### THE LIBERATOR

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All letters and communications must be post paid. The rule is imperative, in order to shield us from the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, therefore, who wish their letters to be taken from the Post Ofice by us, will be careful to pay their postage. An advertisement making one square, or a space of equal length and breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar.

#### REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

There is trouble in the camp of the Abolitionists; and we have no sympathy to weep for it, or regret it. We judge of the tree by its fruits, and of this tree it may be affirmed, that from the time it first took root in our land till now, it has yielded no good fruit, but much that has been evil. Whether raving as a political faction, or preaching and canting like an imposture of personal ambition played off on the gull ble and fanatic, or strutting in a proud and vain-glorious assumption of the name of christianity for the purpose of undermining its authority and substituting philosophy for the word of God, it has been always and only evil. A thing of bitterness and wrath, breeding strife, and dissemi nating ill-will, malice, and revenge, under cover of

a name of benevolence. It appears that Mr. Garrison, (in whose personal ambition and shrewd discernment of the signs of the times, this heresy against civil and religious order had its rise,) and the secondary divinities about him, have demanded that the whole fraternity of abolitionists do keep themselves from the pollution of all christian charities: -such as Bible Societies, Missions, Tract Societies, Sunday Schools, Temperance Societies, Seamen's Friend Societies, &c. -The cause of abolition being too good to allow of any of its disciples touching, or tasting, or handling, any other good thing. This was more than the 'clerical abolitionists' could consent to, and consequently Garrison anathematises them; and they with most affecting humility protest against his measures. A sentence or two from either side, may show the state of the controversy.

In an article before us, entitled 'A protest of

Clerical Abolitionists on anti-slavery measures,' these gentlemen say of Garrison's abolition, just what we all believe of the whole concern, in the following words:

'It seizes upon some distant object of' (pretended?) benevolence, and carries out its good will towards that object by driving the ploughshare through and through society, leaving on either side of the furrow the mangled and bleeding rights of a thousand sacred and important relations.

And Mr. Garrison holds the following language towards them.

'Christianity indignantly rejects the sanctimonious pretensions of the GREAT MASS of the clergy in our land. It is becoming more and more apparent, that they (that is, the great mass) are nothing better than hirelings in the bad sense of that term; that they are blind leaders of the blind, dumb dogs that cannot bark, spiritual popes; that they love the fleece better than the flock; that they are mighty hindrances to the march of human freedom, and to the enfranchisement of the souls of men. There are many splendid exceptions to this general rule, which do honor to the cause of God, and are worthy of all praise. But wo to the spiritual popes, the wolves in sheep's clothing. Their overthrow is registered upon the scroll of destiny.'

Which is the greater wonder, that a man of such a spirit as this, should muster in his ranks thousands of christians, and hundreds of christian ministers, who have been ready to abandon St. Paul for him as a teacher of benevolence; or that this man should have attained to such a pitch of impudence as to hold such language as the above in the ear of the world, whilst he still pretends to his cloak of Christianity ?- Southern Christian Advocate.

## THE NEW ANTI-SLAVERY ORGANIZATION.

The reason assigned for a new organization is, that the old society is so opposed to orthodoxy, and has exerted so much influence against the ministry and the ordinances of religion, that the evangeli-cal part of community could not continue in the connexion. The fact is, they now are compelled to acknowledge that the views which we have had, and the objections which we have raised, were well grounded; and they now propose to modify their proceedings so as to harmonize with sentiments advanced by us. We have been denominated proslavery, though we have constantly repelled the charge, and alleged that we objected chiefly to measures rather than to principles.

The new society abandons no principle; but corrects its practice. It intends to bring into exercise the spirit of the gospel: whenever we have said, that they lacked this, it was replied, pioneers who fell the trees and cut out the road must be allowed to conduct thus '-just as if a right spirit were needless, or might be laid aside in pursuit of a great object. 'The end sanctifies the means.' We have no doubt, if the new society abides by its principles, that it will embody eventually a large proportion of the stable sons of the North. We are all, or nearly all, opposed to slavery. Every

thing about us proves this. We differ from many as to the effect of Garrison's labors in favor of emancipation. We may be mistaken; but it does seem to us, that the violent course which he has taken has done much injury to the cause, and actually impeded the elevation and liberation of the colored people; and were a society now first formed on proper principles, it appears to us that the prospect would be fairer for producing the right effect on the South, than if there had been none before. The only way to reach them is by moral means; by christian motives: whatever is adverse to the spirit of the gospel impedes rather than promotes the work. The South must be reached through the church, or not at all the first effect is to be there. But the violence in epithets and action at the North, has closed up even these avenues. Therefore it is, that we have supposed the work was impeded rather than promoted. And although we now begin aright, we shall have to speak to closed ears and to prejudiced hearts: consequently it will be long before the conscience of the church at the South can be touched. Such are our impressions: whether we are right, time will determine .- New-Hampshire Observer.

