Oliver Johnson, General Agent:

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10 Nort—Mr. Isaac Knapp, the late publisher, which is interest in the subscription-list was ransferred his interest in the subscription-list of station, in the pecuniary concerns of the Lieuxaron, 1814, the pecuniary concerns of the Lieuxaron and supervision of a companion made the direction and supervision of a companion subscription of the following gentlemen: Francisco, Sauck. Philipsing, Eliss Gray Loadenset Quincer, William Bassett.

WM. LUNYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI .-- NO. 13.

SELECTIONS.

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From the National Intelligencer. The Case of the Amistad. SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.

JANUARY TERM, 1841.

e United States, appellants, us, the Libellants and Taimants of the schooner Amistad, her tackle, oparel, and furniture, together with her cargo, parel, and furniture, together with her cargo, which is the stream of the United States for the Discret Cornecticut. Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the Court:
This is the case of an appeal from the decree of Creuit Court of the District of Connecticut, as they as spon the transcript of the proceedings, are follows: JANUARY TERM, 1841.

the Creat Cont. The leading facts, as they stage in a durialty. The leading facts, as they stage in a durialty. The leading facts, as they stage in a durialty. The schooner L'Amissable in the stage of the property of Spanish subjects, cleared at being the property of Spanish subjects, cleared at the control of the stage of the school when the school were the captain, Ramon Ferrer, and the school when the school were the captain, Ramon Ferrer, and the school when the school were the captain, Ramon Ferrer, and the school when the school were the school when the school when the school were then on shore at Culioden point, Long Island, who were scized by Lieut Gedney, and brought on school were then on shore at Culioden point, Long Island, who were scized by Lieut. Gedney, and brought on school were the on shore at Culioden point, Long Island, who were scized by Lieut. Gedney, and brought on school were the on shore at Culioden point, Long Island, who were scized by Lieut. Gedney, and brought on school were the school when the school were the uply with their treaty stipulations. But, if it

should appear that the negroes were persons transported from Arica in violation of the laws of the linted States, and brought within the United States contrary to the same laws, he then prayed the Coart to make such order for their semoval to the coart of Africa, pursuant to the laws of the United States as it should deem fit.

On the 19th of November, the Attorney of the United States filed a second information or libel smaller to the states filed a second information or libel smaller to the State of Connecticut, filed his libel, uleging that Antonio was a slave, the property of Spain for the State of Connecticut, filed his libel, uleging that Antonio was a slave, the property of the representatives of Ramon Ferrer, and praying the Court to cause him to be delivered to the said Vice Consul, that he might be returned by him to as lawful owner in the Island of Cuba.

On the 7th January, 1840, the negroes (Cinquez aid others,) with the exception of Antonio, by their counsel, filed an answer denying that they were slaves, or the property of Ruiz and Montez; or that the Court could, under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or under any treaty, exercise any straining the court of the serves and the court county over their persons.

self appear that the negroes were persons trans-ned from Africa in violation of the laws of the

the Court could, under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or under any treaty, exercise any jurisdiction over their persons by reason of the premises, and praying that they might be dismissed. They specially set forth and insist in this anset, that they were native born Africans, born free, and of right ought to be free and not slaves; that they were, on or about the 15th of April, 1829, unlarfully kidnapped, and forcibly and wrongfully carried on board a certain vessel on the coast of Mrca, which was unlawfully engaged in the same vasel to the Island of Cuba for the purpose of being there unlawfully sold as slaves; that Ruiz and Moster, well knowing the premises, made a pretend-Moster, well knowing the premises, made a pretend-el purchase of them; that afterwards, on or about the 28th of June, 1839, Ruiz and Montez, confeder-ating with Ferrer, (captain of the Amistad,) caused then, without law or right, to be placed on board the Amistad, to be transported to some place un-laward to them, and there to be enslaved for life; that on the voyage they rose on the master, and took fast on the voyage they rose on the master, and took laorn to them, and there to be enslaved for life; that on the voyage they rose on the master, and took possession of the vessel, intending to return therewith to their native country, or to seek an asylum in tone free State; and the vessel arrived about the 2th of August, 1839, off Montaug Point, near Long Island; a part of them there went on shore, and were sened by Lieut. Gedney, and carried on board, and all of them were afterwards brought by him into the District of Connecticut.

all of them were afterwards brought by him into the District of Connecticut.
On the 7th of January, 1840, Jose Antonio Tellicus and Messrs. Aspe and Laca, all Spanish subjects residing in Cuba, filed their claims as owners to certain portions of the goods found on board of the schooner L'Amistad.
On the same day, all the libellants and claimants, by their counsel, except Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montz, (whose libels and claims, as stated of record, respectively, were pursued by the Spanish Minister, the same being merged in his claims.) appeared, and the negroes also appeared by their counsel, and the case was heard on the libels, claims, answers, and testimony of winesses.

as the negroes also appeared by their counsel, and the case was heard on the libels, claims, answers, and testimony of witnesses.

On the 23rd of January, 1840, the District Court made a decree. By that decree, the Court rejected the claim of Green and Fordham for salvage, but allowed salvage to Licut. Gedney and others on the resel and cargo, of one-third of the value thereof, but not on the negroes Cinquez and others. It allowed the claim of Tellineas and Aspe and Laca, with the exception of the above mentioned salvage. It almissed the libels and claims of Ruiz and Montar with casts, as being included under the claim of the Spanish Minister. It allowed the claim of the Spanish Vice Consul for Antonio, on behalf of Perry's representatives. It rejected the claims of Ruiz the Montex for the delivery of the negroes, but admitted them for the cargo, with the exception of the shore mentioned salvage. It rejected the claim made by the Attorney of the United States, on behalf of the Spanish Minister, for the restoration of the negroes under the treaty; but it decreed that they should be delivered to the President of the land States, to be transported to Africa, pursuant whe fact of 3d of March, 1819.

From this decree the District Attorney, on behalf of the Enited States, appealed to the Circuit Court, and the cast of the state, and the state, appealed to the Circuit Court, and the state, and the cast of the state, appealed from that part of the decree



THE DECREE.

The United States, appellants, us. The Libeliants and Claimants of the schooner Amistad, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with her cargo and the Africans mentioned and described in the several libels and claims. On appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut.

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof, it is the opinion of this Court that there is error in that part of the decree of the Circuit Court, affirming the decree of the District Court, which ordered the said negroes to be delivered to the President of the United States to be transported to Africa in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1819, and that, as to that part, it cought to be reversed, and in all other respects, that the said decree of the States of the Said Gircuit Court be, and the same is hereby affirmed, except as to the part aforesaid, and as to that part, that it be reversed, and that the cause be remanded to the Circuit Court with directions to enter in lieu of that part a decree that the said negroes be, and are hereby, declared to be free, and that they be dismissed from the custody of the Court, and be discharged from the suit, and go thereof quit without day.

True copy. Test:

WM. THOS. CARROLL, C. S. C. U. S.

WM. THOS. CARROLL, C. S. C. U. S.

be assailed.

The Chairman said that the gentleman from Ohio bad expressed his intention to discuss the Florida mar, and he had understood the remarks as having reference to that subject. The Chair could not attribute a different motive from that expressed by the gentleman himself. I am (said he) therefore constrained to say, the gentleman from Onio is in order.]

of per language from the "Mex." THOSE CARRIDGA, C. S. C. U.S. services of the bill undersood the relative to the language from the "Mex." THOSE CARRIDGA, C. S. C. U.S. services of the bill undersood the relative to the language from the "Mex." THOSE CARRIDGA, C. S. C. U.S. services of the bill undersood the relative to the language from the "Mex." A service of the

P. Rogers, Concord ;—William Wilbur, Docer;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vrmony:—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisdurg.
Massachuserres.—Win. E. Kimball Topafeld;—Mosee Emery, West Newburg;—C.Whipple, Newburg;—G.Whipple, Newburg;—Issae Stearns, Massfeld;—Luther Boutel; Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Sangue; W. S.Wilder, Pitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springsfeld;—W. & S. B. Ives, Sulem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lovell;—Josiah V. Marchall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall Ries;—Wm. Henderson, Hancer;—Issa: A 22-tin, Nastuckt;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward aris, Wor steter;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertonen;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Porkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Tasart m.—N. A. Borden, New-Belford.—[II] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column. OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 584.

AGENTS.

Maire.—Jas.Clarke, Wayne ; — Edward Southwick,
Auguste; — A. Soule, Bath.
New-Harpsiner.—Davis Smith, Plymouth; — N.
P. Rogers, Concord ; — William Wilbur, Dover; —

kidnapped those negroes, were well known, for the acts were committed in open day; their names and places of residence are distinctly mentioned: but I have yet to learn that any one of them has been punished in any manner for this warfare against the liberty of the blacks and the rights of the Indians. Indeed, it seems to have been an object with some of the officers employed in Florida, to induce Government itself to enter into the business of capturing and selling slaves. J. W. Harris, disbursing agent of Government, in a letter to the Commissary General of Subsistence, dated December 30, 1836, says: 'I would respectfully suggest that you recommend to the honorable Secretary of War that the annuity due to the hostile Indians be retained to defray the expenses of this war, and that the slaves who shall be captured, whom I believe to have been generally active instigators to our present troubles, be sold at public sale, and the proceeds appropriated to the same object.' This is the first official proposition that has come to my knowledge, for the Government to enter into competition with the 'negrostators,' by capturing and selling slaves. At the time this suggestion was mide, we were engaged in open war with these people, who had sought liberty in the wilds of Florida. If they were captured, they would be prisoners of war; and for us to sell them as slaves, would be as much a violation of our national honor as it would have been for them to have sold, as elaves, such of our people as they were able to capture.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to remark that,

have sold, as staves, such of our people as they were able to capture.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to remark that, among the people of the free States, nothing is regarded with so much disgust and abhorrence as the buying and selling of mea, women and children, and that this feeling is common among all classes and all political parties.

states and another depth of the contraction of the property of the subjects of either State has been argued one behalf of the United States that the Court are bound to deliver them up and the subjects of either State had been taken possession of within the territorial purisdiction of 'the other, during war. The eighth article provides for cases where the shipping of the inhabitants of either State has been argued to be subjects of either State had been taken possession of with Spain cannot be obligatory upon their rights and the subjects of either State and the subjects of either State are forced, the subjects of either State and the subjects of either State are forced through attreas of weather, provide the subjects of either State and the subject of the coller. There may well be some doubt entertained whether the present case, it is also a most important consideration in the shipping of the inhabitants of either State are forced to the collection of the coller. There may well be some doubt entertained whether the present case, rights and the collection of the coller. There may well be some doubt entertained whether the present case, and the subjects of this article. But it does not seem necessary, for reasons hereafter stated, absolutely to decide in the ports of the other than the subjects of the collection of the subjects of the collection of the collection of the subjects of the collection of the collection of the subjects. The condition of what nature secret, which shall be reached out of the hands of any pirates or robbers, on the high seas, shall be brought into some ports of the port, to rode to be taken and the provided that the property of the port, to rode to be taken and the provided that the provided that the subjects. The collection of the States that the Court are bound to deliver them up according to the treaty of 1795 with Spain, which has in this particular been continued in full force by the treaty of 1819, ratified in 1821. The sixth article of that treaty seems to have had principally in view cases where the property of the subjects of either State had been taken possession of within the territorial jurisdiction of the other, during war. The eighth article provides for cases where the shipping of the inhabitants of either State are forced, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or ene-

evidence, that these negroes never were the lawist slaves of Ruiz or Montez, or of any other Spanish subjects.

They were natives of Africa, and were kidnapped there, and were unlawfully transported to Cuba, in violation of the laws and treaties of Spain, and the most solemn edicts and declarations of that Government. By those laws and treaties and edicts, the African slave trade is utterly abolished—the dealing in that trade is deemed a heinous crime; and the negroes thereby introduced into the dominions of Spain are declared to be free. Ruiz and Montez are proved to have made the pretended purchase of these negroes with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, and, so cogent fam irresistible is the evidence in this respect, that the District Attorney has admitted, in open Court, upon the record, that that these negroes were native Africans, and recently imported into Cuba, as alleged in their answers to the libels in the case. The supposed proprietary interest, then, of Ruiz and Montez is completely displaced, if we are at liberty, to look at the evidence or the admissions of the District Attorney, If, then, these negroes are not slaves, but are kidnapped Africans, who, by the laws of Spain itself, are entitled to their freedom, and were kidnapped and restrained on board of the Amistad, there is no pretence to say that they are pirates or robbers. We may lament the dreadful acts by which they asserted their liberty, and took possession of the Amistad, and endeavored to regain their native country; but they cannot be deemed pirates oerobbers in the sense of the law of Nain teelf, at least so far as those laws have been brought to our knowledge; nor do the libels of Ruiz and Montez assert them to be such.

This posture of the facts would seem of itself to

them to be such.

This posture of the facts would seem of itself to put an end to the whole inquiry upon the merits. But it is argued, on behalf of the United States, that the ship and cargo and negroes were duly documented as belonging to Spanish subjects, and this

which awarded salvage on the property respectively. Court, have no right to look behind these documents; claimed by them. No appeal was interposed by Ritis or Montes, or on behalf of the representatives of the owner of the Amistad. The Circuit Court, by a nere por forms desens, affirmed the decree of the Amistad. The Circuit Court, by a nere por forms desens, affirmed the decree of the owner of the Amistad. The Circuit Court, by a nere por forms desens, affirmed the decree of the owner of the Amistad. The Circuit Court, by a nere por forms desens, affirmed the decree of the Owner of

ought to be affirmed, except an engage to be delivered to the President to be transported to Africa in pursuance of the act of the 3d of March, 1819; and, as to this, it ought to be reversed, and that the said negroes be declared to be free, and be dismissed from the custody of the Court, and Trie copy. Test: go without day.

WM. THOS. CARROLL, C. S. C. U. S.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1841.

ed. We dismiss this, therefore, as well as several minor points made at the argument.

