FAIR. The Lynn Women's Anti-Slavery Society propose holding a Fair the first week in May, for the benefit of the cause. Friends are invited to assist them. Per order of the Society, ABY A. BENNETT, Rec. Sec. Lynn, Jan. 2, 1841.

WANTED. A COLORED BOY, 12 or 14 years of age; to live with a family, in the country, one who can come well recommended. Also, a colored boy of steady habits wants a situation in a store in the city. Please apply at 25 Cornhill. Jan 22.

NEW WORK. THE HOUR AND THE MAN; or, Tossant L'Overture; by Harriet Martineau. For sale at 25 Cornhill. Jan 22.

May from the committee on the Treasurer's Report, submitted the following REPORT.

The Committee to whom were referred the Treasurer's accounts report, that said accounts are correctly cast, and well vouched, as appears by the certificate of Samuel L. Sewall and Ellis Gray Loring, and that the same ought to be approved and adopted.

The Committee further report, that the items in the Treasurer's account, which are made up from the receipts and payments of the General Agent, require the following explanation.

The amount of money received by Mr. Collins, from the Treasurer, and other sources, since January 1, 1840, to the 23d of the present month, is \$3,920 77, as accounted for by the vouchers of payments made by him, now on file; leaving a balance due from him on the account of \$245 47. Against this balance is to be set off Mr. Collins's salary, exclusive of travelling expenses, for two years, as agent of the Society, amounting at \$1200 per year, would amount to \$2400; leaving the Society in debt to Mr. Collins, at this time, \$2554 53.

The Committee have no doubt, from their knowledge of Mr. Collins's disinterestedness, and partial attachment to the cause, that the Society will assent to settle with Mr. Collins for the arrears due him, and that the amount due him (not a large one) will not press at all upon the resources or largeness of the Society.

One word of explanation may be required to show the reason why Mr. Collins's accounts with the Society were not adjusted previous to this meeting.

In October last, Mr. Collins was despatched on an important and responsible mission to Great Britain, from the American Anti-Slavery Society. This mission was not resolved upon until a few days before he started, and, in consequence of the hurry of departure, and the necessity of other preparations, left him little time for the adjustment and auditing his accounts.

On his return, which is expected to be within a short time, the Board will, of course, settle with him, and will report to the Society. It is not improbable that the balance in his favor may then be somewhat larger, by his settling with the Society, or incurring expenses, for which he has, as yet, not rendered his account against us.

The General Agent has had the receipt and disbursement of much of the money, particularly those collected in aid of the cause. It is necessary to say, however, that the Society is, on this and other accounts, indebted to the untiring zeal, fidelity and self-devotion of that respected brother.

SAMUEL J. MAY, Chairman. J. P. Bishop, on behalf of the minority of the committee, reported.

J. N. Buffum moved the acceptance of Mr. May's report; and, after discussion by Messrs. May, Garrison, Buffum, Bishop, Ryder, Harris, Loring, Whiting, Philbrick and Quincy, the report was accepted, with three dissenting votes.

On motion of Edmund Quincy, the minority report was read upon the table.

It was noted that the minority report be published with the proceedings, which motion was lost. Adjourned to 1-2 past 2, P. M.

Thursday Afternoon. The President in the chair. The resolution in reference to agents was taken from the table, and, for some remarks by Messrs. Spear, Harney and Johnson, was adopted.

Abby Kelley offered the following resolution: Whereas from the fact that our beloved brother William Lloyd Garrison has been under God, the mighty agent for arousing this country to a sense of her inexpressible blood-guiltiness; and whereas from the power of truth with which he is clothed, he is now, as he has been from the commencement, more dead, by the slavocracy of the country, than any other man, and consequently no devices have been spared to destroy this influence, by the basest insinuations and most barefaced falsehoods, thereby making him the great stumbling-stone and rock of opposition to the progress of the cause; and whereas calls are heard from all parts of the State for visits on our brother, the conviction being felt that at his presence the foes would be subdued; and for these and other reasons, more could be accomplished for the cause by his public speaking, than by the untiring labors of many men; therefore,

Resolved, That he be urgently invited to engage, as much as possible, in lecturing in the several towns in the Commonwealth, during the present season.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Gifford, Garrison, Loring and Everett, and the resolution was adopted. Edmund Quincy, on behalf of the business committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society regards, with indignation, the insinuations and slanders respecting the character of its General Agent, John A. Collins, and upon its Corresponding Secretary, William Lloyd Garrison, contained in the following extracts of letters written by the Rev. N. Colver, and sent by him to Great Britain; and that those insinuations and slanders furnish another illustration of the spirit of our organization—a spirit alike unscrupulous and unprincipled.

Boston, Nov. 30, 1840. Garrison has just headed an infidel Convention, gathered from different States, to call in question the validity of the Sabbath, the church and the ministry. It was quite a gathering, and I went in, with two or three ministers, and discussed it with them for three days.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1840. Wm. L. Garrison's influence is on the wane. He identifies himself with every man who will, which leads, as to have lost his hold on the good. He has recently headed a Convention to inveigh against the Sabbath, the church and the ministry. It was affecting to see what a company he had identified himself with—the wildest of the no-marriage Perfectionists, (2) Transcendentalists and Catholics—all in harmonious effort against the Bible, and God—all in harmonious effort in denouncing the ministry, and, I think that anti-slavery cause will ultimately be lost. I am glad that this has been a source of great trouble.