The infatuated editor of the Alton Observer has at length fallen a victim to his obstinacy in the cause of the abolitionists. Disregarding the known and expressed sentiments of a large portion of the citizens of Alton, in relation to his incendiary publications, and as it would seem, bent upon his own destruction, he formed the determination to establish another press for the propagation of the odious and disorganizing principles of Tappan and his eastern confederates. But his temerity has received an awful retribution from the hands of an infuriated and lawless mob .- Missouri Argus.

# RUFFIANISM OF THE PRESS.

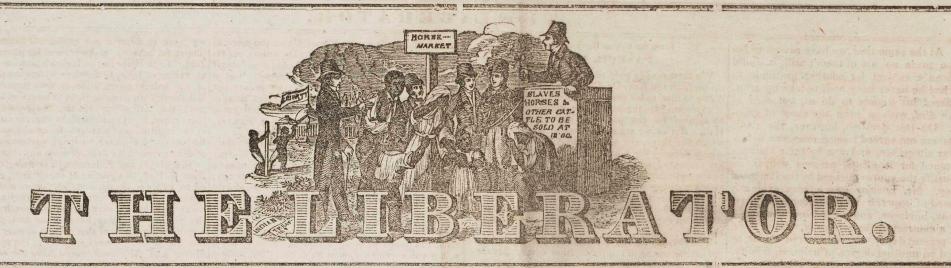
The narrow escape of the lamented Lovejoy from the hands of a blood-thirsty mob at St. Charles was thus noticed

by the Illinois Democrat:

The wicked flee, &c. Whilst on a late visit to St. Charles, Missouri, it is said that Lovejoy having heard a rap on his door, late one evening, fled out of the window without his hat, and continued to travel until morning. It afterwards appeared that the mob which he feared, and of which he told such pitiful stories after he reached a brother abolitionist in Alton, was nothing but a negro wench 'come to talk wid brodder Lubjoy bout de color people be de best kind ob folks.'—Chicago (Illinois) Democrat.

The same murderous print had the following paragraph: The Madman. - The New York Commercial Advertiser speaks of his appeal and the appellant himself in terms of deserved severity. It says:

'Benevolent men should think twice before they bestow their money upon Mr. Lovejoy. We have no apology to interpose in behalf of the rioters who have destroyed his property. On the contrary, they should be punished in the full measure of the violated law. But Mr. Lovejoy is not entitled to any extraordinary sympathy. He is one of your reckless, indiscreet visionaries, always in hot water, always in difficulty. He is probably a good from his control, precisely for the same reason that razors and pen-knives are kept from the hands of



WOL. WIE.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL IN INKIND.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

t the bare recital of a long and doubtful strugrle for freedom from wrong and oppression. amely submit to the yoke of tyranny, without one effort to maintain their independance, or even a wish to exercise their volition unfettered by an unust and arbitrary power! Such a prostration of ntellect, such a sacrifice of principles, and such a prodigality of heaven-bestowed rights and privileges, would fill us with disgust and contempt integrated of regret and commission. Such conduct it is a such a proceedings of the such as a such a fill us with disgust and contempt integration. Such conduct it is a such a such as a such a such as wish to exercise their volition unfettered by an un-

so frequently been held up by the apologists of oppression as a desirable condition, and as a reason why the voice of inquiry should be hushed, and the consequence is a two-fold murperssion as a desirable condition, and as a reason why the voice of inquiry should be hushed, and the consequence is a two-fold murperssion as a desirable condition, and as a reason but the sentence of condemnation which the public is

CASE OF BRO. LOVEJOY.

school of servitude and obsequiousness, bring him-

self to such a state of mind?