As to the claim of Lieut. Gedney for the salvage service, it is understood that the United States do not now desire to interpose any obstacle to the allowance of it, if it is deemed reasonable by the Court. It was a highly meritorious and useful service to the proprietors of the ship and cargo; and such as, by the general principles of maritime law, is always deemed a just foundation for salvage. The rate allowed by the Court does not seem to us to have been beyond the exercise of a sound discretion, under the very peculiar and embarrassing circumstances of the case.

Upon the whole, our opinion is that the decree of the Circuit Court affirming that of the District Court ought to be affirmed, except so far as it directed the negroes to be delivered to the President to be transported to Africa in pursuance of the act of the 3d of

From the Journal of Commerce. The Oberlin Slave Case.

In our paper of Wednesday was a notice of the arrest sof three persons, near Oberlin, Ohio, who had in their custody two negroes, and were conducting them to the State of Kentucky. The facts were

sed in their custody two negroes, and were conducting them to the State of Kentucky. The facts were rivefly these:

An action was brought, under what is known as he 'Kentucky Law,' in Ohio, by John B. Whitford, of Kenton County, Kentucky, as agent for Isaac N. Mac Nees, of Harrison Co., Ky., and Thomas Dance, of Pendieton Co., Ky., claiming Jefferson, a negro nan, as the property of Mac Nees, and Jane, a mulatto woman, as the property of the said Dance. In he Fall of 1840, Jefferson, taking with him Jane, fled to Cincinnati, where they were concealed by some persons, until their longer concealment was beemed impracticable. They were then taken in a covered wagon to \_\_\_\_\_, and there left to pursue their way to Oberlin on foot. On their arrival at Oberlin, Jefferson, under the name of Johnson, was set at work in a blacksmittleshop, where he remained as long as the proprietor durst keep him. Thence he was removed to the private dwelling of Leonard Paige, distant three-fourths of a mile from Main street. Jane was taken into the family of one Blackney, or Blackmore. Meantime the agent traced them to Cincinnati, and there learning that they had proceeded North, he procured H. M. Madox and James McNees, of Ky., to accompany him in the pursuit. On the 21stof February, they had traced the slaves into Lorain County, Ohio, and it being Sabbath, they stopped in the township of Sullivan, distant from Oberlin about twenty miles, until near the close of day, and then advanced to Wellington, within five miles of Oberlin, and put up for the night. About 8 o'cleck in the evening, two men were observed to saddle their horses and ride off towards Oberlin, almonday morning, the 22nd, the party arrived at Oberlin, and during the next day Mr. Whitford discovered the objects of his search snugly enscenced in the nursery of Leonard Paige. After making this discovery, he, with his companions, returned to Pittsfield, distant from Oberlin four miles, and there, before Asa W. Whitney, Esq., After making this discovery, he, with his compani is, returned to Fitsheid, distant from Oberlin fou les, and there, before Asa W. Whitney, Esq. ore out a warrant in conformity to the Law o ito, passed February, 1839, known as the 'Ken cky Law.' This warrant was put into the hand Alva Whitney, a constable, for execution, whiled Whitford and his companions as assistants d proceeded, about 8 o'clock in the evening, to house of Paire, to make the arrest.

and proceeded, about 8 o'clock in the evening, to the house of Paige, to make the arrest.

The constable, having placed one of his party in the front, and another in the rear of the house, knocked and entered. On asking for Jefferson and Jane, Paige denied that any such persons were there. Whereupon, the constable, having shown his authority, proceeded to search, and found, in the nursery, Jefferson, who was identified by one of the party. Proceeding in his search, he found Jane under the bed in the bed-room. After having secured the slaves with hand-cuffs, notwithstanding an attempt to escape by Jefferson, the constable and his

under the bed in the bed-room. After having secured the slaves with hand-culls, notwithstanding an attempt to escape by Jefferson, the constable and his party proceeded with them towards the Justice's; and then, says the reporter in his peculiar style, 'were let slip the dogs of war.' The negroes, of whom there are about sixty at Oberlin, left their hiding places, and running hither and thither, some with guns, and others, with clubs, came down upon the constable and his party with shoutings, imprecations, and yelling, while the students threw down their books, and being joined with citizens, hurried after, threatening vengcance to the rebel slaveholders, and their adherents.'

Having proceeded about two miles, the crowd became so numerous and violent, that the constable and his party were obliged to seek protection in the house of one Ward, where they barred the doors and windows, and prepared for a conflict. The bouse was immediately surrounded, the lives of the immates threatened, and protests made that the slaves should never be carried back. At this time Charles T. Carrier, of Oberlin, arrived, and by liss timely exertions the constable and his party were permitted to proceed to Pittsfield. In the morning, a large crowd was collected, principally from Oberlin, and it was arranged between the parties that the Kentuckians with their slaves should be permitted to proceed to Elyria, where a hearing should be had before his Honor Judge Long. They engaged counsel, and obereal and prepared to defend their claim. The counsel, on looking over the papers, found them to be defective, and secretly procured another process to be issued, and the slaves, after being duly arrested thereon, were returned in this last warrant. The court house was filled at an early hour, and the slaves placed at the bar. It is supposed a purpose ereon, were returned in this last warrant. The urt house was filled at an early hour, and the ves placed at the bar. It is supposed a purpose is formed that when the Judge should decide tha e process on which they were first arrested was ill and void, a rush should be made and the prison a resumed before another great could be effected as resumed before another great could be effected.

null and void, a rush should be made and the prisoners rescued before another arrest could be effected. This, however, was defeated by the last process.

Upon the return of the warrant, a motion, accompanied with an affidavit, was made for a continance, to prepare for trial. This motion was unexpected by the crowd and their counsel E. S. Hamlin, of Elyria; but the Judge very promptly granted the motion, and continued the matter until the thirteenth of April next, at which time the Court of Common Pleas will be in session; and the slaves were handed over to the Sheriff, for want of bonds of one thousand dollars each.

d over to the Sheriff, for want of bonds of one housand dollars each. While the motion for continuance was pending, age was despatched across the street to swear out warrant against the Kentuckians for an assault. This being done, the warrant was put into the hands of a constable for execution, and the Kentuckians vere speedily brought before his honor. A motion was made for a continuance until the next morning, which was granted, and the defendants, severally, tave bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars, for heir appearance.

ave bonds in the sum of five numered updates, incine appearance.
The next morning, the Court being called and the risoners seated at the bar, the examination proceedd. It appeared from the testimony of Leonard aige, that he demanded of the constable his authory, and the constable read it to him. Witness then old the constable 'that there were gentlemen and adies in his house, and if any of them were those wanted, witness would show them to him. The wanted, witness would show them to him. The stable called for help,—witness did not kno constants cannot be relighed to the pursuers, with pistols and dirks. Soon one of the pursuers, with pistols and dirks. Soon one of the prisoners, Whitford, presented his pistol to witness' breast, and holding a bowie knife in the other hand, said,—'I will let out your heart's blood, you Oberlin dough-face—I will teach you Oberlin dough-faces Kentucky spirit,' or some-time of the kind. I want after the constable had the heart's blood, you Oberlin dough-face—I will teach you Oberlin dough-faces Kentucky spirit,' or something of that kind; and after the constable had the gentleman and lady coupled together, the other prisoners came up to the witness, armed in the same way, but said nothing,—when witness stepped back into the corner of the room with his little child behind him, and witness thought that he himself and the little child were dead.' Here the prosecution could

the little child were dead. Here the prosecution ended.

For the defendant, the constable, who made the arrest, was called. He stated that the warrant being placed in his hands, he thought prudence dictated (knowing the character of the place, and the threats that had been made,) the necessity of wearing arms. He therefore armed and took the prisoners as assistants. When attempting to put handcuffs on Jefferson, he broke away amaljumped for the window, with the intent of diving through it; and witness cried for help, whereupon the prisoners entered. Whitford had placed himself between witness and Paige and a large negro, and witness heard Whitford threaten to shoot the first man who interposed to rescue the slaves; and also say something about doughfaces. Witness then told Whitford to be still. This was all that was said or done between the parties. After patiently hearing the comments of the counsel, the Justice pronounced all the defendants guilty of an assault, and bound them over, in the sum of five hundred dollars each, for their appearance at the next County Court. It appears from the following letter, that the Jail was subsequently broken open, and the slaves released.

Jail broken open, and scape of the negroes.

## Jail broken open, and escape of the negroes.

Jail broken open, and escape of the negroes.

ELYRIA, March 5th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Cleveland Advertiser:

DEAR SIK—On Tuesday night last, a gang of Oberlin, fanatical, abolition anarchists, with the assistance of their adherents in this place, made an attack on our jail, and with saws, axes, &c., prepared for the purpose, liberated the negroes confined therein, and carried them off in a carriage towards the Den, about the hour of midnight, in great gusto. This move was somewhat anticipated, as the abolitionists were heard to tell the negroes they should be helped out; but we were not prepared to see law, with each impunity, so soon trampled under foot by these non-residents.—This being only a foretaste of Oberlin Perfectionism, the present indication is that we shall have enough of it before we come to an end of these doings.

From the Ohio State Journal. We have just read the proceedings of a meeting at Lower Sandusky, requiring a gang of negroes in

that place to leave without delay, or give bond and security for their good behavior, as the law directs—
resolving that the laws ahould be carried into full effect. We notice this in connection with the Oberlin riots to show the state of feeling that is growing in the land, and the increased insolence of the blacks, who are not so gnilty as the whites, however, that push to extremes and encourage them on.

The afternoon and evening of Thursday were occupied by addresses from each of the connect. Mr. Ralph Ingersoll took a wide range, reflecting soverely, and at great length, upon the Judge of Prothat push to extremes and encourage them on.

Africans of the Amistad. LONG ISLAND SOUND, March 19, 1841. Committee acting for the Africans of the Am-

To the Committee acting for the Africans of the Amistad:

On returning to New-York, after an absence of about a week, during the whole of which time I have been sitending to these persons, I sit down to communicate to you a statement of what has been done. The day following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Thompson sent to S. P. Staples, Eeq. who had been counsel in the case during its pendency in the Courts in Connecticut, a copy of the mandate of the Court, and an order from himself, directed to the Marshal of Connecticut, for the discharge of all the Africans, which that gentlemen immediately, put into the hands of the Committee. Judge T, is entitled to their thanks, and also the thanks of the public, for thus transmitting the order, as the Committee were in consequence enabled to make necessary arrangements for the comfort of the 'appellees' before they were 'th ned loose.'

Last Monday, Mr. S. S. Jocelyn and myself went fo Westville, a small village about two miles from New-Haven, where the prisoners have been kept several months. They were overjoyed to see us—all extending their hands at the same time, and uttering their expressions of gratitude. They appeared to be in good health, and, happy. Not having seen them for several months, I was agreeably struck with their improvement, especially in speaking and reading our languagé. Before we left, a large number of them, led by their teacher, Mr. Booth, sang the hymn, the hymn,

'When I can read my title clear,' &c.,

'When I can read my title clear,' &c.,
in a very interesting manner. Prayer was then offered, when Cinquez, addressing Mr. Jocelyn, said,
'preach.' Mr. J. addressed them a few minutes, referring them to God for their deliverance, and exhorting them to good conduct, diligence in study,
and love to the Saviour.
In the afternoon, a meeting of some of the friends
of the Africans, was held for consultation, agreeably
to previous notification. There were present Messrs.
Leonard Bacon, H. G. Łudlow, S. S. Jocelyn, Amos
Townsend, Jr. of New-Haven, Lewis Tappan, of
New-York, Samuel Deming and A. F. Williams, of
Farmington. Mr. Bacon acted as chairman. After
prayer by Mr. Ludlow, each person present presentded his views with regard to the disposition that had
best be made of the Africans. The following resolutions were then passed:

Reselved, That we think it best for the present,

Resolved, That we think it best for the pro-Resolved, I nat We link it best for the present, that the Africans, (oxcepting the girls,) be placed under instruction and labor at Farmington, if arrangements can be made for their reception in that town, and that it is desirable that they should not return to Africa until inquiries are instituted as to the best mode of sending them to Mendi, their native country. Resolved, That Lewis Tappan, Amos Townsend, Ir, and A. F. Williams, be requested to remove the Africans, with their consent, and make all the necessary provision, &c.

sary provision, &c.

It having been stated that Mr. Pendleton, the jailor, had expressed a determination to apply to Captain Beecher. Chairman of the Selectmen, to bind the three girls to him, it was recommended that application be made immediately to the Judge of Probate, to appoint Deacon Townsend their guardian. Application was accordingly made, and Amos Townsend, Jr. was duly appointed guardian to Ma-gru, Ta-ine, and Ta-nee, and Lewis Tappan to the boy Ka-le.

to Ma-gru, Ta-me, and Ta-nee, and Lewis Tappan to the boy Ka-le.

The next morning, the Marshal came, by invitation, to Mr. Baldwin's office, where Lattended. On being assured by Mr. Wilcox that he would permit the Africans to remain over night at their abode in Westville, the mandate and the order for their discharge were put into his hands. He went soon after to the jailor's house, and informed the girls that they were free—here—in this country—and he had no further legal control over them; and before night he went to Westville and made a similar announcement to the men. Mr. Townsend went to Mr. Pendleton's, where his wards were seated, in their best apparel, with the family,—informed them that he had been appointed their guardian, and requested them to go to the families where he had made arrangements for them to remain for the present. They did not seem inclined to go with him, and it was evident that their minds had been prejudiced against Mr. Townsend and their other friends. While Mr. Townsend was there, I went, under advice from Mr. Baldwin, to Mr. Pendleton's, and took with me Mr. James Covey, the African interpreter. On being directed to the room where Mr. Townsend in family were assembled, I invited James in, but Mr. Pendleton sprang to the door, and forbid his entrance. He also said that the girls should not his contract.

On being directed to the room where Mr. Townsend and his family were assembled, I invited James in, but Mr. Pendleton sprang to the door, and forbid his entrance. He also said that the girls should not leave his house with his permission. Cinquez and Kin-na afterwards applied and asked permission to see the girls, but they were turned out of the house.

