THE FIRST MARTYR-ANOTHER MOB AT ALTON.

The Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, of Alton, Illinois, who has become somewhat famous for his perseverance in endeavoring to establish his press, after having it three or four times destroyed, has at last fallen a victim to abolition!

Whatever may be people's views on the abolition question-and they are as various as the hues of the rainbow-there can, we think, be but one opinion, among reflecting men as to the nature and tendency of such proceedings as this. It is not contended by any one that Mr. Lovejoy had not a perfect constitutional right to establish his press, and advocate such religious or political doctrines as seemed to him good—and that he was amenable for anything he might publish, only to the laws of the land. It is not contended, we believe, that he ever published any thing unlawful-much less, any thing for which he should be seized and murdered in cold blood. We trust this horrible affair will have the effect to awaken the people of this country to the danger of mob laws, and to the necessity of maintaining inviolate those laws which are the same to all, and without which no man or woman is safe from personal violence .- Boston Times.

It is stated the Hon. Richard Fletcher, Representative in Congress from this district, has offered to bear one third of the expense of re-establishing the Alton Observer, the press for which was recent-Ity destroyed by a mob, and the editor murdered. The truth is, the old lion of New England is roused. Mr. Fletcher was one of the leaders and speakers in the Faneuil Hall Meeting got up in this city two years ago, in opposition to abolition; but it would now seem that he is not prepared to surrender the freedom of the press as a means of perpetuating slavery, or of submitting to the reign of mob law, for the mere purpose of showing a servile sub-mission to the will of the south.—Boston Times.

The Providence Republican Herald says: 'Had Mr. Lovejoy confined himself to his proper calling, preaching the Gospel, there would have been no riot, and no loss of life. P-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s! Had the editor of the Republican Herald confined himself to his proper calling, he might, for aught we know, have been a clam-digger. We had thought that people in this country had a right to choose their own calling, and to equal protection under whatever it might be; but this very republican editor wishes to choose not only for himself but for all others! Such republicanism as this, is hardly worth the ink it takes to blacken it .- Boston Times.

LIBERTY MURDERED. The horrid intelligence comes to us from Illinois, that the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy has fallen a victim to the liberty of the press. Incarnate fiends and assassins have robbed a wife of a husband, children of a father, and society of a pure minded man; for what? Because he stood under the shield of the Constitution, and defended the liberty of the press. A glorious cause to die in. Let his memory be embalmed. The blood of that innocent man will not sink into the ground. It will be required at the hands of all those who have raised this infernal spirit of mobism against free discussion and a free press. The blood of a mur-dered Lovejoy is on the heads of those men who, the 17th of August, 1836, assembled in Fancuil Hall, to vote down free discussion, and whose hands afterwards were barely stayed from being reeked in the blood of Garrison. Free discussion now has her martyr, and it will rouse men who have souls, to the defence of that dearest right, as did the murder of Morgan to the defence of the rights of free citizens against a secret despotism .-Boston Daily Advocate.

The Illinois papers are silenced by ruffians and murderers. The Alton Telegraph announces the murder of Mr. Lovejoy, by a mob, for daring to pub-'Shocking to relate' says this press, and not a word of censure dare it breathe, lest its own turn should come next. Illinois is a free State. Has it come

The cold blooded manner in which the murder of Rev. Mr. Lovejoy is noticed by the press, is chilling to the heart of every lover of freedom. Had a Bank charter been taken away, the whole country would have rung with clamor, for a violation of vested rights; but a free citizen, in the lawful exercise of the freedom of the press, may be murdered by ruffians, and the most you hear of it is that it is a shocking accident,' or that the obstinacy of the murdered victim is the only thing to censure. It is humiliating to reflect that this spirit of mobism has been sanctioned by a meeting in Faneuil Hall, and that our city, in all except the shedding of blood, has been as much dishonored as Alton. Are there not men among us, who even now speak of the Alton tragedy as if they believed its victim had met his just deserts? Is there a press in this city that speaks of it in the terms in which alone freemen should regard such an outrage? We have abundance of sympathy now for the persecuted Quakers, and the executed witches of olden times. But that was at least legalised murder, under the forms of law. Mr. Lovejoy was an amiable and exemplary man in private life, and however mistaken and fanatical he may have been, he surely was not more so than Quakers or witches; but mark the tone of the press. Eloquent indignation can be poured out at any moment upon the bloody sacrifices made by our bigoted forefathers, while the murder of an innocent man, who is violating no law, but defending the freedom of discussion, is regarded with an indifference almost amounting to approval. Where will these things lead to ?—Ibid.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, and the right of possessing and protecting property, are no longer secured to the citizen from the violence of mobs .-The murder at Alton is the most daring outrage that has disgraced the land. A mob attack a building in which a particular article of property, a press, is stored. They fire upon the occupants, and when repulsed, deliberately set fire to the building, to consume property to the amount of \$100,000, and destroy the lives of 18 citizens. The Mayor of the eity, instead of calling out an armed force, tamely submits to act the part of a flag of truce for the mob, and tells the har ic defenders of their rights to surrender, and their lives shall be spared! For what? For protecting their own property.