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 25, 1837. DEAR BROTHER: with an aching heart. I had received an account of brother Lovejoy's death, (the one in have seen an expression of opinion from some twenty papers—many of them staunch opposers of Abolition, and apologists for slavery—affectof Abolition, and apologists for slavery—affecting to be horror-struck for fear we are exciting the slaves to rebellion, to assert their rights by an appeal to arms; but they are loud in condemnation of the murderers that were accessary banks. Will the men of property be silent because to Mr. Lovejoy's death, and applaud the stand lawless violence has only struck down the weak he and his friends took in defending their prop- and the obnoxious? How long may they be seerty. For the sake of the slave, and of liberty cure? Is public odium to outlaw a man from the and religion, I thank you for speaking out as protection society has promised to give him? you have done, and the Managers of the State Society for speaking as they have done in their Let the thought be scouted to the den of the wolf that is on it could not be washed out. The freedom vented or endured, the most execrable is that of 5th and 6th resolutions. I wish the Committee of the press and the rights of property should be of the A. A. S. Society had spoken in a similar manner, and that the Emancipator had spoken as the Liberator has done. The Constitu- only for the residence of outlaws and villains. All though these were any excuse for brother Love-joy and his friends! Abolitionists, above all things instifying the murder of Lyman Bishon. This can only be done by restorthings, justifying the murder of Lyman Bishop ing the property, hunting the murderers to the ends on this ground! The Constitution of this of the Union, for punishment, and protecting any country and laws authorize the horrid slavetrade-piracy-the buying and selling God's joy, in the full exercise of all the rights secured to parents and children—holding man as a chattel!
Do Abolitionists allow this as an excuse to slaveholders? They authorize the plunder and parents in defence of the liberty of the press. This is a spirit worthy our ancestors. No matter murder of the Indians—the rum-trade. All our how mistaken the opinions of men may be: this is Constitutions and laws say it is right to butchwhich our cause has been conducted. We have done nothing but fight against the Constitution and laws in our struggle for the slave; and when Otis, Sprague, Fletcher, Everett,
Sullivan—the whole North and South headed
by Jackson—tried to shelter slavery, robbery.

Among its prayisions are the following:

This is one of the youngest free States. Her
Constitution was ratified the 26th of August, 1818.

The great question whether slavery shall be by Jackson-tried to shelter slavery, robbery, Among its provisions are the following: adultery and murder, we only told them we had

ropensity in man to throw off unjust restraint, than pressors in defence of liberty, family, and all The Bill of Rights of Illinois guards the liberties that is kindled in every breast, that earth holds don't. However, in the careth holds don't. that earth holds dear! How can, how dare any man stand before his God, and act such inconble terms. It declares, gle for freedom from wrong and oppression. In stand before his God, and act such incomplished to be a sixtency? If the Abolitionists of Alton had a right to butcher the mobin defence of property, exply with joy and hope, or sink with regret and sixtency? If the Abolitionists of Alton had a right to butcher the mobin defence of property, rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, surely the slave has a right to butcher his more espair, according as the efforts of the oppressed surely the slave has a right to butcher his mas. and of acquiring possessing, and protecting propdespair, according as the efforts of the oppressed series, the state and regular and of acquiring possessing, and protecting term in defence of his all—himself, wife, children, erty and reputation.

That all free governments are instituted for the

y or nation, (could such an one be found,) who slaughter men in offence or defence. The safe y and happiness of the people—that no human