On Tuesday, Mr. Baldwin presented to Judge Hitchcock, (the Court of Common Pleas being in session), the affidavit of Mr. Townsend respecting the illegal detention of his wards, and a writ of habeas corpus was allowed by the Court. The defendant, by his attorneys, Charles A. and Ralph Ingersoll, Esqra, requested time to frame a return. At 2 o'clock, Wednesday, Mr. Pendleton, Mrs. Pendleton, and their children, appeared in Court, with Ma-gru, Ta-me and Ka-nee. Cinquez and Kin-ne. Cinquez and Kin-me and explaining to them what they considered for their best good, and prayed that the Court would allow them to converse freely with them, and that their countrymen present might have the same privilege. Cinquez was therefore told, through Covey, the interpreter, that he might explain to the girls in the Mean ill language, the intentions of Mr. Town. lege. Cinquez was therefore told, through Covey, an interior town. The interpreter, that he might explain to the girls in been communicated to the Marshal, and a guardianthe Mendi language, the intentions of Mr. Townsend and their other friends. He appeared to feel deeply for the poor girls, and addressed them for about half an hour with great earnestness. In the language of one of the New Haven papers—'The which he refused to comply. A writ of habeas corpus for the property of the propert deeply for the poor girfs, and addressed them for about half as thour with great earnestness. Into language of one of the New Haven papers—'The Mendi orator began calmly to speak of the generosity of these friends of the Africans, and of their self-denying efforts in obtaining their freedom—and as his soul warmed with the retrospect of two past years, his eyes blazed and his voice was elevated in its tone—and his action passionate—till he stood before the Court and the assembled citizens, a true specimen of the elequence of nature.' In the midst of his animated appeals, Mr. Rahph ingersoil interposed and said he was fearful that Cinquez was preparedly stated that Cinquez had told them that if they remained longer with the jailor, he would send them away and sell them. Cinquez was therefore prohibited from talking to them any longer. [The Africans have been under a dread that Pendleton would thus dispose of them, as persons residing in his horse, or connected with him, have repeatedly, as the Africans aver, made such hreats.] The girls, on being questioned, said they were anwilling to go with Mr. Townsend, because a white man, at Mr. Pendleton's, had told them that they would be whipped and sold as slaves—that Mr. Tappan intended to sell them as slaves, 4cc.

The remainder of Wednesday, and the whole of Thursday till after nine o'clock in the evening, were consumed in the examination of witnesses, and with the arguments of coursel—Messra. Integeroll forther respondents, and R. S. Baldwin, Esq. and Gen. Kimberly for the other party. The respondent counsel endeavored to show that the equation the arguments of coursel—Messra. Integeroll forther was also were under 12 years of age, and that the Judge of Probate had made an illegal appointment, because the girls had not been reside to show that the education the arguments of coursel—Messra. Integeroll forther had it was also been disaffected towards the country of the parts had been made to show that the education the girls had acquired—principally had under the dire

the minds of the girls had been disaffected towards the committee for interested purposes; and that the apparent solicitude and affection for the girls, on the part of Mr. Pendleton's family, was got up for effect; that Pendleton's tavern is a groggery througed by young men, and altogether an unfit place in which to bring up young females; that the object of Mr. Townsend was to place them in highly respectable families, where their education, moral culture,

taking the command of the vessel, had taken the girls into the cabin—and thus doubtless, as ever since, manifested the most parental anxiety for their welfare. They severally on the way to Farmington, assured me he had always been kind to them.) In the course of the remarks of this gentleman, he stated that these African girls made as intelligent answers, and behaved with as much propriety, as any girls of their age in New Haven, be they who they might! In reply also to an intimation that he, although now so very friendly to the Africans, had on a former occasion exerted himself to have them delivered up to the Spaniards, the following reply and retort were made. Mr. L said that was merely a professional service—he happened to be applied to by the Spaniards before Mr. Baldwin was—had it not been so, they might have been opposed to each

and retort were made. Mr. I. said that was merely a professional service—he happened to be applied to by the Spaniards before Mr. Baldwin was—had it is not been so, they might have been opposed to each other; he, for the Africans, and Baldwin for the Spaniards. Neves, NeVer, replied Mr. Baldwin for the Spaniards. Neves, never and Baldwin for the Spaniards. Neves, never and Baldwin from Westwille in great fright. They said that Pendleton had seen this brother out, who had attempted to shut them up in a small room, and said they were all to be keen away to be sold—that they had no food, &c. As the marshal had assured me they might stay one day longer,—that they should not be turned out in the testorm—and as the trial was protracted, no asylum had been secured for them. On sending out for them immediately, they were found in a great state of alarm—but were conducted into town, where a room in a factory, near the Rail Rood depot, was a kindly offered to them. There they were provided with food by the Committee. In the morning, they left in the cars for Berlin. There they were met by some respectable inhabitants of Farmington and conducted to that town, where a samiable building had been procured for them.

Friday morning, at 10 oclock, Judge Hitchcock gave an oral opinion, of an hour's length—stating the facts and points in the case in an impartial, calm and lucid manner, concluding by decreeing that the girls beput into custody of their legal guardian. A scene was now enacted that the Committee and the provided the probabilities that if left in New Haven, seed and the providence as well as the law had made their protectors, but to inflame the minds of some of the young men connected with Gollege against them. A few words words were said to them by Rev. M probabilities that if left in New Haven, attempts might be made by the few evil disposed persons in that city who had manifested any thing but real friendship for these hapless girls—it was determined to take them also to Farmington. Accordingly, accompanied by Mr. Booth, the teacher, who had returned to Farmington that morning, and Kin-na, Kong, Ka-le, Ma-gru, Ka-nee and Ta-me, I proceeded in the afternoon cars for Bristol. There Mr. Deming, of Farmington, a weathly farmer, and a Kong, Ka-le, Magru, Ka-nee and Ta-me, I proceeded in the afternoon cars for Bristol. There Mr. Denning, of Farmington, a wealthy farmer, and a liberal and devoted friend of the oppressed, was in attendance with his wagon to take Mr. Booth and the African young men—not expecting the girls. But he stowed us all away—uine in number—and we had a pleasant ride—B miles to Far nington. As we came in sight of the inmates of the building referred to, they ran out, clapping their hands, and rejoicing to see the three girls. They will be put into respectable private families, while their countrymen will be regularly instructed in writing, arithmetic, reading, sacred music, &c., industriously employed, in useful labor—and assembled regularly in the house of God—under the care of Messrs. John T. Norton, S. Deming and A. F. Williams.

In the midst of so many friends of the oppressed, and of such an enlightened, virtuous and substantial population, these Africans will, it is believed, have an asylum where they can be taught useful branches of industry, the elements of knowledge, and the truths of the Christian religion, until an opening presents itself for their safe return to Africa, and to Mendi, some three or four hundred miles, as it is supposed, in the interior. They will be decently clad, supplied with books and teachers, and qualified to instruct their countrymen should Providence ever enable them to reach their native country, and find their relatives and friends. It is believed that three or four of them have been converted to God, others are in a tender state of mind; while all of them conduct well, evince a strong desire to be instructed, and have the most reverential regard to truth and

conduct well, evince a strong desire to be instruct-ed, and have the most reverential regard to truth and religion. The funds contributed are not all expend-ed, but will soon be. The whole amount of receipts and the disbursements will be published with

delay.

Very truly, your coadjutor, LEWIS TAPPAN.

We hear it reported that provision has been made for the protection of the Africans of the Amistad, by placing them in a position for their own support in an interior town. The order for their release has been communicated to the Marshal, and a guardian-ship taken out, from the Probate Court, in behalf of

ingly forwarded the accompanying to him, to whi however, the has not thought proper to reply. The deem it due to the anti-slavery cause to reque their publication in the columns of the Register. I am, respectfully,

RICHARD ALLEN, Secretary.

Tam, respectfully,

RICHARD ALLEN, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, held 13th of January, 1841,

Richard D. Webb in the chair,

Resolved—That, having received and read Lord Palmerston's reply to our resolution, and the letter of our secretary, we cannot unite/with him in the expectation that the acknowledgment of Texas by our government will have the effect of inducing her to a mitigation rather than an aggravation of the evils of slavery. We are rather of the opinion that this circumstance is likely to strengthen her in her course of unparalleled moral enormity. Nor can we permit ourselves to hope that the increased communication between Great Britain and Texas, which is likely to take place, will have any effect in promoting the abolition of slavery, since our government, by the very act of recognising the independence of Texas, have falsified their own professions of abhorence of the slave system, and have, as far as in them lay, sanctioned the conduct of a people whose adherence to that system is the only cause of having assumed a distinct position amongst the christian and civilized nations of the earth.

We look upon any attempt, at procuring a mitigation of the evils of slavery, short of its abolition, as unworthy of an English statesman, since no modification can render it tolerable in the sight of God; no pretence of prudence or moderation can spactify that which, in any form, is the highest treason against the divine law and the rights of humanity, and the most tremendous concentration of cruelty and wickedness which the world ever witnessed. We consider that, had Lord Palmerston demanded, as an indispensable condition of the law for the abolition of alavery in Mexico, which was passed when Texas formed an undisputed portion of that territory, he would have really upheld the dignity of the British crown, and the great principles of justice and humanity.

In addition to the dishonor suffered by our country in the recognition of this robber territory, we have further to la

to all the inhabitants of Yexas, she has enacted that nearly one million of the subjects of this nation shall be excluded from unrestricted participation in the advantages of her commerce, by a recent law which prohibits free colored people from residing permanently in her territory, without the express and special remaining of contraster. RICHARD D. WEBR Chairman

## LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON.

RICHARD D. WEBS, Charman.

LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Dublin, 15th of 1st mo. (January.) 1841.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of thy communication, in reply to a resolution forwarded by the committee of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, and accompanied by a letter from me, as secretary of that body, respecting the acknowledgment of Texas as a free state by the British crown.

The committee have had the correspondence before them, and I have again to trouble thee with the accompanying resolution, to which I request thy particular attention. The committee feel it right that the actual position of Texas—of what she reas when under Mexican rule, and what she is—should be fully contrasted, in order that they, as British subjects, may be clear of any participation in a measure which they consider highly derogatory to the national honor.

In my former letter, I quoted some portions of the present Texan law. By il, no master can manumit his slaves without the consent of Congress. By il, Congress has not the power to emancipate slaves. By il, no free person of African descent, no matter how slight the tinge of color or mixture may be, has liberty to reside permanently in Texas, without the permission of Congress. What glaring wrong!—what iniquitous law!! Allow me to quote in contrast, a portion of the Mexican law, by which Texas was formerly governed:

'Be it known that, in the year 1829, being desirous of signalizing the anniversary of our independence, by an act of national justice and beneficence, which

Be it known that, in the year 1829, being desirou of signalizing the anniversary of our independence by an act of national justice and beneficence, which may contribute to the strength and support of such in estimable welfare, as to secure more and more the public tranquillity, and reinstate an unfortunate portion of our inhabitants in the sacred rights granted then by nature—and may be protected by the nation, undewise and just laws, according to the provision of article 30 of the constitution act—availing myself of the extraordinary faculties granted me, I have though proper to decree—

'1st. That slavery be exterminated in the Republic—
24. Consequently those are free, who up to this hour have been looked upon as slaves.'
Such was the declaration of the President of the United Mexican States to the inhabitants of the republic—such the condition of Texas ere she assumed independence. Reflect, for a moment, on the altered condition of her colored and slave population—on the present condition too of the Indian Texan population, hunted as they now are with bloodhounds, with a view to their extermination. I ask the—I ask the nation to look at the two pictures, and to see what a wrong the British parliament will perpetrate against the great cause of human freedom and common humanity, if it sanction the independence of Texas with her present laws, sweeping away as they do every fair vestige of liberty established by that power whose dominion she has usurped.

I am, respectfully, &c., RICHARD ALLEN,

Secretary Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society. d Palmerston, &c. &c.

Texas.

Te insert elsewhere Lord Palmerston's reply to mounication from the Anti-Slavery Society resting the recognition of Texas, together with a dution of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society it. The observations of Mr. Allen, prefixed to it. The observations of Mr. Allen, prefixed to it.

of the mercial repolor: Why and we too on them?

There is one small circumstance that fully accounts for the difference of our conduct in those two cases—for all our sympathy with the Turk, and our anxiety to preserve the 'integrity of the Ottoman empire.' This circumstance is the conclusion of an advantageous treaty of commerce with Turkey in 1838, immediately before the British government entered on this war, which it is absurd to regard as now concluded. It was the same grasping spirit of commerce that drove us upon the war with Chins, which is at this moment adding fuel to the fiance that is fercely raging in America, and which, superadded to other provocations, arising from colonial (alias commercial) transactions, has already rendered a war with that country all but inevitable. This same spirit of commercial aggrandizement was at the bottom of all those disastrons wars that have laid upon our shoulders eight hundred millions of debt, and that have laid so many of our brave fellow countryen in distant graves.

Let us now ask this question—what do ur gain by the commerce and the colonies of England? What have ser ever guined by those wars that were undertaken in their behalf? Why, nothing but the debt and the danger—the taxes at home, and the wounds in the field of battle.

Irishmen, ponder on these things, and, when you fight your next battle, know wars tra. Is a sour! You have fought long enough for fun.—Dublin Register.

fight your next battle, know what it is about! You have fought long enough for fun.—Dublin Register.

Hiberaian Anti-Slavery Society—Recting at the Royal Exchange.

On Wednesday evening the usual monthly antislavery meeting was held at the Royal Exchange, James Haughton, Esq., in the chair.

The chairman, in some introductory remarks, allided to the enormities of slavery. He spoke of the near approach of it to our shores, in the attempt to kidnap our poor countrymen to the pestilent climate of Jamaica, and bore testimony to the exertions of the anti-slavery society in Limerick, and concluded by reading some terrific instances of cruelty practised by a French Creole lady on her slaves.

