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PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Sydney Howard Gay, Maria Weston Chapman, Edmund Quincy,

By All communications for the paper, and letters relating to its pecuniary concerns, should be addressed to Sydney Howard Gay.

Donations to the Treasury of the American Anti-Stavery Society may be forwarded to Francis Jackson, Treasurer, at Boston; or to S. H. Gay, Assistant Treanier, at New York

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H, M. HENRY, PRINTER.

Pro-Slavery.

From the Christian Freeman.

Edmust Quitery has come out, through the AntiSilvery Standard, with his semi-smoul attack upon
Mr. Birney-for the purpose of helping the Whige
break down the Liberty party. He gave notive
some time ago, that he intended to show that Mr
the standard of the standard of the standard of the
mass of the standard of the standard of the standard of the three. Well—the long-promised proof has
made its appearance—and what, expectant reader
do you think it is ? Simply a retreatation of the
threes. Well—the long-promised proof has
made its appearance—and what, expectant reader
do you think it is ? Simply a retreatation of the
thousand times exploded fection about the transfe
of the Emmetper. This is too priving for main
the trouble, some months gay, to give an simpartin
their too provide and the transfe of the Emmetper
their too the standard of the standard of the
minory of that affair to our resder, and donot think
a retireation of it necessary—but one thing we may
remark, the truth of which even Edmund Quinci
that Mi. Birney and the Executive Committee acte
in that affair was warmly approved at the time by
aims-tentfis of the Abolitionists of the load. No an
prejudiced person, with all the facts before him
would hestiate to say that the course of the Commit to the cause that the Emmerphate should not ge
down—and every friend of rational abolitionism will
thank them that, as a result of their judicious transfer of the gaper, it was kept out of the hands of
implement for a powermantism, unce-theraism, and
every other insane whim that Mr. Garrisen and his
party might choose to lead it with

of semiproses cleavine, shows clearly the motive of matter. It is evidently intended to sid the Whire, in their efforts to elect a slaveholder to the Presidency. It is printed in a "Standard Stari," the word "Ami-Sharer" left off, to give it currency among pro-sharer Whige, and is scattered by Whige calporteurs broadcast over the land. This was the game played in Massachusett last fall, and the result was, that the Liberty vote in that State went up from 6,422 to 9,600. Let them pursue the same course this fall, and we shall expect a corresponding increase in the Liberty vote. Mr. Strave every attempt to injure the fall man 8.00 Mr. at recolled upon the heats of those who have

From the Liberty Press. STANDARD EXTRA.

Dr. Fussell, an agen for the American (Garrison). Anti-Slavery Society, is now in Central New-York We know nothing of this man, any further than the is an agent for a Society as bottile to the Liberty party as any political enemy that party has. However, the content of the co

Selections.

From "Truth's Advocate," published in Pawtucket, by Ray Pott CHARACTER OF JAMES G. BIRNEY, BY EDMUN

In the Anti-Slavery Standard of September 19th, Edmund Quincy has a long article on the character of James G. Birney. I think I have never read an article of squal length, that contained more of black calumny, cold-blooded, venomous shander, and lying, hypocritical stong, than this same article of the famous non-resistant, E. Q. And then it is done from such pure motives! Oh, ver, full of forgiveness he

Lawe been acquainted with the Anti-Slavery movement in this country from its origin. I was one of the Convention who assembled at Philadelphia, and organized the American Anti-Slavery Society. I was acquainted personnel and the Convention of the while of the proceedings of Now enough of the while of the proceedings to which Quincy here alludes, to prove Mr. Birney, the Tappans, and others, defraudes in pecuniary mattern, to perfectly satisfy me, that the whole of his charges on this ground, are nothing hat slander. I wrote a consigning of the control of the charge of the subject; but it was refused an insertion, and I have not we been able to get it.

as meerinos, and 1 maye now to use a more to get a more to get a Mo. And only this surfice of Quincy's will fatten. Webb of the Courier & Enquirer, and others of the annet tastic; but in view of candid and distinterented men, who know Mr. Binner and the Tappans, it will have the affection clothe the subthy with deserved the court of the cour

in his non-resistant, forting, and longiving arrives.

"There was a certain sum due for salaries underpenies to Mr. Birney, and the for salaries underpenies to Mr. Birney, Bit, to three thousand, rate Tapan, mountainly, Bit, to three thousand, rate that the salaries of the salaries of

AND NINETY-ONE DOLLARS, AND NINETY-SIX CENTS. (7,-991 96.) 11.1"

Now, Edmond Quiney means to make the impression, that these three men, in taking books at and the second of the se

sents them as taking doubte hear due, and, common and, and and of common sents, the market had been supplied with these books before these mercevive them to the supplied with these books before these mercevive them, and they lay on the shelver as dead property to the Society; there to remain, or degree areas. These three men took hem, as Quingreen areas. These three has been took them, as Quingreen areas. These three has been too the supplied to the supplied

In hise as good right to make profession as SL amund Quincy; and I here declare that what I her say, I say out of a sacred regard for truth and right counses. If any men in this land have given evidence by their works, of being distincterated friend of the slave, they are these resonances are considered and Quincy was heard of in the Anti-Slaver anase, they looped like the record of the theory of the work of the population of their earthy all for the movement; aye, their very lives. This I very well know. They poured out their property like water they were mobbed, and for the report of the work of the work of the pour sold of the result of the population of the property like water they were mobbed, and for the red yet EDMUNT QUINCY insumates that they have stole dollar and cents from the slave, and made use of the more in their own speculations! When William L Garrisson was charged with cheating the lamentee that property of the special property in the story of the

KETCH OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY.-No. 1.

BY JOSHUA LEAVITT.

Several friends have expressed the opinion that a brief sketch of the American Anti-Slavery Society would afford the best answer to the slanders which the Clay and Garrison Abolitionists are circulating in the control of the state of the state of the state of the interest of make it in the first necessor, as it is a main-

ter of jurcely individual responsibility.