leges, would fill us with disgust and contempt instead of regret and commiscration. Such conduct detracts from the dignity of our nature, and can only result from long and continued devotion to the interests, feelings and wishes of others. And the instruments of this deterioration of character will feel the displeasure and indignity of every tiles sundered—scarred with the scource and every citizen may freely speak, write or print on the condition of the displeasure and indignity of every tiles sundered—scarred with the scource and every citizen may freely speak, write or print on the displeasure and indignity of every tiles sundered—scarred with the scource and every citizen may freely speak, write or print on the displeasure and indignity of every tiles sundered—scarred with the scource and every citizen may freely speak, write or print on the displeasure and indignity of every tiles sundered—scarred with the scource and the proceedings of the development, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the tiles in the condition of the given the proceedings of the development, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the tiles in the condition of the given the proceedings of the development, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the tiles in the condition of the given the proceedings of the development, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the tiles in the condition of the given the proceedings of the development, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the tiles in the proceedings of the development and sold at auction under the proceedings of the development and sold at auction under the proceedings of the development and sold at auction under the proceedings of the development and sold at auction under the proceedings of the development and sold at auction under the proceedings of the development and sold at auction under the proceedings of the development and sold at auction under the proceedings of the development and sold at auction under the proceedings of the development and sold at auction und honest mind. But if under a system of servitude, ties sundered—scarred with the scourge and any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that honest mind. But it under a system of services, the intellectual and moral powers of a people are neglected, and their views of their own rights are beasts—hearts broken, crushed. Who feels? Such are the provisions of the Constitution of Ileglected, and their views of their own rights of the consider of the nation and church looking on with calm linois. In no State in the Union is slavery so themselves as mere tools to accomplish the purposes of another—as necessary concomitants to fawn upon that creature on whose ears, the term 'master' falls like sweetest music,—can there be any bt where this indignity and displeasure should pressed people of this church and republic were defending their property and possessions, murdoubt where this indignity and displeasure should pressed people of this church and republic fall? Must it not rest upon him who upholds and sustains such a system of iniquity? Their contentment would form no apology for a system that tentment would form no apology for a system that the property of their choicest, most inestigate the property of th robs human beings of their choicest, most inesti- altar on which Lovejoy was offered, and sacri- their retreat. mable gift—the consciousness of their rights.

But it is reiterated, the slave is contented; and therefore his condition cannot be bettered. So is the miserable drunkard, as he wallows in the filth of the streets, contented with a life of pollution and sunk in the deep waters of the Mississippi; a the press, in that den of pirates and murderers, callvice; his soul aspires to no higher enjoyment than whole nation almost exterminated, butchered, the gratification of appetite; his wishes are circumscribed by the walls of the dram-shop; he lic. Who feels? The murder of one clothes sees no loveliness in virtue—no beauty in cultivat- the nation in sympathetic sorrow; the murder

ties of his nature, is satisfied with his course of life. with glory! Brother, the Lord has a controver-through Europe as an unanswerable evidence of And why? Because those feelings of shame and sy with this republic; and before he pours on national anarchy, barbarism, and approaching disremorse for vicious conduct, which nature has implanted within us, have been blunted and effaced by a process, which, like the wasting away of the showing us just what we are and thus preparing by a process, which, like the wasting away of the rocks by the ever dashing ocean, though slow perhaps, is sure to accomplish its natural tendency. And is their contentment any palliation or apology of our doom, that when we fall as a nation, as witnesses. Every single participation, however pursuing a course that produces FALL WE MUST, all heaven and earth may be passive, in this execrable attempt to prevent by visuch effects? And can slavery, which despoils its victims of their richest ornaments—degrades men to the level of brutes,—find an apology in the circumstance that when it has accomplished this work of moral and intellectual desolation, the slave is incapable of knowing or feeling his true relations to his fellow men and his Gold? To me, it appears

that if there is one feature of slavery more dark or er, cry aloud and spare not; lift up thy voice ed, is an apologist for, if not accessary to foul murhideous than another, it is its tendency to unman the soul, and strip it of all that is lovely and admistry, the church and nation, their sins. better state of existence—to suppress the noble feelings—to produce that contentment which has bave laid the blame of all the mobs on the Ab- his friends, and the consequence is a two-fold mur-

H. C. WRIGHT.

# VOICE OF THE PRESS!

THE ALTON MURDER.

Should an All Wise power sink that wretched

ILLINOIS AND HER CONSTITUTION.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall prehend, will very soon become one that will swala higher and holier standard of action—even the Will of God. We put God's government against human government—God's Will against human government—God's Will against the Will of the People. Now are our dear any person as a servant, under any indenture, un- their interest, their education, or even their moral brethren at N. Y. going to abandon this ground?
Give up this, and once admit that we are to go by the Constitution and Will of the People, rather than God's Will and Constitution, and farewell to all hope of regenerating this world.

God is developing the hypocrisy and murder-

See! How men justify brother Lovejoy and his State shall be hired to labor in Illinois, and any vio-CONTENTMENT OF SLAVES.