Mr. Richard D, Webb said that shocking as these things were, he believed slavery should be attacked on its own inherent sinfulness, rather than by the atrocities practised under its sanction—that the worst state of slavery would be that in which the slaves were kindly treated, because slavery would thus appear tolerable, from being shorn of a portion of its atrocities. The speaker then quoted some extracts of letters, illustrating the treatment of slaves, and evidencing their strong thirst for liberty. He showed also how little reliance can be placed upon I laws made for the protection of the slaves, as they are administered by the slaveholders, and the evidence of a slave is of no value in a court of justice. The speaker then related a terrible atrocity committed by a nephew of President Jefferson, (Lilburn Lewis,) who chopped up one of his slaves from his legs upwards, in the presence of his fellows, and I threw the quivering pieces on the fire successively, (expressions of horror;) and yet the slaves' evidence would not be taken. His brother who was present, was, however, convicted, but escaped from prison, doubtless through committed by the slave trade—that Africa lost deily 1000 of her inhabitants to supply the waste caused by slavery, and that this would continue until slavery was abolished. He called on the meeting as one

horrors of slavery. He showed that much lay in the power of Britain by taking our cotton from India in-stead of from America, where it is raised by slave labor. He deprecated the warlike propensities of the East India Company, and urged that every labor. He deprecated the warlike propensities o
the East India Company, and urged that every
means should be used to counteract it, as, if the
company were prevented from extending their conquesta, they would be obliged to turn their attentior
to the right government of their already too extended territories.

The meeting then adjourned.

From the Dublin Morning Register. British India and its Hundred Millions of Brit ish Subjects.

We are delighted to observe that the great ques-tion of British India is at length to be brought before the public. The destinies of a hundred millions of people, who, poor and miserable as they may be, have still souls to be saved, and are equally with some and common humanity, if it sendion the independence of Texas with her present laws, sweeping away as they do every fair vestige of liberty established by that power whose dominion she has usurped.

I have also to refer thee to the accompanying resolutions for other grounds than these the committee previously alluded to, why Great Britain, in acknowledging Texas, has committed a glaring wrong on a large portion of her own subjects. Nearly one million of home (the colored portion) are debarred from a full participation in the advantages of the treaty. By the Texan laws, they cannot remain within her territory beyond a limited time, without the consent of Congress; and, judging from her conduct thither to the colored glasses, this law with the content of Congress; and, judging from her conduct thither to the colored glasses, this law with the repeated from holding almost any communication with her people.

The committee feel it to be of great importance to place before Lord Palmerston, and the country generally, the necessity of insisting that equal commercial privileges should be fully extended to all classes of Sittish subject, whether white, colored, or black, by those countries with which Britain concludes treaties, because they believe that in no way can the great cause of the abolition of slavery beforwarded more than by the free communication of those who have been camacipated with tho

"The attitude of the South in sustaining the patriarchal institutions of slavery at this moment is full of

ton trade is carried to the wide and fertile plains our oten India.

So much for our friend of the Natchex Free Inder. We have still much to say on British lask We rejoice to know that O'Connell will be early the field in parliament to move for inquiry into be giant evil, the land tax of India. Until the eyen is altered, and an equitable and secure tenses granted to the cultivator there, it is in vain to be for a full development of India's resources.

### From the British Indian Advocate. Channing on Emancipation.

Channing on Emancipation.

This work has arisen out of Mr. Gurney's Lette on West India. Emancipation, and consists of a attempt to estimate the nature of the process these which the British West Indies are now passing to the results at which they have arrived, followed by an application of the lessons which he salest teaches to America and Americans, the salest eaches to America and Americans, as free Suns and as individuals. It contains much that is viable and just; but, as a whole, we do not this tworthy of the author, or of the subject which we worthy of the author, or of the subject which we may be undertaken to discuss. He has not taken the first grasp of it which uncompromising principle weak have enabled him to do. Hence, on the one had he condemns the slavery, while he apologizes for he condemns the slavery, while he apologizes for the former could exist without the latter, and a if all the evil of the one did not resolve itself is at the vicious acts and pernicious influence of the salest and a pernicious influence of the salest and a pernicious influence of the salest and pernicious slaveholders of the Southern States of America, a if the former could exist without the latter, and a the vicious acts and pernicious influence of the side r; and hence, on the other, he throws discredia the attempt 'to bring East India cotton into cospetition with the Southern, that by driving the last from the market, the excessive stimulus of san breeding and the profits of slave-labor may cause from the market, the excessive stimulus of san breeding and the profits of slave-labor may cause from the market, the excessive stimulus of san breeding and the profits of slave-labor may cause from the market, the excessive stimulus of san breeding and the profits of slave-labor may cause for sooth, it appeals to the very lowest of all an interest; because the effect would be to stam instead of reasoning the slaveholders into justice and humanity; because it assumes that truth, a ligion and conscience have no power over them and because it is not a 'moral effort' to forward is abolition of slavery. In opposition to this, we should not slavery. In opposition to this, we should appear that the substitute free labor cotton from India or clawbard for slavengrown cotton is pre-eminently a moral effort, since it is felt by those who make it that substitute free labor cotton from India or clawbard for slavengrown cotton is pre-eminently a moral effort, since it is felt by those who make it that substitute free labor cout now knowledge that Dr. Channing very recently entertained the views we are now pressing. It would appear that he has since disonered that the attempt to substitute free for slavengrown cotton would be addressing the very loves of all motives, that it would not be a moral effect, compassion, and devout minds' of the grown cotton would be unjust and insulting to 'the spright, compassion, and devout minds' of the grown cotton would be unjust and insulting to 'the spright, compassion, and devout minds' of the profit of all motives, that it would not be a moral effect, and that it would be unjust and insulting

The American Colonization Society,

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The American Colonization Society.

It is to the American Colonization measure which we wish particularly to address ourselves. It is emphatically one of those meetings of friends as foes—at least it was so. It was a union of American slaveholders with some honest, though subminded abolitionists. We are not, however, iscled to pay much respect to any of the professel ister class, if many such still remain amongst the list evil tendencies have, we think, been too clear shewn to delude many—still, if there are hose-hearted advocates in it, we respect them as well-stentioned, but strangely deluded men.

The objects of the American Colonization Sorty are at first view extremely specious. It profess to pity the colored man, to feel for his wrong, it is multiplied oppressions as he is situated in America, whether bond or free. It professes to pity is slave, and to wish he should be a slave no legs it tells the colored man he is ar alien from listive country—that he is surrounded by men will despise him on account of his color—that it legs place him under more favorable circumstance. It then talks of Africa as a favored country—dievoting a part of it for the residence of the America colored man, if free, where he will be the nodes of a rising and prosperous colony, which will her after civilize Africa. It talks of his moral fixes it carry forward the work of human amelioration them—of his virtues, his patience, his endurance, the after civilize Africa. It talks of his moral fitness a carry forward the work of human amelioration hem —of his virtues, his patience, his endurance, the he by nature is best fitted to civilize his more stage abony compeers. At times, however, it puts a different face. It addresses the white inhabition of America on the immense advantages of gettar rid of those turbulent, idle, worthless free colors people that infest their cities and towns—that the lives, their properties, their homes will be more cure if those 'niggers' were awept out of the last now that they are beginning a little better to aderstand their rights, and to sympathize with the brethren who are in bonds. It tells them that dangerous union may yet take place between the carry of the control of the color of th dangerous union may yet take place between its free and the enslaved—that it will not be a difficult free and the enslaved—that it will not be a diffical matter so to persecute and heap indignities and refering, and opprobrium on account of color, so apparingly upon these poor people, that they may hinduced to flee to Liberia, the African colors, will last resource. It tells them all this, and more; he what of it? Bad, corrupt systems cannot be consistent—they often put on a double face. Butter, again comes the 'colonization society,' and this of pity for the slave—and the slave-owner, too, be comes all at once a model of tender metry as kindness, and says he is prepared to hiberate so say of his slaves if the necessary funds are raised ship them to Liberia, and thus the eyes of may seere blinded, and funds neere raised, and thus its slaves hid head of the himself of the old and wardless—aye, and still more of any spirit which, free than its compeers, had begun to see the deally wrong his self-styled master was inflicting upon him, and to begin to hurn with anger and indigestion at his wrongs, and to long to be free.

Our readers will probably ere this see the dail of the 'American Colonization Society.' It proved a large tract of land in Africa—there it founds a colony—firer it proposed to remove all the calor et population of the American States, by degrees.

of the 'American Colonization Society.' It proceed a large tract of land in Africa—there it founds a colony—there it proposed to remove all the ease ed population of the American States, by degrees the population of the American States, by degrees the became too troublesome to be longer trained. But it has since renounced this wholests measure as Utopian. In nineteen years, it did as remove one year's increase of the colored population in America. It now talks in a philanthropistrain, but it will not do! Its purpose is too evidently upon the strain, but it will not do! Its purpose is too evidently upon the strain, but it will not do! Its purpose is too evidently upon the strain, but it will not do! Its purpose is too evidently upon the strain out of the United States; it would remove as troublesome sfave—troublesome, because embase with some of the feelings of a man! It denies the citizenship of the colored man in America, althorp it is perhaps his grandfather and great-grandfaths who was an African by birth. But it will not do! Its agents are now in England—we tell them by need not set their foot on Irish soil. Mr. Cress was in Ireland once, and that is enough. He know, too, that Ireland is not welcome ground for his we assert that America is the native land, if free; if a slave, America is sail is native land, and there, and there alone, he ought be freed, and permitted to live in the possession of equal constitutional rights, unless he desires of its own free will to emigrate elsewhere!

Mr. Farnum, a conductor on the Andover and lineatill militade were tilled to Standay, by a collision

Mr. Farsum, a conductor on the Andover and live verbill railroad, was killed on Saturday, by a collist in the trains, a little this side of Exeter, N. H.

er took ple er took ple er took ple course, rouse, rouse,

Hon, He lotel, in l it the last Marshal

An occurrence took place on Monday evening at temperance meeting, held in Aungier-street, experience meeting, held in Aungier-street, exist we think particularly worthy of being made which we think particularly worthy of being made which we think particularly worthy of being made which we five and at any and a sour brethren of the isomal will, we doubt not, view it in the same light possible properties and impossible properties of the prope orneal tose to address the audience, which was onneed of a number of seamen and respectable elements, with their wives and daughters, (we are chaines, with their wives and daughters, (we are to say that the wealther classes of society end yet thrown annel of their influence into ranks of the tee-totallers,) the question was as as so and anneaously put, 'Is he an anti-slavery and spontaneously put, 'Is he an anti-slavery and spontaneously put, 'Is he an anti-slavery in the strick the Dr. was received with applause. Is this fact a striking evidence of the feeling in country on the subject of slavery in America? all that it could be made to ring in the ears of yelsre-owner in that country, giving him an Would that it could be made to ring in the ears of every slave-owner in that country, giving him an inspession of the score and contempt in which he is seed by our people. May these indignant feelings measure until there shall not be one individual in reland who will not put the question, 'Are you an anisdatery man?' to every American when he note on our shores.— Dublin Register.

From the Liverpool Albion. Melancholy Catastrophe--Loss of one hundred and twenty-two Lives-

Melancholy Canad twenty-two Lives.

LIVERPOOL SUNDAY.—The steam-boat Notting-han, which sailed from Dublin on Friday evening, arrived here last night, a little before twelve o'clock, and brought the melancholy news of the loss of one handred and twenty-two lives. It appears that should o'clock on Sunday morning, the Nottingham arrived of Holyhead, when, from the hazy state of the weather, and a strong S. E. wind, which was bring at the time, she unfortunately came in contact wit the large American ship Governor Fenser, which sailed from this port on Friday, with 106 passengers for New-York. In a very few moments afterthe ressels came in contact, the Governor Fenser'went down with every soul on board, with reseases for New-York. In a very few moments after the resels came in contact, the Governor fewer end down with every soul on board, with the exception of the captain and mate, who were porticularly saved by jumping from the mizen-top about the Nottingham, and thus 122 souls were hanched into cornity. All the people on board the Nottingham escribed without injury, but the boat had her starboard paddle and her chimney carried

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The following is the account of the disaster given by Captain Andrews, after landing from the Notwas sailed from Liverpool on Friday last, at noon

we sailed from Liverpool on Friday last, at noon, with the wind S. S. W. We had a full cargo of samafactured goods. On Saturday morning, at two eclock, the wind blowing fresh from S. S. W., and when the ship was under double-reefed topsails, the gin, space, and mainsail in, saw a steamer to windward on the laroard bow. The steamer to windward on the laroard bow. The steamer crossed our box, and we struck her right amidships. From the face of the collision, it was evident that either the change the staner would sink or, nechans, both. nee of the collision, it was evident that enther the ipp the steamer would sink, or, perhaps, both, islandy I felt that the ship, the bows of which accesses in, was sinking. I cried out to the crew I the passengers were belowly to endeavor to save eir lives. They, instead of running forward, rough fear ran alt. My first object was to endea-the area the crew and passengers; but so rapid through fear ran aft. My first object was to endearing to save the crew and passengers; but so rapid was the sinking of the ship, I found it impossible to do say thing to accomplish that object. I and the mate the ran forward, and, finding the ship fast sinking. I then to jump on to the steamer. Failing in my first attempt, through a momentary faintness, I made ascood, and just as the ship was at the water's edge, succeeded in grasping a rope which was hanging over the steamer's side. The mate saved his life by jumping from the foreyard-arm on to the steamer's deck. In one minute the ship sank, with atteen of her crew and all the passengers, amounting to 122 souls. The steamer's boat was instantly lowered, for the purpose of making an attempt to see such of the crew and passengers as might be we such of the crew and passengers as might be buting, but it unfortunately swamped alongside.'

