WE LIBERATOR: HED EVERY FRIDAY, W. Williams, General Agent :

farmed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

relating to the pecuniary concerns and relating to the pecuniary concerns and the spiral of the spir

GLIOYD GARRISON, Editor.

OL. XI.---NO. 45. FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From a New-Orleans paper.

states concerning free people of color not a remain in this State, and tavern keep-delic boses, and other persons.

General Council of the city of New-Orleans a filows:

stellows:

1. That from and after the passage of this are in or tavera keeper, or other person as are in or tavera keeper, or other person as are in or tavera keeper, or other person as a person and tavera in his, or her house, or shall suffer these in his or her house, only froe negro, which is the other tavera of color being in the other tavera of the previous of act traduct, approved 16th March, 1830, and a set to prevent free persons of color taveration of the person of color taveration of the person of

this since an ample ordained, That all persons at 2 Be it further ordained, That all persons an employing in the capacity of servant or size, any free negro, griffe, mulatto, or other great color, being in this State in contrains the provisions of the above cited act, and the provisions of the above cited act, and the sift dollars; or in default of such payers and sider an imprisonment of not more than

13 Be it further ordained, That all such free in a Be it future organized, that a state of the profess of the future of this State, shall be presumed, as by instead by the above cited act, to be in this menutrarection to said act, unless they furnish their evidence to the contrary.

ers the latest specimen of the colonization heal, as from the beginning! - It is taken Maryland Colonization Journal, edited by Hel, Ceneral Agent of the State Society.sindfall for colonization is a pro-slavery riot!

Cincinnati Riot. sphint to-day an account taken from the main space of the recent riot there, in which the and the colored people were the antago-We do this in kindness, and because we think We do this in kindness, and because we think mult be conceal those facts, which, as they ocposive to the vanity and utter futility of the flat he white and colored people of the United sea he together in peace and comfort under agreemances. Most deeply do we deplore mirrors in Cinciunati. They are disgrace-sated to the willingly would we have closed test them, or drawn a veil over them that his concealed them forever. But unjustified digriceful as they were, they were warrisdigned that they were, they were warrisden. His concealed them forever, But unjustine disgriceful as they were, they were warning assume to be distrigarded. The outrage densated a feeling which exists, to control the law was, in this instance, powerless, and there producing acts of violence and open as serortheless an agent whose presence be reognized and considered in looking the stanton of the country, and the two set population by which it is occupied. We he reognized and considered in looking the station of the country, and the two of population by which it is occupied. We sender the 3d resolution of the June Consultation for the June Consultation for the free people of color, the the opinion of this Convention, the day after when circumstances that cannot then repoled, and which are now maturing, will dether the feedom of choice, and leave them families but remoyal. And did not the Consultation of the parest prophesy, as illustrated by centai Cincinnati; and did they not do their assessing them?

a speaking them?

I have that our paper finds its way into the
at the free people of color, and we therefore,
and emphatic manner, urge upon them to
far raining of the third resolution to heart—
that ereat as theyoccur, so as to test its truth,
but accordingly. If they do so, they will
that well assured as we are, that this country
for known't know of their race.

RESULT. It is stated in the Cincinnati the REGET. It is stated in the Cincinnatian that in consequence of the recent terrible is that criv, a finisher of the oldest and most cake of the colored people—those who have earlied used good and peaceable habits—are surgements to dispose of their effects and is laberia. That is the best thing they can be the laberia. That is the best thing they can be a state of the laberia. That is the best thing they can be a state of the laberia. That is the laberia of the lab

which the Brandon Telegraph remarks: see which puts forth these atrocious senti-tange the 'respectable' dailies of New-tange the 'respectable' dailies of New-tange was able for run a daily express from to in the country generally? This is to see effective calls for it that could possible far more effective than to come out an attention of the country of th e mobbing directly. For he who ocate the diabolical work would toward simulation of the model of the model

there to the state of the state

h accordance with the Scriptures I

accordance with the acriptance of the Christian Index, Georgia, com-an accordance price t Davis, of that State, who tread the North to defend slavery from the design accordance in bearding the lion as and are the will have 'the blessings of action in '! He then adds—

his connected with this discussion, to our assume to profound attaining the first of profound attaining the first of profound attaining the second attaining the second first of profound the support states at the North should have entirely as the support he institution of slavery, as support he institution of slavery as support he institution of slavery as support in the property of the support in the support



THE LIBERATOR.

The British West-Indies.

REMARKS OF ELLIS GRAY LORING, At the Meeting in Commemoration of West-India Emancipation, at the Marlboro' Chapet, Boston, Au-gust 1st, 1841.

I had not intended, Mr. President, to add a word

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

But the slaves are in other States, over which nei-But the slaves are in other States, over which neither your State governments nor your general government can legislate. Which, then, is the more powerful, the legislation of the government, or the legislation of public sentiment? The latter is omnipotent. It scorns Georgia lines and Virginis boundaries. Why, sir, the action of our Legislature—the decisions of our courts—the voice of our people, tell upon every State in the Union What is said and done here, is said and done for the world. Public sentiment flies from continent to continent; and shall it turn back from Mason and Dixon's line? But, according to our greatest statesmen, we can

REMAINS OF ELING GRAY LORING.
At the Mention of Commenceration of West-India
Emanipation, at the Matherot Chapel, Boson, Asserting of the Commenceration of the Mention of the Commenceration of the C

But to proceed to general principles. The point ly wish to stabilish is, not merely that emancipation has been good for Great Britain, but that it will always be good, every where:—that the fad of West-India Emancipation is full of encouragement and instruction. For American abolitionists. Here let me say to as many of the audience as are abolitionists, that it is not so much to them that I address myself now, for they all understand this mater as well, at least, as I. But if there are other in the house, I should be glad to give them my riews. I know what labors in kind almost of this middle of the stable of t



NOVEMBER 5, 1841.

But above all other modes of appeal, would I address the conscience; and there, as a practical man, do I plant my grand hope of success. Who thinks that the great moral changes that have swept over the globe were the work of any less power than that of conscience? The progress of Christianity, and the march of the reformation; those most powerful of all movements, what were they but the triumphs of conscience? What was it that animated the patriots of the American revolution, and made them unconquerable? Was it taxation, merely, think you? I tell you, No! It was not the three pence a pound on tea, but the principle of taxation without representation, against which they fought. Even in our party politics, it is not so much his own interests, and the little measures of the day, that a man is thinking of, as of some grand principle that he sees more readily through the medium of the side he adopts, than the one he opposes. I certainly can't say much for the integrity of leading politicians; but depend upon it, say, that even our whig and democratic triumphs are, to thousands, triumphs of principle. It was as beautifully said by our old poet, as it is universally folt—

'Tis conscience that makes cowards of us all.'
And it is equally true, as Coleridge finely says;—

And it is equally true, as Coleridge finely says; Aye, and 'tis conscience that makes heroes of us all.' The alaveholder must ever be weak, for the same reason that the abolitionist is strong:

'Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though cased up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.'

And he but naked, though cased up in steet,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

But, after all, what prospect have we of finally
succeeding in our enterprise? Sir, he who thinks
we shall not succeed, is blind to the signs of the
times, and knows little of history or human nature.
Before the movement of the abolitionists, from 1819
to 1831, public sentiment was in a dead palsy. But
in consequence of the system of peaceful agitation
they have pursued, slavery has become the subject
of thought and conversation every where. The
press, the pulpit, every debating society, every Lycoun, every hall of Legislation, including Congress,
the church-meeting, the fire-side circle throughout
the free States, and to a great extent in the slave
States—they are all filled with discussion. Churches
are withdrawing their fellowship from the slaveholders, party ties are weakened, and men's minds in
every path of life are daily changing in our favor.
Public conscience is beginning to awake, and its
giant voice can be no longer stiffed. The great
question has got a fair launch, and it never will—it

No ve migraca; many and suppose, a large was a chargen, and capt that instances are considered with a large was a chargen, and capt that instances are considered was a chargen of the construction of the const

do, they have taken the right course to effect it, and a few more cases like those they have recently exhibited, will change what is now a minority into a majority.

a few more cases like those they have recently exhibited, will change what is now a minority into a majority.

In view of these things, it becomes the people not only to take the course suggested by our correspondent, but all who would preserve the sacred faith of the State, and especially all who are interested in corporate property, should set their faces against the inflamous course of the Eastern Rail-Road Corparation, and do every thing in their power to compert to enter the directors to abolish their iniquitous rule, and to counteract its effect on the public mind. No other Corporation in the State, except the New-Bedford and Taunton Rail-Road Company, has ever adopted such a rule. Let the public, then, protest against such regulations, and particularly let them avoid travelling on these roads while the regulations exist. We hope that, in every case when it is practicable, the upper route to New-Hampshire and Maine wil be selected by passengers, and, where that cannot be done, that other means will be adopted to avoid going over the Eastern road in every case in which it can conveniently be effected.

We hope to see an expression of sentiment on this subject from all papers who desire to see corporate rights maintained, and who would not wish to see all corporations involved in the destruction which persistance in its present course will surely bring upon the Eastern Rail-Road Company.

For the Massachusetts Spy.

For the Massachusetts Spy.

steel, rupted.

of finally he thinks as of the in sture. The control of the thinks as of the in sture. The control of the final of the

T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachuskyrs.—Mosus Embry, West Newburg;

C. Whipple, Newburgport;—Issac Steatus, Massfidd;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Bverett, Princeten;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. S. B. Iyes, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lovell:—Josink V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. Fronch, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New Belford;—Wm. Handerson, Henover;—Issan Austin, Nontacky;—Elins Richards, Waymouth;—Zdward Earle, Wor, seter,—Wm. C. Stone, Haterlown;—A. Baarse, Centraville;—Israel Parkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunt m; B. Freeman, Breaster;—R. F. Wollent, Dennis;—George O. Harmon, Heserhill;—Joseph Brown, Anderer;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetonen;—Jolin Clement, Townsend.

[IT] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 566.

That Corporation has done more, I say not worse than this. A few free colored persons have at various times taken first class tickets. An honest pride has led them to resolve they would not degrated themselves, rather than which, and to prove their adherence to a great principle—the principle of equality—they would bear whatever wrong that Corporation might inflict upon them. Honor to such noble self-sacrifice. And they have suffered. The hired buillies of that company have dragged them out with violence and with horrid imprecations, which make one's blood fun cold as we hear them repeated. Here and there has been found a man who could not be silent when such villanous proceedings were going on, and his voice has been raised against them. This was unpleasant to hear, and the order has now gone forth that not only free blacks, but x x hay z massow who lisps a word against such proceedings, shall be thrust out of their cars. In other words, they decree that liberty of speech shall not be tolerated. And for objecting to the removal of respectable colored persons, Mr. John A. Collins, Mr. Bosson, publisher of the Yankee Farner, and others, have been turned out with ruffian violence.

What say ye, lovers of liberty, of speech and of action, to this? Will ye tolerate such high-handed proceedings? If not, then bestir yourselves. Petition the Legislature at its next session, to 'pass a law declaring and defining the rights of the people of this Commonwealth in the use of the means of conveyance furnished by the rail-road companies may no longer claim the rights of depriving any class of persons of the use of any of their cars, on the sole ground of color, and of insulting, assaulting, and ejecting white passengers, merely for claiming the equal means of conveyance for persons of color. Circulate such petitions in every School District, and let the expression of public feeling be strong, and not liable to be misunderstood. Vote for no man as Representative to our State Legislature, who will not pledge himself to use his

The Loss of Life, and the Loss of Liberty.

The Loss of Life, and the Loss of Liberty.

There is much said about the late catastrophe on the Western Rail-Road—the loss of life and limb, through carolessness; and this is right. The severest penalty should be visited on those, who will needlessly put the lives of their fellow-citizens in jeopardy. But this is an evil about which there is comparatively but little danger, because people are sufficiently alarmed at the evil. There is much more danger that the liberty and equal rights of our citizens will be faittered away, by little and little, by the insidious tyranny of Rail-Road Corporations; because the tyranny and brutal violence in the latter case are exerted upon the weak, the unprotected, the unpropular portion of our citizens, the very persons and the only ones that need the protection of the law. The tyranny, the violence, of which we speak, has made fearful inroads on the Eastern Rail-Road within a very short time, and if not speedily checked, will spread till the last vestige of liberty with the travelling community will be taken from them. Already a brawny bully is seen watching the passengers as they enter the cars, and exercising his judgment, or rather his caprice, his whims, his prejudices, personal piques and passions, and under pretence of finding fault with the color of their skins, their hair or their clothes, drags out all whom he dislikes, and if any other persons raise the voice of remonstrance, he is heard swearing and threatening that if any person opens his mouth, he will serve him in the same manner. Has the law thus subjected the liberty of citizens to the will of a bully? We trow not; and hope the independent voters throughout Massachusetts will take this subject of corporate power into consideration, and bear it in mind on election day. There are many things connected with this subject of vital importance, which we have not time to comment upon now, but intend to do it hereafter.—Lyan Record.