(riends in killing a man in defence of property, and this article shall effect the emancipation of such person (slave).

plea of self-defence alters not the crime—a more than the plea of self-defence justifies the

ed Alton, or let the Constitution be burned as a useless and delusive instrument, and hereafter

sees no loveliness in virtue—no beauty in cultivated intellect; he envies none—not even the wealthy, except as they have the means to increase his degradation. The debauchee too—a slave to passion—deprived of all the pleasures of a virtuous sensibility, for the sake of gratifying the baser propensibility, for the sake of gratifying the baser propensibility. Parther, the first properties of the properties his fellow men and his God? To me, it appears, up before me, out of the future. O, my broth- against the cause in which Mr. Lovejoy was engagrable when exhibited in the highest state of its cultivation. It is not servitude that constitutes the most objectionable characteristic of slavery; but it is its tendency to extinguish desire after a but it is tendency to ext

why the voice of inquiry should be hushed, and the sentence of condemnation which the public is pronouncing against slavery, should be repealed. Who would desire such a contentment as this?

We loathe and abhor the miserance can that talk of Mr. Lovejoy as gullty of 'resisting public opinion.' Public opinion, for sooth! What would desire such a contentment as this?

Yours for Peace and Abolition,

Yours for Peace and Abolition, fere with the lawful expression of a freeman's sentiments, because they happen to number more than those who think with him? We spurn the base tyranny-this utter denial of all rights, save as the tender mercies of a mob shall vouchsafe them. If Mr. L's views were erroneous, let them be refuted : We admire the spirit of the Lynn press, and the if his motives were corrupt, (but this is not pretend-The line I wrote you on the 23d inst. I wrote Lynn people, on the subject of the murder of the But, right or wrong, none of these were better or count of brother Lovejoy's death, (the one in the Cincinnati Journal,) and it seemed to me that both those men were murdered, and the death of the mobocrat affected me even more than the death of the other. Since then, I who would deny or in the least degree abridge this

We wish to be understood as ardently maintaining this principle in its widest latitude. If the press had been purchased for the printing of an atheistic, monarchical, or even wantonly immoral publication, who would dare assert that a mob should be allowed to determine the fact, to affix the penalty, and to execute the sentence in a breath? Who can maintain that property might thus be destroyed because a mob suspected that an improper or unpalatable use would otherwise be made of it?

Mr. Lovejoy's errors, or those of Abolitionists generally, have nothing to do in any shape with the tion and laws of this country, forsooth! As covered with its authorities and people have izen, in defiance of the audacious tyranny of the multitude, he may well be deemed a martyr to publie liberty. To talk of resisting what is termed pubie opinion as a crime, is to make Socrates an anarchist, and Jesus Christ a felon.

Is there never to be an end to the infernal domitrade—piracy—the buying and seiling God's joy, in the lan expresse of all the light scales of the law and mobocracy in this country? him by the Constitution and laws. We learn that if not, the lover of peace and security from wrong large and selling the law and mobocracy in this country?

From the Boston Courier.

THE MURDER AT ALTON will be a topic of er men in self-defence. Does bro. Leavitt, do to do with its merits, but a question of the right of newspaper discussion for months to come, and a the N. Y. Committee, does this nation, adopt the citizen to acquire, possess and defend property, reproach to the people who live in the land of libthe Constitution and laws as the rule of right? and be placed under the protection of society in his erty and law, for all succeeding ages to the end of Dear brother, you are dearer than ever to my heart, that you have dared to speak out in condemnation of the murderous course of brother.

The danger to our institutions is not in the conflicts of political parties; but the properties of the murderous course of brother. The danger to our institutions is not in the conflicts of political parties; but to him by laws which were amply sufficient for Lovejoy and his friends, when you knew that in the progress of lawless violence. A free gov- that purpose. Laws now are of no avail, if they the sympathies and opinions of all would be against you. I only wish the Boston Committee to protect it against its own citizens. There must Time was, when a man might select his place of tee had based their sentence of condemnation be a wholesome moral energy circulating through residence, and exercise there a profession, expresson principle, not on expediency. I believe the course of the N. Y. Committee and the Emancipator will do great injury to the principles on which our cause has been conducted when the support of the sup Boston Daily Advocate. thus explicitly guaranteed by the highest civil suthority, if he should advance a sentiment, or advocate a doctrine, that should not suit every ruffi-

much longer tolerated in the United States, we ap-

(ous spirit of the American nation and church.) No person (slave) bound to labor in any other | who are able to enlighten the public mind improve its morals, and refine its taste, permit the question to be disposed of by squibs and lampoons, and carcatures, in newspaper paragraphs, or abolition almanacks. The theme is too serious, and involves consequences too vast to be treated otherwise than seriously, and by the purest and most patriotic minds that can be enlisted in the discussion.

