

the Committee, to comply with the recommendations of the several Local Committees.

Resolved, That such sum as will purchase a Bill of Exchange for £50 sterling, be transmitted to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for a supply of Prayer Books of various kinds; and that the balance of the Society's available Funds, be applied to the purchase of Books and Tracts suitable for Distribution, Libraries and Schools.

Anniversary Meeting, February 10.

Present, the Ven. the Archdeacon, the Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Botsford, the Master of the Rolls, George F. Street, and A. Edwin Botsford, Vice Presidents.

The Rev. Dr. Alley, Dr. Thompson, Christopher Milner, Raper Milner, Frederick Coster, S. D. Lee Street, John Black, James Hudson, Wm. E. Scovil, J. Sedgfield Thompson, John M. Sterling and James W. Disbrow.

The Archdeacon having addressed the Meeting.

Read the Statement of the operations of the Society during the past year: the Resolutions of Appropriation of the General Committee: and the Treasurer's Accounts.

Resolved, on motion of the Hon. the Master of the Rolls, that it be recommended to the General Committee at their next Meeting, to take into consideration the expediency of at once establishing one or more Divinity Scholarships in King's College, Fredericton.

Resolved, on motion of the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, 1st. That in future, all Local Committees do send in their Annual Reports, or abstracts thereof, to the Executive Committee, on or before the 20th day of January in each and every year: 2nd. That in order to make the General Report more interesting and explanatory, and to prevent confusion at the Anniversary Meeting, it shall in future be the duty of the Executive Committee, to prepare from the several Reports so to be sent in, one full and general Report of all the proceedings and state of the Society, and its different branches throughout the Province, with any other matter that the Committee may think important to be introduced in such Report: 3rd. That no Report of any Local Committee shall be introduced or noticed in the General Report of the Society for that year, unless sent in within the time prescribed by the above resolution: 4th. That the Secretary do transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to each of the Local Committees, as soon as possible.

Resolved, on Motion of George Botsford, Esquire, that a Committee be appointed to collect Subscriptions in the City and County of Saint John, to the purposes of this Society, and that the following Gentlemen be nominated as such Committee, viz: H. Bowyer Smith, Alfred L. Street and George Wheeler, Esqrs.

Read a Letter from the Secretary to the Archdeacon, informing him that a Board of Managers of the New York Tract Society had forwarded to him, through the Rev. Mr. Carder, ten thousand pages of Tracts, as an expression of kind and brotherly feeling on the part of the society, towards the Church Society: whereupon Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to return to the Rev. Mr. Carder the grateful thanks of the Church Society, to be by him communicated to the Board of Managers, for this valuable and acceptable expression of kind and brotherly feeling on the part of that excellent Society.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson gave notice of a motion for a change of the day for the Anniversary Meeting.

Resolved, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Alley, that the thanks of this Meeting are justly due to the Rev. Frederick Coster, for the very efficient manner in which he has hitherto discharged gratuitously the laborious and important duties of Secretary to the Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. John M. Stirling, for his zealous services as Assistant Secretary, and Secretary to the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to W. J. Hedell, Esq. for his valuable services as Treasurer.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, be requested to accept the office of Patron of this Society.

William J. Bedell, Esquire, was re-elected Treasurer.

The Rev. Frederick Coster, Secretary, and

The Rev. John M. Stirling, Assistant Secretary, and Secretary to the Executive Committee.

The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the Executive Committee, viz: George Botsford, George J. Dibbles, Henry Dibbles, Charles Lee, William M'Leod, William Pyewell, John Robinson, John Ambrose Street, Robert Watson, Charles P. Wetmore, George Wheeler and Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquires.

FREDERICK COSTER, Secretary.

February 10. 1842.

United States.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE EXTREME.

The Salem Advertiser gives an account of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention, recently held in Boston. Extreme measures seem to be the order of the day, if we may judge from the resolutions that were passed, and the remarks made on the occasion.

The first resolution which came before the meeting, was as follows:—

Resolved, That the conduct of the American Church and clergy, proves them to be the main support of American Slavery—and we hereby withdraw from them our moral countenance and pecuniary support, as we have long since done our spiritual communion.

Mr. N. P. Rogers, of New Hampshire, then offered a resolution to the following effect, which he wished to be considered in connection with the above:—

Resolved, That Slavery has its main support from the religion of the country, reputed as the Christian religion—and that it is the duty of Anti-Slavery men to strip its priesthood and professors of the mask of Christianity.

John C. Fuller, a Quaker from New York, spoke for about a quarter of an hour on the resolutions. He did not feel quite prepared to adopt that part which declared that they 'hereby withdraw from the Churches'—he rather was in favor of Anti-Slavery men remaining in the churches, to exert a salutary influence upon the mass—like a little leaven which leavens the whole lump. But he went all lengths in denouncing the clergy, and all church organization, which he denominated as 'Synagogues of Satan.' He considered the clergy as a set of hirelings, whose business it was to please their customers—and the fair presumption was, that they produced such articles as would suit the market.

Mr. Rogers considered the church, the clergy, and the Sabbath, as the great obstacles to the success of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, so long as the public sentiment was in favor of their divine institution. He said they must be stripped of the sanctity which was thus thrown around them; 'and the churches must be, what they really are—not the temples of the living God, but the Synagogues of Satan—they were sailing under false colours—they were pirates, and ought to hoist the black flag—let them hoist the devil as their flag, with his cloven foot and all, and without boots on—let them do this, and we can meet them on fair ground.'

The clergy, and the church, with their holy house, and their holy day, are all of the devil—and they must all be overthrown, before the great principles of Anti-Slavery can prevail.