American Board and Slavery. On this subject we feel inclined to offer a few

On this subject we feel inclined to offer a few remarks.

It was wise in the Committee and the Board to treat the memorialists and the subject, as they did, with marked courtesy and respect. To lose the efficient aid of abolitionists, would subject them to severe perils and embarrassments than they have yet experienced. Though as a sect they may have been 'every where spoken against,' justice and candor are constrained to admit, that, for active benevolunce, as well as purity of character, they will bear a comparison with any other class of men. It increases our confidence in the Board, therefore, to see them appreciate their moral worth.

We cannot speak in the same terms of commendation, of the discussion which the report elicited. With all our love and esteem for the speakers themselves—and they deservedly rank high in our estimation—we are amazed at the lack of wisdom, not to say of correct principle, which was betrayed! An enemy to the Board could not propose a measure more fatal to its interests, than the motion to expunge from the Report its implied disapproval of slavery, and thus discard the sentiment. Had the

ure more fatal to its interests, than the motion to expunge from the Report its implied disapproval of slavery, and thus discard the sentiment. Had the motion prevailed, the Board would have given their explicit sanction to 'the system of evil.' It was an auspicious Providence that saved the Board from auspicious Providence that saved the Board from such a perilous result, and gave prevalence to wiser counsels.

auspicious Providence that saved the Board rom such a perilous result, and gave prevalence to wiser counsels.

And if the motion was exceptionable, the reasons urged in its support were no less so. They were repreachful to southern Christians. Sure we are, had we been one of them, we should have felt most keenly the stigma. What! was it to be taken for granted, that they cherished a shameful passion for one of the most grievous systems of evil—confessedly so—under which the earth ever groaned?

The tenor of the discussion generally struck us, we confess, unpleasantly. It seemed to be based on the hunillating assumption that the South must be satisfied, at all events. 'Thou shalt have no other gods before ME.' The friends of truth and righteousness, whether South or North, are the persons to be satisfied in such a case.

For the honor of the speakers, we regret also that any one of them should have had the pusillanimity to disclaim all connexion with modern abolitionists. Such a disclaimer always looks to us like an obsequious homage to a deprayed public sentiment. An independent spirit would scorn such homage, were the disclaimer ever so true. Justice also forbids it, for it is an implied and undeserved repreach upon abolitionists. Are their principles or their character such, that their very touch is polluting? The reverse is admitted.

These remarks are made, not in a spirit of unkind-

character such, that their very touch is polluting? These remarks are made, not in a spirit of unkindness, or disrespect, but because we deem them true and important.

With the result of the Board's deliberations on this subject, we are satisfied, and we trust that the anti-slavery friends of the Board generally will be satisfied. Division of labor is found necessary to the highest degree of success in moral, as well as physical operations. In their proceedings, anti-slavery societies themselves very wisely adopt the principle. They cannot afford to have the energy of their united action paralyzed, by encumbering it with subjects foreign to the object of their association, such as denominational teness for instance, however confessedly important these subjects may be. This is all the American Board ask. And all that their anti-slavery friends can reasonably demand of them, is to abstant from all such connection with slavery, as will give their direct or indirect sanction to the evil.—Cincinnati Walchman of the Valley.

SLAYERT OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHIL

sser.

ERTY. n on the cou e with the a l labors, I ha

rey will eith or suspende utter case, i to the amon o the cause with gratel RUGGLES,

in, by Mess gether with the in the Rost corresponden , 2 letters in mutter, connec

mutter, connet ion, and most been publis. As the pub-itter, we has would be gra-in, in a conder-important con-ifferent paper higton street.

Aug. 27

F. WHIT Johnson a the Society e at 25 Cur nd Providen VG -

nited State John A. C Price 18 3-4 0. berator rem those who the present tf

ATOR. etucket ;—W Warwick. Brooklyn: East-Hamp York City Fuller, Ste homas McC

ghang; J.
st Gross; L.
Laterprise,
Kent, Andres
C. A. Bu
hiladelphia
Charles Oleo
ig; Abnet
berlin; Jan
ighen; Joie

ter may encl a newspaper b, and trank

From the Hingham Patrio L.

Church, Ministry, and Sabbath Convention. The third session of this Convention of the Chardon Street Chapel in Boston of the third discuss the subject of the Charch.

Resolved, That the church, as at present a divine institution, ordained of God, and ven on are in duty bound to sustain.

Before any debate was had upon this collowing was offered as a substitute:

Resolved, That the true church of Christ consists of those only who have the spirit of Christ, and who exhibit this spirit in their labors to remove ain from the world.

After a few remarks in support of this proposition motion was made by W. L. Garrison to lay aside the the preceding resolutions, and to substitute the

Resolved, That the true church is independent Il human organizations, creeds, or compacts.
Resolved, That it is not in the province of an ann, or any body of men, to admit to, or exclude from ant church, any one who is created in the divin

Resolved, That it is no where enjoined as a religious duty, by Christ or his apostles, upon any man that he should connect himself with any association by whatever name called; but all arh left to uc singly, or in conjunction with others, according to their own free choice.

And now the debate commenced in earnest; the fire being fairly kindled, all hearts were warmed, all tongues tosemed, and all began to speak 'the spirit gave them utterance.' Since the day of Pentecost, we don't believe such a conglomeration of strange tongues has ever been known. All sorts of things were said by all sorts of persons on all sorts of subjects. Clergymen were there as well as laymen, Trinitarians and Unitarians, Transcendentalists and Letterists, Universalists and Calvinists, Methodists and Baptists, Atheists and Deists, Mormons and Socialists, white men and black men, men with beards and men without, No-money men and Antiproperty men, Cape Cod Come-onters and Latter-Day Saints, Jows and Quakers, Dialists and Plain-Speakers, Unionists and Perfectionists, Non-Resistants, Abolitionists, Women Lecturers, Owenites, Grahamites, and all the list and lies, the contented and discontented One and Ans that make up this

Speakers, Unonists and Perfectionists, Non-Resistants, Abolitionists, Women Lecturers, Owenites, Grahamites, and all the Ists and Iles, the contented and discontented Ons and Ans that make up this queer compound called the world.

We have 'hearn tell' that 'it takes all sorts of folks to make a world,' but we never had such incontrovertible proof of the fact as at this Convention; we were always more than half inclined to believe that there was a probability that this sage old saying was one that might be relied upon; now we had ocular demonstration of its truth.

Seriously, however, the discussion was at times intensely interesting. How could it be otherwise, when it was carried on by men of the most ultra opinions, and as opposite too as the poles? The principle of free discussion was so consistently carried into practice, that very little regard was paid to technical rules of order, and any body was allowed to get up at almost any time, and say any thing that he or she pleased. Of course, some things were said exceedingly revolting to a pious spirit; but more, far more was said which was cheering to the heart and encouraging to the hopes of the man of true; soul-felt religion. Worship was stripped of the many colored cloaks in which the external rites and forms of differing sects and human creeds have invested it, and with which they have in fact hidden and almost smothered it, and the religion of the soul exhibited in its pure, unadorned loveliness. Many of the speakers were old men of rough exterior and little education, men who had evidently read few books but their Bible, but who had thought long and deeply on the most solenn and momentous subject which can interest mortal minds. Their remarks were striking and original; they came not from books, but from the depths of their own souls; and the prayer offered at the commencement of the meeting by one of them, an old sailor from Cape Cod, was one of the most carnest, devout, pure-hearted, touching and appropriate supplications, we ever listened to.

hearted, touching and appropriate supplications, we ever listened to.

We look upon these meetings, bringing together as they do, in social communion, strong-minded men of the most opposite religious sentiments, as an important means of breaking down the walls of inveterate sectarian prejudice and hatred, which have heretofore parted religious sects, and impeded the progress of Christianity. They are one step at least toward the promotion of that christian union, good fellowship and love so ardendy longed for by all who profess to be the followers of Him who said, 'These things I command you, that 'ye love one another.'

'These things I command you, that 'ye love one another.'

Or rather, what we mean to say is that such meetings, properly conducted, would have this happy effect. As to the beneficial tendency of a meeting managed as this was, we have our doubts. At any rate, it was well worth attending; it was a curious compound of the serious and the comic, the momentous and the trivial, the solemn and the ridiculous; it was entertaining, amusing, and instructive. What became of the resolutions, we know not; they were before the meeting, and nominally the subject of discussion till Wednesday afternoon, when we came away; a vote was then passed to continue the session through another day. To write off all the queer things we heard through the day and half, that we were there, would be altogether too great a labor; we can tell some of them; therefore we conclude with saying, as the advertisements day, for further particulars, inquire at this office.'

From the Boston Post.

Another Reform Convention.

Another Reform Convention.

The Convention called at the Chardon-street Chapel, for the discussion of the Christian Sabbath, Church, and Ministry, closed its session last night. We intended to have given our readers an abstract of its proceedings, but other topics, which seemed to us of more importance, and which have a stronger claim upon our columns, have prevented us.

Thursday, at noon, the Convention suspended its proceedings for a while, to allow another meeting to take place, for the purpose of considering the project of calling, at some time hereafter, a Convenient of calling, at some time hereafter, a Convenient of calling, at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the convenient of calling, at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the calling at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the calling at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the calling at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the calling at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the calling at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the calling at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the calling at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the calling at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the calling at some time hereafter, a Convenient of the calling at the c

priety of calling, at some time hereafter, a Convention to discuss the authority of the Bible. This meeting was organized by the choice of Edmund Quincy as Chairman, and Christopher Greene as Secretary. Nathaniel Whiting then proposed the Tollowing resolution:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Conven tion to consider the authority of the scriptures, and the extent of their obligation on men.

tion to consider the authority of the scriptures, and the extent of their obligation on men.

This resolution was supported by A. Bronson Alcott, in a speech of some length, in which the claims of the scriptures to an origin peculiarly divine were treated with little consideration or respect. He said the world seemed to think that there is but one scripture, and that Christians have got it; but he hoped that a Bible would soon appear which would do some justice to the thoughts of men—in which the inspirations of sil men, in all ages, would be recorded—and in which Confucius and Jesus Christ might be found saying the same things. The church, in its present position, he said, deals in old clothes,—it is but an old clothes and, a Jew—it deals in the cast off garments of a Jew, and is peddling at its shops the old clothes of Jesus of Nazareth! He hoped the Convention to be called would show the difference between a soul and its clothing. The spell of the name of Jesus, he thought, would soon be broken—but the fact, (his doctrines) would remain. They were good, but they were not all, and it would be strange if the world, with all the light and learning which it had received since his day, was not capable of producing something better. After much more like this, Mr. Alcott concluded by calling upon editors, the chroniclers of the times, if they would be faithful to their trust, to be present at the Convention, and to report its proceedings, for it would be the great event of the age.

they would be faithful to their trust, to be present at the Convention, and to report its proceedings, for it would be the great event of the age.

Abigail Folsom hoped that, should a Convention like the one proposed be called, all who attended it would be allowed to speak their thoughts, free from all restraint.

all restaint.

The resolution was then carried unanimously, and The resolution was then carried unanimously, an the following persons were appointed a committee to call the Convention at such time as might seen to them most expedient: Ralph Waldo Emerson A. Bronson Alcott, Maria W. Chapman, Theodor Parker, and Edmund Quincy.

A Brosson Alcou, marks
Parker, and Edmund Quincy.
The meeting then adjourned. It is understoor that the contemplated Convention will assemble during the winter, or early in the spring.

Just. Mr. David How has recovered \$2500 of the New York corporation, for injuries sustained by him, by being thrown from his wagon while driving home in the evening. The overtion was caused by a pile of earth, thrown out of a well, and left in the atreet without a bascon lief.

of calling a Convention of the colored people of these United States. The Committee, in order to carry out the object of their appointment, have deemed it necessary to make their brethren at large acquainted with some of the many points whereupon they conceive it to be essential for us to meet in a national capacity; hoping that our fellow-citizens generally will approve of some one, or two, or all of the different points, and feel themselves morally and politically bound, by the ties of common proscription, of philanthropy to the living, and their responsibility to posterity, to arge upon each other the views of this Committee, and the utility of neeting in general Convention: to canvass our many deprivations, and give vent to our feelings as men who feel oppression, and have the magnanimity to speak sike men wishing to be free. Some of our views are let. It is essential that our whole people should understand the views of each other relative to our determination of remaining within, or our remotest view of ever leaving the jurisdiction of the United States.