So far as I know, it is admitted by all who are conversant with the subject, that the present Anticonversant with the subject, that the present Antitone of the present of the conversant with the subject, that the present Antitone of the conversant of

The Anti-Slavery morement in New-York eit was considently later, in point of time, than McGarrison's, and was, no doubt, indirectly a conse quotes of his labors. But it was originated from the originate of the control of the contro

Afthogal I saw state in the counter, it was Vorib breinen from the earl the 3d of October, 1833, that the New York Evangelist became openly and fally enlisted in the cause. Its circulation among the most zealous and active Christians, especially of the Presbyterian and Congregational Jenomianist or many thousands of the best minds and hearts in the country, and I have been repeatedly assured by Anti-Slavery agents, that the Evangelist, for a couple of years, made more abolition converts than all the lectaining agents. Wherever lectures travelled they said they were pretty sure of finding friends it they found a number of copies of the Evangelist circ

culated in the place.

Soon after the formation of the New-York Society.

Mr. Garrison visited the Committee, and also, wein to Philadelphia, to coastly on the formation of a Mational Society; but returned worth of the Mational Society; but a survived for such a movement. A few days after, a worthy Quaker of Philadelphia, Paxal Lewis, who was soon afterwards called to his rest became deeply impressed with the necessity of a Notional Organization, and travelled to New-York and Boaton on that errand, and finally succeeded in bring ing the breithern in both places to favor bis views for immediate action. A call was thereupon issued, and religible on the 6th off December, 1832, which form ed the American Anti-Slavery Society. When the question came up in regard to the location of the

mon consent, it was located at New-York, and the individuals who already composed the Committee of the New-York Society, were chosen the Committee of the New-York Society, were chosen the Committee, less of the American Society. There was only one addition, the venerable Isaac T. Hopper, one of the most sincere and oseful of med, but his modes of action did not fall in with the bold and go-sheed spirit of the view of the Committee, and he soon resigned his place. The names of the Committee, an early as I recollect, were Arrbor Tappan, William Goodell,

7, hm L. Cox, Elizar Wright, Jr. Johns Leavitt, and Isaac T. Hopper. S. S. Joedyn took Mr. Hopper's est place. At the first anniversary, the number was all enlarged to twelve, and the Revda, Peter Williams; etc. S. E. Corish, and Theodors S. Wright, men of color, sidede. By subsequent temorals and resignations, so and H. E. Stauton, filled the places of Messra, period of the color of the colo

that year.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, by its Constitution, was, and still is made up of all persons who assent to the principles of the Constitution, and contribute to the funds of the Society, and are not slave-

The business of the Society, organically, was appointed to be conducted in this maner: Those menby sets of the Society who thought proper, or could
make it convenient to attend the annual meeting,
the were authorized to choose a president, secretaries,
the managers as they might see proper. This, and the
smanagers as they might see proper. This, and the
were all the specific acts which the Constitution emto powers the attending members to perform in behalf
of and hinding on the whole membership. These
persons constituted a hoard of managers, five being
a quorum, where sole business was to elect as Exetion of the second of the second of the second of the
well-remembers, to be thought of the second of the
well-remembers, to be thought of the second of the
second of the second of the second of the
sole hand of the Executive Committee, who
slone had power to act for and bind the Society, and
whose powers for the purpose were of the broadest
technacter.

of property, no mouth to order the pipenest of a storlar from the treasury, no will to determine the shinty in the publication, to hold or to dispose of the least single publication, to hold or to dispose of the least streen of property, to fill a vaneacy, or to take any other measures "to advance the objects of the Scientific Cominities. Whether this was a wise arrangement, I am not called to inquire, as I was not a member of the Convention which framed it. Suffice it to say, that no person ever moved an amendment to his provision, and that though the administration of the trison and his friends, they have allowed it for remain as it was. Probably the extremely popular composisition of the annual meeting, has been found so wellbalanced by the concentration of responsibility in the hands of the Committee when chosen, as to sastisfy

balanced by the concentration of responsibility in the hands of the Committee when chosen, as to satisfy all parties. The only checks upon the Committee, (save their own discretion and fidelity,) are in Society to relies them a re-election, and the power of each individual to cut off the supplies, by with who first 'selected the Exceptive Committee, and whose selection was and is approved by the great hady of Aboltionsts, were assisted, to report

and the best proto of the futiny of a received machinery, is to see how it has worked. The machinery is to see how it has worked. The machinery is the secretary to support, and a cause to carry on, but without resources, except namn git hemselves. I ought to mention a domation of five hundred dollars roun saver also contributed at the Convention. But it was understood that among the members of the Committee, were four men who were accustomed to the most liberal devotion of their ample resources for beauvoid no dejects, and on those contributes a large state of their donations to this cause. These expectations were realized. I suppose that during the greater part of the four years succeeding the formation of the Society, the contributions of these four met to its treasury were not less than fifteen thousand dellars a year, besides other boundittle expenditures for the cause, which did not pass through the

If I recollect aright, the first business trausacted by the new Committee was to receive and to respond to a pressing application for relief to the Libe frator, to keep it from speedy death, which would have been deemed an ominous disaster in the commencement of our operations, because its name had become so much lidentified with the cause.

The required relief was cordially and unanimous y afforded; and well is it now rewarding those who it that crisis, averted from its conductors the death

The Committee then commenced a system of operations upon a scale, and with a success, that transcended all the expectations of both friends and emiss. The issues of tracts and papers, in less thank a success, the success of tracts and papers, in less thank a system of panic and revenge. The outbreaks of 1884—6 are but the evidences of the energy of their move ments. Issuing half a million of publications yearly and employing, one year, about seventy agents, forming auxiliary societies in Statest, counties, towns, and of employing, one year, about seventy agents, forming auxiliary societies in Statest, counties, towns, and of the papers of the state of the stat

dissolution.