While Mr. Rogers was speaking, denouncing churches, &c. as pro-slavery, he was interrupted by Abigail Folsom, who said—'Yes, and every one who does not love his fellow-man as himself.' Rogers replied, 'I agree to that—and I hope sister Folsom will remember that on such a principle, she should allow a brother to speak without interrupting him.' Abigail then sat down.

Several other speeches of the same tenor were made, winding up with one of Abigail Folsom's most brilliant philippics, and the above resolutions were then adopted, with but two or three dissenting voices!

We could have hoped that these sentiments were confined to the few who possessed great influence at the Boston Convention, but we learn from the same authority, that the following resolutions were regularly introduced at a meeting of the Essex Anti-Slavery Society, and were to be discussed at the adjourned meeting, to be holden at Andover in that county.

Resolved, That the great body of the northern clergy, a few individuals only excepted, by their continued silence on the wrongs of two and a half millions of slaves, their malignant and persecuting opposition to the anti-slavery enterprise, and their manifest

determination to fellowship southern man-stealers, as Christians and Christian ministers, have proved themselves by their own professions, a great brotherhood of thieves; and, instead of being supported as the ministers of righteousness, they should be held (on their own principles,) in execration and abhorrence by the whole human race.

Resolved, That the sectarian corporations, and other bodies, called churches, in our country, that not only refuse to bear a faithful public testimony against slavery, but recognise as Christians, southern manstealers adulterers, and in many instances, have excommunicated for their fidelity to the slave, those who dare not be partakers in their sin, have shown themselves to be like Babylon, in apocalyptic vision, the habitation of devils, the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird; and that it is the imperious duty of abolitionists to come out of them, that they be not partakers in their sin, and that they receive not their plagues.

Resolved, That our three organized political parties, are giving most undoubted evidence, that, as parties, they are destitute of moral principle, and are not the genuine friends of liberty; and we would solemnly warn all true abolitionists against wasting their political influence in their support.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAIN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The State Anti-Slavery Society held its Annual Meeting at Hallowell on the 3d ult.

After the choice of officers for the ensuing year, a committee was appointed to prepare a letter to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, expressing the sympathy and approbation of the Convention of his course in Congress in regard to the right of petition.

From the list of resolves adopted we select the following:

Resolved, That American Slavery, 'that sum of all villainies,' has been received, with few exceptions, into the unqualified fellowship of American Christians, and thence derives its moral support; and that a pure christianity, and the success of the anti-slavery enterprise alike demand its immediate expulsion, and that those ministers and christians who will not engage in obtaining such an end must be regarded as unfaithful servants of Christ.

Resolved, That as there can be no neutrality in morals, every man is justly regarded as either pro-slavery or anti-slavery according to this conduct; that the anti-abolitionists of the North, if he understands his position, is more criminal than the actual slaveholder of the South.

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with anti-slavery character, as well as morally wrong to give our political support to slavery; and that religion and sound policy bind us to go to the verge of our political power in seeking its extermination.

Resolved, That the evils of our political system which threaten the speedy overthrow of our government are not chiefly of the kind alleged by the whig and democratic parties, but originate in the attempt to torture liberty and slavery into harmony in the same political system; to make slave labor an equally permanent basis of government with free labor; in allowing the piratical slave power to seize the reins of the general government, and to wield its energies for its own emolument, at the expense of free labor and its interests.

Resolutions were passed deprecating

the increase of the navy; scouting the idea of improving the currency while slavery exists; that an agent should be employed; that God should be thanked for the escape of the captives of the Amistad; that the escape of the captives on board the Creole is a sublime occasion of thanks giving to God and mutual congratulation among all the friends of humanity.

Boston, February 12.—Mr. Adam's affair received the go-by, to day by a decisive vote—106 to 93—much to the disappointment of the 'incendiary' slave holders and their parasites, who had heretofore voted down every admissible proposition for closing the discussion. Mr Adam's method of laying out his work, however, had been so formidable, to hear, that a sufficient number dodged to secure the above result. A few, who had voted to give Mr Adam's full scope for his defence, were also now satisfied that nothing would be lost by closing the scene. The defeat of their project, the decision that freemen have a right to petition, and members a right to present petitions, for the peaceable and constitutional dissolution of the Union—the signal failure of this desperate attempt to make the gag effectual in the last resort by punishing the members who should present a petition obnoxious to the majority—has produced a great depression of spirits among the bullies.

A Painful Affair.—An Elopement.—A young miss in her 14th year, from the West, perhaps the richest heiress in the whole West, whose property too was in her own right, recently left this city for Liverpool, with a man aged about sixty. The young lady was left by her father at a boarding school near this city, where the gentleman became acquainted with her, and, it is believed, that a marriage ceremony was performed before they left. The news must be most painful to the parent, who doted upon this, his only child.

If there was really a marriage ceremony in this case, as is believed, we should be glad to know the name of the clergyman or magistrate who performed it, for such an act should not go unnoted, if, under the exertion of the laws, it can go unpunished.—New York Express.

The Cincinnati Gazette of 7th ult. gives the following melancholy picture of the condition of money affairs in that city:

We have nothing further to say as to the condition of our money affairs, other than will be found in another part of our paper. People know not what to expect. Confidence has been destroyed. The excitement among the people has become distressing—Whatever notes are held, they send to the brokers office to sell—the discount is not considered—what one sells another will buy. The earnestness manifested to get rid of notes makes the scene at the office of the brokers heart rending.

The Philadelphia North American says:—'The money affairs of this city have become more deranged and are in a most disordered state than probably was ever before known. Nearly the whole of the circulation consists of the notes issued under the Relief Law of May last and those of the country banks.'

The Joint Committee of the Maine Legislature on the boundary question has reported in part, in favor of an application to the United States Government for the immediate construction of a Military road to the St. John in the Madawaska settlement, and the report has been concurred in.