If we are determined to remain in the country of

sublity to postentify, to urge mode each other the severe of this Committee, and the utility of meeting various, and committee, and the utility of meeting the severe of the committee of the committee of the control of the severe of each color electron of the control of the severe of each color relative to our determination of remniting within, or our remotative of each country of our birth, it is out duty to implant the same in the minds of the raining generation, and leave our senti-like like the severe of each colorative the post of the residual of the raining generation, and leave our senti-like like the severe of the colorative the severe of the se

The Imprisoned Students.

The Imprisoned Students.

PALMYMA JAIL, Mo. Sept. 15th, 1841.

DEAR BROTHERS—It no doubt seems strange to you, to see my letter dated as above—and strange it would be, had not our Saviour, more than eighteen hundred years ago, said, 'Behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison; that ye may be tried?—and did we not remember that the apostles, and thousands of the ancient Christians, were cast into prison; 'for the name of Jesus,' and 'for conscience toward God.' Remembering these things, it is not strange that the devil should even now cast God's little ones into prison. We are told, 'it is through much tribulation we must enter into the God's little ones into prison. We are told, it is through much tribulation we must enter into the kingdom of God; and all who will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution—yea, the time concets, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service. I am not at all aston-

that he doeth God service. I am not at all astonished to see thays of persecution commence—I have expected them. I have felt that they would come, before the slave could be delivered, and that some must make up their minds to be sacrificed on the altar of slavery—and if I am thus to be sacrificed, I submit cheerfully, gladly, 'rejoicing that I am counted worthy to suffer shame for the name of Jesus.' I feel unworthy to be here, but am perfectly willing, if the will of my Father be so. 'Not as I Doubtless you have heard the cause of my being in this place—viz: for stretching out my hand to help the poor—for following the Sanaritan's example—for loving my neighbor as myself—for doing to others, as I would have them do to me—for acting out the principles of the Bible, and the spirit of the gospel—or, plainly, for attempting to help across the river, one who wished and requested the assistance; being in trouble, and desiring to escape from the iron despotism of siavery. Such, brother, is my offence. For this, I have been in this place more than nine weeks—eight of which we were conflued to a very large chair, so that we could move be appeared. It is the most of the slave can be a very large chair, so that we could move be after the society of the slave the save was detailed the avery large chair, so that we could move be after this sister or wife, to save from the infamy of falling into the ands of the white man, the time following, taken from another New-Orleans But the foll Doubtless you have heard the cause of my being in this place—viz! for stretching out my hand to help the poor—for following the Samaritan's example—for loving my neighbor as myself—for doing to others, as I would have them do to me—for acting out the principles of the Bible, and the spirit of the gospel—or, plainly, for attempting to help across the river, one who wished and requested the assistance; being in trouble, and desiring to escape from the iron despotism of siavery. Such, brother, is my offence. For this, I have been in this place more than nine weeks—eight of which we were confused to a very large chair, so that we could move but little. We are now under sentence of twelve years' labor in the Penitlentury for this griceous offence!! We have broken no law of the State. They have no law touching the point—but being 'exceedingly

We have broken no law of the State. They have no law touching the point—but being 'exceedingly mad against' us, and determined on revenge, any how, after a trial of two days, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty—not according to law and evidence, but according to their own prejudice and cruel malice. The excitement has been and is very great, in old and young, far and near. When the verdict was given in, a shouting and slapping filled the house. Hundreds crowded round, and gazed as if they were looking upon some terrible monsters.

as if they were looking upon some terrible monsters.

Do you ask how I feel under such treatment?
Happy. The weeks spent here have been happy
weeks—pleasant, profitable, and memorable weeks.
I never expect to look back upon any portion of my
past life with greater joy and satisfaction, than upon
the time spent in this chair. The Saviour has been
our constant companion, to whom we have had great
delight in approaching, and who has poured into our
souls the consolations of his grace. Time has passed rapidly and sweetly away. I have been enabled
to say with David, "Though a host shall encamp
against me, my heart shall not fear." The love of
Jesus has cast out fear, and our souls have been
kept in peace.

NOTE.—The two brothers with me are Alanso Work, who has a wife and four children, and Jame E. Burt. Will the New-York Evangelist please give the above an insertion—many of my friend read it.

Justice to Arkansas.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman Extraordinary Case.

Extraordinary Case.

Slarcs.—The New-Orleans papers mention a singular circumstance witnessed recently at the St. Louis Erchange. The City Marshal, at the usual hour, proceeded to the sale of a female slave, seized in the suit of E. Johns, a free man of color, versus Lockwood, a free woman of color. The plaintiff, we are told, is either the husband of brother of the slave under seizure, and showed not a little anxiety to become the purchaser. The bidding commenced—a white man in the crowd bidding against the man of color, as high as the sum of \$7800. The colored man, however, bid \$3000, and the slave was adjudged to be his property.

On reading the above, we thought we fully under stood it; not doubting that the 'free man of color had magnanimously purchased the slave represent-ed to be either his sister or wife, to save her from

tent tribunal. In the meanwhile, the slave was de-tained in the prison.

Some time after this occurrence, Edward Johns, a free man of color, obtained a judgment against Lockwood, for the sum of \$900, and seized, in satisfaction of the suit, the girl Sarah, who is said to be Lockwood's daughter. At the judicial sale, which took place yesterday, Payson, acting, doubtless, by the authority of the original claiman, and E. Johns, bid against each other, from \$500 to \$3,000, to which sum the slave was finally adjudged to the latter. The sale had been made for cash, but subsequently authorised Marshall to accept John's notes in settlement.

sequently authorised Marshall to accept John's notes in settlement.

From this it would appear that the purchase had been made with an understanding between the plaintiff and the party seized, and that the enormous price paid for the purchase of Sarah was purely nominal.

From the Nenagh (Irish) Guardian. The American Bible Society and the Three Mil lions of American Slaves.

We have heard and read much of the evils of souls the consolations of his grace. Time has passed rapidly and sweetly away. I have been canable to say with David, 'Though a host shall encamp against me, my heart shall not fear.' The love of Jesus has cast out fear, and our souls have been kept in peace.

My soul is calm, and composed, in view of the futura. I have no anxiety as to what shall become of this body, if so be that my Saviour be glorified.

If I am to labor for years in prison, to satisfy the spite of blood-thirsty men, be it known, that I go with a clear conscience, that I go cheerfully, gladly, triumphantly—knowing the the enemies are ut

ing wide their same of missionary emerprise—while in sincerity and in truth, thought I was uniting with they are selecting (for America is the laud of missionary enterprise) to evangelize the heather? This hay are defarmed, on which left is they are defarmed, and bushingly and willfully, to keep, so far as in their power lies, three millions at those, around them, in the darkest marse of ignorance and unbellef. Yes, we beg our readers to nonder well on the unaffected surprise of the poor slave on being asked questions so extraordinary as one pour read or urit, or rendity on keep as 1856.?—
things quite even beyond his thought or imagination—and on the declaration of Mr. Lowndes on behalf of thisself and his co-workers, that 'if never for amount entering the following the company of the server of the control of the server of the such pains are taken to mile and imporant, when such pains are taken to mile that the proposition of America are the future, the black population of America are taken to mile the server of the such pains are taken to mile the server of the such pains are taken to mile the server of the such pains are taken to mile the server of the such pains are taken to mile the server of the such pains are taken to make the server of the such pains are taken to make the server of the such pains are taken to make the server of the such pains are taken to make the server of the such pains are taken to make the server of the such that the server of the server of the such that the server of the are as sacred to the community, as religion itself?
What, we ask—and we would that we could ask it in a voice of thunder—are the rights which are as dear to southern slaveholders as religion itself?—Ah! had the truth been told, they are ten-fold dearer—even the right to trample on their fellow-men—to rob, to tyrannize over, to chain, to manacle three millions of their fellow-men, to enact laws of ten-fold severity as punishment for crime in the colored men above the white, while they keep the former from catching even a glimner of gospel truth—av, or even from being able to read that law by which he is to be judged. But what shall we say to the Bible Society gentlemen? Nought but this!—that from the bottom of our soul we loathe such mockery of religion as that which, under the mask of enlightening the destitute, denies the right of manhood to the three millions of them, who will yet, we verily believe, stand in judgment against them! Well did the learned counsel caution, that 'the true policy for qvery one friendly to southern institutions to pursue, was to get up no excitement, nor create any unnecessary alarm.' But mark the wicked addition, in which the slaveholding spirit breaks out through the cautiousness of the advocate, 'but to punish at the same time, promptly and severely, in very instance, to where there was evidence of guilt.' But we tell the whole body of southern slaveholders, that it is in vain for them to keep their deeds of wickedness in darkness! We know them!—the finger of indignation is pointed against them and their vile system—the hollow professions of Republicanism avail them no longer!—they are pointed at as amongst the veriest tyrants of the earth!—their religion is held to be but as a hollow pretence—a wicked device—for they treasure with a demon grasp a system which is the offspring of satan himself.

We have only to add that repent! repent! and make restitution to your bondsman, is our solemn warning to them, ere it be too late! Think you that Divine vengeance will always be stayed?

From the Congregational Observer. The Liberated Africans going home!

MESSES EDITORS: Messas Editors:

It gives me pleasure to acquaint you that 'The Mendi People,' with the leave of Providence, will embark for Sierra Loone about the 15th of November next. They are in excellent health and spirits, and highly exhilarated at the prospect of returning shortly to their native shores, to their kindred and homes. The committee here, with the concurrence of shortly to their native shores, to their kindred and homes. The committee here, with the concurrence of the committee at Farmington, who have so long had the special oversight of the Mendians, intend to take Cinque, Kinna, Kali and a few others to Boston, and perhaps to Salem, Lowell, Worcester, Northampton and Springfield, to attend a public meeting in each place, that the community may have the pleasure of seeing what progress has been made by them in study, &c., and of contributing to their return and to the contemplated mission in Mendi. Mr. William Raymond and wife expect to accompany the Mendians to their native land, and to reside there in the capacity of religious teachers. It is hoped that one or more individuals or families will offer themselves in season to go with them. It is exceedingly desirable that a colored minister should also go. Contributions are earnestly solicited. No. time should be lost in transmitting them to Amos Townsend, Jr. New Haven; John T. Norton, Esq. Farmington; S. S. Cowles, Hartford; or to Your obedicat servant,

LEWIS TAPPAN, New York.

dient servant, LEWIS TAPPAN, New York!

COMMUNICATIONS.

But actions speak louder than words. I am deeply

moral nothing. In meeting holding, psalm-singing, prayer-making, they were active and clamorous. The calling of assemblies, the solemn meetings, the appointed feasts, they multiplied even to the wearying of Johovah. Iniquity and a meeting he could not away with. He loathed their services.

We are thus, my brethren, taught from the word of God, that our prayers, our meetings, and the assembling of ourselves together under the pretence of a regard for the salvation of our fellow-men, is an abomination to Jehovah; unless they are accompanied by a regard for perishing humanity, a feeling to relieve the oppressed, the widow, and the fatherless. For God declares of them, if they would worship him acceptably—if they would put away the evil of him acceptably—if they would put away the evil of their doings, and thus find access to the mercy-seat—they must 'seek judgment, relieve the oppressed judge the widow and the fatherless.' The condition of the 'poor and needy,' and their claims, the must earnestly study; and take part with the weal against the strong—with the oppressed against the

against the strong—with the oppressed against the oppressed.

If, then, my brethren, this be true of them, it is equally true of is. And have we not reason, yea, great reason to fear that, as a church, we are guilty of some act whereby God is displeased with us?

Are we blessed. Do we grow in grace, and in a knowledge of divine things?

If we are not blessed of God, is it not on account of some act of ours—of some position which we have assumed as a church—that God is displeased with us? And if God was displeased towards those religionists, addressed by Isaish, on account of the apathy and indifference manifested by them in regard to suffering humanity, have we, as a church, the least reason to expect a blessing from heaven, while we retain our present position? Most certainly not. ly not.