J. A. Collins has, a few weeks since, left Eng. land, under suspicious circumstances (?).—I have no objects, we know not; but we fear to practise some imposition upon British sympathy for our cause. I have just heard of him—HE IS NOT ENTITLED TO YOUR COOPERATION. His friends here feel deeply on the subject. Will you, if possible, ascertain what are his objects, and give us early notice.

It was discussed by Messrs. Colver, Garrison, Spear, Bradburn and Sprague, and adopted unanimously with the exception of two dissenting votes given by members of the new organization.

Mr. Sprague offered the following, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the friends of this Society be presented to the anti-slavery women of Massachusetts, for the exertions which they have made and now are making for the cause of emancipation and the amelioration of the condition of the colored people—and especially for their donation to this Society of two thousand dollars raised by means of their late Fair.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock. Thursday Evening. The Society met according to adjournment. Mr. Chase offered some remarks, and, on motion, the copies of the Annual Report remaining were referred to the committee on the roll.

Mr. Garrison reported the following: Resolved, That this Society is increasingly interested in the conviction, that the attempt which is making by certain professed abolitionists to organize a third political party is inexpedient, unwise and pernicious; and ought to be discontinued by all who wish to see a speedy triumph secured for the anti-slavery enterprise.

Resolved, That this Society heartily responds to the suggestion of the Western York Anti-Slavery Convention, recently held at Le Roy, that a National Convention be called of such abolitionists as are opposed to the third party movement; and that the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society be requested to issue such call, and that the Convention be held at such time and place as in their judgment may be most expedient.

They were laid on the table, to be taken up later in the evening.

The business committee reported the following, which, after remarks from Messrs. Bradburn and Garrison, was adopted: Resolved, That this Society would send a cheering voice across the Atlantic to the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, bidding them God speed in their endeavors to secure 'justice for India,' and thereby give the death-blow to slavery and the slave labor cult throughout the world, by bringing the competition with the slave-grown cotton of America; and that we congratulate the Society upon having such powerful advocates enlisted in its behalf.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course, and to be assured that their efforts will be successful, and that their cause will ultimately triumph.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, who are engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, should be encouraged to persevere in their course,

POETRY.

From Graham's Magazine for February. LITTLE CHILDREN. BY MRS. C. H. W. ELLING. I love those little happy things, they seem to me but given...

MISCELLANY.

Remarkable Execution of Morris, a Black Man, in Philadelphia. Though whites, and especially women, have a charter for murder in Philadelphia, the impunity does not extend to colored people...

THE OLD APPLE TREE.

Here's the old apple tree where in boyhood I sported, When my heart was as light as the blossoms it bore...

WINTER.

A sigh for the leafless trees, A sigh for the lonely wood, And a swift career to the passing breeze...

Books, Pamphlets, Prints, etc.

- Archy Moore's Anti-Slavery Manual, 18mo. Single. Hand. \$0 50 40 00
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Illinois. 62 45 00
Alton Trials, 12mo. 50 37 50
American Liberties and Amer. Slavery, 100 75 00

A. S. JORDAN.

Sign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, (two doors from Washington St., Boston.) Cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket-Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, etc.

RIGHT AND WRONG IN THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.

Only, the nations shall be great and free! Woodsword. THE Seventh Annual Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, presented Oct. 14, 1840.

MONTHLY OFFERING.

SUBSCRIBERS for this publication are coming in rapidly. Yesterday thirty were received. One man says: 'We shall obtain many more...'

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS. BY MR. AND MRS. MACK. THE Academy for Young Ladies commences the second Monday in September...

COMFORTABLE PRESENTS.

ALL THOSE who wish to make a real comfortable present to their friends on Christmas...

THOMAS JINNING'S.

Practical Surgeon Dentist. 16 SUMNER ST. (at Dr. Mann's office.) DILLING, Setting, Extracting and Regulating Teeth...

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

MASSACHUSETTS.—William Loring, Sandwith—3 Freeman, Boston; Ezekiel Fletcher, Barnstable and Yarmouth; R. F. Wolcott, Dennis; George C. Harmon, Haverhill; Joseph Brown, Andover; Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown; John Clement, Townsend.

Letter from China.

The ship Moteaux arrived on Tuesday at the Breakwater, (Cape Henlopen), from Manila, whence she sailed Sept. 1, bringing intelligence from Macao...

Death of the only Survivor of Major Dade's Command.

Ransom Clark, a soldier who alone escaped, covered with wounds, to tell the bloody story, died recently at the residence of his father, in York, Livingston county.—Albany Ecce Journal.

Railroad Disaster.

A serious accident occurred on the railroad near Vicksburg on the 24th ult. On the return of the passenger cars from Jackson, the locomotive passed over a cow forcing it off the track, literally crushing to death Mr. Brown, superintendent of locomotive power, and a negro boy.

The French in Africa.

The French in Africa suffer seriously from the effects of the climate. We are told by the Sentinel de l'Armee, that the 17th-18th Infantry, during its stay of five years in Africa, where it so much distinguished itself, lost two thousand two hundred and sixteen officers and men.