Is not the course of freemen plain now? We

must lay aside all reference to the particular doctrines of any class of men; here is a case as broad as the charter of our liberties. Ought there not to be a universal expression of indignation at the murder at Alton? Had this been done in the case of the murder of William Morgan, that outrage would not have raised a political party of 275,000 men. If it is not done now, who can tell what will be the influence of the Alton murder? We should like to see a meeting in Faneuil Ha'l, without distinction of party, to speak as a free people should of that deed of blood. The moral influence of New England must go forth to check this rage for violence and

Vicksburg has for some time enjoyed a preeminence of marterous notoriety; but Alton, Illinois, has lately stepped forward to dispute this unenviable station, and has far outrun Vicksburg in the career of blood and infamy. The people of Vicksburg acted under a sudden impulse; the people of Alton are responsible for a deliberate and long-plotted morder. They have not only violated the laws, they have trampled also upon the rights of hospitality—in every honorable mind, more sacred, if possible, even then the laws themselves.—Boston

We have here an exhibition of the true spirit of slavery, carried out to its legitimate result. But do these blood-thirsty wretches, or their abettors suppose that by such summary and sanga inary deeds, they can arrest the march of free discussion, or stem the swelling tide of public opinion, or trample under foot and extinguish the eternal principles of truth, freedom, and justice? Vain and futile attempt! Like the fabled Phænix, another unshackled press, and another editor, the undaunted advocate of freedom, shall arise from their ashes, and the name of Lovejoy be a watchword for the sentinels of universal freedom, until the millions of shackled, trampled, and imbruted slaves of this boasted and of liberty, shall every one go free !--Zion's Herald.

The Blood of the Martyrs is the Seed of the Church.' The murder of Lovejoy, by the servile and bloody panders of Slavery, in Illinois, A FREE STATE, will do more to drive a nail into the coffin of the Patriarchal System, than a living Lovejoy could effect in a century of effort.-Salem GaFrom the New-York Journal of Commerce.

The murder of Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, and Mr. Bishop, by a mob at Alton, Illinois, is an awful event, and one which we trust, will bring down upon its authors the penalty due to so great a crime. We are not the advocates of Abolition in the modern acceptation of the term, as our readers very well know, neither have we any thing to say as to the expediency of insisting on the publication of an Abotion paper at Alton, when there had already been nanifested such a determination on the part of a portion of the population, and others perhaps, not inhabitants of Alton, to prevent it. Already the press of the Alcon Observer, (Mr. Lovejoy's paper,) ad been twice destroyed by mobs, and the question was, whether the undertaking should now be abanloned, or whether it should be persevered in at all pazards. The latter alternative was adopted, probably from an apprehension that if mob law should riumph in this instance, it would be resorted to in other places for the destruction of Abolition presses. They accordingly had procured, or were in the act of procuring, (for the particulars have not yet reached us.) a third press, that the publication of the Observer might be continued. This was the osture of affairs, as nearly as we can gather, when he deplorable riot occarred, which issued in the MURDER of TWO AMERICAN CITIZENS! No other name than murder, it seems to us, can be rightfully ffixed to the crime; for it can hardly have happened that without a murderous intent, two men were illed, and six or seven others severely wounded. The probability is that the mobites had become exsperated at the fruitlessness of their previous endeavors, and were determined this time to make iorough work.

It now remains to be seen whether the perpetrators of this atrocious crime will be made to pay the penalty of life for life, or whether they will be sufered to go unpunished. If the latter, then we may truly say that the rights of American citizens are but a name; that our laws are inadequate to the protection of life and property, or even to the vinlication of their own majesty against transgressors.

Mr. Lovejoy, we understand, was a man of excelent character and moral worth; and the only fault, t is presumed, which his murderers could allege gainst him, was, that he was an Abolitionist, and vas determined to publish an Abolition paper at Alton. It ought to be recollected, however, that he nad once changed his place of publication in conequence of popular excitement, having established is paper originally at St. Louis.

The enemies of Abolition must be very stupid deed, if they expect to put it down, in this free country, by mob violence, and especially by assasination and murder. The old maxim, that 'the lood of the martyrs is the seed of the church,' is ust as true in the case of Abolition, and for similar

Since writing the above, we have received adonal particulars of this melancholy affair. It appears that Bishop way one of the assailants, and as killed by a shot from within the building. This alters the case somewhat; but after all, there is his great difference between the respective situaions of the parties, viz. that one was acting on the offensive, and the other on the defensive. Both leaths are fairly chargeable to the assailing party.

THE MURDER OF Mr. LOVEJOY. - The detail of articulars in the subjoined account, taken from th Cincinnati Journal, renders the act ten times more atrocious than we had supposed. It seems that Mr Lovejoy was shot in endeavoring to extinguish the fire kindled by the merciless crew outside the buildng. They were under the excitement of whiskey, and a tavern near by appears to have supplied the inebriating draughts. What a commentary this is on the character of the West and the police of a arge town! But we forbear for the present from offering such reflections as crowd upon us at this moment. The subject is one which will ere long occupy the attention of every citizen of this great Republic. The great question of liberty of speech and of the press is involved in it.

For our own part we approve, we applaud, we would consecrate, if we could, to universal honor, the conduct of those who bled in this gallant defence of the Freedom of the Press. Whether they erred or not in their opinions, they did not err in the conviction of their right as citizens of a democratic government, to express them, nor did they err in efending this right with an obstinacy which yielded only to death and the uttermost violence .- N. Y. Evening Post.

The Alton Massacre. - The Mayor of Alton has given a narrative of the atrocities which lately ocf this paper. It appears from it that the Common council of Alton were guilty of a most criminal ap athy, if apathy it may be called, and not rather ar ccompliceship in the outrage, in neglecting to take the necessary measures for preserving the peace when they knew it would be broken. They either shrunk like cowards, from a plain and imperative duty, or else they desired that the outrage meditated by the rieters might be committed.—N. Y. Eve.