My brethren and sisters, I pray you, I entreat of the My brethren and sisters, I pray you, I entreat of the My brethren humanity

My brethren and sisters, I pray you, I entreat of you, in the name of my God and suffering humanity, to pause, and consider the detrimental influence which that yote, and your present course of action in regard to suffering humanity, are exerting, and will continue to exert, on the cause of religion and humanity. Pause, I beseech you, and contrast this course with that pursued by the good Samaritan, which parable is set forth by our Lord as an example for us to follow. Do you, by this yote which you have passed, endeavor, as far as in you lies, to imitate his example? Do you, by it, go to the oppressed, and, like him, bind up their wounds by pouring in oil and wine, and placing them under the care and protection of some kind friend, to be taken care of and protected? Or do you, by it, follow the example of the Priest and Levite—pass by on the othof and protected? Or do you, by it, follow the example of the Priest and Levite—pass by on the other side? 'Which now of these three,' saith the Son of God, 'thinkest thou was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?' And he said, he that showed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go and do likewise.' But you, my brethren, as the professed church of Christ, instead of this, have voted that, as a church, you will not have any thing to do with the oppressed and down-trodden of our own professed free republic, who are fallen amongst the very worst of thieves; consequently, you have taken a course of action diametrically opposite to that which you are commanded to pursue by your divine Lord and Redeemer: and also from that pursued by the good Samaritan, whose example also you are commanded to follow.

the good Samaritan, whose example also you are commanded to follow.

How then can I recognize you as the true church of Christ, while you retain your present position? I cannot, I dare not. And I take this occasion to say, that, while you remain such, painful as is the duty, I must withdraw from you, and no longer extend to you the hand of christian fellowship.

An Anti-Christian Church.

An Anti-Christian Church.

An Anti-Christian Church.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Dear Sin—The position assumed by the Baptist church in this place, in regard to the great subject of American slavery, and other important moral questions, has caused me to address to them the following letter. I have labored much with them, in order to convince them of their duty to speak and act as a church against that wicked and accursed system; until I have been, by a vote of the church, set aside from their communion, and denied the privilege of falling a meeting of the church to consider this subject. Thus I am forbidden to plead in behalf of the slave. But this is only carrying out the principle contained in the vote passed by the church, that this subject is one which ought not to concern them as sach! What, then, was my duty? Was it not plain? How could I recognize them as the true church of Christ—as 'a city set on a hill?' I cannot. I would to God it were otherwise. Oh that the churches in the hon-slaveholding States would arise, and, as one finan, declare utter hostility to this institution. It would soon lealt to the ground. But let us do our duty as individual Christians, and the little leaven will soon leaven the whole lump.

But, notwithstanding all the actions of this church, its members profess to be anti-slavery! Yes, and say their influence is against the system. If it be indeed so—if we are sincere—I should certainly think we might, as a church, just say so—that we might at least just pass a resolution to that effect!

But actions speak louder than words. I am deeply affected at the course of action which I feel called up-affected at the course of action which I feel called up-affected at the course of action which I feel called up-affected at the course of action which I feel called up-affected at the course of action which I feel called up-affected at the course of action which I feel called up-affected at the course of action which I feel called up-affected at the course of Brethren and sisters, in retiring from you, I

But actions speak louder than words. I am deeply affected at the course of action which I feel called upon to take But duty to God and the poor down it redden slave demands it at my hands. Whether it be right to hearken unto man more than unto God, judge ye. Let God be true, though every man a liar. The following is the letter referred to. If you consider it worthy of a place in your interesting paper, it is at your disposal.

Yours, respectfully,

H. HOBART BRIGHAM.

To the Members of the Britist Church in Abington.

BRETHREM AND SISTERS—It is with feelings of no common interest that I now address you. When I connected myself with you, it was with the expectation and belief, that the church was to speak boldly and plainly against sin in all its forms. I then, And now, dear brethren and sisters, I bid you ar

ye visited me: I was in prison, and, me. Verily, I say unto you, manned done it unto one of the least of these done it unto one it unto me. Come, ye done it unto one of the reason ye have done it unto me. Come, ye have ye have done it unto me. Come, ye have ye have done it unto me. Come, ye have ye have a father, inherit the kingdom prepared for the foundation of the world's have an expectfully, your broken.

Respectfully, your broken. H. HOBART BRIGH

Mr. Garrisor:

As the temporary editor of the Pres As had occasion to notice your inquiries in Mr. Boltwood. I make no complant the not copy the information given, which is reason to believe incorrect; or that you reason to believe incorrect; or that you as it is accompanied with a remark not rey can ary to myself. You are welcome to as speak of me as you will. When you well mynuty, it will thank you. When you read of me, I will cheerfully forgive it. The first erness, on my part, towards you, has past I only request you to correct one remark last paper, in this connection. Speaking do erty Party, you say:

'Our estimate of new organization dead very low indeed; and we do not think sail dence can be placed in the relief.

Our estimate of new organizativery low indeed; and we do not deace can be placed in the religious ity of any of its candidates.

The error of representing 'new or and the Liberty Party and its candidate, cal, is surely great. Sewall, Jennings.] ett, John N. Barbour, G. Adams, J. K. W. F. Mellen, Thomas Andros, J. A. San host of others, in our State; James C. Methors of the Myrick, Dr. A. Brooke, Thomas Lap. more than the duty of withdrawing few appro-slavery ministers and clurch, as if they are taken indicated for office, as if they are taken indicated for office for the taken in the form of the taken of the taken of the taken of the form of our societies was justified and acceptable for the taken of the form of our societies was justified and acceptable for the form of our societies was justified and acceptable for the form of our societies was justified and acceptable for the form of our societies was justified and acceptable for the form of th

Letter to W. L. Garrison from a member Society of Friends in England. DARLINGTON, 9th ma. 256 ESTEEMED FRIEND, WM. L. GARRISON:

ESTEEMED FRIEND, WM. L. GARMSOS:
Although thou and I are strangers to expersonally, my heart prompts me to send tentines, expressive of my deep interest in the of anti-slavery and non-resistance prises of my desires, on behalf of thyself and cost that from whatever quarter opposition to surmay arise, you may still be strengthened as seeing Him who is invisible—and to works may continue to be done as unto the and not unto men.

Time was when I knew thee only by the of new organizationists; and they called latitudinarian. Time came, when a much put into my hands an article of the, he 'Our Own Affairs.' This explained is and I at once saw that thou handst carefirth the former appellation, by boldly putter as systems of men, and reckoning thy longhait the first meridian of this dispensation, Crist and that thy latitude was as far from the systems of men, and reckoning thy longhait which He preached from the traditions take which He preached from the traditions take vances of the Scribes and Pharisecs of distant which He preached from the traditions take vances of the Scribes and Pharisecs of the Scribes and the solution that the day when He shall them? 'Thou thoughtest that I was alteget an one as thyself.' And your religious the so-called successors of Him who open commission with, 'The Spirit of the Latitude, and the substant of the process of the Scribes and the scribes are bruised,' &c.—what will these asserts' day of the revealation of the judgment of day will give to every may according to his well.' hearted, to preach deliverance to the caption, as ing of sight to the blind, to set at liberty is are bruised, &c.—what will these asset of day of the revelation of the judgment of the will give to every may according to his work theological words—their priestly robes—there sions of peculiar sanctity—what shall here that a wful day? These considerations as me to rejoice on behalf of those who are wing from pro-slavery churches in your last communion hath light with darkness; the concord hath Christ with Belia!? We those who have received the goopel as glasfof peace on earth, good will to men, 'units aworshippers with those who uphold a yas of peace on earth, good will to men,' units aworshippers with those who uphold a have bloodshed and oppression? We know that lief of the gospel will, according to he as measure of faith, invest the present with the eternity; but those who uphold slavery as "We do not believe in a future judgment immortality of the soul—or in the necessing generation; and thus we are free a knowledge of the property of the post would that men should do unto you, do see to them: this is the law and the property

er is a Christian; for Christ tauge, would that men should do unto you, do yet to them: this is the law and the probest, is a glaring violation of this law; and Cas and the probest, and the property from the control of the law; and Cas and cast into the fire. Therefore, froits ye shall know them.

The doctrine of non-resistance comment to my conscience as scriptural and sabine ciple, though I am not as yet able to under the details. It appears plainly that, as he is bound by the law of his Master is the details. It appears plainly that, as he is bound by the law of his Master is passes, even until seventy times seven, keep under the consistently choose when the law of the land, which is that fau and if he may not use it on account of its affitness, he cannot consistently choose when minister it to his fellow-men. Still, how are to be repealed, except by the efforts of men in their parliamentary capacity? The this world, in power, will continue to produce the conduct of the poor would remain unrepresented, and can laws continue to spread their town influence. What appears to thee to be ent duty of christian men in our count, matter? Inconsistent with the foregoing a appear to be, I cannot tell theer how admired the conduct of those who oppear to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted as shall thy light rise in obscurity, and the continually, and satisfy the afflicted as the noon day; and the LORD shall read continually, and satisfy the afflicted as the noon day; and the LORD shall read continually, and satisfy the afflicted as the noon day; and the LORD shall read continually, and satisfy the afflicted as the noon day; and the LORD shall read continually, and satisfy the afflicted as shall thy light rise in obscurity, and the account of the continually and satisfy the afflicted as the noon day; and the LORD shall read continually, and satisfy the afflicted as shall the light rise in obscurity, and the scanner of the conduct of the continually and satisfy the afflicted as shall the light rise in obscurity, and the

porta event mahi e put cocce T d the to as to as friend shall

raid interior to a final i

Mrs. Jarvis, the wife of Rev. Dr Jarris, in ter, it is said, have joined the Roman Calada at Brooklyn.

THELIBERATOR

BOSTON UDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1841.

State Election.

te Election will take place in alth on Monday next. We trust that all sire to ' witness a good confession ' before as at the ballot-box, and not allow any to seduce them into the support of ar a is not a friend to the anti-slavery movemen to for the 'liberty party,' so call re recorded our testimony against 4L, not a such is now, in this State, with some ver splions, but another name for liberty party, old anti-slavery ground, and with the stery convictions of its impolicy still clinging Websve nothing more to add than to renew their abolition principles at the ballot-box. the liberty party ' movement, should re by that party, without being publicly identifie

Texas and the Union.

Although the South has been defeated in her fir to annex the stolen and blood-stained territor ne to this Union, yet it must not be suppos to to the give up the project as hopeled as higher thanking fresh exertions to carry if into effect the state of the state her robber-hand upon Texas, and dit from Mexico, she did not dream of creating dependent slaveholding country by her side 5 is the anticipate the amount of opposition that wou ad forth on the part of the partially abolition fine with this country. She does not mean to b me device that she procured the acknowledg of Texian independence. Hear the Natch e Trader on this subject, in a recent number hare reason to believe, from some advices, the proposition relative to the union of Texas wit will be brought forward by a distinguish atleman at the next session of Congress, unde rerable auspices.' This warning is fairly give sal it behoves the non-slaveholding States to I ed for the conflict. They must never co sch m annexation on any terms. Sooner let the te dashed in pieces.

David Ruggles.

Borden, or S lavery, in the far as my he shall sustain f, whatever h Experience is slave in the lected as an e the entire is which is al

S T. TORR

mo, 25th, l

o send thee a rest in the se e principles; If and co-wor

thened to enter the as unto the

only by the recovery called the recovery calle

remonies.

He shall re as altogether ligious teach who opened the Lord is

to preach the to heal the he captines, recliberty them se answer ment of Go to his work? obes-their phall these averations into

judgmente necessity
free to toria
be gospel in
This being
slaveholdes
time for a for
s meant a for
that no slave
t, 'Whatiseout, do ye en
rophets.'
and Chnis
you fruit is
good fruit is
herefore, by

the midst of the most active and successful ef sont the poor hunted runaways from souther as in their flight to Canada, this brave, bold, s man was overtaken by ophthalmy; and for guag has been groping in blindness. Recently had an operation performed upon his eyes, and ome prospect of his being again restored to The calamity that overtook him deprived him se, of the ability to labor with much success in funthropic vocation, or for a livelihood; yet he medical treatment, and greatly in need of ne my swiggance. Are there not those who will re in his adversity, and send him a token o er good-will and sympathy? We shall be me forward to him any donations that may be med to our care, at 25, Cornhill. A little help. desch circumstances, will be of great service, and weste will be gratefully acknowledged by th ent. He has assisted in securing liberty for a large number of captives, and is only waiting for neovery of his sight to prosecute his labors of

National Colored Convention.

In the preceding page is printed a Circular that w ved from Philadelphia, signed by sever thy respectable colored inhabitants of that city, in behthe expediency and importance of a Conver a of the Colored People of the United States, to he soon as practicable, are ably set forth. W ordially approve of such a convention, and ear colored fellow-citizens in all parts of the will respond to the call with zeal and alacri It is equally gratifying and encouraging to their m friends, to see them using every exertion to their condition, and to recover their jus the; and it is no less a matter of alarm to those man, who are for perpetuating their hideous im of slavery.