So satisfactory was the administration of the Committee, for the wisdom of sheir plans, the energy of their movements, and the success of their labors, that even Mr. Gartison a considerable hors, that even Mr. Gartison a considerable ministration and the success of their labors, that even Mr. Gartison a considerable time, was at length led to change its organization to that of a State auxiliary. Whether this was done from a single desire to attengthen the destructive game that was calculation for the destructive game that was the success of the success of

T speak the more freely of the doings of the Committee from the fact that a very large part of their most energetic movements were made at times when, from my engagements as editor and reporter of public meetings, it was out of my power to be a regular attendant at their meetings. I do not betieve there ever was a committee in this country than for five years devoted so much and so viluable time, and at the same time made such liberal, donton of the country of

In I were to date the into cogning of throads was in the local controversy that arose in Massacht setts in connection with the "Clerical Appeal," M. Gerrison here made it apparent that he intended to correct the whole body of Abolitionists to take part I his personal quarrel, and thus sanction the notion

Any person who consents to the principles of this is itution, who contributes to the funds of this Society, part of a slavebolder, may be a member of this Social and shall be entitled to vote at its meetings."

li hat for any one to oppose his citation, or to ceasure his vegaries, was "disloyal."—his was his word, and hos establish the claim that he was abolition—justically an expected claimed that he was France. And because the National Committee acted on their own judgment; and refused to bring the whole movement to a stand-still to average his personal griefs, he turned a gainst them, with a hatterd, which, (though of late expressed cliefly through his friends,) is apparently the less autified as its impotence becomes

It were painful, and perhaps needless, no detail the steeps of a stree of mechinations, all successively deleated, by which it was sought to eribarrase the Committee is neche way as for lead them to barter toway, for jeace, the rights of their constituents sigter of the street of the street of the street of the their own judgment, and not at the discussion of a self-exalled distinct. It was a sad controversy, and greeroundy are three millions of slaves hearing the

consequences.
At length, finding all other neuro ineffectual, Mc.
At length, finding all other neuro ineffectual, Mc.
At length, in an parteta, some contains an bay
call themselves, resorted to physical
extraordinary means procured. About five hundred
persons, (the greater part believed not to be consistutionally entitled to membership), as not contribusive set dis finds of the society, who came to Newthorn the second of the society, who came to Newthe meerimum I strength of numbers, without argament or ussion of any kind, forcibly tool possession of the Society, and appropriated its name, and as
far as they could, its influence, to objects quite foreight notice of grain design, and to the will of the great
region to its original design, and to the will of the great

It was no borne in mind that the society consists of the Constitution. The bismiss of receiving the report of the Executive Committee, and making, the port of the Executive Committee, and making, the election of officers and managers, is, entrusted to, those members who may be in actual attendance at the meeting. Yet, for a large number of actual the meeting. Yet, for a large number of actual population, the control of the property of the pro

Want of space compels this article to close here qualitomorrow, when I orpose to show the situation in which this violent movement found and left the fold Executive Committee, and also, to show by the result, that the doings of the invaders were never raised, but maturity rejected by the great body of the deed, and the standard of t

The proof is complete, that the old Committee, up to the time of this invasion of the Society by a steambar load of persons, (mostly shaving no constitutional right of membership,) had dontined to represent Society; and that those who wrested the Society was considered to the standard of the legitumine representatives, (those members who might attend for the ordinary business of the annual meeting,) did not represent the Society that and did not conform to the unit of the Society intelligence and the society that the society is the society intelligence to the society intellity intelligence to the society intelligence to the society intell

who were members, from that hour have withdrawn all support from the new Committee. For a short and support from the new Committee. The short and the support from the support of the support is short-lived, and they have been considered in the support is short-lived, and they have consoned the support of those the support of those support of those support of those support of those who, formetly public, the support of those who, formetly public, and the support of those who, formetly public, the considered and support of those who, formetly public, the support of those who, formetly public, the support of those who, formetly public that the support of those support

agents of the out committees withdrawments of the Sana Emiliaries, representing the body of Abditions that of all the free States. The State Societies of Maine, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, formally withdraw. Those of New Hampsbire and Massachusets were divided, and those which took the great body of replications, and the state of t

in office.

A word allow in regard to the situation of the Committee. At the annual meeting of 1859, after the which was sussianted only by his own vote and that of Wendell Phillips, Generit Sarrix, who then sympathized, on many points, with Mr. G. made a donation to the Society, of ten thousand dollars, Artins, and the apparent couraged the Committee to resolve to make an effort to raise and expendion to the resolve to make an effort to raise and expendion to reapprox large part of their recoverers in the vester the formation of free Anti-Slavery libraries, was then highly popular mode of operation, they proceeded the highly popular mode of operation, they proceeded

Beffre they had got resty to make collections, outwere, the transient signs of commercial prosperity failed; the "Land, ho!" of the Journal of Commercia unrel to Cape Flyaway, and a general scarring of money greatly embarrassed the finances, tanother cause was found in the rising fever of policial excitement, which, even in the summer of 1839, and turned off thousands of zealous Aboliptionists to the Presidential warface. The Albany Convention of the first of August, 1889, strongly developed this

In the course of the year, especially after the Thepeane and Tyles to "song-bean to be sung, be extreme anxiety of political men to hush up the funciblarry moments of an as it might in any way mbarrass their party objects, become intense and moompromising. From these two causes, thieffy, he pecuniary embarrassment and the political extensent, the Committee failed to make such collections as they had anticipated, and before they could until their expenditures accordingly, they had gue

they in said of stronger at the Committee, the birt was given in the "Non-Resistant," then one of the mouth-pieces, that in taking possession of the Society, they did not intend to psy these debts. For the greater part of these debts, as for office reat, fact, paper, printing, clerk hire. &c. the members of the per, printing, clerk hire. &c. the members of the Committee were personally inble, and have paid we warring, and in great consistency with their other conduct, those who seized upon the Society HAVI NEVER (OFFERED TO PAY ONE DOLLAR OIL NEVER (OFFERED TO PAY OIL NEVER (OFFE

orecanino to put the property in their possession he very property for which these debts were incurced, into the hands of trustees, to be disposed of, and he proceeds applied to the debts. But with all the liligence of the trustees, who were themselves, arge creditors, so great was the, change of things produced by the breaking up of the old Sovety, and he alrend sayle of operations that followed; that they were never able to trailize more than two or three thousand oldins, (I write from memory) from

the sale of effects inventoried at five or six times that amount. The remainder of the business debts they have paid out of their own funds—no member of the Garrison party offering a dollar. The old Committee, I think, have paid above eight thousand dollars for the Society since its capture.

cy's great story about "assets," then at the disponal of the Committee, "standing in their own books, at more than eighteen thousand dollars." These "assets," were not then available to the Committee, to relieve them of their personal obligations, incursive them of their personal obligations, incursive them. The control of the control