[FRIDAY, DECEMBER

NO. 50.

The crimson hue of sname gathers upon our cheek—and the loathings of disgust and fear swell the heart to suffocation. Gladly would we abstain from the subject before us, and bury in the dark waters of oblivion the disgraceful transactions that luty and justice bid us to record. We mourn for our country, and our countrymen; a people who boast of being the freest, and happiest, and boldest people in the world—a people who hold at bay the Russian Bear, and laugh at the roarings of the British Lion-who have conquered savage nations, and that in their own territory, and planted another their stead-and sing of the dauntless courage of heir fathers,-in this late day of their effeminacy have not manly fortitude sufficient to withstand a

ee press, and the exercise of speech and opinion. The melancholy tidings of the Alton tragedy has traveled upon the wings of the wind, and our readers, ere this, are acquainted with the damning tale of the immolation of a worthy and inoffensive citien upon the altar of mobocracy. The first martyr n the cause of freedom to the slave has fallen be fore the relentless mob. Lovejoy-the indefatigable champion of the anti-slavery cause in the west has sealed his mission with his generous heart's

What an awful admonition this tragedy affords May we not seriously ask, who will be the next? who next shall pay the forfeiture? Or can we reasonably suppose that this last act will close the scene? Undoubtedly it will, be the last in Alton, but not in the United States. Vicksburg yields the palm to Alton, and Boston quails with alarm.—

Boston Reformer.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS .- Our country is ob aining a most unenviable notoriety in deeds of violence and blood. The late attack upon the reedom of the press at Alton, Illinois, which has t length been consummated in blood and murder, should arouse every press and every voice in the country. If such deeds of blood can be perpetrated and passed over, as common occurrences, the liberty of speech and of the press is but an empty name. alculated to entrap and deceive people ruin. If there is a press, an orator, or legislator in the country, who will attempt to palliate this out rage, as the mere natural consequences of the folly and obstinacy of the sufferers, they are deeply im bued with the very quintessence of despotism. If our liberty of speech, and of the press, is confined to only such subjects as a lawless mob in the exercise of their omnipotent rascality, may see fit to license, we had better burn up our constitution, burn down our capitol, cease to pay taxes, and every one fight on his own hook. If the constituted authorities of Illinois do not punish this outrage with exemplary retribution, the constitution and laws are not worth the parchment on which they are written. We hope for the sake of the cause of liberty, and for the sake of our numerous emigrants to that

The death of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejov, in the defence of the Press, is well calculated to cast a leep gloom over the community. He has fallen a rictim to the wicked spirit of slavery-a martyr to he cause of human rights, of freedom of speech

ful stain .- Haverhill Gaz.

and of the Press Some may be ready to condemn Mr. L. for his erseverance in attempting to outride the storm of ersecution which has aimed its fury at his devoted head, but for such we have no sympathy. If the foul spirit of slavery has already become so poent a foe to the liberties of the nominally free, it is high time that some convincing proofs of it were offered to the American people, and the present we loubt not will serve to open the eyes of thousands to behold their danger, if possible, before it is too ate for any retrieve from a fatal whirlpool into which we are swiftly being plunged, by the curse of slavery. The blood of Mr. Lovejoy crieth from the ground, if not for vengeance, for unremitting efrts on the part of every friend of the slave and the slaveholder—the bond and the free, to arise in their night and seal the doom of slavery to a speedy exinction, and thus escape the impending wrath of a ust God, who will not forever withhold his rightous judgments from this guilty nation.

We shall make no apology for devoting so much of our psper to-day to the relation of the Awful Tragedy at Alton, to the exclusion of other matter on hand. Never has anything transpired in this land of freedom' more ominous of fearful consequences, since the days of the Revolution. have arrived at a dreadful crisis. The question is not only whether the Abolitionists are right or wrong; but do we possess the rights guaranteed to s by the Constitution of our country? or does liberty exist only in name? We know too well the pirit which has actuated the ilf-fated Lovejoy to doubt that other lives will be sacrificed on the altar of freedom, of humanity and religion, if need be, before the attempt will be abandoned of securing the liberty of the Press. Already has an able min ister of the gospel declared to us his willingness to offer himself a successor to the murdered Lovejey.

Fitchburg Courier.