A Cheering Epistle.

esting epistle from Darlington, England he have taken the liberty to insert t pag, comes from one whose 'Quakerism' is buil, and not ontwardly—she not being 'a sight membet,' but having joined the Society of from religious conviction. Co-operation ored with other epistles from the same hand to her letter, she adds-

described the house of the second sec an set nope they have tended to strengture, and some set he individual convictions of duty, and the set he seed in the hands of the great Master. A set a house of the set he seed in the hands of the great set hands be duty about the faces with their hands be duty through your State? The resolutions as a low-last quarterly seeding deserve to be included every pulpit in the land.

The Mendians.

se ransomed captives were present ng, at a public meeting held in their behalf, adeon, in this city. We regret that more once of the meeting had not been given.

We are unable to give any account of diags, at the early hour our paper goes to The Committee who have so gene the responsible superintendence of these untable them to send Cingue and his associates was. Who will not contribute at least his sach a case? The donation of our benevo MAR. B. S. of Lowell, in aid of the Menditall be handed to Lewis Tappan.

An Irish Rebuke.

leam-packet that arrives at this port from padbings some scorching rebukes from the spint of Irish freedom. This kind of for ace we greatly admire. A spirited arof from the Irish Guardian of the 2d ultime food in another column, commenting in analy indignation and christian abhorrence a recent trial of a Bible distributor in the was arrested for the crime of officing end volume to a slave, and who escaped pun-bates the plea that he knew not what he was

'Justice's Justice.'

n of Justice Simmons, in favor of the Rose of the Directors of the Coward colored travellers and their see r. exciting of the trial on our last page, nen, and will be aurprise of intelligent and was perversion of Juice, by all who have State of Things in Jamaica

Mrs. Nancy Prince, a respectable and intelligent colored female who went last year in company with other emigrants to Jamaica, has recently returned from that island to this city, and has just issued a small pamphlet, entitled 'The West Indies: being a description of the islands—progress of christianity, edication and liberty among the colored population generally. Some of her stalements are worthy of nice. It seems that average It seems that every effort is made by the mis sionaries to procure preselytes to their various sects espacially the Baptist. They hold class-meetings and have deacons and deacons, some of whom cannot even read; but these possess considerable spiritual authority over the ignorant emancipated pop ulation, and go round and urge them to attend the class-meetings. After they have attended two or three times, they are considered candidates for haptism! This novel process of regeneration is connect tism to This novel process of regeneration is connected with pecuniary gain. Some pay fifty cents, and some more, for being baptized! This is prompt flereing. On being baptized, they receive a toket as a passport to the church, and are taxed some not less than two English shillings, some more, a year. In addition to this, they must attend their class once a week, and pay three pence each time, besides the sums they pay once a month at communion on which occasion they are examined by the deacons to ascertain if each one has brought a ticket: if not they cannot commune. It is said that most of th communicants are so ignorant of the ordinance, that -for, if they are not members, none will follow then to the grace, no prayers will be said over them; but they are borne through the streets by four men in a rough box for a coffin. 'Not so, if they are church members! As soon as the news spreads that one is dying, all the class with their leader will assemble at the place, and join in singing hymns. This, they say, is to help the spirit up to glory. This exercise sometimes continues all night, in so loud a strain that it is seldom any can sleep in the neighborhood. The next day they bury their dead. The corpse is borne by four bearers, some of the deacons preceding, and a great company of men and women following—the women first, dressed in white, with a strip of white cotton bound round the head, and falling to the ground This discloses a most extraordinary ruse of pris to increase the number of church members, and, con sequently, the amount of pecuniary contributions advantage being taken of the provalent desire for decent burial, and all possible disrespect being show to those who die out of the pale of these things be so, we shall be compelled to alter our spinion of the English missionaries, and to place their piety and honesty at a low rate. To show how superstition reigns, (for, though sla-very has been abolished, its terrible consequences

have only been mitigated, not removed,) it is state that, after the burial of the dead, the company return to the house, and have a regular wake. They be-lieve the spirit of the deceased is present with them for nine days, and they leave a place for him at the table, paying him all the attention they give to the visible guests!

It is said to be generally their policy to have the anction of colored ministers to all their assessments and taxes. 'The colored people give more readily, and are less suspicious of imposition, if one from themselves recommends the measure. This the missionaries understand very well, and know how t take advantage of it. Mack is the name of a small coin in circulation at Jamaica. One respectable col ored resident complained of the missionaries as folows :- Sometimes they say we must all bring £1. To raise this, we have to sell at a loss, or to borrow so that we have, nothing left for ourselves-[they receive but 33 cents a day for their labor]—the maca-roon hunters take all. This is a nickname they give the missionaries and the class leaders. A cutting sa casm this!

Having expressed her mind somewhat freely as to the necessity of church members being moral in their conduct, and her regret at seeing so much immorality winked at, one of the ministers told her he hoped sh would not express herself in this manner, except to him. 'They have the gospel,' he said, 'and let them come into the church.' He then declaimed against women's societies: 'those destroyed the World's Convention!' - 'The American women have too many of them."

The laborers have yet many obstacles to contend with, and very little to encourage them. Every ad-vantage is taken of their ignorance. The same spirit of cruelty is opposed to them, as held them for centuries in bondage. All that they purchase is bought at an extortionate price, and even their bibles are sold to them at a large advance on the first purchase. Mrs. Prince feelingly inquires— Where are their apologists, if they are found wanting in the strict morals that Christian ought to practise? Who kindly sa forgive them when they err? forgive them—this Who kindly says. the bitter fruit of slavery. Who has integrity suffi-cient to hold the balance when these poor people are to be weighed? Yet their present state is blissful,

compared with slavery.'

Notwithstanding every drawback, they are steadily rising in the scale of improvement. All the stalls at one market visited by Mrs. Prince, (between three and four hundred,) were kept by colored men and women. She adds :

women. She adds:

'Thus it may be hoped that they are not the lying, stupid set of beings they have been called, but are enterprising, and quick in their perceptions, determined to possess themselves, and to possess property besides, and quite able to take care of themselves.—They wished to know why I was so inquisitive about them. I told-them, 'We have heard, in America, that you are lazy, and that emancipation has been no benefit to you.' I wish to inform myself of the truth respecting you, and to give a true representation on my return. Am I right?' More than two hundred people were around me, listening to what I said.—They thanked me heartily. I gave them some tracts, and told them, if it so pleased God, I would come to them, and try what could be done with some of the poor children to make them better.'

Conversing with an innkeeper, a few miles from Kingston, she inquired—'How do the people get along since their emancipation?' 'The negroes,' he replied, 'will have the island, in spite of the devil. Do you not see how they live, and how much they can bear? We cannot do so.' This man was ar Englishman, with a large family of mulatto children. Respecting the condition of the emigrants, she

says:

'Many leave their bomes, and come to Jamnica, under the impression that they are to have their passage free; and, on reaching the Island, are to be found until they can provide for themselves. How the mistake originated, I am not able to say; but, on arriving here, strangers, poor, and unacclimated, the debt for passage-mouey is hard and unexpected. It is remarkable that, wherever they come from, whether tresh from Africa, from the other Islands, from the South, or from New England, they all feel deceived on this point I called on many Americans, and found them poor and discontented, ruing the day they left their country.

The American county company to Mrs. Prince.

The American consul remarked to Mrs. Prince that it was folly for the Americans to come to the Isand to better their condition. 'He said they came to him every day, praying him to send them home.' /He also spoke of the great mortality amongst the sail grants. The experiment has now been so fairly tried, regard to the emigration scheme, and it having proved so fatal to the lives or so injurious to the in-terests of the great body of those who have gone to the West Indies, we feel in duty bound to advise such of our colored friends, in this country, as think of emigrating to Trinidad or Jamaica, not to go. Their hopes will be blasted, their condition made more untable, and in all probability they will speedily fall victims to the climate.

Mrs. Prince contemplates returning to Jamaica in the course of a few weeks, as a door of usefulness and see seems to be opened to her. With the aid of the benevolent, she proposes to establish at Kingston, or in the vicinity, an asylum for the orphan and the rights:

outcast, where they may be taught without as one is now soliciting oid to carry
for sale at 25 Cornhill. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Eastern Rail-Road Outrage We have received a letter for publication to the Liberator, from Mrs. Mary Newhall Green, of Lynn addressed to the Stockholders and Directors of the Enstern Rail Road, giving the particulars of the ben Eastern Rail Road, giving the particulars of the Dru-ial outrage which was recently perpetrated upon her person, and that of her infant, in accordance with the rillacous mandale of the Superintendent of that road, who acts by authority of the Company. Mrs. New who acts by authority of the Company. who acts by notherity of the Company. As a list is a highly respectable young woman, who, for presuming to ait in a car not proscribed by the spirit of caste, was ruthlessly dragged out of the same by special ruffians, with her infant in her arms, struck and thrown to the ground; her husband was also severely beaten for coming to her rescue. As this case has been before referred to in our columns, we deem it unecessary to publish the letter entire Mrs. Green says that her knee and shoulder were badly hurt, and her finger severely cut. After hav rown from the car, she went to the ticke ce to sit down, but was ordered out in a very in sulting manner! In her appeal to the Directors, sh ride in what is called the Jim Crow car. In the first place, I have been grossly insulted in said car by one of the hirelings of the rail-road; and had it not beer of the hirelings of the rail-road; and had it not been dust the life of my bake would have been endangered

I would have jumped from the car, though the train was going at a rapid rate. In the second place, I do not think it is proper for a woman to go is that car, by herself, liable to be insulted by the servants in atdance. In the third place, I do not think that have any more right in that car than any other person It is a proscribed car, in which, for that reason alone I do not wish to ride. I think I have a right, in common with others, to go in any car I choose When I behave disorderly, it will be time to orde

to go into the car, from which I was ejected. It is not true. I am not aware that any of them knew that I was going to Boston. I need no prompting. I hope that I have intelligence and courage enough to asert my rights when I see them invaded."

Mrs. Green concludes her epistle by appealing to the Directors of the Rail Road to ke approve of such treatment. Undoubtedly they.do, o

approve of such treatment. Undoubtedly they do, or they would have taken prompt action in view of it. We know not who they are, but one thing we know, 'They who allow oppeasion, share the crime.'

Mrs. Green adds, that, or ashamed are the miscreants who committed the outrage upon her person, they have circulated the story that she was a man dressed in woman's clothing. dressed in woman's clothing, and that her infant was a rag baby! This proves that they are ashamed of themselves, and that the moral outburst of manly indignation which has followed their barbarous con duct is producing a salutary effect. The most guilty persons, however, are not those who, at the bidding of their employers, did the deed, but those who hav established a rule which violates the most sucred rights, and tramples under foot the claims of human ity :- we mean, the Directors of the Road.

State Election.

You will oblige many members of the old Massa chusetts A. S. Society, by publishing the list of can-didates of the Liberty Party, which I enclose.

Your friend, S. S. SEWALL. STATE NOMINATIONS.

Governor-Lucius Boltwood, Amberst. Lieuf. Governor-Ebenezer Hunt, Danvers. BRISTOL COUNTY. Senators-Jonathan Pratt, Enston ; William Reed.

l'aunton ; James Hathaway Berkley. ESSEX COUNTY.
Paschal Abbot, Andover; Lemuel Gott, Rockport

John G. Whittier, Amesbury; George Cogswell, Bradford; Jesse Putnam, Danvers. NORFOLK COUNTY.
Willis Fisher, Franklin; Appleton Howe, Wey

outh; Everett Stetson, Walpole. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

David Goodale, Marlboro'; John Fletcher, Acton N. Barbour, Cambridgeport; Elbridge Trull, Wo

burn ; Joel Adams, Townsend ; Luther Lee, Low-Phineas Chapin, Great Barrington; John M. Brew

HAMPDEN COUNTY. Abel Bliss, Wilbraham; Welcome Converse, Mon

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY Joel Hayden, Williamsburg; Gardner Dorral

Azel Ames, Marshfield; Joseph Kingman, W. Bridgewater.