The Garrison party, during all this peried of embarasament, while the Committee were laboriously carrying the Scolety through such difficulties, never inflet a finear, a. 4d. Lenn, eighter by domaions or coming to them front any quarter. And yet these people now pertend to ensure the Committee front doing more! They could do no more. They could not continue the Emancipator, because the person from whom alone they could procure more, was up-greated to the Emancipator, and would not advance proceed to the Emancipator, and would not advance to the control of the country of the control of

month the state of the state of

In regard to the Emagicipator, I shall show here after, that that was in the hands of the Committee refer, that that was in the faundation of the Committee that it was transferred, for all it was worth, in a shapes, way, that in all this there was no wrong done to any one by the Committee, except to myself; that it has the failed in any respect in point of wisdom, it was not owing to any unfair motives towards that the state of the committee; that that of any other member of the Committee; that that of any other member of the Committee; that shape was no greater that was usually paid it New York for such services, and that his whole conditions the committee of the committee of

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES.

Report of the undersigned, delegates from the City and
Compty of "New-York, to the Conventions for the extension
of Elective Franchise, held at Schenectady, September
18th, 1844, respectfully shreeth.

"This is obedience to instructions received a an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city and connity of New-York, held September 16th, 1844, at United Mall, 104 Anhony street, and formistied with funds placed by that meeting in the hands of the Chairman of the delegation, your diegaties proceeded to Schenecastly, and on the morning of the 18th of September Neat Libert Chairman, it was opened, without younger, and having elected R. Francis, of Rechester, Chairman, it proceeded to business, of Rechester, Chairman, it proceeded to business.

The morning session was occupied by the adoption of one Resolution (relating to the Franchise) and the discussion of a second Resolution of like

two letters, by a vote of the House, were read to the Conventions. the first, from Rev. T. S. Wright, of New-York, urging the Convention, if it took sides with any party, too for the Liberty Party; the second-was from Rev. D. B. Ray, of New-York, who could be suffered to the convention of the conven

The Chairman of the Business Committee an

The property of the distribution of the class and consists of New-York, assembled on the 16th of September 1844, to send Johenste to the Convention of the class and the 18th of the class of the convention of the class of the c

object, the following Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Wing party, and the Dissociation party, so called, the later bearing party for each of the party of the p

themselves and their brethren universally.

"Resolved, That in going to the polls to vote, we will in no case whatever, vote with either of the producery parties of the land, since that would be, in our address, giving our suffrages against ourselves."

We do solemn's protest negatist the adoption of the above Resolution by the Convention of 1843, and also against the adoption of any resolutions of kindred spirit, and the third that the Convention of 1843 having assembled to the measurement of the convention of 1843 having assembled to take measures to see the convention of the conve

2d. Because the constituents of that Convention, ocline attached to no one political party, and therefore opposed to no other one political party, the Convention had
no right, without previous notice to Jis consiliuents,
to pass resolutions which, directly or indirectly, identify
its c.nvittiquents with any, political party.

3d. Because the above resolutions place the success of the attempts to obtain an extension of the franchise option the success of a party which must ever comprise but a portion of the people, instead of relying apon the will and maximality of the whole people.

4th. Because the Cameralin, sy Awaring in attitude house to whom it assumed in this matter to represent a those whom it assumed in this matter to represent a the control of the propose of epibolica con party and prostrating another, but we ask it is zood fuith, as good citizen, four determination to exercise it for the best faterest or low determination to exercise it for the best faterest or the subdepulse, without recard not seet on party. Recolved, That the shore Protect has started by it that the delevers from this city the removed to present

thatman and secretary on behalf of this meture, and hat the delegates from this city be requested to present be above protest to the Convention, with the request hat it may be recorded upon the minutes of the Conention."

In behalf of the meeting.

JEREMIAH POWERS, Chairman.

See M'Coine Smith, Secretary.

The Protest having been read to the Convention, James M'Oute Smith, of the city of New-York, mored, "M'hat the Protesthe accepted, and recorded proor the minutes of the Convention." In support of this motion, he stated the flexts in the case, to writ: That the minutes of the Convention deviated by the convention of the convention to t

* We, the undersimed, feel called upon to enter on protest against the doints. in any shape, of the Convention of last year, having been informed that a resolution was passed at a very small meeting in this eigh, sat night with the view of moving the Convention to such a step

CHARLES B. RAY.

solutions were read, had now protested against them: the protesters firmly believing that the said receditions were not relevant to the franchise, took this means of recording their sentiments—sentiments which did not affect the inherent truth or falsehood of the Resolutions but simple their sentiments.

Rev. H. H. GARNITT, Of Toy, opposed the Resultion to accept and record, the Protest: first, because he Resolutions proceed, against were, in themselves true; sesqually, because, according to the state-developed to the state-developed and the state of t

Mr. Thourson, of Albary, advocated the reception and covered followers because, the colored people extend followers because the covered followers because the control people and the co

William P. Johnson, of New-York, opposed the beneath the first of the Convention, because it was an unrighteous proceeding; the meeting which adopted it, was an illegal meeting, lawing heen made an adjustmed meeting a the end of the previous one, when everybody, almost, had gone away.

Universe B. What is the well-dook, may doll every from and record of the Protest; because News-York from and record of the Protest; because News-York from and record of the Protest; because News-York from a continuents in regard to the resolutions against which she protested, at this the very first and most timing opportunity; he further (after eliciting from Bir. John opportunity; he further (after eliciting from Bir. John was made upon hearray) stated that he (Bir. Yh had been Chairman of the meeting in question, and that the allog manners had been legally made while the held, that this Convention havit been appointed to be held at Schenoutch by the Rechester Content, was a series of the processing t

Mr. Moulzon, of Troy, objected to the Resolution to accept the Protest; hecause this Convention had no right to review the proceedings of the previous Convention

Withias P. Powell, of New-York, advanced the reception of the Protest, on the ground that it would enable this Convention to regain the confidence lost and thrown wawy by the last, in the false step which it had taken. He dwelt upon the inconsistency of the colored people in identifying themselves with a political party to obtain the Ellective Franchise in 1844, when they had already lost the

J. M. Crox Surra, of New-York, and that the debute had taken too wide a range. The question before the Convention was, shall we grant the request of the citizens of New-York, and record their Protest, or shall we not? If the Convention accepted the Protest, it did not adopt its sentiments, it simply assist a sentiment of the property of the protessed and their processing of the protessed and their processing of the prorequest of the people of New-York, denied their right to be heard, violated the sacred right of petition and remonstrance.