American Blood has been shed at last by American nands employed to maintain slavery, and crush free

If this American blood-shed in the defence of re freedom of the press, and the right of every American citizen to think, speak and print his own nonest opinions-be not signally vindicated by the porchension and condign punishment of the murerers, our republican institutions, our boasted freeom, our vaunted safety of property and life, will ocome, and deserve to become, the scoff and derision of the world .- N. Y. American.

We make this abstract as coldly as possible, in he hope that it may be republished, as an event of he times, in some few southern newspapers. Hereafter, when we hear both sides, we shall speak more at large. No coloring can so change the facts as to take from them the character of ARSON AND MURDER. The perpetration of these rimes cannot but serve greatly to aid the cause it

vas intended to put down. Mr. Lovejoy was engaged in asserting his unoubted constitutional and legal personal rightsthe rights of enjoying and protecting life, liberty and property. While thus engaged peaceably and quietly, and out of sight, he was assailed, and he ause he made defence, he was murdered. And now, while sleeping in his grave, a martyr to the ree and firm spirit with which he stood up in defence of the essential practical principles of free government and individual liberty, men have the eart to assail and degrade him. Alas! the prevailing poison that now produces this result, is a cancer on the body politic, devouring life and cor-rupting principles! The high and bloody hand may, or a season, forbid a just exposition of its dangers but its day cometh—none of us know when—nor do we know when it is appointed we shall. Yet the day of the one is not more certain than the day of the other .- Cincinnati Gazette.

Our paper of yesterday contained the news of the death of Mr. Lovejoy, at Alton. However im-crudent his conduct may have been, every lover of

peace and good order in society must regret the

nanner in which he terminated his life. We have

ong been accustomed to listen to the proud boas of American citizens, that we live under a govern-ment of laws, liberally framed, and wisely adapted all the wants and interests of society, and fully lequate to protect our rights and redress our wrongs. If there is any truth in this, there is no ecessity for a resort to lawless violence, in any case, however high may be the excitement that would prompt it, or great the aggravation of the ofence to be punished, or the wrong to be redressed. In regard to the present case, we do not intend sit in judgment upon the unfortunate man, who as been thus untimely cut off. We never have inalged in any unseemly prejudices against him, du g his life-and even if we had, they would not oflow him to the grave. Even hatred and ill-will well not there, for its silence offers no provocaons for their exercise. Neither are we apologists or his course of conduct, whether it originated from sense of duty, which charity teaches us to preme, or from a less worthy motive. Of his motive we possess no knowledge, and have, therefore, no ight to judge of them. They are matters between n and his Maker, and God forbid, now, that we hould wish to withdraw the veil that conceals nem, even if we possessed the power. We have hought his course imprudent—the result has prov d it so. We have thought he was tempting his te-that both policy and duty should teach him to eware that he step not too far-his end is the penalty he has paid for the disregard of these admoni-

His errors, great as they might have been, o vere considered by a portion of the community in which he lived, though they were as bright as scar let, were not washed white by the violence commit ted on him.

It is an old adage, that two wrongs never make one right. One wrong is no justification of another. The offence of one man is no excuse to anoth BREDAY, MOV. 24.

er for similar or equal outrages - and if the laws ar worth enacting, for the protection of life, liberty safety, and the property of the community, the nerit respect, and deserve obedience to their con nands. We deprecate the blind zeal-the heated fanaticism with which the subject of abolition pursued, and discussed in that portion of the com nunity who have no plausible excuse for interier ng with it,-but we deprecate still more deep' hat unhallowed lawless violence and outrage, I which these evils are often sought to be mitigate or overcome. They are aggravated violations of law and order, that should not pass without punish ment, and severe public rebuke. They are at wa with every principle of sound policy, by strippin the original of its deformity, and invoking publi sympathy to palliate its mischiefs.

Be the offences of Lovejoy what they may-if he as violated every law of the land, and outraged every feeling of society, and every principle noral and social duty-the end of his unfortunat career—the mode and measure of his punishment has changed the offender to a Martyr, and the presuming, daring sinner to an apostle of righteous ness and a saint. His martyrdom will be celebrated by every wild Abolitionist in the land-and the only consolation we have is, that it was not inflicted upon him in a slaveholding State.—St. Louis

The above correborates a rumor which was rife our city yesterday. Spilling the blood of the un ortunate Lovejoy is worse than sowing Dragon's eth, in the olden fable! Every drop wi', as it ere, spring up into a new Abolition Society, that vill, Hydra-like, lift its head in the land, and w ear no Hercules will be found who can vanquish i Will the press pass over this outrage lightly, as it as similar ones? Is a citizen of the United States o have his house—his castle—assailed by an arm-ed mob—and is he to be murdered for defending he rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of is country? Are such things to be tolerated, and rill the presses of the country, which can find so such gall and wormwood, and so many maledic tions for political opponents, pass by this outrage with a bare expression of cold regret? Are the nurderers, for such we pronounce them, to go ununished? We trust not. If there is law in th nd, we hope they will be made answerable to itif not, why then commend us to the despotism of the Grand Turk or the Czar, for they protect their peo le. The Mississippi for a century to come, though may pour a constant flood, will not pour enough wash out the disgrace of the horrid murders o Alton, St. Louis, and Vicksburgh. We condem and regret, as much as any one can, the evil ten dency of the publications of the abolitionists, but we find no where in the laws of the land, nor in ou code of morals, a principle that will justify such a deed as that just done in Alton. It is time that something were doing to quell the spirit of mobism The doctrine, that when the Law is inefficient t take hold of a man, the people should,' and be at once legislators and executors, has become too rife n the land. No individual who differs in opinion om the mass is safe. Lynch-law is the order o the day, and a cowardly mob our only legislators 'Might is right' in our modern code, and murder as become a pastime .- Louisville Herald.