WORCESTER COUNTY. Charles Humphrey, Lancaster; Cyrus Pitt Gros venor, Worcester; Isaac R. Barbour, Oxford; Thom-as Walter Ward, Shrewsbury; Joshun T. Everett

SUPPOLK COUNTY. Daniel Mann, Boston; Timothy Gilbert, do; Thomas P. Gould, do; David H. Ela, do; John Gove,

FRANKLIN COUNTY. Roger H. Leavitt, Charlemont; Isaac Woodbury.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY Frederick Upham, Sandwich; Elisha Crocker

Brewster.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Norfolk Cou y A. S. Society, I was appointed to interrogate the candidates of both political parties for the Senate, as to their present opinions as to the propriety of the repeal of the Marriage Law, and of the regulation of Rail-Road Corporations, so as to prevent them from making invidious distinctions between travellers or account of complexion. I have attended to this duty and have received answers from all the whig cand dates, Messrs. Howe, Robbins and Everett, and from Mr. Pond of the democratic candidates, all of which are in the AFFIRMATIVE. From the two other democratic candidates, Messirs. Williams and Wales, I have received no reply.

EDMUND QUINCY. Pres. Norfolk Co. A. S. Society.

GROTON, Nov. 2, 1841. At a meeting of abolitionists, duly notified, held it Groton last evening, the following nominations were

Governor-Wendell Phillips, Boston Lieut. Governor-Joshua T. Everett, Princeton

Senators—Amos Farnsworth, Jr. Groton; Syrus Pierce, Lexington; Harris Cowdry, Acton; Hiram A. Morse, Holliston; Stephen Goodhue, Lowell; Ephraim Willey, Stoneham.

Voted, That the above list be sent to the Liberato ISAIAH CRAGIN, Chairman

VOTING LISTS are posted up in the Liberty Party Rooms, 32, Washington-street. Let every voter cal and see that his taxes are paid, and his name on the list. Many colored voters are not on the list. them see to it that they are not deprived of their rights.

A VOTER. SONNET .- THE BIBLE

SONNET.—THE BIBLE.

O Book of Books! though akenitician fluit
Thy secred origin, thy worth decry;
Though transcendental folly give the lie
To what thou teachest; though the critic doubt
This fact, that miracle, and raise a shoot
Of triumple n'er each incongenity,
He in thy pages may perchance espy;
As in his strength th' effulgent san salines out,
Hiding innumerous stars, so dost thou shine
With heavenly light, all human works excelling.
Thy oracles are holy and divine,
Of free salvation, through a Savioua, telling:
Of free salvation, through a Savioua, telling:
The mists of sin and ignorance dispelling.

The miss of sin and ignorance dispelling.

Wa. LLOYD GARRISON.
Boston, Nov. 1, 1841.

Church, Ministry and Sabbath Convention October 26th, 1841. The meeting was called to order by Edmund Quin

y (the President of the Convention.)

Prayer by Elkanah Nickerson, Harwich, Mass.

The following and the convention of t lowing resolution was submitted :

Resolved, That the Church, as at present existing, a divine institution, ordained of God, and which all non are in duty bound to sanction. Ulother Gifford offered the following as a

Resolved, That the true Church of Christ consists of those only who have the spirit of Christ, and who artibut this spirit in their labors to remove sin from the world.

Mr. Henry W. Williams was nominated to fill the place made vacant on the financial committee by the absence of S. Southworth. Wm. Lloyd Garrison submitted the following res-

olutions as substitutes for the propositions before the

Resolved, That the true Church is independent of all human organizations, creeds, or compacts.
Resolved, That it is not within the province of any man, or any body of min, to admit to, or to exclude from that church, any one who is created in the divine

image.

Resolved, That it is no where enjoined as a religious duty by Christ, or his apostles, upon any man to connect himself with any association, by whatever name called; but all are left free to act singly, or in conjunction with others, according to tneir own free

Which were discussed by W. L. Garrison, A. A. Phelps, Joshua Davis, N. H. Whiting, J. A. Whit marsh, A. B. Alcott, Nickerson, Edward Palmer West, Meed, Allen, and Abigail Folsom. The meeting adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. N. H. Whiting, Vice-President, in the chair. Same subject continued, by Thomas Davis, C. Gifford, E. Nickerson, Jackson, Merriam, Garrison, and

Adjourned to half-past 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. President in the chair.

opher A. Greene: Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Conve tion, that the true Church of God is in the soul of

man.
Subject under discussion when the meeting adjourned continued by E. Quincy, Nickerson, Garrison, Alcott, Mills, Cummings.
Adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M. Oct. 27.

WEDNESDAY, A. M. Oct 27. President in the chair. Same subject continued, by Wm. M. Chace, Edund Quincy, Meed, and others.

Adjourned to haff past 2 o'clock, P. M. N. H. Whiting in the chair. Same subject continued, by Nickerson, Alcott, A. Folsom, Dyer and Thos. Davis.

Adjourned to half past 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. E. Quincy in the cant. Same subject continued, by Meed, Brown, Alcot

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M. THURSTIAY, A. M. 9 o'clock.

N. H. Whiting, in the chair. Same subject continued by Alcott, Meed, Whiting and others.

Adjourned to half past 2 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION. President in the chair. Same subject continued, by Nickerson, Abigail Fol-

som, West and Alcott. Adjourned to half past 6 o'clock.
Evening Session. President in the chair.

Same subject continued, by West, Sevey, Henry Colman and others. Convention adjourned, sine die.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. WM. M. CHACE, Secretory.

With the Sabbath, Church, and Ministry Convention Received at the Sabbath Convention,
Paid for Chardon St. Chapel, 45 00

4 Advertising meetings 3 00 48 00

Balance remaining Received at the Ministry Convention which makes with the above balance

" " Advertising 1 88
" " Chardon St. Chapel. 45 00 in all Balance in Treasurer's bands

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Treasurer. The Chardon-Street Meeting.

47 27

MR. EDITOR :

As you have seen fit to inform your readers that Messrs. Colver, St. Clair, Torrey, etc., 'slunk away from the 3d session of the Convention, recently held please to contradict your story, as to myself, by say ing, that the duties of an editor pro tem. and an unust esure of family cares and private business would no have prevented my attendance, had not bodily ill ness been added. My own great object, in attending, however, was thoroughly accomplished, at the previous meetings, viz. to develope the real character of the body, and show the public that the anti-slave ry cause had no proper or improper connection with it. The meetings have done little harm to any body They have amused the idle crowd much—so will the next new elephant. Other men, whom you assault can speak for themselves.

CHARLES T. TORREY.

Mr. Torrey's opinion of the Convention is o the least possible consequence to any body but him-self. He is right in saying that the meetings have done little harm -and he might have added, with equal truth, they have done a great deal of good. If they have amused the idle crowd, they have also greatly alarmed a corrupt priesthood and a timeserving church, whose grouns and cries sufficiently attest this fact. We shall see whether the next new elephant' will affect their nerves less painfully. The attempt of Mr. T. and his priestly associates, as he says, to exonerate the anti-slavery cause from any con says, to Administrate the anti-savery cause from any con-question with the Convention, (! :) was certainly very kind and magnanimous, but as ridiculous and idle as any piece of fully on record. Their impertinent and actions display of religious zeal, on the occasion alluded to, might have been wholly omitted without any injury to themselves, or to the cause of the slave

Books for a Linnary. The appeal of the Adelphic Union Library Association of Boston, (colored,) to the benevolent, for donations of books to enable it to collect a Library for the use of its members, we cannot believe will be made to vain in this conity. [See advertisement.]

ntific Hour.—A shower of 'flesh and blodd orted to have refreshed the 'Cedars of Leba

A servile plot was detected near Puryaburg, So Carolina, a few days since, just as it was about be sarried into execution. On the night of the 6th inst Mr. Zandt heard three of his own negroes and one process of the control of the Transit execution. On the night of the 6th inst., as it. Anoth head three of his own negroes and one beneging to another plantation knyck at his door, and negroes, he overheard enough to convince him an isstening, he overheard enough to convince him and some villany was on foot, and did not admit him. The next morning he had the negroes arrest-d, when they confessed it was their desayn to have illed Mr. Z. the moment he opened the door, for thich purpose one of them was provided with an ac. They then intended to proceed to the residence Mrs. Williams, and kill her, and so no to the next eighbor. On their examination, the four negroes inplicated everal others who were concerned with hom, and nine in all were put on their trial. The own ringleanders will probably be hung.

four ringlender's will probably be hung.

Another Staze Case—We have been informed, that on Thursday night last, some aix or eight negro hunters from Vicenius comes upon four negroes at a house in Yarderwille, patter coultny, and with the mand and foot, intending to make good their removal for virginia near morning. A short time before daylight, one of the blacks went out of the house, accompanied by two of the kidnappers; and having a knife, he took it out, cut the cords from his hands, and gave leg bail; he was followed a short distance, but made good his escape, passing through this place about noon, to a straight line for Canada.

On Friday morning, some of the friends of law and justice in Porterwille, thought proper, to inquire into the legality of the claim of the Virginians to the other blacks; and after an examination before a magistrate, it appeared they had no suthority whatever to arrest them. The blacks were then set at liberty, and, as we are informed, the whites arrested for kidnapping.—Marcer Luminary.

Storers at St. Helena. The ship Howard, at Bos-

for kidnapping.—Mercer Luminary.

Slavers at St. Helena. The ship Howard, at Bostoff, from Calcutta via. St. Helena, reports the arrival at the latter place of the brig Gabriel, a slaver, which had been captured when fifteen days from Harana, by H. M. brig of war Acorn. She had a cargo of bale goods, lumber and rice. In one of the bags of rice were found papers which gave information that tweeners found papers which gave information that tweeners found papers which gave information that tweeners found papers which gave in the Acorn, which sailed for the coast of Africa to land them on a desolate and uninhabited part of the coast.

Several other slavers previously captured were breaking up at St. Helena.

No less than 1600 slaves, taken from captured slave ships, were at St. Helena when the Howard left.

Herrible —The Nethbitteles. H.

Horrible.-The Natchitoches Herald reccords a mo Horrible.—The Natchitoches Herald records a most herrible transaction, in which some Texas marauden were engaged. They crossed the line into the U.S. Territory, and captured a man name! Boatright whom they intended to bury alive. He stood by and saw them digging his grave, when he started to rue for a thicket—a dozen muskets were levelled at him and the fell a lifeless corpse! His offence was that he refused to recognize their suthority, and expressed his opposition to their many lawless acts.

opposition to their many/lawless acts.

Semmes.—Who killed Professor Davis at the University of Virginia, about a year ago, has escaped from trial. He was, by the exertions of B. W. Leigh and other distinguished lawyers, admitted to bail by the General Court of Virginia, in the sum of \$25,000, on the plea of ill health. The day of trial came, and he not appearing, his sureties will be forfuted. His family are, it is believed, in such circumstances that they will be able to make up the required sum.

Judge Simmons, of Boston, has decided that the Eastern Rail-Road Company have a perfect right to run a 'Jim Crow' car, and to assort their passengers and determine which of them shall ride in it, if they ride at all. On that frinciple, they may determine that all who do not wear superfine cloth, shall be doomed to that car; and it would not be so unrighteous a rule as the one they now enforce. The people must take this matter in hand, and see what virtue there is in legislation to correct the evil. We say, for one, down with the odious and aristocratic monopoly.—Worcester Spy.

Loss of the Steamboat Bunker Hill. The Steamboat Bunker Hill, Capt. Huntington, belonging to be considered to the Connecticut River Steamboat Company, on her passage from New York to Hartford, ran ashore about 16 o'clock Sunday morning in the fog, on the Confield Point about 2 miles from the Connecticut River. The Point about 2 miles from the Connecticut River. The passengers and freight were landed in safety. It is thought that the machinery will be saved; if so, the loss will be about \$20,000. No insurance.

Fire on Cunard's Wharf, East Boston .- The slated building, used for the storage of goods, &c., was discovered on fire about 11 last night, and before it was extinguished, the whole frame of the floor and covering of the wharf and timbers were the greater part of them destroyed, and, what is most remarkable, without the flames passing through the floor. Three engines from the city were kept on duty until half-past three this morning. The steam ship Columbia was towed into the stream.—Boston Transcript.

Nathaniel L. Damon, formerly well known in Bos-ion as a commission merchant, but latterly residing in New York, recently committed suicide, on his way home from North Carolina. Partial insanity is at home from North Ca tributed as the cause.

Thanksgiving takes place in five of the New E. land States, (Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, mont, and New Hampshire,) on the same day, 25th of November.

A Noble Monument. The members of the Temerance Society, near Beauport, Canada, have erected column of the Corinthian order, 40 feet high, in commemoration of the great success of the temperance column.

Pickpockets used up. A Philadelphian has invented a sort of pocket which it is said is proof against fingers and knives, and will defy the ingenuity of the most admit pickpocket.—Atlas.