Rev. H. H. GARNETT, of Troy, moved that the Convention do adjourn, to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M. which was carried.

sent did not exceed twenty-five.

During the interval, at the invitation of Mr. Rich,
of Troy, your delegates partook at a splendid Soirds,
at which were present about one bundred ladies from

The session having been opened with prayer, Rev. H. G. Grnett, of Troy, again opposed the reception of the Pottest; he admitted the strength of the position that a rejection of the Pottest would be a violation of the Right of Petition: but held that to be a false statement of the present case, and a statement which had been assumed by the counting of the delegates from New-York; he was here called to order and servacted the word coming he indisced the rejection of the statement was not keep its see and that I must be rejected.

e rejected.

J. M'Cuss Suru, of New-York, said that the opcostion having admitted the strength of the position occupied by those who urged the reception of
the Protest, it was useless to debate the question
turter: it remained with the Convention to admit
reject the right of the citizens of New-York to
coord their seniments respectfully expressed—"to

admit or deny the right of petition."

The question heing put, the Convention by a vote of 11 ayes and 38 noes, refused to accept or record the Protest.

the Protest.

Of the 49 votes cast, about 23 were from Schener
tady and Troy, nearly all in the negative: thus thes
two places, with a joint total colored population of
less than 1.000 rejected the petition of New-Yorl
containing 20 000 free colored nepole.

containing 20,000 free colored people. Immediately upon the announcement of this vote, U. B. Vidal, W. B. Powell, and Jomes M'Cune Smith, of New-York, rose—the first two tendered their resignations as members of the Business Committee, and all tendered their resignations as members of the Convention, each giving his reasons for taking this step; the resignations were accepted by

In taking the very decided step of withdrawing from the deliberations of the convention, your delegates respectfully south, that they were fully warranted by the facis in the case. Having been how any out representatives in the State Convention, we accepted this distinguished trust with a full sense of its importance and responsibility; with a first determination to present to the convention such matter as you in your judgment should think proper to trust to our care, to express what we firmly believed to be your sentiments, and to maintain for you that the intensibility the people of the title of the your facilities.

Fellow-citizens! you had entrusted to with a document, a Protess, respectfully worded, and accompanied with a respectful request that it might be recorded upon the minutes of the Convention. This request was rejected by the Convention! Had it been a request to reject or adopt the sentiments of the Protest, it would have been another matter; for the Protest, it would have been another matter; for the Protest, it would have been another matter; for adopt the sentiments of a meeting of the citizens o New-York; and a refusal to adopt would have been accepted and a record the Protest, was a refusal to accept and record the Protest, was a refusal to record the sentiments of that meeting. It was demit of the right of the people of New-York, and considered the protest of the protest

ally, done this issult.

Your delapsites shall been told, openly, in Couren
in, before the Protest had been read, that it woul,
perfected—bit they, incredibutes that so great are
sailt had been allready premeditated, performes
tept duty and presented the Protest—the resul
towed that the fate of the Protest from New-Yout
all been determined by some combination of the de-

Other facts might be related to show the unfa

respect,
SES B. VIDAL,
S M'CUNE SMITH,
of N. Y. to the State
ectady, Sept. 18th, 1844.

Communications.

ma lance

e Anti-Slavery Standard.



called the New-York Standard, and letters and paper intended for us, often get miscarried to that office. On friends and correspondents will please be sure and disco-

mained in hiele own hands, and in those of their tooling-main that nothing was left it but its name and its honor,—and he had not seed that the control of the plants of t

of a party. As a sort of incidental proof that such may be his position in his own country, he asserts that the White has the stated by Mr. Ray, anyst: "My confidence is In the State of t

Foreign.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steamer Acadia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston on Sunday.
The treaty entered into between England and France, for giving no offenders that take reduge in either country, or giving no offenders that take reduge in either country, charged with fraudriest bankraptey, who has been taken into eastedy in Lomono, and seen to Paris.
It is said the British Ministry intend to attack the Irish Repeal movement again.

proceeding would place the United State of Churge's control of the had no power to proceeding would place the United State state of the state of the state of the control o

the Chamber of Peerz.

CHINA.

The Operland Mail.—A treaty has been concluded between the United States and ting-Gelestial Empire, base designed upon the same principle as dictated that between Earland Chinal General Bidsian sectord. This can hardly fail to be gratifying to America.

This can hardly fail

The Central New-York A. S. Society, By Dr. Hadson.—Strong West, Soxio Willordam, Strong West, Soxio William, Strong West, Soxio William, Strong West, Soxio William, Strong West, Soxio W

the same grinaphe as distribution and the same grinaphe as distributio

beld on the 28th September, to consider a Gomesian of the Court, and submorther the case in the partial of the Pathin of the Court, and submorther the principles of the Court, and the principles of the Court, and the principles of the Court, and the Co

WEYMOUTH ANTLSLAVERY FAIR.

It has been found impossible to make preparation for this Fair quite so easily as was at first proposed, and so this Fair quite so easily as was at first proposed, and so this Fair quite so easily as was at first proposed, and so the causes are externed to under with fresh zeal, listenit, the proposed in the proposed in