The Anti-Abolitionist, no less than the lover of is country and the detester of insubordination and rime, has cause deeply to regret this most atroious tragedy. It is well if this martyrdom do not ndle up a flame which years and all the efforts o he patriot will scarce extinguish. Let those who ose the abolitionists take warning from this event, and let them ever remember, that the only reapons, with which these zealots can be successlly encountered, are truth, reason, moderation and tolerance-that these are the only means t lisarm them of their fanaticism; and that violence outrage, and persecution, will infallibly inflame their zeal, enlarge their numbers, and increase the power of their dangerous doctrines (! !)-Louisville

There has been another very serious riot at Alton linois, caused by the indomitable abolitionism he Rev. E. P. Lovejoy; who seems to have utterly lisregarded the sentiments and feelings of a large najority of the people of that place, and who, appa ently, has taken no little pains to bring about the wful catastrophe, of which we are now to speak.

It will be recollected by our readers, that on two letermination to permit no abolition press to exist n that place, destroyed the press and printing marials of Mr. Lovejoy, taken to Alton by him, to e purpose of printing an abolition newspaper I'he last time the press was destroyed, the peop among whom were many of the most respectable citizens,) warned Mr. Lovejoy under peril of his per onal safety, not again to outrage the feelings of th citizens, by persisting in his intention of establish ing an abolition paper. He, however, with a fanatism inexcusable as unaccountable, determined t persevere in his purpose, and for the third time purhased a printing press, and on its arrival, had it in the warehouse of Messrs. Godfrey ilman & Co., with a view of re-establishing his olition 'Observer.'

Thus have ended the folly and fanaticism of the Rev. Mr. E. P. Lovejoy.

Deprecating mobs of all kinds in the highest de ree, as we certainly do, we are nevertheless clear in the opinion, that Lovejoy was greatly more to blame than any one else. He kept the people of Al-ton in a continual state of excitement, and from what nad previously occurred, he must have known that persistance in his mischievous course would end i oodshed. He seems to have courted death, and

he fell a martyr to abolitionism.

The occurrence is undoubtedly deeply to be la nented; but had he (Lovejoy,) yielded to the wishs of a vast majority of the citizens of the place, hi own life and that of another would have been saved. and the town of Alton would have been free from the reproach of mobism .- Cincinnati Whig (!!)

The Alton Telegraph contains the proceedings of two meetings held in Alton on the 2d and 3d inst. o take into consideration-as it was announced by Mr. Hogan-'the present excited state of public entiment in the city, growing out of the discussion of the Abolition question, and to endeavor to find some common ground, on which both parties might meet for the restoration of harmony and good fellowship by mutual concession.' The meeting on the 2d, after much discussion, resulted in the appointment of a committee of seven, to whom sundry resolutions, previously submitted, were referred with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting next day. - This committee consisted of Cyrus Ed wards, John Hegan, S. Greggs, U. F. Linder, H. G. Van Wagenen, T. G. Hawley and W. S. Gilman. At the appointed time, the committee reported to be meeting a preamble and sundry resolutions, for

hich we have not room to-day. Much discussion followed. A part of the resoin ions reported were adopted and others rejected.

During the meeting, several resolutions, calculated, as those reported by the committee had been, to allay the excitement, and intended to prevent the restablishment of the Alton Observer, but deprecating all violent measures for this purpose, were also ap proved by those present. Every one must regret this unfortunate occurrence

-but the guilt of the transaction will ever rest with those who madly and obstinately persisted in the attempt to establish an abolition press there. The were warned time after time of the consequences and urged by every consideration, not to press the attempt; but to all they turned a deaf ear, and pub lic opinion will hold them responsible for the fata onsequences .- St. Louis Republican.

Brother Lovejoy was a New England man. He graduated at Dartmouth, in 1826. He was subsequently an agent for the American Sunday Schoo Union in Missouri, which station he occupied with eminent success and the entire approbation of the society. He then undertook the charge of the Si Louis Observer, which he edited with much taler and faithfulness. When a slave was burned to death near that city, by Lynch law, he lifted up his voice in defence of the laws. For this he was han ished from the state, and located his press in Alton His press and office had been three times destroy ed before this fatal catastrophe .- N. E. Spectator.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advocate at Alton, says-' One man had five buck-shot take out of his back. The cries of the mob became fuious-" Give us Lovejoy and the press, or you wil ll be killed "-" Down with the Abolitionists "-Death to the villains," &c. &c. . . . It was imme diately proclaimed that Mr. Lovejoy was dead, and I never wish to hear another sound equal to the fiendish yell that then arose! One would have ought a band of savage Indians were sounding

BOSTON.