David Abbot, of Middlebury, Conn., has been found guilty of the murder of his wife on the 13th of July lest, and sentenced to be hung on the 3d Monday of July next. Colonel George C. Childress, of Nashville, Tenne

see, committed suicide at Galveston, on the 6th The weapon which he used was a bowie knife.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a Cour Martial to convene in New-York, to investigate the conduct of Capt. Bolton in returning from the Mediterranean, in the Brandywine frigate, without order—Commodore Stewart presiding. A few nights since, a negro was shot by a boy, if years of age, while entering his mother's house in Springfield, near Vicksburg. The negro had been hunted off before, and returning, made his way up to the door in the dead of the night, when the boy shothim.

We learn that great discontent prevails among the creoles of Havana, in consequence of an apprehended treaty by which the English Government may obtain certain privileges in the island of Cuba. Nothing of the kind is noticed in the papers, as the press is rigidly purged of every thing like political discussion.

Accidental Death.—A citizen of this city, by the name of Joseph Berringer, was thrown from his horse at the races at Reynoldsburgh, in this county, on Thursday last, and instantly killed. The horse ran against a steer, threw Mr. Berringer and fell upon him, dislocating his neck. The deceased was 25 or 30 years of ago.—Columbia, (Q.) Journal.

The Newport papers amounce the death of William Barber, for many years the senior publisher of the Newport Mercury.

A fight between the Pawnees and Arrapshoes came off on the Arkansas, near Fort William, in August, in which the former lost seventy-four scalps.

At a meeting of the citizens of Northampton, Mass, a few days since, it was resolved to procure surveys of a route for a rail-road from that village to some point on the Western rail-road; a distance of about 15 miles. There has been a large fire in Macon, Ga., which

destroyed much property. The banking houses of the Insurance Bank, and of the Ocmulgee Bank, were among the buildings burnt up. Among the deaths at New-Orleans, we notice that of Henry Kendell, late adder of the New-Orlean Prices Current.

TO THE PUBLIC. which will mee then easeful members of it, and the sheenee, at there each it members of it, and the sheenee, at there each time, of efficient members of it, and the feet this desired object proposes to open a SCHOOL, as soon as may, which is shall combine the elementary branches; English with Mathematics, the Latin Greek, and Fresh Farins with Mathematics, the Latin Greek, and Fresh Farins with Mathematics, the Latin Ingles, and Fresh for acquiring a great aparty-his city—as there has liberto been a great aparty-his city relying upon the fore eacouragement and support in take—the subscript rhrows himself upon the great object of the colored people-a great majority of them, at least-colored people-a great people-

knowledge wherever an opportunity others, is onwarred, by cold apathy or active opposition, from its life-giving streams.

In the English Department, instruction will be given in Beading, Spolling and Definition, Grommar, Intellectual and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rieterice, and other branches, if desired.

In the Department of Languages, the Latin, Greek and French will be taught in the most approved method.

The subscriber would refer all who feel interested

Boston, Sept. 29, 1841.

A Society was formed in this city, four years since, of Colored Cilizens, which has been entitled the ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, the object of which is the improvement of its members in literature and general knowledge. It is exceedingly desirable to collect a Library for their use, books which illustrate the Scriptures, or any upon ancient or modern history, will be very gratefully received. Any works which treat of the mechanic arts, or elementary, books on science; say, apparatus, or elementary, books on science;

Office, stating where the books are, when they will be cheerfully sent for. Should you not have books in your Library, which you can conveniently spare for this object, any dona-tion in money will be faithfully applied. Boston, Oct. 21st, 1841.

NOTICES.

WORCESTER CO NORTH DIVISION ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

SLAVERY SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Gardner, on Wednesday, the 17th day of Nov. curstent, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Very important resolutions are then to be taken up and discussed, and it is carnestly hoped that there will be a full attendance of the friends of the suffering slave.

slave.

Distinguished advocates of the cause are expected CHARLES WHITE, Sec. pro tem.

ANNUAL MEETING.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their annual meeting, for choice of officers, in Stoneham, on Wednesday, the 17th of November next. It is confidently expected that the meeting will be one of great interest and profit—being not only the annual meeting, but also the continuation of the series of monthly meetings, which have been delightful gatherings. Our friends from Boston and vicinity are expected to be present.

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec.
Acton, Oct. 20th, 1841.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

A quarterly meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Fall River, on Trees-day, Nov. 224, commencing at 10 o'clock. This will be an important meeting, and it is hoped there will be a general attendance of abolitionists from all parts of the county. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Col-liga, Frederick Douglas, and other advocates of the anti-slavery cause, are expected to be present on the occasion.

NOTICE

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavsey Society will be holden in Providence on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 19th of November. Let there be a full attendance of abolitionists from all parts of the Slate. Several friends of the cause from other States are expected to meet with us at that time.

Dinner and supper will be provided for the accommodation of the delegates.

PELEG CLARKE, President.

WILLIAM APLIS, Rec. Sec.

LIBERTY PARTY READING ROOM.

LIBERTY PARTY READING ROOM.

The Head Quarters of the Liberty Party, 39 Washington Street, with the Reading Room, will hereafter be opened and lighted op, EVENT KYENISC as well as in the day: entrance Park to all. Working men, who could not come to the Reading Room in the day time, will now have the opportunity. All who love the cause are invited to come and bring in their friends at any time.

By order of the County Committee.

Boston, Oct. 14th, 1841.

Gw.

BITS OF SILK WANTED FOR THE FAIR. Any lady, who has by her small pieces of silk, is informed that they would be an acceptable donation to the Fair: or, if she wishes to have them printed with anti-slavery devices and mottons, to be wrought up for the Fair by herself, is requested to select such mottons as she chooses, and send them with the silk to 25, Cornhill, where her directions will be carefully executed.

Boston, Oct. 29, 1841.

Respecting a wooden box, about two and a half feet square, containing picture-frames, which was sent from the rail-road depot, in Boston, a year since, directed to Edwin H Coates, Philadelphia, but was never received by him. It is supposed to have been left in some depot on the road.

Please to address H. W. Williams, 25, Cornhill.

NOTICE.

The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the Lineary Bell. has promise of contributions, (literary and pecuniary,) are requested to notice, that the time of publication draws nigh. No effort should be spared to make this third number of the Agti-Slavery Annual better than its predecessors. It has always been a source of pecuniary profit to the cause, as well as a means of reaching minds which will not receive the anti-slavery origicies! through any other mediums anti-slavery principles through any other media The Editor's address is M. W. CHAPMAN, 6 Chauncy Place, Boston.

MARRIED-In Rockport, Oct. 31, by George C. Leach, John Allen, of R. to Sarah Marie Parker, of Gloucester.

Combs, Fancy Goods, and Perfumery.

A YOUNG girl of 15, who has recently become an orphan, would like a place in the country W.C. NELL, M. Cornhill.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

lated to aid their scientific pursuits, will prove highly acceptable.

Our Lyceum Hall, it affords us pleasure to state, has thus far proved a centra of the happiest and most useful influences. We have been favored with lectures from several of the most distinguished individuals in the city and vicinity, the affect of which has been to excite a most ardent thirst for improvement. It is thought you can hardly make a more useful appropriation of books than to this association.

Any books may be sent to THOMAS COLE, Librarian, Akinson street, or to WM. C. NELL, Secretary, No. 25 Corntill; or a line through the Post Office, stating where the books are, when they will be cheerfully sent for.

Holden, Nov. 2, 1841

New Bedford, Oct 28, 1841.

INFORMATION WANT-D.

NOTICE.

JU-T received, a large assortment of the abova
goods, selected for the Fall Trade by the subscriber, and for sale at low prices, wholesale or retail.
Dealers from the country will do well to call.
A. S. JORDAN, 2, Milk-street,
2 doors from Washington-street.
Boston, Nav. 5, 1841.

Wanted,
A GIRL 14 or 15 years of age to live with a family in the country.
Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

commends
of sublime is
to undersuhat, as a chter to forginter to pum
the people,
and churchter to be the
r countryregoing as
how mach;
onnoced is

RY MAR

POETRY.

For the Liberator. TO A CHILD ASLEEP IN THE TVILIGHT Sleep on! for the solemn twilight hou Hath not o'er thy spirit a witching powr:

Sleep: for the fincies which haunt m breast, Carry no pang to thy dreamless rest.

Memory beareth no army o'er thee—

Stern will her ale in the future be;
And da-and dreary the doubt she fligs all our cherished and beautiful thigs.

I wander forth with a weight of wo, More weary and lonely than words as show; And the spirits who rule, with gentleway, At the holy hour of the close of day, Shed a soothing influence o'er my sof, As I yield myself to their sweet contol; Thou art unwounded, and needest i pot.

Ay, sleep! for there never again wa be, the shadowy Future, such rest for thee Oh! many a day, in the after year, When thine eyes are filled with despo When thy pillow is pressed by a fevered brow, Worn by the anguish which none may know; Thou wilt look with regret on the moments fled, When thy tears were 'forgotten as soon as shed, And were not wrung from a burning eye, By a bitter and hopeless agony.

And the bitter lessons experience brings, Of the blight which lies on all earthly things, Will turn from these troubled paths away, And guide to a brighter and holier day; And that such may their hallowed influence be Is the fervent prayer I would breathe for thee.

> From the Vermont Telegraph. THE COLD WATER ARMY.

There's a banner white to the free winds flung, And under its folds, so goodly and young, Are gathering swift at the trumpet call, The Merchant, Mechanic, Priest, People and all, The Quaker in drab, and the Farmer in blue, All rush to the rescue with shout and balloo!

From the land of the Shamrock, the thistle and rose Where the green Isles on Ocean's soft bosom reposition the land of the West, bath a call been sent forth, Till echoed and rung from the hills of the North-Ho ! come to the rescue; the war hath begun, There's a foe to be slain, and a field to be won! But who is the foe that we battle to-day?"

Hath the old British lion again come to slay?
No; the riper we've nourished hath wounded to deat bosom that warmed it when cold on the heath, Till a world it hath beggared and murdered at will we battle to-day with the ' worm of the still.'

See! they haste to the conflict from hamlet and shed, Wife, maiden and mother just leaving the dead That the folds of the serpent bath circled and crushe And torn from their bosoms to lay in the dust-And e'en from his death-couch the wounded hat! eprung,
With his heel on the monster all bleeding and stung.

And under those banner-folds, stainless and fair, Youth, manhood and age from all nations are there While their parched lips are quatting the cold water

That gusheth beside them like waves of the sea, With their names on the Punnan-all decree at breath

That the Moloch they've worshipped is worthy death.' Bennington, Oct. 1841.

CONSOLATIONS OF RELIGION TO THE

POOR.
There is a mourner, and her heart is broken; She is a widow; she is old and poor; Her only hope is in that sacred token Of peaceful happiness when life is o'er;
She sake not wealth nor pleasure, begs no more
Than Heaven's delightful volume, and the sight
Of her Redeemer. Sceptics, would you pour.
Your blasting vials on her head, and blight Sharon's aweet rose, that blooms and charms her l ing's night?

She lives in her affections; for the grave Has closed upon her husband, children; all Her hopes are with the arm she trusts will save Her treasured jewels; though her views are small, Though she has never mounted high, to fall And writhe in her debasement, yet the spring Of her meek, tender feelings cannot pall Her unperverted palate, but will bring A joy without regret, a bliss that has no sting.

Even as a fountain, whose unsullied wave Wells in the pathless valley, flowing o'er Wells in the pathless valley, flowing o'er With ailent waters, kissing, as they lave, The pebbles with light rippling, and the shore Of matted grass and flowers,—so softly pour The breathings of her bosom, when she prays, Low-bowed before her Maker; then no more She muses on the griefs of former days; Her full heart melts, and flows in Heaven's disse

And faith can see a new world, and the eyes Of saints look pity on her; Death will comenents over, and the prize A few short me Becomes her fondest pillow; all its gloom Is scattered. What a meeting there will be To her and all she loved here! and the bloom Of new-life from those cheeks shall never flee : Theirs is the health which lasts through all eternity

TO CINCINNATI On reading of the shameful inefficiency and con-temptible poltroonry of her civil authorities, during the recent outbreak of mob violence against her colored citizens and the abolitionists.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH To pender meanly to the tyrant's lust, And in thy degradation licked the dust, And flung away thy manhood, at their beck
Who rob the poor, and by oppression build
Their stately dwellings. Infamy and thou
Henceforth are wed !—and on thy craven brow Baseness is stamped, and shame and crime hath fit Thy cup of trembling to the brim! How soon, How deeply fallen! Slave of slaves! Poltroon! Sold to the south !- the negro-whipper's hound such henceforth be thy titles !- they are earned By deeds for which thy memory shall be spurned. While truth and justice upon earth are found?