it the	Pot, first sort 1844. 4.182 s . Pearl 4.25 s 4.31:	Pig, Eng. & Sc. ton 31.00 a 82.00
as a nim in e held	Mould, tallow lb. 9 a 12 Sperm 30 a 82	Pig. Esp.; & Sec. ton 31,00 a 32,00 b 3,00 d
nd he	Stearle do. 20 a 25	do. Swedes 77.50 a
from Vir-	Liverpool, chaldron, 9.00 a10.00	do, do, refined 80,00 g .
	Scotch 7.00 a 7.25 Sidney and Picton 7.25 a 7.50	Hoop do. do. cwt. 5.00 a 6.50 LEAD.
decis- ng the gitive.	Anthracite, 2,000lbs. 4.50 a 5.50	Pig, 100 lbs. 3.95 a 4.00 Bar, lb. 4 a 44
zitive.	Java 9 a 103 Samatra 63 a 7	Sheet LEATHER 44 a
ice of	Porto Rico 74 a 71	Oak lb. (sole,) 19 a 24 Hemlock, light 164 a 164
en by	Cuba 64 7	do, middle 16 4 15 d
Sheriff	St. Domingo 51 a 6	do. damaged 111 a 121
hode- on it.	New Orleans 42 a 8	Boards, N. R. 30.00 a \$6.00
rsonal	Florida 5 a 8 Upland 5 a 8	do. east pine 10.00 a 11.00 do. Albany, piece 7 a .17
eceive	Upland, fair 64 a 8 Upland, good and fair 74 a 8	Plank Ga. piue, M. R. 22.00a 30.00 Scantling pine 14.00 a 16.00
d that Chief keep	DOMESTICS. Shirtings, brown 3-4 5 a 6.	do. oak 30.00 a 35.00 Timber oak, cu. ft. 35 a 37
keep	do. do. 7-8 6 a 7 do. bleached 7 a 9	do. Ga. yel. pine .35 a .40 Shingles, cy. M. 10.00 a 13.00
ınan-	do. S. I. do. 7 a 11 Sheetings, brown 4-4 7 a 9	Staves w. o. pipe M. 45.00 a 48.00 do. do. bbd. 33.00 a 35.00
ourts,	do. do. 5-4 10 a 12; do. bleached 4-4 7 a 12	do. do. bbl. 25.00 a 28.00 do. r. oak hbd. 24.00 a 26.00
ourts, el was by the	do. do. 5-4 12 a 45 Calleces, blue 7 a 12	Heading, w. o. 35.00 a 40.00 Hoops 25.00 a 80.00
,	Plaids 6 a 16	New-Orleans, gall. 27 a 30
-	Stripes, inst colors 8 s 10 Satinetts 45 s 75	St. Croix 30 a 31
D. of	Cotton yarn, 5 a 13 16 a 18	Martinlose & Gundal. 26 a 264
ederic	do. 20 #25 22 #30	Neuvitas NATES 28 a 30
AN, of	Alum, lb. 4 a 41	Cut, 4d s 40d per lb. 4½ s 4½
Hon.	Copperus 14 a 12 Gam Mweek E Indies 191 a 16	Wrought, 6d a 20d 10 a 121
on, to	do, copal washed 35 a 42	NAVAL STORES.
,	Madder, Dutch 122 s 17	Pitch 1.00 a 1.122 Rosiu 58 a 75
	castor, gail. 824 a .85 Tertoric acid. lb. 45 a .50	Turp. Wil'ton soft 2.624 a 2.75 do, N. C. soft 2.25 a 2.271
riner-	Verdigris 19 a 21 Vitriol, blue 8 a 81	April
1.4	DYEWOODS. Brazilletto, ton 25.00 a 27.50	Olive, gall. 90 g 95 Liuseed, American 70 g 72
late	Camwood 25.00 a 75.00 Fustic, Cuba 26.00 a 28.00	Sperm, crude 93 s .94
	Logwood, Cpy. 26.00 a 27.00	Lard oil 55 a 65
1	Live, foreign lb. 12 a 25	Beefmess bbl. 5.00 a 5.25
844.	FISH.	Pork, mess bbl. 8.621 a 8.75
	Dry scale 1.35 a 1.50	do, cargo a
	do. salmon, tee 00.00 a .00	Butter, prime dairy 9 a 14
	Mackerel, 1, bbl. 10.75 a 11.09 do. No. 2 8.50 a 8.75	do. common 74 a 74 Cheese, Am. 1b. 44 a al
	do, No. 3 5.75 a 6.00 Shad, Ct. hf. bbl. 5.874a 6.00	Hams smoked A s 7
	Bucksp't. bbl. 7.50 a 8.00 Mass. do. 10.00 a10.50	100 lbs. 2.87 a S.25
3	Herring, plekled 3.50 a . do. scale, per box, 47 a .50	Turks Island, bushel, 26 a264 Bonaire 27 a 26
	do. No. 1 26 s .30 do. No. 2 16 a .20	Curacoa 24 a 26 Ivica
	Russia, lb. FLAX.	Cadiz 25 a St. Kitts a
	FLOUR & MEAL.	Liverpool, ground 23 a 24
	Troy 4.81 a 4.87	do. do. fine 1.37 s 1.40
	Ohio, round and flat 4.75 a 4.81	New-York, brown 1b. 31 a 7
	Brandywine 4.75 a 4.871	STEEL.
	Baltimore c. mills . a .	English, hoop L. 13 4 131
	do. eountry . a .	American 5 g
	Fredericksburg . a 0. Petersburg . a .	St. Croix, lb. 71 a 81
	Rye flour 3.25 a 3.371 Indian mest 2.433 a 2.75	New-Orleans 6 4 7 Cuba, Museovado 6 a 63
	do. per hhd. 12.26 a 12.50 GRAIN.	Porto Rico 61 a 72 Havana, white 8 a 10
55.33	Wheat, Western and N. York, per bushel, .95 a 1.02	do. brown 61 a 71 Cuba, white 81 a 9k
	do. Southern new .90 a .95 Rye northern 70 a .72	do. brown 6 a 8
	Corn north'n & Jersey 51 a .58 Southern (weight) 49 a .50	do brown a Manilla, brown 6½ a 63
	Barley, N.R. 55 a .60 Oats, northern 34 a .	Loaf II a 114 Crushed II a 114
	do. southern 29 s .31 do. New-Jersey	Foreign, lb.
1	Beans, tce. 6.12 # 7.821 Peas do. 6.12 # 7.25	American TEAS. 64 a 7
- 1	Russia, ton 172,50 a 175.00	Gunpowder 40 a 1.00
- 1	American, dewrot 68.00 a 87.50	Young Hyson S9 a 1.00
	HIDES.	Sonchong, Powch'g, &c. 18 a 60
	California 4 a 11	Dones TIN.
	Mexican 10 a 11	do. East India 152 a 16
4.75	Calentta, dry 65 a .75	WOOL.
0.08	First sort 1844, lb. 10 s 12	do. merino 40 s 42 Pulled, superfue 36 s 27
er.	Ox, hundred 6.00 4 8.621	No. 1 34 s 35 No. 2 35 = 27
	200 2 3.00	20 # 31

Poetry.