A MARTYR FOR LIBERTY, SLAIN BY THE HANDS OF HIS OWN COUNTRYMEN! An awful sensation pervades the land. It is one

f shuddering horror, excited in view of a fearful and bloody spectacle, seldom equalled in atrocity, and never surpassed in infamy. The amiable, benevolent, intrepid LOVEJOY is no more! He fell overpowered by a band of assassins on the night of the 7th instant, and his mang body lies overed by the sod! Thanks he to God, though being dead, he yet speaks !- for his spirit lives, and s walking abroad over the land, terrifying a guilty, onscience-stricken people by its presence; and rom his grave is heard a of blood, in tones hat pierce the heavens and shake the earth. The ircumstances under which he was sacrificed make the deed one of loathsome turpitude, and must deservedly bring upon our country the worst reproaches of the callized world,-ay, and the retributive judeme A ighty od. In his martyrdom he died as the representative of Phranthropy, Justice, Liberty and Christianity; well, therefore, may fa ag ate all heaven and e !

is loss will be of incalculable gain to that noble cause which was so precious to his soul, is certain. In destroying his press, the enemies of freedom have co spelled a thousand to speak out in its stead. In attempting to gag his lips, they have unloosed the tongues of tens of thousands of indignant souls. In muid ring a loyal and patriotic citizen, in order to allay a petty local excitement, they have stirred up a national commotion which causes the foundations of the republic to tremble. O most insane and wicked of mank nd!

We have very many things to say about this hideous conspiracy; but as ur views and feelings are clearly expressed in the resolutions of the Board of Managers of the State Society, which are recorded below, as well as in some of the articles we have selected on this subject from other newspapersand as our columns are pre-occupied with the particulars of the fatal attack, and the comments of the press in relation to it, it is neither convenient

nor necessary for us to extend our remarks to-day. We cannot, however, in conscience delay the expression of our regret, that our martyred coadjutor and his unfaltering friends in Alton should have allowed any provocation, or personal danger, or hope of victory, or distrust of the protection of Heaven, to drive them to take up arms in self-defence. They were not required to do so either as philanthropists or chr stions, and they have certainly set a dangerous precedent in the maintenance of our cause .though the fact does not in the least palliate the blood-thirsty conduct of their assailants. r it

from us to reproach our su ring brethren, or weaken the impression of a which has been made their behalf in the minds of the people-God forbid! Yet, in the name Jesus of Nazareth, who suffered himself to be unresistingly nailed to the cross, we solemply protest against any of his professed followers resorting to carnal weapons under my pretext or in any extremity whatever.

THE RIOT AND MURDER AT ALTON. At a very full meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society, held in Boston on the 22d inst. with special reference to the late riot and rder at Alton, Illinois, the following resolutions were

1. Resolved, That the awful intelligence of the murder of the Rev. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, at Alton, by lawless and blood-thirsty men, while nobly endeavoring, in the fear of God, to maintain the liberty of the press and the rights of man, is received by this Board with those feelings of anguish, alarm and horror, which become freemen and Christians: and should cause our guilty country to shudder and quake in view of Divine retribution, which nothing can avert but immediate and heart-felt repentance.

2. That the guilt of this bloody tragedy is not local, nor confined exclusively to the immediate actors therein, but that it covers the land, inasmuch as the tragedy itself is one of the natural and inevitable consequences of telerating the execrable system of slavery in our midst; and that in the deep damnation ' of the murder of this christian martyr, the American church, the American press, American statesmen and divines, the great mass of the American people -all who. for the last five years, have instigated riots or connived at the prostration of lawful government, or justified the enslavement of our colored countrymen, -do participate to a greater or less extent.

3. That our lamented coadjutor, in cheerfully laying down his life in the cause of his God, his country, and liberty, and in refusing to yield up the freedom of the press and of conscience, at the threatening dictation of a band of conspirators and ruffians, deserves to be ranked, and held in everlasting remembrance, among 'the noble army of martyrs,' who, in various ages of the world, have fallen victims to per-

secution and tyranny.

4. That to ascribe his rare integrity, persevering determiation, and intrepid devotion, in aiming to re-establish the Alton Observer,' to a rash, stubborn and suicidal spirit, or to a desire needlessly to excite a popular commotion, is equally absurd, malicious and barbarous; seeing that he was ontending, confessedly and truly, in a constitutional and lawful manner, for all that is precious in freedom and vital n christianity, and that he had no other interest in such a fearful conflict than that of a free moral agent; nor could he have consented to be fettered and gagged, under such cirunstances, without sacrificing that which is of paramount nportance to the mere preservation of life-namely, his alegiance to God and duty.

5. That in resorting to arms, in the last extremity, to put own the implacable, seditious and desperate enemies of pubic order, liberty and humanity, and to defend his property and life rather than succomb to their 'reign of terror,'-being cruelly deserted, as he was, by the civil and military authorities of the place, - he was amply justified by the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, by the example of our revolutionary fathers, and by the applause which mankind have always bestowed upon those who have perished under similar circumstances; consequently, that for those who subscribe to that Declaration, and eulogize those patriotic sacrifices, to affect to be shocked at the brave and spirited defence made by Mr. Lovejoy, and on that account to onsider his death as not deserving of peculiar sympathy or respect, is nothing better than base hypocrisy, cold-blooded ensibility, and atrocious malignity.

6. That while it is not the province of this Board to deternine for the friends of universal emancipation, how far or under what circumstances it is right to use arms in self-defence; and while it is certain that no body of men have ever had a better right to do so than did Mr. Lovejoy and his associates, in view of the dreadful provocations and perils with which they were assailed; yet, as abolitionists, we are constrained to believe, that if the doctrine of non-resistance had been practically carried out by our brethren in Alton, as it has been by the friends of the colored race in Coston, New-York, and many other places, a similar deliverance and victory would, in the providence of God, have been the result: or, if not, that the spilling of the blood of defenceless men would have produced a more thrilling and abiding effect.