THE ALTON TRAGEDY. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the R. I. Anti-Slavery Society, held in the society's room in the city of Providence, Nov. 28, 1837, the ollowing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That the appalling intelligence of he murder of ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, at Alton, Ill. by a lawless and brutal mob, while engaged in defending the liberty of speech and the press, has filled our minds with sensations of grief, alarm and horror; furnishing, as it does, a bloody illustration of the sanguinary spirit of SLAVERY, and of the fatal extent to which that spirit has taken posseson of the minds of our countrymen, and destroyed hat reverence for law and right, without which it is impossible to preserve even the forms of a free government.

2. That we look upon this horrid tragedy as the gitimate fruit of slavery, and of the measures hich have been so extensively adopted to check he progress of abolitionism—as the natural effect f the slanderous aspersions which have been heapd upon abolitionists for several years past, and of the unjustifiable means resorted to by certain dignitaries in church and state, to arrest the march of human liberty and stifle the voice of free discussion; and consequently we believe that the stain of blood rests not alone upon the infatuated assassins who consummated this deed of horror, but upon those editors, politicians and divines, who by menace and falsehood have excited against the friends of universal liberty the passions of lawless and

3. That a deed so atrocious and heaven-daring. esigned to smother the liberty of speech and the press on the subject of human rights, should clothe the land in mourning, and fill the minds of the people with consternation and alarm; and that it is the solemn duty of ministers of the gospel, editors of newspapers, and men of all parties and occupations to unite in condemning a murder so foul and out-rageous, and in checking that spirit of eamity to

God and man in which it originated. 4. That the efforts of some of the conductors of e press to palliate the guilt of those who imbrued ir hands in the blood of our lamented coadjutor, by allusions to what they term his impudence and obstinacy, betray a wanton disregard of the great principles to which he has fallen a martyr; and en- demands?

title their authors to universal condemnation as among the worst foes of human liberty.
5. That the perpetration of a murder, so foul and diabolical, in a non-slaveholding state, should open the eyes of all our fellow citizens to the fact, that

slavery is making havoc of their liberties, and convince them that their only safety lies in a hearty espousal and persevering vindication of the rights of all men, until the bloody Moloch of Oppression is overthrown. 6. That as citizens of a state founded on the great principles of civil and religious freedom—as inhabitants of the land of Roger Williams—and above all, as the subjects of God's moral govern-

ment, it is incumbent on us not only to lift up our voices against the perpetrators and abettors of this horrid crime, but to admonish our fellow countrymen of the danger and criminality of refusing to obey the voice of God, and let the oppressed go free.
7. That while we lament the sanguinary death

of our departed brother, and deerly sympathise with his afflicted wife and fatherless children, we are consoled by the reflection that God is able to make the wrath of man to praise him, and cheered with the hope that this tragical event may prove the means of rousing this nation to a sense of its criminality, and of averting the exterminating judgments of heaven.

8. That if our hopes are disappointed—if the spirit of violence shall go on unchecked, and the fall of our brother shall prove to be but 'the beginning of sorrows—we pledge ourselves, that relying upon the assistance of God, we will press forward in our work, and prove faithful even unto death.

9. That while it is not our province to decide how far it is right to use arms in self-defence, and while we are convinced that our brother acted from the highest impulses of duty, we believe that if he and his intrepid friends had acted on the principle of non-resistance, they would in the end have triumphed; or if not, that the destruction of their lives while refusing to make violent resistance, would have awakened a deeper tone of sympathy, and more effectually advanced the cause of truth and

10. That we unite with our brethren in Massachusetts in recommending to the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society to appoint a particular day not too far distant, on which meetings shall be held simultaneously throughout the free states, by abolitionists and the people gencrally, in every town and village, as far as practi-cable, to commemorate this dreadful tragedy, and thus give a mighty impulse to the cause of liberty

throughout the land and world.

Voted, That the editors of all the papers in this city be requested to publish the above resolutions. M. ROBINSON, Chairman. OLIVER JOHNSON, Secretary.

From the Lynn Record.

GREAT AND SOLEMN MEETING.