Weafterwards heard the account of the catasrophe given by the persons who were on the deck of the Nottingham when the collision occurred. In abstance it was as follows:—

About a quarter past two o'clock, on Sunday mening, when about fifteen miles to the westward of Holyhead, the weather calm, but rather thick, eac of the men of the watch saw a ship bearing down upon the Nottingham; she had no light at her mast, while the steamer had three lights. He reported the fact to the second mate, who was then at the wheel. The second mate hailed the ship, and was answered. He desired her to starboard her hela This, they thought, was not done. A voice from the ship, which was supposed to have been that of the captain, requested the steamer to starboard her helm, as he could not bring the ship over, she not answering her helm. At this instant the Governor Fenner struck the Nottingham amidships; in less than five minutes the ship filled with water, and disappeared. The steamer became quite motionless after tha shock, and the people on board of her were unable to make the least attempt to succor those on board the ship, which sunk bow foremost. The steamer sof the people on the wreck were heart-reading, but they soon ceased and all was still. The steamer's starboard side was completely stove in: the paddle shaft and wheel were shivered in pieces: the starboard engine was broken and the famed carried ways. Seventeen cows were killed, seven, more and seventy-eight sheep were thrown overboard, and eleven dich before the same and the consequent of the consequent of the paddle shaft and wheel were shivered in pieces: the starboard engine was broken and the famed carried ways. Seventeen cows were killed, seven, more and seventy-eight sheep were thrown overboard, and eleven dich before the same that the second of the second of the second of the same and the second of the same and About a quarter past two o'clock, on Sunday peces: the starboard engine was broken and the municiarried ways. Seventeen cows were killed, seven more and seventy-eight sheep were thrown verthoard, and eleven died before the vessel reached pert.—On Sunday evening the wreck of the Nottingham was fallen in with by another steamer, and loved into the Mersey.

The opinion on board the Nottingham was, that the Governor Fenner's helm, instead of being put to starboard, as it ought to have been, must have been put to port, for if it had been put to starboard, the ship would have cleared the steamer.'

The pissengers were, all below: in their berths

ue sap would have cleared the steamer.'

The pissengers were all below in their berths when the collision between the ship and the steamer took place. The shock caused by it would, of course, rouse even those who might have been taken. No doubt they would make a rush towards the deck: the interval, however, which elapsed between the shock and the sinking was so short, sarrely fire minutes, that very few, if any, could have succeeded in reaching it—so that, in all probability, most of them perished in their berths. The make, we understand, had been married a few days only before the ship's sailing on her voyage; the captain had given her a berth with her husband in the cabin. When the fate of the ship became intuitable, he attempted to run aft to rescue his wife. Time falled him: the instinct of self-preservation became strong: he sprang up the shrouds, and reached the steamer, as we have already stated, by junping from the foreyard-arm.

The Nottingham, which now lies on the cast side of the Clarnee Dock, was yesterday visited by thousands of curious spectators. Her starboard side is a complete wreck: even the houses on the feet adjoining are shivered in fragments. The fead animals, cows and sheep, covered the deck, and presented a shocking sight, most of trem having been disembowelled by the concussion which caused their death.

The wreck of the Governor Fenner was fallent as the cast was the cast of the arm of the results and the cast of the same of the cast with a present of the concussion which caused the starboard significant. The passengers were all

wreck of the Governor Fenner was faller The wreck of the Governor Fenner was fallen with on the Sunday morning after the catastro, about sixteen miles to the westward of the keries. It had apparently been split in two parts, sit estem was gone. The cargo, among which is a quantity of iron, had, doubtless, fallen out, at the hell, recovering its buoyancy, floated again, we men were found in the rigging; they were used each bat did not appear to have been long so. tunk was also found on board; its contents bwedmait it had belonged to M'Lityre, a gardner, so of the passengers.

ed that it had belonged to M'Lityre, a garuner, of the passengers.

If the passengers, and if true it is a remarkable has been stated, and if true it is a remarkable. Unit some of the people on board the Nottingsafter the collision, and when the Governor per's bowsprit was over the deck, thinking that steamer was likely to sink, attempted to get on the ship by getting on the bowsprit. The attempt of their making their way, and the failure was means of saving their lives.

Hee. Henry Clay was taken quite ill at Barnum's deel, is Baltimore, last Thursday morning, but was, the last accounts, convalescent.

The Royal Mail steamer Caledonia, Capt. James McKellet, arrived at Boston on Saturday last, at 12 M. having left Liverpool on the evening of the 4th, making her passage 15 days and 20 hours. She brought a large mail and 46 passengers to Halifax, left 8 there, and took on board 36 for Boston. She arrived at Halifax at 5 P. M. on the 18th inst., and 160 axis at 19 million.

Our bro. J. A. Collins, (whose arrival we anticipated last week.) has found it expedient and important to remain abroad a short time longer. He is incessantly occupied in the prosecution of his mission, and thus far has not labored in vain. In a letter dated Glasgow, March 2, 1841, he says—I feel unhappy, in view of the great trials which you have, all o py, in view of the great trials which you have, all of you, and particularly yourself, been called to pass through. May the God of all grace give you fresh anointings daily, that you may be strengthened for the great work he has called you to perform. He justly exclaims in allusion to certain of our beloved friends in Scottand and Ireland.— What noble specimens of humanity are Smeal Murray, Webb, Haughton, Alle, et al. of this school ! He informs us that R. R. Gurley, that arch deceiver, and genuine representative of the American Colonization Society, is in England, and carrying all before him among the spurious abolitionists of that country. He adds—Let Cresson and Gurley go on through the length and breadth of this kingdom in their colonization movement, and all that they carry off will be gain to the abolitionists. It is not half so dangerous as new organization, nor will its mischief on the cause of hu-man freedom be felt half so much. Mr. Collins was busily engaged in preparing a pamphlet, (which he had nearly completed for the press,) tracing the rise and progress of the divisions in the anti-slavery ranks in this country, and vindicating the course pursued by the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. We cannot doubt that it will produce a salutary effeet upon the public mind. It is to be accomm by the following introductory Letter from HARRIET MARTINEAU, which speaks for itself.

Letter from Harriet Martineau.

TYNEMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND, Feb. 27th, 1841... }
My Dear Friend, —I have read the statements in

Right and Wrong among the Abolitionists of th United States,' with respect to the differences be tween the two Anti-Slavery Societies of America, with a strong and painful interest. I wish I could alequately express my sense of the duty of every one interested in the cause of the negro, -of human freedom at large, -to read and deeply meditate this piece of history. I am not more firmly persuaded of any thing, tran that those who, on the present occasion listen to one side only, or refuse to hear either ar doing the deepest injury in their power to the antislavery cause, and sowing the seeds of a bitter future

I am aware how distasteful are the details of strife. I know but too well, from my own experience, how natural it is to turn away, with a faint and sickening heart, from the exposure of the enmities those whose first friendship sprung up in the field of benevolent labors. I fully understand the feelings of offended delicacy which would close the ears and seal the lips of those who have been fellow-workers with both the parties now alienated. Among all these causes of recoil, I see how it is but too pr lantic may be left by many of their British brethren to 'settle their own affairs,' to 'fight their own battles.' But if I had a voice which would penetrate wherever I wished, I would ask in the depths of every heart that feels for the slave, whether it should be so;—whether such indifference and recoil may not be as criminal in us, as dissension in them : whether, in declining to do justice to the true friends of the slave, (on whichever side they may appear to be,) we may not be guilty of treachery as fatal as compromising with his enemies.

Those who devote themselves to the redemption of an oppressed class or race, do, by their act of selfdevotion, pledge themselves to the discharge of the lowest and most irksome offices of protection, as much as to that of the most cordial and animating. We are bound, not only to fight against foes whom we never saw, and upon whom our sympathies never rested ;not only to work for millions of poor creatures, so grateful for our care, that they are ready to kiss the hem of our garments. This kind of service, however lavish it may require us to be of our labor, our time our money, is easy enough in comparison with one which is equally binding upon us. It is also our alu which is equally binding upon us. It is also our duty to withdraw our sympathy and countenance from our fellow-laborers, (however great their former merits and our love,) when they compromise the cause. It is our duty to expose their guilt when, by their act of compromise, they oppress and betray those brethern whose nobleness is a rebuke to themselves. This painful duty may every friend of the negro in this country now find himselfeally upon to the second this country now find himself called upon to discharge, if he gives due attention to the state of anti-slavery affairs in America. If he does not give this attention, it would be better for him that he never named the injustice with it.

The first movers in the anti-slave ica, those who have stood firm through the fierce persecutions of many years, who have maintained their broad platform of eatholic principles, who have guarded their original Constitution from innovation and circumscription,-Garrison, and his corps of devout, devoted, and catholic fellow-laborers, with the bible in their heart of hearts, and its spirit in all their ways, are now in a condition in which they need ou support They have been oppressed, betrayed, pil-laged, and slandered. Not they, but their foes, are the innovators, the bigots, the unscrupulous prose lyters, the preachers of a new doctrine, modified to propitiate the pro-slavery spirit of the country in which they live. No one will call my words too atrong, my accusations exaggerated, who will read the evidence relating to the transfer of the Emancipator, (for one instance,) or, casting an eye upon the state ment of accounts of the American Anti-Slavery Sc ciety, will perceive who voted into their own pe money by which the Emancipator might have been sustained, under whose commission the assailants of the old organization crossed the Atlantic, and at whose expense they travelled throughout our coun try, sowing calumnies against Garrison and his faithful companions through the length and breadth of our land. When the friends of the slave here are told of treachery, pillage, and slander, will they hazard being a party to the guilt, for want of enquiry even though the London Anti-Slavery Committee and their organ, the Reporter, at present appear to stand in that predicament? If they would avoid such a liability, let them read and consider the statement by which the case is placed fully before them.

No one is more ready than I to make allowance for lapse in the friends of the negro in America. I have seen too much of the suffering (not conceivable here,) consequent upon a profession of anti-slavery princ ples, to wonder that there are but few who dure, from year to year, the infliction from without the probing of the soul within, which visits the apos-tles of freedom in a land which maintains slavery on its soil. From my heart I pity those who, having gone into the enterprise, find that they have not strength for it, and that they are drawn by their weakness into acts of injustice towards such as are stronger than themselves;—for those who are not with the

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1841.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Royal Mail steamer Caledonia, Capt. James McKeller, arrived at Boston on Saturday last, at 12 M. having left Liverpool on the evening of the 4th, making her passage 15 days and 20 hours. Sie brought a large mail and 46 passengers to Halifax, left 8 there, and took on board 36 for Boston. She arrived at Halifax at 5 P. M. on the 18th inst, and left again at 12 miduight. The steamship Britannia, hence, arrived at Halifax on the 18th at 7.P. M.

Our bro. J. A. Collins, (whose arrival we antici-

All believe that the truth will finally prevail; and Joss and I, dear friend, have a firm faith that therefore the old organization, with Garrison at its lead, will prevail, at length, over the base enmity of the secders. But we ought not to be satisfied with their prevailing at length, till we see whether they cannot be enabled to stand their ground note. Not a moment is to be lost. Not for a moment should their noble hearts be left uncheered; - not for a moment should the slaveholder be permitted to fan his embers o hope;—not for a moment should the American slave be compelled to tremble at the adversity of his earli-est and atsunchest friends, if we can, by any effort obtain a hearing for the cause. Let us urge and rouse all who are about us,—not to receive our mer assertions,—not to take our convictions upon trust,— but to read, search out, and weigh the evidence, an judge for themselves.

This is all that is needed; for I believe there

not a friend of the slave, in any part of the world who, knowing the facts, would not make huste to offer his right hand to Garrison and his company, an his voice and purse to their cause.

I am, yours very truly, HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Worcester County South Division Anti Slaver Society.

At a Quarterly Meeting of this Society, held Worcester, March 16, 1840, the following Resolution were unanimously adopted, and directed to be offered to the Liberator, and to the several newspapers pu lished in Worcester, for publication.

Resolved, That in the war against Slavery, in which

we are engaged, there is no discharge; that every faithful soldier will consider his enlistment to be for life, or until the enemy shall be vanquished. Resolved, That our primary meetings are of primary

ry importance; therefore, we consider the neglect of those who profess to be Abolitionists to attend Ant Slavery meetings when held in their immediate neighborhood, as an omission of an important part of their duty.

Resolved, That the recent decree of the Supre

Court of the United States in the case of the Amista prisoners in opposition to all the power and influence of the executive department of the government, is a cause of thankfulness with every friend of humanity, as affording ground for hope that that body is not under the control of slavery, and an addition ny of great value, that the Abolitionists of the cour ty, Law, Truth and Religion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be

sented to John Quincy Adams for his very able and successful defence of the Amistad prisoners, and that this Resolution be communicated to him by the Cor responding Secretary.

Resolved, That those professedly Christian bodie

which use their influence to obstruct the progress of our enterprise, or are silent concerning the enormothe anti-slavery parties on the other side of the At- assume as churches of Christ, and ought not to be acknowledged as such by those who would be true to the cause of Humanity.

Resolved, That as Abolitionists we cannot consis

ently give our support to those professed ministers of the gospel who refuse to plead the cause of the dumb, thereby forfeiting all claim to our confidence in the as ministers of Ilim who came to preach deliverenc to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors them that are bound. Resolved, That the friends of the slave ought not

neglect the 'assembling of themselves together.'— Therefore, let it be deemed an imperious duty and happy privilege, to hold social gatherings from hous house, and district to district.

Resolved, That we highly deprecate the atter now making by some under our name to carry on our cause by means of a political organization, alias third purty, alias liberty party, as contradictory to our forr professions, and tending to obstruct rather tha

advance the object we have in view.

\*\*Resolved, That those professed Abolitionists white the state of the st ties of the day, are giving their influence to the sur port of Slavery.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Slavery is the prim

cause of our commercial embarrassment and distress no permanent relief is to be expected from any chang in the administration of the government, so long a Slavery holds its present predominating influence.

Resolved, That the Florida War affords a convin

ing answer, with every candid mind, to the question What has the North to do with Slavery? showin that the national force and treasure have been lavis it would be better for him that he never named the support the slaveholding interests of the States border negro and his cause: for it is surely better to stand ing on the Florida Territory; involving the sacrifice of a vest amount of human life, and the expenditure of many millions of dollars ;-in both of ticulars, the inhabitants of the free States have bee

Resolved, That those professed Abolitionists wh abstain from all visible anti-slavery effort, be earnes ly invited to examine well the foundation on which hey stand, and affectionately admonished that they do not permit their holy principles to fall to th JOHN M. FISK, President.