7. That upon the citizens of Alton, in a special sense, is resting an awful amount of guilt, with regard to the untimely sacrifice of an amiable, philanthropic and pious man; that, by their wicked conduct prior to the horrid catastrophe, paricularly at the public meeting held by them on the 2d instant, they are answerable for the blood of murdered innocence; that among the prominent instigators of mischief at that meeting, (while affecting to deprecate any disturbance,) the names of 'Judge Hawley,' the 'Hon. Cyrus Edvards,' U. F. Linder, John Hogan, Mr. Krum, and Samuel G. Bailey, appear to be most conspicuous; and that in its results, we have a fresh proof that wherever in the U. S. public meetings have been assembled, to crush under the weight of public odium, what the laws do not forbid, and mrectly to aim at the moral and constitutional rights of citizens, mobs have never been wanting to follow out and execute, in a still darker spirit, the real sentiments and wishes of their more politic instigators.

8. That a deed so unexampled in the history of our country-so pregnant with destruction to our free institutionssubversive of all law and personal freedom-and yet so byiously the fruit of slavery-should rouse up and unite the freemen of the non-slaveholding States, as one man, and induce them to proclaim eternal hostility to every form of

American despotism. 9. That the diabolical attempt to fire the warehouse of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman and Co. with the design of con-

shooting them down as they should rush from the flames, is the climax of savage atrocity-affording new evidence that the Moloch of Slavery demands the immolation of life, iberty and property upon its blood-stained altars, and the ntire subjugation of the free States to its impious control. 10. That the ministers of our holy religion, without dis-

nction of sect, are called upon, in the most impressive maner, to lift up their voices LIKE A TRUMPET on beholding ne of their sacred profession, pre-eminent for his moral worth, deliberately murdered by public assassins; that into every meeting-house, the dead body of the Alton martyr hould be carried, gory with blood, (in imagination, if not in orm,) that all the people may look upon it, and be filled with adignation and horror; and that every pulpit should seize his opportunity to rouse the dormant conscience of our na-ion to a lively sense of its own guilt and imminent peril in pholding the system of slavery.

11. That as the lamented Lovejoy died in defending the cedom of the press, 'the palladium of all our liberties,' the onductors of this mighty engine owe it to themselves, to the nemory of him who has fallen in their behalf, to the cause of liberty universally, and to the reputation of our country abroad as well as its tranquillity at home, to extol his devoion, mourn over his sacrifice, and speak out in thunder-tones against his unlawful destruction, whatever may be their seniments respecting southern slavery and its immediate aboli-

12. That if it had been a partizan of the U. S. Bank, or f the administration, or of 'Whig reform,' who had thus allen at his post a victim to his principles, his death would ave created a strong excitement throughout the land, and en celebrated with unusal 'pomp and circumstance '-pubmeetings would have been called in every town and vilage, eulogies pronounced, pledges of eternal fidelity made, e pulpit and the press invoked, and every effort put forth arrest the perpetrators of the murderous deed ;-therefore, is not too much to demand equal sympathy and regard for in who has lost his life, not to secure the triumph of this r that political party, or the establishment or overthrow of the Banking system, but in pleading the cause of one-sixth part of his own countrymen, now held in chains and slavery, nd in supporting the 'self-evident truths' of the Declaration f Independence.

13. That, instead of being dismayed or disheartened by he loss of our beloved coadjutor, or by the manner in which has been taken from us, we are only, if possible, filled with ore animation, and are the more firmly bent upon prosecul ng our holy enterprise until the last fetter is broken and the ast captive set free, though briers and thorns be round about us, and be the danger or the sacrifice what it may to is personally or collectively; that our trust is in One who is nighty to save, who brought out Israel from the land of Egypt with a strong hand and an outstretched arm, who ink Pharaoh and his hosts in the red sea, ' for his merey dureth forever,' and who is pledged to deliver the oppresd out of the hand of the spoiler; and that we are certain om the experience of the past, as well as from the promises of Him who cannot lie, that innocent blood shall not cry om the ground unto heaven, nor disturb the slumber of this ation in vain, but shall multiply converts to our cause like he dew drops of morning, and in due season work out a nighty redemption for all who are now sighing in bondage.

14. That the gratitude and applause of all true Amerians are due to EDWARD BEECHER, President of Illinois college, and those other faithful friends who were neither shamed nor afraid openly to stand up before the infuriated citizens of Alton, side by side with the object of special vengeance, and espouse an unpopular cause, at the peril of 15. That it is our carnest prayer, that the God of the op-

pressed may inspire some other christian champion to throw timself into 'the imminently deadly breach' at Alton, at this omentous crisis, and resolve to establish a free press, or perish in the attempt; and that if such a person shall appear, we pledge the free spirit of the Commonwealth of Massahusetts to stand by him, even to the destruction of a thouand printing-presses by the enemics of free discussion. 16. That this Board, as the representative of the aboli-

nists of Massachusetts, proffers its deep-felt sympathy to Mrs. Lovejoy, in view of her dreadful bereavement and very critical situation, with whatever aid her necessities may require; assuring her that ten-thousand hearts are bleeding ntaneously with her own.

pass, without producing a solemn and permanent impression upon the mind of the nation; and therefore this Board would spectfully suggest to the Executive Committee of the Paent Society, the expediency of appointing a particular day ot too far distant, on which meetings shall be held simultaeously throughout the free States by Abolitionists and the people generally, in every town and village, as far as practicable, to commemorate the tragical death of Elijah P. Lovejoy, and thus give a mighty impulse to the cause of liberty throughout the land and the Voted, That the editors of the daily and papers in this city, be respectfully reques eth a e reso-

tion an insertion in their columns.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Sec'y.