.

the National Anti-Slavery Stan TO CASSIUS M. CLAY. Thou hast an old heroic name, And an old Roman hate Of all that saps with fear or sha The hulwarks of the State.

A hatred of the mean thou hast, A stern hate of the vile, Which, long as tyranny doth last, No art can reconcile.

had, more, thou hast a love as deep is e'er with man was born, for those who tremblingly do resp Their heritage of scorn.

Artue, bold heart, a soul so free Free words must issue forth, Chough round the bondsmen bend the And fettered is the North.

Such men as thou renew our faith, Crime shall not last for aye; Their very hirth a promise hath Of a serener day.

Of a serence day.

Their hands are stones, but not for strife,
Sare that which God ordains;
Their thoughts are of a nobler life,
Where peaceful justice reigns.
Though often tempted, sorely tried,
By earthly doubts and strong,
They bear right ownard "gainst the tilde
And foaming from of wrong.

Now prisoned by the world's applause, Now by its inte made free, They faint not, but in Freedom's cause Fulfill their destiny.

From the Countryman.
THE LONG BRIDGE."—THE ESCAPE.

ing account of the tragical incident on which the followin unded, was written by Seth M. Gates, Mr. C. Fron Nev. was an eye-witnes, and published in the N. Y. Brangelin de midray between the Capital and the President's Hozo true "Long Bridge," which passes from the Love to the "Long Bridge," which passes from the Love py across the Potomac, to the extensive forests and won the celebrated Arington Plain.

Now, rest for the wretched! the long day is past, And night on yon prison descendeds at last. Now lock up and holt! Hai Jailor, look there! Who files like a wild hird escaped from the sare? A woman, a skaye—up, out in parsuit, While linger some gleams of day!

Let thy cell ring out!—now a rabble out Is at thy heels—speed away!

is a cury necessapped away!

sold race for feedom—on, fugitive, on 1

were help but the Right, and thy freedom is we onger she drinks the free air of the plains;

ry limb, every nerve, every fibre she strains:

row Columbia's plorious Capitol.

Columbia's daughter fees

the sancturary God has given—

The sheltering forest-trees.

The sheltering forest-trees.

ow she treads the Long Bridge—joy lighteth her eyeyond her the dense wood and darkening sky,—
rild hopes thrill be he hard as she answerth the shore,
h, despair! there are man fast advancing hefore!
Shame, shame on their manhood they hear, they I
The ery, her flight to stay,
And like demon form, with their outstretched arm
They walt to seize their prey.

e pause, she torras; Ab, will she fice back? fee wolves her pursuers houl load on her track; the filled to flees work her pursuers houl load on her track; the filled to flees wor no load of despairie—r anguish beaths forth in one hurried priver—that't ber Jahles yell! like a bloodhouns! she On the low night-wind it sweeps!

Now denth or the chain! to the stream she turn And in she leaps! Oh, God, she leaps!

And in she leaps! Oh, God, the leaps! he dark and the cold, yet merciful wave, esceives to jit boom the form of the slave; he rise—earth's scene on her dist vision gleam, et a the strangleth not with the strong rushing ster and to we start the strangleth and with the strong rushing ster and to we she could be strong the strong rushing ster and to we she floats allows the river,
Paint, and some faint, grows the drowning voice
And her cries have ceased forever!

And her cries have ceased forewe!

Now back, Jalio, back to hyd dangoon again,
To swing the red liabs and rivest the chain!
The form thow wouldn'd retter—a wateless clod;
The soul thou would's herre—returned to its Goi
The uplease holdes to oreline of all avery—
More dress than her all avery—
More three lines fined than there stayed her flig!
Joy! the hunted allows is free!

Joy! the bunted slave is free!

That hond-woman's conse—let Potomac's proud wave
30 hear it slong hy our Washington's grave,
And heave it bigh up on that hallowed strand,
10 tell of the freedon le won for our land.
A weak woman's cores, by freemer chased down;
Harrah for our Country, burrah!

To freedon she heaped through drowings and death—
Harrah for our Country, burrah!

SARAH J. CLARKE.
NEW BRIGHTON, Ph. July, 1844.

v Bancarrox, Pa. July, 1844.

From "Summer Rambles in the West."

TRIPORMIS.
So pure bee forchead's dazzling white,
So with and clear those radinat eyes,
Within the treasure of whose light
Lay undereloped destines.
Lay in the fifting of each smile,
Louid but wonder and adore,
Far off in awe, I guzed the while.

I gazed at her, as at the moon, Hanging in lustrous twilight skie

Hanging in lustrous twillelst skies, Whose virgn creent slaving soon, Peeps through the leaves before it dies. Untooched Dians, fitting, din, While slags the wood its evening lyran. While slags the wood its evening lyran. Lake kindly airs, her kindly grecting So full, so musical, so free. Like kindly airs, her kindly grecting So full, so musical, so free. Within romantie paths we walked, I bathed me in her sister sunles, I breathed her beauty as she talked. So foll-orbed Crutin walks the skies.

I greation ner ocutify as site tailout.

Filling the earth with melodies;
Even so, she condescends to kiss
Drowsy Endymions, coarse and dull;
Or fills our waking souls with hilss,
Making long nights too heautiful.

Making long nights too heautiful.

Oh fair, but fielde Lady moon,
Why must your full form ever wane;
Oh, Love! Oh, Friendahis! why so so
Must your sweet light recede again!
I wake me in the dead of night—
And start—for through the misty gloor
Red Hecate starcs—a boding sight
Looks in, but never fills my room,
Ohl, music of my bothood! hour Looks in, but never fills my room, Oh! must of my hospool's hour, Oh! t shining light on manhood's way. No more dot thou file influences shower. To move my soul by night and day. Oh strange! that when in hall and sir Thy hand I touch, thy grace I meet, Soch miles of poisir ice, should my the file of the strange! The fatteest touch of mind or heart. But all thy love has waned, and so I gladly let thy beauty go.