Jos. S. WALL, Secretary.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH. We lectured in this place, in the Baptist meeting-house, on Friday evening last. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, the audience was large, and the attention the was paid was most gratifying to the speaker. One o our 'fanatical,' 'no-government' brethren carried not less than thirty persons to the meeting, over listance of two miles and a half-fifteen to a load We can now understand what is meant when such an individual is said to be 'a whole team!' [Query—Is it not evident that our brother has lost 'the staff of accomplishment'?] We are very much indebted to our bro. Brown and family for their generous hos pitality; and would also take this opportunity of re-turning our thanks to the North Attleboro' Anti-Slavery Society for their contribution to the Mass. A S. Society, amounting to more than thirty dollars which was made without any solicitation on our part

On Sabbath evening lest, we addressed a very re pectable and attentive audience in the Universalis meeting-house in Stonelism. The orthodox house is not to be used in the cause of bleeding humanity We were told at Danvers, New Mills, (where w lectured a short time since,) that the Universalis neeting-house in that place had never, even in the darkest hours of our enterprise, been closed agains the advocates of the slave. Honor to whom honor.

We have received several Dublin papers, by the Caledonia, from our beloved friends in that city. They all contain valuable anti-slavery matter, respection this slaveholding republic and Texas. [See preceding page.] Cheers for the Emerald Isle!

UP We have had no opportunity, the present wee lo give any attention to

Important Meeting.

The Convention respecting the Subbath, the Ministry, and the Church, stands adjourned to TUESDAY NEXT, 30th instant. The meeting will be held in the Chardon street Chapel. The subject that is to come up for consideration, in order, by a vote of the Convention, is—The Ministry. We are quite sure that it is needless for us to arge all persons, who can conveniently do so, to attend it. All are invited, irrespective of creed, color, or sex. Let no one be deterred from giving his attentance on account of the abusive and outrageous mapter in which the first Convention has been treated but let him resolve, on that very account, to come, and thus show his abhorrence of such a daring and despicable attempt to put down the freedom of discussion, and the right of the people to inquire into every existing institution, whether it be to inquire into every existing institution, whether it be political or religious.

The Sabbath.

It has never been our intention to discuss, or to a low others to discuss, in our columns, the question respecting the Sabbath, the Church, or the Ministry but the numerous mirrepresentations, that have been but the numerous mirrepresentations that have been made of the late Sabbath Convention, all designed to injure our anti-slavery influence, compel us to change our intention, so far as to baffle this pro-slavery alian new organization assault. Accordingly, we have allowed a venerable friend, who is connected with the Seventh Day Baptists, to give the reasons why he be-lieves that the first day of the week ought to be re-garded as holy time; and for the same reason we publish the following communication, which advo-cates the commonly received views in relation to the Sabbath. We commend to all our readors the im-portance of searching the Scriptures for themselves.

The Sabbath---The Clergy. FRIEND GARRISON :

ALBANY, March 19th, 1841.

ALBANY, March 19th, 1841.

I have been expecting to see the arguments of the various disputants at the 'Sabbath Convention,' and therefore have not sent you the money in advance, as I always do for my papers. Not that I suppose that any thing then and there advanced would change my mind on the subject discussed, but because I thought is that he is the second of the subject of the subject of the suppose that any thing the suppose that are the supp it might be interesting to see what could be said. If a seventh portion of time is not to be devoted to the objects of rest and of religious improvement, man mus be a very different being now from what he was in his primeval state, when his Maker, both by precept and example, set apart that portion for his benefit, a well as his own glory. But, surely, none will pretend that man comes into the world a more intelligent and holier being than he originally was; therefore necessary now, as it was in the garden of Eden. This prepares us to expect that there remains a Sabbatism for his rational and immortal, yet fallen creature, man-Accordingly, we find that the Moral Governor of the world, when he in mercy redeemed the Jews from Begytian bondage, and set them apart as a peculiar peo-ple, to save the world from total ignorance of himself gave them the moral law or ten commandments, writ-ten on two tablets of stone, one of which enjoined or them the remembrance of the 'Sabbath day, to keep it holy.' And now, although the day of the week is not the same, the spirit of the institute is; while it serves an additional purpose, namely, that of an irregragable proof that Clurist was the Son of God, with power to abolish death, make an end of sin-offering, and bring life and immortality to light by the gospel. Accordingly, we find that on the first day of the week, the disciples came together to break bread, or to observe the 'Lord's supper,' and Paul preached to them, 'ready to depart on the morrow.' And even in times of severe persecution, they were in the habit o meeting together to sing hymns to Christ; and in all succeeding ages, they have done so. Thus the week ly Sabbath is to them both a figure and a prelibation of the eternal Sabbatism for which they are constant ly laboring, as well as enjoying it. But dispens with the weekly Sabbath, and untold millions that now enjoy a respite from worldly toil would be doom ed to interminable bondage, both voluntary and in voluntary. Witness the difference between New New-Orleans. Which is preferable? Lov as is the state of the population in the former city, i is incomparably better than that of the latter; which is mainly to be attributed to the respect paid to the Sabbath. What could be more calculated to show the Divine wisdom and goodness than this institution Can we ever expect that his law will be written or the hearts of those who never read or hear it? Sure-

receiveth not the record which God hath given of his Son. 1st John, 5, 10.

I hope you will let us have a fair report of the discussion on the 'ministry,' and that they will be called on to prove their right to the titles, Rev. Dr. clergy, &c. &c., or to own that they are assumptions o the Man of Sin-the Son of perdition, contrary to the spirit of the gospel of Christ; and reflect on him as having neglected to honor his ministers as he ought to have done. The apostle Peter seems to de signate the Kleron, or heritage, by the last epithet, in contradistinction from Presbuterous or Elders, whom he exhorts to feed them. I Peter, v. 1—3. Does not the adoption of those titles go so far to identify the who use them or receive them with such as are opposed to God? and are they not therefore called or they are indeed the ministers of Christ, publicly t nce them, and to disfellowship all who This I esteem to be no trifle, as some treat it, and therefore what deserves a solemn and christian discussion. And if those titles cannot be proved to be con ont either to the letter or to the enisis of Christi anity, those ministers, at least, who have professed to come out from the world, might be expected to reounce them. Surely this would be as reasonable as to expect slaveholders to sacrice their worldly inter ests in emancipating their slaves, without any com pensation from us, who, at the formation of the nation al compact, agreed that for every five slaves, they should have three votes in the choice of our rulers for, although they have no moral or just right to them we cannot deny that they have a political right guar-anteed to them by that compact; and if the gospe does not warrant those distinctions, but condemn them, it must condemn those who will retain them i

ly not; for faith cometh by the Divine testimony; and

receiveth not the record which God bath given of his

he that receiveth it not, maketh God a liar, because he

Thus you see that I differ from both you and th clergy, so called, in very important particulars; yet as we all agree that our American slavery is the greatest of all abominations, we ought to strengthen an assist all who do any thing towards restoring our fel-low immortals to their inslienable rights. I am willing to pay my proportion of the slaveholder's political right. Enclosed are three dollars for the Libera tor, as the friend of discussion and of the slave. WM. A. TWEED DALE.

N. B. I think abolitionists should petition Congres as the conservators of the nation's weal, to propose a appraisement of their political right to the slaves, and let it be paid for or exchanged for what the slaveholders might lawfully and justly enjoy.

Lectures by the Editor.

The editor of the Liberator will lecture on the sul ject of slavery, at the City Hall, in Lowell, to-mo row (Saturday) evening, March 27, at 7 o'clock. He will also lecture in Lowell on Sabbath evening. On Thursday next, (Fast Day.) he will lecture in th Town Hall, at Abington, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. on the same subject.

UNION MONTHLY CONCERT

ry, shall be given next week.

The monthly concert of prayer for the slave will be held at 25, Cornhill, (up stairs,) on Monday eve-ning next, March 29th, at 7 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend. The letter of our friend J. Burden, of Sulish

Letter from a Self-Emancipated Bondman. IR. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

MR. WR. LLOYD GARRISON:

RESPICYDE PARKED—I take the liberty of calling you friend, although I have never had the pleasure of seeing you. But, from your ardent zeal in the cause of humanity, I think I may with safety call you 'my friend.' And not only myself, but if the poor slaves, whose lot it is to toil day and night on the cotton, and sugar, and rice plantations, only knew of what you have done, and are still doing and suffering for them, I think they would send up their anited praise to God, for having raised up one soo faithful to plend their cause: but these things are hid from them, as far as it is possible. But I believe the time will come when these things will be published upon the house-tops. Dear friend, do not think that I am trying to flatter you. No—it is the hauguage of my heart. I am one of those unfortunate beings, who fell among thieves, and have been stripped and wounded; whom the people of this nation, priest and levite like, have passed by on the other side, and left me without one to bind up my wounds, or to comfort me. Nearly thirty years of my life was I in this condition, at the close of which, God was so good as to open a way whereby I made my escape. The Lord truly took me by the hand, and led me on. He was a wall round about me, and kept me from being molested, until I found myself in Philadelphia, in the bosom of friends, who, as it were, seemed to have been waiting to receive me at my coming. Yes—they were ready to feed and clethe me: after which, by their help, I was then enabled to resume my journey, until I found myself in Dr. Osgood's stranger's room' in Springfield. Being assisted by him, I obtained a place of service, where I continued one year; at the close of which, besides paying for my board and clothing, I found myself with the first hundred dollars that I ever ceuld celle me or fire which, by their help, I was then enabled to resume my journey, until I found myself, than to take care of myself and my master too. So much for freedom. Freedom, did I say? Not in the full

blood? No—I cannot feel free. I am still bound twith my brethren. I feel the cruel lash, and their chains.

At the close of the first year, being, as a matter of course, almost entirely destitute of education, I thought that I would go to Wilbraham school, knowing of no better place at that time. I did so, and spent one year and six months in said school. Now; as ir, this school professes to be based on christian and humane principles; and not only so, but a majority of this school are professed abolitionists; and yet, will you believe me when I have told you, that during the time which I have been in this school, I have been obliged to wait until my aristocratic abolition white skinned brethren had been served, before I could be admitted to the table? And not only so, but I was not permitted even to room in the same house; and yet I had to pay the same as the other students, for my board, room and tuition!

Not that I thought myself above cating at the second table; but I was grieved to see the pro-slavery feeling that existed among this professed christianloving people, 'without partiality or hypocrisy,'—many of them, too, preparing to preach the impartial love of Christ, and hoping to go to heaven. Perhaps they will expect a first table there, and a negro table for negro souls. But I have come-to the determination to leave them; and as I wish to continue my studies, I shall seek a place elsewhere. But the abolitionists of this institution, I learn, are anti-Garrison abolitionists. Not that I would condemn all that belong to this party, or even all in this institution; but I think you may judge from the above remarks, whether the majority of this school, notwithstanding all their profession of humanity and philanthropy, have not prejudice deep-rooted in their hearts. For the last two months, I have been trying those of the old starp—the true friends of Garrison and of the slave; and I must say, that I have found as much difference as there is between a mere nominal profession and a true Christian. I am receiv

JAMES L. SMITH.

JAMES L SMITH.

TWo had the pleasure of seeing and hearing the riter of the above, at an anti-slavery meeting held in Willimantic, Conn., a short time since. His case is a very interesting one. His letter is a cordial to our beart.

Another Daring Robbery. The store of Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co., Jewe

lers, No. 87, Washington street, was entered on Tues day evening last, between 7 and half past 9 o'clock and robbed of nearly all its valuable contents, to the mount of nearly ten thousand dollars. The goods stolen are in part as follows:

100 to 125 Rich Gold Lever and Lepine Watches

great variety of Diamond and Stone Pins, amongs em, one Cluster Diamond-value 400 dollars; al Fillagree, Comeo, Mosaic, and Enamelled Pins; large quantity of Diamond and Stone Rings; 500 to 800 ounces of Silver Spoons and Forks, stamped, Davis, Palmer & Co.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Davis, Palmer & Co.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Guard-chains; Gold Fob-chains and Keys; Gold Pen cils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Neck-ornaments, Guard keys, and other Jewelry, 2 setts Silver Tea-ware—; pieces; I set rich Plated 'Dixon & Sons' Tea-ware

one fally dollar note of the Engle Bank, Boston. Several individuals (says the Times,) had Jewelry and among the property were trunks containing valuable articles belonging to Messrs. Clark & Curry.
Clark's trunks were not taken. Jones, Lows & Balls also had a large quantity of jewelry there, which is part was taken

Daring Robbery. The Office of Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, Brokers, in Exchange street, was entered last night, and a large sum of specie taken off. Thu premises were entered by false keys. The front door was first entered, then the outer safe which was secured by two strong and intricate locks, afterwards the inner safe door, which was secured by a powerful and complicated lock, all of which were passed without moving or leaving any marks of violence upon the massive doors. The amount of specie taken was \$4275, in gold and silver. Four hundred dollars reward is offered for the detection of the thief and recovery of the money.—Boston Transcript of Thursday.

OFFICIAL. By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and fluances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as seeders necessary, in my judgment, the convention of the two Houses as soon as may be practicable: I do therefore, by this my proclamation, convens the two Houses of Congress, to ment in the Capitol at the city of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day of May next. And I require the respective Sensiors and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require. In testimony whereof, I have caused the send of the United States to be hereunte affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Dues at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thou. [L. s.] sand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States its sixty-fifth, W. H. HARRISON.

By the President:

By the President:
DASIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

The steamer Acadia performed her outward voyage in thirteen days and a few hours. The packet South America reached Liverpool in fifteen days and a half.

Foreign Items.

There had been terrible storms in the Mediterra-nean—and the French vessels of war and transports on the Barbery coast had suffered much—a number were wrecked with great loss of life. The transport corvette Marne, went ashore in the Gulf of Stora, and of the very of her crew, including most of her of-ficers, perished.

A dual was fought near London, on the 18th Feb. between Col. Patterson, of the East India service, and Mr. Marsdon. At the second fire, the Colonel had bir right arm shattered, and both parties were satisfied.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Thames Tun-nell, on the 2d inst., a report was made, in which it was stated that the Tunnell is completed to within 12 yards of the foot passengers' shaft, and that within the year the Company may expect to be in the re-ceipt of tolls.