HOW TO GET UP A RIOT - ACCESSARIES BEFORE THE FACT. At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Alton,' held Nov. 2, 'to take into consideration the

present excited state of public sentiment in Alton, growing out of the discussion of the Abolition question,' the Hon, Cyrus Edwards, as chairman of a committee, presented the following among other similar resolutions: Resolved, That whilst we decidedly disapprove of the doctrines, as put forth by the said Lovejoy, as subversice of the great principles of our union, and of the prosperity of our young and growing city, we at the same time as decidedly disapprove of all unlawful

A Mr. Linder offered the following: Resolved, That while there appears to be no disposition to prevent the liberty of free discussion!! through the medium of the press or otherwise, as a general

thing!! it is deemed a matter indispensable to the peace and harmony of this community that the labors and influence of the late editor of the Observer be no longer identified with any newspaper establishment in 'Judge Hawley then made a few very eloquent and

ppropriate remarks,' and concluded by offering the folowing resolution:

Resolved, That the discussion of the doctrines of immediate abolitionism, as they have been discussed in the columns of the Alton Observer, would be destruc-tive of the peace and harmony of the citizens of Alton, nd that, therefore, we cannot recommend the re-estab shment of that paper, or any other of a similar charac-

Upon whom rests most heavily the guilt of the murler of Mr. Lovejoy, and the destruction of his press?

MRS. LOVEJOY.

By the last accounts from Alton, it appears that Mrs. Lovejoy had not recovered from a state of total insensibility into which she had fallen in consequence of the murder of her husband; and as her situation is one of great delicacy at the present crisis, aside from this awful occurrence, there is reason to fear that she will not long survive so terrible a bereavement. We are requested to state, by the Managers of the State A. S. Society, that it is desirable some token of sympathy and regard for her should be forwarded to Alton as soon as practicable; and that if those persons, whether in the city or country, who are anxious to contribute something to the necessities of her family, will forward their donations to Henry G. Chapman, Treasurer of the Society, 29, Central-wharf, the money shall be duly acknowledged and forwarded. No time, however, should be lost in this matter. It is believed that many other persons, besides abolitionists, will be happy to do something for this courageous, devoted and bereaved woman.

We are also requested to state, that a collection will e taken up, on her behalf, at the Monthly Concert on Monday evening next, at Lyceum Hall.

N. B. Mr. Chapman informs us that he had the pleasure, yesterday, to remit to Mrs. Lovejoy the sum of one hundred dollars. A list of the donors next week.

Public Meeting. We learn by the Lynn Record of Wednesday evening, that a numerous meeting of the citizens of that place was held in the First Methodist meeting-house on the preceding evening, to take into sideration the murder of the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy .-Isaiah Breed was chosen President, and John W. Brown and George Hood, Secretaries. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Merritt, and afterwards addressed by the President, by J. W. Browne, Edwin Thompson, Elijah Downing, Daniel Henshaw, and others; after which, several appropriate resolutions were manimously adopted. We shall publish the proceed-

The Record appears in a mourning dress throughout. t also contains some spirit-stirring remarks upon the Alton massacre, which we shall copy hereafter. This excellent paper is as true to the cause of liberty and humanity as the needle to the pole.

We are informed that the Rev. Mr. Brownson, of this city, delivered a very impressive discourse on the afternoon of last Sabbath, upon the directul outrage at Alton, the news of which was received in the forenoon.

Nov. 24.

EXTRAORDINARY MISCONCEPTION. The last number of the 'Friend of Man' contains an article from the pen of bro. Goodell, occupying more than one page of that paper, respecting 'Mr. Garrison-The Liberator-Affairs of the East, &c.' It is written with characteristic energy, acuteness and strength; and a considerable portion of it bears with merited severity upon the Spectator and the signers of the Clerical Proests. But a larger share is devoted to an elaborate refitation of what bro. Goodell supposes to be a cardinal heresy in our religious belief. Now, if his premises were sound, his conclusions would be irresistible; in other words, if we really held to what he seems to think we do, and upon which he has piled columns of refutation, we should deserve no mercy at his hands. But he has totally misconceived our views; we disclaim with noly abhorrence all that he imputes to us; and we are astonished beyond measure that he should deem us so profligate in theory as to believe that what was morally wrong or morally obligatory under the law, is no longer so under the gospel-and therefore a Christian may take the name of God in vain, or steal, and covet, and commit adultery with impunity, or worship many gods without guilt!! Monstrous absurdity! astonishing misconception! What we have written to warrant any such conclusion, even in the most remote sense, we really are quite ignorant; and, what is very remarkable n bro. Goodell, he does not quote our heretical language n full, so that his readers may know precisely what are our sentiments. He exclaims- The Christian believer not bound to obey the moral law of God!'- What!

The believer in Christ not bound to obey the moral law

of God! Alas! The privilege of being a believer be-

omes synonymous, then, with the privilege of being

(if one pleases) a slaveholder!'- 'Can the 'orthodox'

bolitionists of New England continue to go with Mr.