Miscellany.

From the Democratic Revi BLIND JACQUES.

BY MRS. E. F. ELLET.

of Eugene Sue, in a le

About a year since, in the month of December, two men, one young, the other on the verge of old vallages, in the neighborhood of Parks. Coming towards them, and climbing the rough ascent, was a man harnessed to a sort of dray, laden with a cask; the field his head down, and beside him walked a little girl of eight years old, holding by the end of the dray. Suddenly one wheel rolled upon an enormous stone, and the dray was nearly overturned on "He is droubs" crief the young man, rashing toward them; but when he looked into the man's face, but urned hoke quickly towards his old companion, and said, "He is blind!"

The other motioned him to be silent, came up, and

The other motioned him to be silent, came up, and without a word, laid his hand on that of the dray man, while the little girl smiled roguishly. The blind man raised his head eagerly, his countenance lighted up with an expression of joy, and grasping the hand that touched his, he exclaimed in a tone of

the hand that touched his, he exclaimed in a tone of emotion—

"Monater Deugranges".

"Monater Deugranges".

"Monater Deugranges man, surprised, "you recomize him by a touch of his hand?"

"I have no need of that; whenever he passes near me, I say to myself, "That is his step!"

And pressing the hand to his lips, "It is you square," he cited, "data M. Deugranges, who have square," he cited, "data M. Deugranges, who have "Why," saked the young man, "day you expose yourself touch accident by drawing this cask?".

"One must do coa's business, Monsieur," replied he drayman, cheerfully.

"Certainly," answered M. Deugranges, "Jacques our water-earrier; but I must sool him for giog out without his wife to guide him."

"My wife was abseat, and I brought the little "My wife was abseat, and I brought the little dear M. Deugranges, and you have assisted me," "Mon wife was abseat, and I brought the little "Monater and interwents you may come to see me. I am going home."

"You have suffered a great misfortune." The il Mossicula and het rayed no emotion. He assured unchanically. He expected nothing from you can be world. I said something of public ympathy, and of aid to be extended.
"Aid of "exclaimed the woman, in a kind of desertation," they owe us aid, indeed! We ought to evidence, to we have done nothing to deservate the contract of the contrac

tom my pure; but for hisoband subsection, in a consequence, in a c

way of earning his own support; and now he sings at his work. "A business for winter ?"

At this imment, M. Desgranges came in; Jacques are the part bin, and asked. "Is into troe, Mossieur, that steep, and rolls ever now here."

At this imment, M. Desgranges came in; Jacques are the part bin, and asked. "Is into troe, Mossieur, that steep, and rolls ever enough the part bin, and asked." Is into troe, Mossieur, that steep, and rolls ever enough the part bin, and asked. "Is into troe, Mossieur, that steep, and rolls ever enough the part bin, and asked." Is into troe, Mossieur, that steep, and rolls ever enough the part bin, and asked. "Is into troe, Mossieur, that steep, and rolls ever enough the part bin, and asked." Is into troe, Mossieur, that steep, and rolls ever enough the part bin, and asked. "Is into troe, Mossieur, that steep, and rolls ever enough the part bin, and asked, "Is into troe, Mossieur, that steep, and rolls ever enough the part bin, and asked, "Is into troe, Mossieur, that steep, and rolls ever and the steep, and rolls ever have the refer and the wood asked in the wood without hurring your-weight and the steep, and rolls ever have the refer and the wood asset in the wood asset in the wood without hurring your-weight and the steep, and rolls ever have the refer and the wood was the door, and presently alight knock of the sites, or not the top as shall be an even and the wood was the two as wood, and I and the wood dead in the wood was the two as wood, and I not wood, and I not wood, and I not wood, and I not wood, and the wood was the result of the sites, or man the wood was the wood was the two as wood, and I not wood as the beautiful of the sites, or and the wood was the wood was the two as wood, and I not wood, and the wood was the wood was the two as wood, and I not wood, and I not wood as the two wood, and I not wood was

Moster Degranges, Adam, Moster

Moster Degranges, Adam, Moster

Moster Degranges, Adam, Moster

Moster Degranges, Adam, Moster

Moster tend Jenney, your find the strength of ron:—The Popish notion of christening is, &c. sometimes carries itself curiously, if my acquaiotance, who was formerly enesslave-Trade, under the patronage of the covernment, in giving me some account of

sithed 1900 Personand of the Company of the Company

BOOKS,

gor Saic at the Office of the American A. S.,
Society, 182 Natural St. N. V.

THE LIBERTY BELL of 1844, as A nousl, published for the Missachuseth Fair, and consisting of various original articles, from the ables Anti-Savery writers in this country, Great Britain and Trebud.

XIMENA, AND OTHER POEMS, by James Bayard Taylor. Philadelpha, 1844.

THE BROTTERROOD OF THIEVES, or a true pleuter of the AMERICAN CHURCH AND CLEBCY, works.

New-York, July 4, 1844.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Scenh Ebitten,)

JUST Published, and for sale at this office of the capital Punishment. By Charles tains a variety of thrilling and instemalso, all the capital offenses in every Standa a speech from O'Connell on the say even instances of the execution of the are drawn from bistory and observation.

TEXAN REVOLUTION.

the Northampton (Mass.) of English Machine (Mass.) of English is about, the first from Massington, on the annex the late outland in California—Reviewed From the Livealand. By Frodus.

struction of official documents; corruption brought, to include control of the co

ITF For Sale at this Office.

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JUST received, I came fine cultones. Also, 2 cases fine
shirting muslins together with a large assortment of
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Orthwest could be a long to the first price of the price of

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the experiment of the posterior anticicular, increasing the We shall consider 8100 a year as an equivalent for instruction and board; from which a suitable deduction will be made when a pupil comes for several years. The year will commence on the lat of May, next, and will have no fixed and entire vacation. Pupils will be received for a year at any time.

7. MACK, Director of Education.

Roscition 7. MACK, 1844.

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pies. A full assortment of anti-slavery publications is kejf itstantly on hand. Also, a handsome variety of mit ilaneous hooks, and useful and fancy stationery. All letters relating to the business of the office show directed to J. Miller McKim, No. 31 North Fifth

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