The case of McLeod appears to excite a deep in-terest in England, and is much discussed in the pa-pers. It was rumored in Paris that the French Cab-inet was disposed to offer its mediation in the case.

That eminent surgeor, Sir Astley Cooper, died Feb. 12, in the 73d year of his age.

By recent arrivals from the Circassian coast, we learn that several important successes had been obtained by that gallant people over their oppressors. Among other triumphs, the fort of Soucha, one of the strongest posts occupied by the Russians, had fallen into their hands. The contest is said to have been sanguinary. After a desperate resistance, the whole of the Russian garrison, was put to the sword. During the late storm, 12 Russian ships were wrecked on the Circassian coast, which the inhabitants completely gutted. The blockade appears to have slackened materially, the Russians in fact being tired of a war which has occasioned them such severe losses. It is said that a proposition has been made by the Russian general to suspend hostilities, on the condition that the Russian troops should be silowed to renain in possession of the forts on the condition that the Russian troops should be silowed to renain in possession of the forts on the condition that the Circassians had peremptorily refused to treat on any such conditions.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, on Tuesday, April 13, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several of the prominent friends of the cause are expected to be present. Ample provision will be made for all who may attend. The meeting cannot fail to be an interesting one; and the fiends in and out of the county are earnestly invited to attend.

Per order:

New Hit A. BODDEN Service.

NATH'L A. BORDEN. Sect'u March 16 1941

Papers friendly to the cause will please copy the NOTICE.

Those indebted to the Depository 25 Cornhill, for publications, are respectfully invited to settle their FAIR AT MILLBURY.

An anti-slavery Fair will be held in Millharry, on the fifth and sixth of July, the proceeds to be given to the Massechusetts and American Societies. The friends of the slave in other places are carriestly soited to assist us.

Per order of the Society,

MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec.

Milbury, March 15, 1841.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

The Women's Anti-Slavery Conference of Essex North will hold their next quarterly meeting on Thursday, April 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in West Bradford, at the house of Mrs Edward Kimbal.

SOPHIA G. PARKER, Sec.

CHURCH, MINISTRY AND SABBATH CON-VENTION.

The adjourned meeting of the Convention will be solden in this city, on TUESDAY, March 30, 1841, in the Chardon-street Chapel.

It was voted by the meeting, that the next topic to be discussed be the Massyars.

All who are interested in the discussion are cordial-

EDMUND QUINCY, President

WILLIAM M. CHACK, SYDNEY SOUTHWORTH, Secretaries.

MARRIED-In this city on Thursday evening, by Rev J. C. Beman, Mr. Honry Watson to Miss by Rev J. C. Susan Davidge.

Susan Davidge.

DIED—In Newport, R. I. on the 10th inst, Hon.
Benjamin Hazard, aged 67. He was for many years
a member of the Legislature of that State, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives.
In Weymouth, March 8, Mr. Tirzah Hunt, aged 76.
In Gardner, (Mass.) March 17, 1841, Laura, daughter of Sumner Lincoln, aged by years. [An obituary
notice of this interesting child will appear in our next
number. We aympathise with our esteemed friend
Lincoln in his boreavement.]

SOOD COPIES SOLD IN A FEW WEEKS !!

Lery man, woman and child in the United States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish them-sclees with the following beautiful series of Scriptural Illustrations.

200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible, and Views in the Holy Land.

NEW, CHEAP AND VALUABLE PUBLICA-TION. Four Hundred Pages, 800., Fine Paper, handsomely Bound, Price only TWO DOLLARS. THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers, throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and Splendidy Illustrated Work. Published, and for sale at No. 131 1-2 Washington Street, Boston. Its features are better defined by the title:—

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations the Scriptures;

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,
Together with many of the most remarkable objects
mentioned in the Oldand New Testaments, representing Sacred Historical evants, copied from celebrated
Pictures, principally by the old masters; the landscape seenes, taken from original sketches made on
the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an explanation of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.
Six copies Ten Dollars. Liberal discount to sgents
and others who have large quantitics.
Agents wanted to circulate the work.

SAXTON & PEIRCE. Publishers.

Feb. 26. SAXTON & PEIRCE, Publishers,
133 1-2 Washington Street.

CINQUEZ.

EXCELLENT likenesses of this remarkable personage has been taken, to the order of Mr. Robert Parvis, of Philadelphia. J. T. HILTON has been appointed sole agent for the sale of them in Boston. Any persons wishing to procure one or mure copies, and os so by leaving their orders at his place of business, No. 36, Brattle-street. Price \$1.

HOUR AND THE MAN.

BY Harriet Martineau, in 2 vols. For sale at 1331-2 Washington-street, by Saxton & Peirce. March 19.

TRIAL OF DARNES.

TRIAL OF DARNES.

A FULL and accurate report of the Trial of W. P.

A Darnes, on an indictment found by the Grand
July of St. Louis County, at the September Term,
1840, of the Criminal Court of said County, on a
charge of Manslaughter in the third degree, for the
death of Andrew J. Davis, late of Northboro, Mass.,
in the city of St. Louis, on the first day of June, 1840.
By Thomas S. Nelson, a member of the St. Louis
Bar, second edition.

LT The Trade supplied.
This day published and for sale by SAXTON &
PEIRCE, Booksellers and Publishers, 133 1-2 Washington street.

March 26.

PHRENOLOGY. GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE.

THE fundamental powers of the human mind practically applied, as manifested through the brain, in seven degrees of development, with introductory observations and remarks illustrative of the science of Pirenology, by T. H. Pons.

Just published and for sale by SAXTON & PEIRCE, No. 133 1-2 Washington-street.

March 26.

Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno, died in Paris on the test inst.

r, so un-may be sore; but be con-But then, too, be-ercy and e, so ma-raised to of many thus the d worth-ch, freer deadly ng upon indigna-

t did not populamultipopulawicked y upheld iill more pulation ove any embured iill more mies the although multipopulation of knows, for him! d of the still his ought to rest of his still his ought to rest of his set of his set

#### POETRY.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. THE EXCOMMUNICATED.

THE EXCOMMUNICATED.

The following lines were published in the English Methodist Magazine for June, 1834. They were written in allusion to the case of the Rev. Joseph R. Stevens, a Methodist minister, who was suspended from the exercise of his ministerial functions, for no other reason than because he became the Secretary of an Association which had for its object the dissolution of the unkely siliance betteen Church and State! In the resolution of the clerical body which deposed him, his conduct in accepting the office alluded to, and his addressing public meetings called for the same object, is described as 'inconsistent with those sentiments of respect and affection towards the Church of England, which the Methodist Connexion has, from the beginning, openly, professed, and honerably maintained. The poetry is not inapplicable to the state of our own country at the present time, when the church is excommunicating her best and holiest members for the crime of following in the footsteps of their Lord and Master, by, attacking the popular sins of the day.

They cast him out—they cast him out,

They cast him out-they cast him out, The glorious gospel of his Son To all within his reach. He preached that gospel faithfully, He preached it round about;
And thousands flocked to bear him preach: And yet they cast him out !

They cast him out-who cast him out? Some wicked men, who felt The lacerating force of truth, When he its arrows dealt? Alas! the fee was from within, Instead of from without : The servants of the Lord themselves Cast the Lord's servant out!

They cast him out-why cast him out? Perchance he was unsound: Perchance he bade believers sin, That grace might more abound; Perchance upon Christ's deity He threw insidious doubt: Oh, no! he was quite orthodox; And yet they cast him out!

They cast him out-why cast him out? It may be, though his creed Was scriptural, 'Iwas neutralized By some unrighteous deed: Perchance a bad example put Good precepts to the rout. No,; he was blameless in his life : And yet they cast him out !

They cast him out—why cast him out?
It may be that, though pure
In conduct and in creed, his gifts The test would not endure. Derision! from a thousand tongues. Reply with stunning shout ! To talents five he'd added five : And yet they cast him out!

They cast him out-why cast him out? Why staid the blest career Of gifts so rare, of hands so clean, Of doctrine so sincere?

Who, if he could, would stop the rain

That puts an end to drought? His words were drunk by thirsty ears; And yet they cast him out !

They cast him out-ay, cast him out : And what was his offence?
The kingdom of the Lord,' he said, Ariseth not from hence!' But, though the grand imperial truth Pervades 'the book' throughout, His brethren would not have it so, And therefore cast him out!

They cast him out—they cast him out ! E'en old disciples heard With profit much, and much delight, His comments on the word; While hearts as nether millstones hard, And unbelievers stout, Confessed the Spirit's power in him: And yet they cast him out!

They cast him out-they cast him out! The lips that he had taught The song of souls redeemed to sing, Their pastor's foes besought-These, and whom, erring, he reclaimed, Whom he resolved in doubt, And whom, in grief, he comforted : And yet they cast him out!

They cast him out-they cast him out! Yet one above the rest, Of wisdom, and integrity, And charity, possest,
Dissuaded. But his pearls were thrown Beneath a swinish snout; Like wolves tenacious of their prey, They sternly cast him out!

They cast him out-they cast him out But, not with his content,

Forbade him, under pains, to call On sinners to repent.

They surely knew not what they did,
(So candor bids us doubt,) Who silenced an evangelist, Who cast their brother out

They cast him out-they cast him out; But this is all his care The approbation of his God
With God-like men to share: And him who of a conscience pure God, though his fellow-mortal may, The witness bears about,

## THE VESPER HYMN.

The following stanzas from Dr. Beattie's 'Illustration of Switzerland,' may serve as a specimen of the Vesper Hymn, which is still heard undulating from cliff to cliff, when the sun goes down, and the shep herds of Apenzell accompany his setting with prayer

Brothers ! the day declines, Above the glacier brightens, And red through Hunkwyl pines The vesper halo lightens; From hamlet, rock and chalet, Your grateful songs be poured, Till mountain, lake and valley, Re-echo-Praise the Lord.

The sun sleeps in the West; The stars gleam light and cold, And bring the hour of rest To the shepherd and his fold; Now swell the mountain chorus, him our sires adored, Whose glorious works before us Still whisper-Praise the Lord !

And hark! below, aloft From cliffs that pierce the cloud, rom blue lake calm and soft, Lulled in its twilight shroud-Fresh strength our anthem gathers; From Alp to Alp 'tis poured-The song that soothed our fathers-Ye shepherds-Praise the Lord!

Now from forest, flood, and fell, Let the voice of old and young-All the strength of Apenzell True of heart and sweet of tongue, The grateful hymn prolong, And tune the spirit's chord, Till you stars take up our song, Hallelujah to the Lord !

#### MISCELLANY.

The Sabbath Convention.

Ma. Epiron:

Supposing you to be a friend of reform, and having understood that the Boston Convention of that class of people was adjourned to the third Tuesday in March; and inasmuch as the callers of that Convention seemed to have truth for their object, (an object truly the most worthy of any in an age like this] I thought perhaps it might not be amiss for some few things to be noted, for the consideration of all who desire to know the truth, for each one to digest in his own mind, during the recess. Such a procedure might, perhaps, greatly facilitate the business of the coming Convention.

But, first, may I not ask, after all our search for truth, if we should prove unwilling to practice it, after having discovered it, what should we be profited? Indeed, I do not think it so difficult to find the truth, as it is to acquire faith and humility enough to comply with its requisitions.

But as to the particulars that I had thought of noticing for special consideration, I would first inquire, what is to be the criterion by which we are to decide between truth and error, in regard to the questions proposed? Are we to be governed by long established customs or tradition; or by the powers of human reason and the light of nature; or by some inward impulse, supposed to be the light of the Holy Spirit; or are we to be governed by the spriptures? In this particular, I am fully propared to give my opinion, as in the words of the poet:

"The scriptures, then, must be the screet guide;" M. so, by them the spirits must be tried;" MR. EDITOR:

The scriptures, then, must be the screet guide; IL, o, by them the spirits must be tried; No other standard can we mortals find, Whereby to ascertain our Maker's mind.

No other standard can we mortals find, Whereby to ascertain our Maker's mind.'

But I am not to make my opinion a standard for others. It is agreed, however, that the bible is the religion of Protestants, and none but infilels reject it, however much Christians differ about its meaning; but, for myself, I apprehend it generally means what it says, especially whenever the duty of man is alluded to. It is the bible only that causes the difference of manners and religion between the inhabitants of New England and idolatrous nations. And if Christians derive so much benefit from the bible, it certainly is of the greatest importance that we make the best use of it. If, indeed, the bible is the greatest blessing ever bestowed on man by his Creator, how extremely criminal must be those, who, in any manner, abuse it, by trying to make out that it says what in fact it does not say, in order thereby to have it suit their own established creeds and customs! And may I not be permitted, with all possible deference, to ask, whether such is not the case with those who try to make it say the Sabbath has been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week? And, lest any should think me uncharitable or unkind, I do most heartily and ardently invite every lover of truth to review, with care and attention, the passages they bring to prove that change; for I cannot for my life discover in them the least shadow or color of any such thing. In the first place, they assert, without hesitation, that Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week, and the work of redemption being so much greater than the work of creation, that it was requisite that with those who try to make it say the Subbath sheen changed from the seventh to the first day of the week? And, lest any should think no uncombination to the control of the week? And, lest any should think no uncombination to the control of the week and the week. And attention, the passages they brigg to prove them the least shadow or color of any such thing. In the first place, they assert, without the control of the lest shadow or color of any such thing. In the first place, they assert, without the the first place, they assert, without the the first place, they assert, without the control of the first day of the week in the first the Subbath should be changed on that account, that, may I not say, assuming to dictate in the gorithm of the same than the subbath that the subbath is an analysis of the week, it says, the women came to the sepulcher early the first day of the week, and he was risen and gone to the well and the sepulcher early the first day of the week, and he was risen and gone to the well as the substant of the second that the work of the second tuniversal, the people having been so taught from their infancy; yet he wis will let go his grade to the seventh day, than he has for believing that he rose on the seventh day, than he has for believing that he rose on the seventh day, than he has for believing that he rose on the seventh day, than he has for believing that he rose on the seventh day, than he has for believing that he rose on the seventh day, than he has for believing that he rose on the seventh day, than he has for believing that he rose on the seventh day, than he has for believing that he rose on the seventh day, than he sapes the seventh day that the should lie in the grave three days and three nights which be between sixth day of the week, because it was the propaction of the seventh day that the shall have seen of his Messian day of the veek and the series of the conditions of this act, shall be held by the impector, and by his proved the conditions of this act, shall be held by the

account, I think we still appear that Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week: at any rate, I do say, if they cannot show for certainty, that Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week, they ought not to affirm it, and, more espe-cially, they ought not to make it the ground of their

that Christ rose from the dead on the first gay of the week, they ought not to affirm it, and, more especially, they ought not to make it the ground of their faith and practice.