Garrison? Not if he must needs point his arrows

against the great moral law,(!!) which lies at the

undation of abolitionism.

Bro. Goodell, you have done us-unintentionally, we are sure-immense injustice. We have no such arrows o point-we believe in no such abominable doctrine. We affirm with the spostle, 'Wherefore the law is holy ust and good'-and know to a certainty with him, that its righteousness is fulfilled IN CHRIST, and consequently in all those who have put on Christ, and in whom he is the hope of glory. We do indeed contend that the law is not now 'THE rule of obedience,' for 'we are not under the law, but under grace,' for we are saved not by the law, but 'by grace through faith.' Christ and him crucified is the ONLY standard of obedience, to which we are to look. 'What then? Do we make void the law? Nav, we establish the law.' For 'Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth.' He is our life and light, our redeemer and sanctifier, and therefore incomparably better than the law. The tables of stone have crumbled and vanished—the vail of the temple has been rent -the temple itself destroyed-and all that appertained to the first covenant, as 'the rule of obedience,' or that was eternally obligatory, is swallowed up, perfected, and far surpassed under the new covenant. The standard now is, 'If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his'—that is, perfect holiness. But we have not room to pursue this subject.

LOVEJOY, A MARTYR!

A meeting of the Boston Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Lyceum Hall, Hanover St., on Thursday (Thanksgiving) afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, in relation to the murder of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy. Abolitionists are invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Dear Sir .- The friends of liberty and the maintenance of the laws of the land, wish to hold a PUBLIC MEETING, and express their opinions in regard to the will be taken; our friends in the far West will expect it from us, and let us lend them a helping hand in the good cause of religion and truth.

Yours truly, 'LIBERTY.'

MONTHLY CONCERT.

The regular monthly Concert of Prayer for the slaves and eir eruel task-masters will be held at the Lyceum Hall, 39, Hanover-street, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. The affecting case of the lamented Lovejoy will probably be fully detailed and dwelt upon. A full attendance is reuested. Those who wish to assist his widow and family will then have an opportunity to contribute.

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the Illuminator are respectfully informd, that it will not be possible for me to issue another number of that paper, until after the 15th of December, when it will be issued and continued regularly. Those persons wishing to subscribe for Vol. 3, will please forward their names

efore or by that time. JOSEPH A. WHITMARSH.

NOTICE. Dr. Wiley will lecture before the Adelphic Union Society on Tuesday evening next, at the Smith school nouse, Beiknap St, Subject-Cause of Consumption.

Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. CONVENTION OF MINISTERS.

At a meeting of the subscribers, held at Leicester, Oct. 30, 1837, it was voted unanimously, as the sense of this meetng, that it is expedient to call a convention of all the minsters of the gospel in Worcester County, to meet at Worcester, in Brinley Hall, on the first Tuesday in Docember next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to express their sentiments on he subject of SLAVERY-accordingly, all the ministers of he gospel in said County, are hereby requested to meet as

John Fiske, Thomas Snell, John Nelson, Josiah Clarke, Seth Alden, George Allen, Isaac R. Barbour, L. Packard, John Greene, James Porter, Samuel May, David Peabody, Winthrop Morse, J. S. Clarke.

To Correspondents. Many communications are on file for insertion-bro. H. C. Wright's, O. P. Bacon's, S. R. Alexander's, next week. 'Norfolk' ditto-and also an account of the formation of an Anti-Slavery Seciety in the West Parish of Andover. A complete refutation of the wanton aspersion of

the N. E. Spectator, respecting the non-attendance of the colored inhabitants of Boston upon public worship, will be found in the preceding page. The Editor of the Spectator very candidly ne-

glects correcting his false intimation, that after the 1st of January, "the Liberator will make slavery a subordinate topic.' We have already stated that the overthrow of slavery will continue to be the grand object of this paper. Will the Spectator inform its readers to Our esteemed friend T. in New-Bedford, who

kindly invites us to visit that town for the purpose of lecturing on slavery, is informed that our engagements n this city will not admit of our absence.

The article from the Emancipator, in another olumn, will be read with great satisfaction by abolitionists generally. It is equally timely and gratifying. The letter of our early and well-tried friend Ben-

amin C. Bacon, (formerly Secretary of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society,) comes to us with a strengthening effect. It reminds of memorable days.

LETTERS. G. L. Faun, Elias Smith, J. Lewis, C. Wight, A. Morill, Elizabeth C. Webster, (Your letter is a satisfactory ex-

REMITTANCES. Wentworth & White 2, Gillman Parker 0, 15, Edmund Quincy 2, Parker Richardson 2, Charles Sumner 2, 50, Harris Foster 1, 75, Mary Irving 1, Elizabeth C. Webster 3, W. Berry 0,50, Henry Emerson 0,46, Nath'l Boynton 1,34,

Daniel Hodsdon.

THE GRAHAM JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND LONGEVITY. Published by DAVID CAMBELL, No. 9, Washington St. Boston. The 2d vol. of this work will commence the 1st of Jan. 1838, and be issued once in two weeks; each No. containing 16 pages, octavo.-The whole 26 Nos. making a volume of 400 pages.—Price \$1,50 a year, or if paid in advance, \$1 will be received.

The publisher offers the remaining numbers of the present Vol. gratis, to all who will forward their names as subscribers to Vol. 2d. Those remaining numbers are to contain an original review of the Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice, and the Physiology of Digestion,'-by Wille

NEWSEUM

**Newseum Collection**