A numerous meeting of citizens of the town of Lynn was held, pursuant to notice, at the Eirst Methodist Meeting house, on the evening of Nov.21, to take into consideration the death of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was basely murdered by an armed band of lawless ruffians at Alton, Illino's, in defending the liberty of the press, and to adopt such measures as circumstances may seem to require. Isaiah Breed, Esq. was chosen President; Messrs John W. Browne and George Hood, Secretaries .-The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Merritt, of this town, and afterward addressed by the President, by J. W. Browne, Edwin Thompson Elijah Downing, Daniel Henshaw, and others; after which the following resolves were separately

and unanimously adopted: 1. Resolved, That the right of freedom of speech and of the press is not derived from human Govern-ments, but proceeds from the Creator, and is coextensive with the faculty of speech, and the gift of intelligence-that whereas, man hath a mind, therefore he hath a right to think—that whereas he hath a tongue, therefore he hath a right to speakthat whereas he sustains relations to his fellowcreatures and his Creator, out of which spring sacred duties, that therefore he is bound by obligations which he cannot disregard without guilt, to think, and a sneak and to write moon al

to the dictates of his own conscience. 2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the U. States recognizes this primal right as pre-existing and inherent in the people, and not as derived from any of its provisions, and declares that Congress shall pass no law to abridge it, and that the constitution of almost all the free States in like manner, and with like emphasis recognize the same rightstate, that she will clear her skirts from this shamethat these constitutional provisions were intended to place-and do place the freedom of speech and the press beyond the power of a majority, and thus limit the oppressive force of mere numbers.

3. Resolved, That these constitutional provis-

ions in the United States, and in the several States within the last three years, have been repealed and annulled by popular violence, under the sanction of a temporary local public opinion, thus depriving American citizens of the protection of the constitution and the laws, and placing their property, their persons, their lives, at the mercy of mobs.

4. Resolved, That the liberties of the people

are identified with the liberty of speech and of the press; and that the former can survive no longer than the latter is maintained. 5. Resolved, That we view with feelings of un utterable abhorrence and indignation, the murder

of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a lawless, armed mob, at Alton, in Illinois, the intelligence of which has just been received. And Now. Whereas in the 62d year of the inde-

pendence of our country, and in the 48th of the adoption of our constitution, the blood of an American citizen, contending for rights, which we all profess to hold sacred, and which our constitutions and laws were made to protect, has been shed by his fellow citizens, and by the hands of free men a man has fallen in the Republic, in defence of the first principles of liberty, a bleeding sacrifice upon the altar of his country, a martyr in a holy cause.
6. Resolved, That the honor of the United States is tarnished, that the national name is fallen into reproach, and that in view of this solemn event, the whole country should mourn, and in mourning begin the work of national regeneration.

7. Resolved, In the language of the violated Constitution of Illinois, that an immediate 'recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government, is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.' 8. Resolved, That we recommend a similar

expression of sentiments upon this event, to our fellow citizens in all parts of the country.

9. Resolved, That the gratitude of this nation is due to the noble spirited individuals who stood

by Mr. Lovejoy to his death. 10. Resolved, That we feel the deepest sympa thy for the afflicted widow of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, and his bereaved family and friends; and that the Secretary be requested to communicate this resolu-

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions the meeting was closed with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Pierce of this town. ISAIAH BREED, President.

JOHN W. BROWNE, Secretaries. GEORGE HOOD,

Not less than three of the daily editors in Cincinnati betray a ruffian spirit in perfect agreement with the Alton banditti. In view of this fact, the editor of the Philanthropist speaks in the following impressive strain:

These three editors know that their course is directly calculated to win favor for the murderers of Alton, to quench sympathy for the unconquerable Lovejoy, and to give impulse to the mobocratic spirit in their own city. Yes, and some of them at least, know, that at this very time, this city is working with the throes of a licentious and sanguinary spirit-a spirit which is just ready to overleap all bounds, and trample the majesty of law in the dust. What do they mean by the course they have adopted? Do they wish to see the bloody scenes of revolutionary France re-enacted in our hitherto peaceful country? If the Anti-Slavery press fall, what will stand between them and destruction? The Despotism of a mob never works its own cure. It acquires strength by indulgence. Look over the records of our country for the last six years. The despotism of the mob was at first but impulsive and transient.-Again and again it put forth its power, and as often was connived at, until it became a habit -the custom of the country-and it is now rapidly becoming a passion. Yes! it cannot be concealed. Our country seems fast verging to a revolution. The mob is determined to assert its supremacy; it has a passion for ruling: it has begun a new era—an era marked by the blackest of crimes—the crime of MURDER; and now what shall stay its course or limits it