The next thing urged to prove the change of the sabbath, is, that Christ met his apostles on the first day of the week, where they had met for worship. This assertion is, bowever, as groundless as the other; for there is no evidence that they met at that time for worship, any more than they did on all other days. And, on examination, it is seen that the meeting there mentioned was not on the first day of the week, but on the second; for that first day ended at sunset, and this meeting was in the evening following, which, of course, was on the beginning of the second day. This is the fact, whatever use they try to make of John xx. 19; for it would not do so to construe that passage, as to make it contradict known facts; for times and laws had not then been changed, as they have been since. So that, in all this, there is no evidence to their purpose.

The next scripture they bring to prove the change is, John xx. 26: 'And after eight days, again his disciples were within, and 'Thomas with them,' &c. This, they say, was the next first day; hence they say, here were two meetings for worship in succession on the first day of the week, and that Christ met with them both these times for the purpose, (as they suppose) of teaching them to keep the first day? Now, let me ask, who but the willingly ignorant, or the wouldly deceived, could ever have been made to believe that, after eight days from the evening following the first day of the week, and that Christ met with them both these times for the purpose, (as they suppose) of teaching them to keep the first day, Now, let me ask, who but the willingly ignorant, or the wouldly deceived, could ever have been made to believe that, after eight days from the evening following the first day of the week, and that Christ and we suppose it was the next first day, and we are very sorry that John did not s

Now let me ask, who, in the name of common sense, could have imagined, that Christ meeting his disciples in the evening following the first day of the week, which would be on the beginning of the second day, and meeting them again after eight days from that time, which would be the next third day or later, and then sgain thirty years after, the disciples coming together to break bread in the evening following the Sabbath, because Paul was about to leave them the next day, could have been taken for evidence that the sabbath had been changed to the first day of the week!! But, since three ciphers alone count nothing, they call to their aid, I Corinthians, xix 1, 2. 'As I have given orders to the churches of Galatia, so do ye. Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him, that there be no gathering when I come.' This, again, they say, shows that it was their practice to meet for worship on the first day of the week. But, surely, any one whose mental vision is not wholly obscured by prejudice, can perceive that each individual of a church laying by himself in store a certain sum for any purpose on a certain day, does not in the least indicate a meeting of those individuals on that day. And, unless it can be shown by better evidence than merely believe so, that they had a meeting that day, the test can afford them no help. This, however, is equal to one cipher more.

merely believe so, that they had a meeting that day, the test can afford them no help. This, however, is equal to one cipher more.

But, as four ciphers still count nothing, they call in Rev. 1-10: 'I was in the spirit on the Lord's day.' This text, however, could have done their argument no good, had they not taken the liberty to guess that that was the first day of the week in whereas, there is not the remotest intimation in the bible that the first day of the week was ever to be called the Lord's day. But the seventh, he himself emphatically calls, 'my holy day.' Isaiah 58-13. And whatever respect the early Christians paid to the first day of the week, it does not appear that they had any idea of substituting it for the sabbath. That remained for a much later period, when the little horn that changes times and laws had grown much farther toward maturity.

The above, I believe, are all the passages quoted from the New Testament, in support of a first day subbath. And now, if we can show from the New Testament, that the apostles might for worship on the seventh day more than fifty times, and no one can show that they ever met once on the first day, in the day time, lot me ask, how stands the case? Is the first day of the week the sabbath by divine appointment? And, if not, is not a reform in the church, in regard to the sabbath, indispensable to the ushering in of the millennium? That this subject may have a thorough investigation, and a righteous decision, is the ardent prayer of a friend of reform.

WM. STILLMAN.

WM. STILLMAN. Westerly, R. I. March 14, 1841.

New-York and Virginia.

though it would be a gratification to them all to comply with the request of the South Carolina Baptist Convention, yet, owing to the stand taken in their letter to the Delegates forming the Triennial Convention, doubts whether it would be consistent for the church to do so. We cannot, therefore, have the privilege of their house.

Having since understood that the brethren in Richmond have appointed Monday forenoon, April 20th at the Colvert street M. H., at which time and

Richmond have appointed Monday forenoon, Apr 26th, at the Calvert street M. H., at which time ar place, they recommend to the Delegates above men-tioned to assemble, I think it necessary to give the above information, and to request a full attendance of the Delegates at the preparatory meeting in the above advertisement, by the brethren at Richmond.

W. R. JOHNSON, President Of S. C. B. S. Convention

Feb. 20, 1841.

Law Intelligence. We are informed that the Court of Common Pleas, in an action brought to recover back money lost by betting on an election, and paid over to the winner, yesterday decided that the plain-tiff could not recover under these circumstances, and further ordered both parties to be bound over to appear and answer to a criminal charge!

Judge Reed, we understand, was energetic in his denunciation of this evil, and pointed in his rebuse of those who are guilty of it. He pronounced it a most flagrant wrong, and said that it ought to be held as sufficient cause for disfrauchisement.—Cin. Gaz.

France. The extraordinary military operations France. The extraordinary military operations of France are still going on. Besides the fortifications of Paris, the defences of Cherbourg, Toulon, Lyons, Bayonne, Brest, Sedan, Duokirk and Grenoble, are to be strengthened. One hundred and forty millions of francs have been appropriated for the fortification of Paris, and much more will be called for. New barracks, military hospitals, store houses and stables arsenals and forts, are to be constructed. The standing army is to be kept up to 500,000 men.

Convival Parties. At a temperance meeting, held in Boston last week, a young man present related the history of twelve young men, who were accustomed to hold frequent convivial meetings, and whose last meeting was held three years ago. Since then, six of them had gone to a drunkard's grave, and five more to destruction, and he alone remained to tell the story, having been restored to reason and to society by the perseverance of the friends of temperance.

The Baltimore Patriot says the Inaugural eddre The Baltimore rained says the magnitude of President Harrison was brought by express, from Washington on the Railroad, to that city, in one how and fourteen minutes and fifty-five seconds. It was conveyed by railroad, from New Brunswick to Jersey city, 31 miles, in 55 minutes, and reached New York by government express, in 11 hours.

March, 1837, and convened Congress the 4th of September, 1837.

Eastern Railbox. The capital stock of the Eastern railcoad paid in, is \$1,364,190; lean of scrip from the Commonwealth, \$500,000; total \$1,864,190. The amount expended on account of construction since the previous report is \$665,225. The receipts from passengers during the year, deducting the amount paid for ferriage at East Boston, amounted in \$164,971 % from merchandies, 7,325; mail, 3,843; graval, reputs, &cc. 7,183; total \$183, 297. The expenses were, for repairs of rond, 7,909; repairs of engines and cars, 19,916; facl, wages, salaries, &c. 64,963; interest on Commonwealth scrip, 19,500; total, \$105,293.

Dividend of 5 per cent paid to stockholders, \$63, 860; do. to Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire, 12, 154; total, \$31,014.

Western Railroad. The bill for granting furthe aid to the Western Railroad, passed the House or Representatives, on Friday afternoon in concurrence with the Senate, by a vote of 192 to 144. All the members from Boston voted in the affirmative excep

members from Boston voted in the samulative excep-four, who were absent.

The bill pessed the House substantially as it passes the Senate, except that an amendment was adopted requiring the corporation to raise \$75,000 by assess ment upon the private stockholders before any par of the scrip is paid over to the corporation.

of the scrip is paid over to the corporation.

Scentity on Railroads. According to the Journal of the Frunklin Institute, the Great Western locomotive in England, has run 23,200,000 miles, carried 1,520,000 passengers, without any accident, fatal or otherwise, to a passenger, from its opening, 2 years and 3 months. In a statement of the results on five railroads, the account stands as follows: about 256 millions of miles have been run, and 14 millions of persons carried, with only two fatal accidents fairly attributable to the railway system.

The bill from the House to abolish imprisonment for debt in this Commonwealth, was yesterday afternoon postponed to the next session. A gentuel way of giving it its quietus, on the ground that there will not be time to discuss its merits during the present session. This is regarded by many as one of the most important bills which have been brought before the legislature. It is time that imprisonment for debt, which properly interpreted means punishment for mitifertune, should be abolished in this Commonwealth. Unless we very much mistake the signs of the times making angles in favor of the misfortune, should be abolished in this Common-wealth. Unless we very much mistake the signs of the times, public opinion is strongly in favor of the measure.—Buston Mer. Journal.

MURDER.—The Hillsborough, N. Carolina Recorder states that on Thursday, the 18th ultimo, Mr. John Tapp, of Orange county, and his son, a lad of about nine years of age, were shockingly murdered by one of his negroes. Mr. Tapp was found dead a few hours after the occurrence, with his head braised and his throat cut. The son was alive, with his throat cut, but died soon after. The negro was apprehended the same evening, and committed for trial.

The Storm. The gale in the Sound on Friday eight was more severe than any that has occurred for years. The steamer Narragansett was unable to make any headway, and was obliged to put into Huntington bay for safety. The pilot of the boat stated that he had not known so severe a storm since the September gale in 1815.

Rapages of Scarlet Ferer. The Keene (N. H.) Sentinel announces the death of three children of Mr. Mowry Saben, of Winchester, of scarlet fever on the 24th ult., within the space of 5 hours, and of the only surviving child on the 27th. The youngest of these children was nine months old, and the eldest five years and three months.

Great Loss of Life. It is stated that in the steam-beat Creele, which was burnt at the mouth of the Rod River on the 22d ult. out of about 100 passengers on board at the time, but 50 were known to have been on board at the interest of the saved Among those lost were a number of families not a solitary member of whom escaped. The Creole had a full freight of cotton, and \$7000 in specie consigned to the Exchange Bank of New Orleans.

A woman's courage is always the courage of the mind—the highest description of valor of which the human soul is capable. Danger strengthens instead of deterring it, and where many men grow nerveless, they simply become more cool. The valor of man is most dependent on brute force, and, where this falls, courage in an uneducated mind rarely survives its less.

Praiseworthy. Mr. David Parker, and B. & J. M. Leavitt, who interested themselves in behalf of Capt. Brown, the person so brutally assaulted and wounded by Varina, have collected and paid over to Capt. B. the sum of seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-two cents.—Boston Post.

York, a town in Maine, appears to have suffered sadly from intemperance. Of 740 votes on the poll list, 185, just one fourth part, are drunkards. About \$7000 are annually expended for rum—a sum sufficient to pay all the taxes. York must be the banner-town, as regards drunkenness.

It appears from the United States census, that if 60,000 is adopted as the ratio of representation in the popular branch of the national legislature, the slave-holding States will lose five and the non-slaveholding

The most intense artificial cold that has ever been produced, is from a mixture of diluted sulphuric acid and snow; the temperature of which has been known to sink to 91 degrees of Fahranheit's thermometer, hundred and twenty-three below the freezing point.

Boston and Providence Rail Road. The rate of fare has been reduced from \$2 to \$1 50 per passenger, and the rate of freight from \$5 to \$3, and even to \$2 per ton for large quantities. This reduction has greatly increased the nett revenue of the road.

Greenough's Statue of Washington has been finished, and is now in Italy, waiting a conveyance to this country. Mr Greenough has spent upon it the whole sum allowed him by Congress, 20,000 dollars. Methodists in Texas .- From the minutes of the first

onceongists in 1223.—From the minutes of the first conference of the Methobist Episcopal Church in Crzas, we learn that there are in the new Republic 18 preachers belonging to the conference, 25 local preachers, and 1878 church members.

A Fall. A little boy fell over a precipice, at Rochester, N. Y. 70 feet deep, a few days since, and escaped with only the dislocation of his ancle. He fell into a snow drift.

The Boston Transcript states that Commodore Downes has been reinstated in the command of the Navy Yard at Charlstown, which place has been temporarily occupied by Capt. Morgan.

The Governor of Virginia offers a reward of \$400 for the arrest of a murderer; and \$1000 for the arrest of a man accused of having assisted a slave to escape to New York.

Stremuous efforts are now being made in Liverpoo to construct vessels of mahogany. It is said to posess all the good qualities of other timber, without any of the defects.

Near Enough.—The Rochester Advocate says the the construction of the Oswego and Syracuse Rairros will bring Kingston, U. C., within thirty-six hours The Portsmouth Journal says that the punishmen of death is virtually abolished in New Hampshire, by

The debts owed by the several States is said to amount to the sum of \$200,000,000! The annual interest at the rate of 6 per ct. amounts to \$12,000,000!

Not one Baptist negro in the island of Jamaica, Elizabeth Warner has petitioned the legislature for compensation for a horse impressed during Shay's re-bellion.

There are 417 furnaces in blast in Great Britain and it is estimated that 1,512,000 tons of iron armanufactured annually.

A Good Cove. Mr Elisha M. Jencks, of Ware house Point in East Windsor, has a cow from which he has made in two years, 803 lbs. butter. Mortality in Providence.—There were forty-edeaths in Providence, during the month of Febru Population 23,172.

Census of New Brunswick.—The province tains 156,000 inhabitants. Twenty-two millions of dollars were appropri o various purposes at the late session of Congress

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been dely appointed Executor of the last Will an lee county of Suffelk, yeoman, deceased, and has aken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the estate of said deceased are requested to exhibit he state of said deceased are requested to exhibit he same; and all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to RUFUS WYMAN, Exc. Boston, March 8, 1841.

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