Queen city, 'quoths?—yes, thou art a quan'.

A prostitute for hire—self-sold to shame—
Debased—defiled—polluted—till thy name
Is but a synonyme for all that's mean,
Or foul on earth, or false in deepest hell! The bloated south—thy master—gave the word, And thou didst crouch !—Oh baseness most abhor Oh degradation without parallel! How will thy sons' cheeks crimson when they he The story of thy shame !—and turn away To hide the blush, or dash the indignant tear

From the hot eye! and execrate the day That saw thy honor, virtue, courage, sold To southern bullies for their stolen gold!

> TRUTH AND ERROR. While error skims along below, In fearful, hot pursuit, ruth stops to reason—thus is alo Truth stops to reason—thus is: But takes deep, lasting root.

NON-RESISTANCE.

Extracts from the Third Annual Report of the New

England Non-Resistance

The Executive Committee of the New-Eagland Non-Resistance Society present their Third Annual Report to the Society, in the spirit of conscious prectitude, and of devout thanksquiving to the God of peace. The success which has attended the dissemination of the non-resistance principles, during the past year, has surpassed their most sanguine expectations. When those principles were first promulged by the Society, they excited general ricicule, and subjected their advocates to scorn and contempt. A very perceptible change has already taken place in the feelings and conduct of multitudes, on this subject. They dare not any longer act the part of scoffers; their mirthfulness has given place to serious reflection; their unbelief, if not entirely removed, is marked by an honest spirit of inquiry; and, so far from regarding the non-resistance enterprise as wild and chimerical, they are becoming deeply convinced, that the forgiveness of enemies is essential to Christian character. How many have these nadded to the ranks of non-resistants, by profession, your Committee cannot accurately determine; but they are satisfied that the number is very considerable. A less scurrilous tone has marked the lucubrations of the newspaper press, in relation to our holy cause. The pulpit, too, though it is still very generally hostile in spirit, is becoming more cautious and less confident in its attacks upon our principles and measures. Few persons can be found, either among the clergy or laity, who are disposed to enter the area. A strikingly confirm the declaration of holy writ, that, in a righteous cause, one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.

But, while many individuals have been led to treat our sentiments with respect, instead of ridicile, as a formerly; while others have been led to treat our sentiments with respect, instead of ridicile, as a formerly while others have been led to treat our sentiments with respect, insteads of ridicile, as a formerly while others have been led to treat our sentiments.

country,—what must be the moral condition of the people themselves!

No one, who cherishes filial affection for the land of his nativity, who desires to see peace and prosperity given to the republic, or who remembers that 'God is just, and that his justice will not sleep forever,' can regard the present aspect of affairs in this country, without being filled with melancholy apprehensions. Never was a nation more capitally exposed to destruction than is our own. With two millions and a half of 'sworn enemies (slaves) in her bosom—a large number of exasperated foes (the banished red men of her wildernesses) on her southwestern borders—the bonds of her Unoin almost rent asunder—dissensions increasing in overy quarter—the spirit of lawless violence covering her whole territory—threatened as she now is with a war with the colossal power of England—and the judgments of God suspended over her guilty head—her case is critical in the extreme. Should a warensue with England, it would in all probability be accompanied with a civil and servile war, the horrors of which, the boldest imagination may not attempt to paint. The downfall of this republic would be a more impressive lesson than has every yet been taught to the world. Enlightened beyond all pre-

nominated to be the President of the United States. A people, inflamed by the love of military glory, are in the downward road to ruin. This passion was artfully appealed to during the late election, and never with more success. The whole country reeled under its influence, like a drunken man. The cry for 'Tippecance and Tyler too,' was substituted for reason, justice, and morality, in order to effect such a change in the national administration as would save the country from universal bankruptey, and restore prosperity to the people! That change was effected in a surprising manner—but what, up to this time, has been the result? Where is William Henry Harfison? He passed almost instantaneously from the in a surprising manner—but what, up to this time, has been the result? Where is William Henry Harison? He passed almost instantaneously from the Presidential chair to the silent tomb! Who is his successor? The holder of human beings as goods and chattles! What has the political mountain, that was in labor, brought forth? Two vetoes! What has been done to save the country from ruin? Nothing! What of the cabinet? Dissolved and reorganized! What is the condition of the dominant party? In a state of confusion! What has been effected by the late extra session of Congress? The abstraction from the pockets of the people of nearly a million of dollars to pay its expenses, and the still further loss of national character! What is the prospect before the nation? 'Shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it.' What is to come? Probably, a change in the administration—attended with the usual number of bickerings, tumults, calumnies, frauds, and immorralities—and ending in disappointment, misery and wo? So fearful is the penalty incurred by substituting a human for a divine government, worldly politics for christian obedience, and by preferring the sway of a millitary ruler to the reign of Christ: 'Happy is that people whose God is the Lord, and whose hoop the Lord is!' No other people can be happy, or hopeful. 'Trust in the Lord, and dwose hoop the Lord is!' No other people can be happy, are not yeowing the wind, that they may reap the whithwind. The demon-spirits, War and Slavery, hold absolute mastery over the nation; and until these are exorcised, no change of political administration can give prosperity or quietude to the land.

A startling proof of the moral degeneracy of the American people is manifested in the nominations that have been made, in regard to the next Presidentian leads in the moral moral distance of the cars. The conductor than must come out, or 'I want you to take that man out, 'Drag out every d—d one of them!' 'Drag out every d—d one of them!' 'Drag out every d—d one of them!' 'Drag out every d—d one of

A startling proof of the moral degeneracy of the American people is manifested in the nominations that have been made, in regard to the next Presidential election. Three candidates are in the field—two (General Winfield Scott and Commodore Isaac Hull) warriors, and one (Henry Clay) a slave-holder!

It has already been intimated that, in case of a war with England, a servile insurrection might be expected at the South; for the very first movement of the enemy would undoubtedly be, to land at the South, and unfur! the banner of emancipation. It is a remarkable fact, that in the Constitution of several seweholding states, insurrection against oppression is inculcated as a duty! In the Maryland Declaration of Rights, it is emphatically declared—'The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.' What a motte for the flag of the struggling slaves! The Constitution of North-Carolina commences as follows:—'Whereas, silegiance and protection are, in their nature, reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn—&c. If the slaves of that State should revolt to-day, they might point to its Constitution in full justification of their conduct, and say, 'We have had no protection, and we owe no allegiance. Resistance to tyrents is obedience to God!' If the slaves of Virginia should to night rise and cut the throats of their masters, in order to obtain their freedom, they might justify themselves by pointing to the Virginia coat of arms, which represents the figure of Laberty standing with one foot upon the prostrate body of Transay, having cut off the lead of the monster with the sword of justice, which she holds in her hand, triumphantly exclaiming—'Six semper fyransis!' So always to Transays!

In their Declaration of Independence, the American people declare it to be a self-evident truth, that the Creator has endowed every man with an 'inalienable' right to Laberty: yet they hold in unmiting ated bondage two milions and a half of human beings! In that same declaration,—to the support of which they annually pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,—they also declare it to be a self-evident truth, that the right to Lars is equally 'inalienable': yet they do not hesitate to hang and shoot human beings, or to engage in murderous hostilities against a foreign country, whenever they deem such an act necessary! Thus do they proclaim themselves to be liars and hypocrites: for if the right to life and liberty be imalienable, how dare they treat it as a marketable commodity? Let them no

oondage.

The cause of peace has net with a very serious loss in the death of William Ladd, whose exertions to promote it will be felt to the latest generations and whose memory will ever be cherished by the friends of bleeding humanity.

so promote it will be set to the latest generations, and whose memory will ever be cherished by the friends of bleeding humanity.

Since the last anniversary of this Society, the labors of its General Agout, Henray C. Watent, have been indefitigable in the promulgation of the principles of non-resistance. Your Committee have not attempted to mark out for him any particular field in which to sow the good seed; for, remember ing that the field is the world, and that in no part of it cast about he misspent, they have deemed it best that he should scatter the seed broadcast, with a liberal hand. Accordingly, he has addressed many assemblies of the people in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New-York and Pennsylvania; and every where he has been called to encounter the same prejudices, to answer the same objections, to expose the same mispresentations, to unmask the same dissimulations, and to experience the same rebuffs. Every where, too, he has met with redeemed spirits, 'of whom the world is not worthy,' and who have cordially extended to him the right hand of christian fellowship. In all his trals,—and they have been manifold,—he has behaved with exemplary meckness and patience, and allowed none of these things to move him from his high and holy purpose. He has faithfully recorded, from time to time, in the columns of the Non-Resistance enterprise among the clergy. They hedge up his way by calumny, by deception, by spiritual usurpation; and evince a determination to prevent, it' possible, any who are under their influence from reading or hearing any thing on this subject, except it be for the disparagement of our cause. It is gratifying to know that, in proportion to the opposition which they make, is the curiosity of the people excited to ascertain, from the right source, what are the real principles, doctrines and purpose of the despised and calumniated non-resistance; and that the sorcery spell of priest-craft, and the galling chains of sectarianism, are fast losing their hold upon the human

In conclusion—the Committee would adopt the language of a transatlantic writer, for the encouragement of all who are aiming to overcome the world:

ment of all who are aiming to overcome the world:

'The doctrine of peace is eminently the doctrine of faith; for when can faith be in such lively exercise as when the Assyrian is in the land, and Israel is without arms? 'Some trust in chariots, and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.' We will remember that name, not to make it a watch-word for the battle; not, through it, to give a deeper intonation to the war-whoop; not to marshal, by its awful spell, the multitudinous chivalry to deeds of prowess; but, in the humble trust of Christians, we will sit still while the war is hot around us, and in every pause of the onset we will preach Jesus Christ rors of which, the boldest imagination may not attempt to paint. The downfall of this republic would be a more impressive lesson than has ever yet been taught to the world. Enlightened beyond all precedent, and surpassing all other natious in the loftiness of her professions, she has grown old in crime, though young in yesrs, and is rotten with hypocrisy and sin. The pride of her heart deceives her, and she vauntingly asks, as did Edom of old, 'Who shall bring me, down to the ground?' The awfurespones may be, as it was to that ancient interrogation—'Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord.' 'Art thou better than populous No, that was situate among the fivers, that had the waters round about her, whose rampart was the sea, and her wall was from the sea? Ethiopia and Egypt were her strength, and it was infinite? Put and Lubim were her helpers. Yet was she carried away—she went into captivity: her young children also were dashed in pieces at the top of all the streets: and they cast lots for her honorable men, and all her great men were bound in chains.'

Since the last annual meeting, the vanity of human politics has been exemplified in a very remark able manner. The Presidential election, which swept over the land like a whirlwind, terminated in the election of William Henry Harrison, a military chieftain, to the office of Chief Magistrate. It was nominated to be the President of the United States. A people, inflamed by the love of military glory, are in the downward road to ruin. This passion was affelly appealed the downward road to ruin. This passion was works of the devil; he looks to them, to gain the victory over evil; and if they look in faith to him for help, they shall be victorious. The greater the difficulty in opposing ancient opinions, so much the greater glory in lifting up the standard against them: the deeper cooted the prejudices, which we endeavor to eradicate, so much the greater will our strength appear when we shall have uproceed them. Let us then to the work; not by miracles and signs from heaven, but by the holy reluctations of Christians against evil; by the testimony of their work, by their faith, their zeal, their patience, and their prayers; which, through the grace of God, shall do wonders as great in the moral world, as the finger of Jebovah wrought in vanquishing the physical obstacles of Egypt.

noise outside of the car. The conductor then came back in a great passion, and cried out, 'Drag out every d—d one of them!' 'Drag out every d—d oliger and abolitionist!' The men then seized the witness, and two or three others, and dragged them out of the car. Two or three persons

seeing the mist out, took held of his seein, what they were pullsering the mist out, so held his beek. I had a strong wish for histeril.

The first words I hard and when the aconductor

The first words I hard and when the aconductor

to all on the control of the control of the control

to the court. The office of the control

to go cut. When the other persons were

and to go cut. When the other persons were

seen the colored man, by deding it might for the control

to the court. The conductor disto, it is about

that the control of the control

to the care. The conductor disto, it is about

to the care. The conductor disto, it is about

to the care. The conductor disto, it is about

to the care. The conductor disto, it is about

to the care. The conductor disto, it is about

to the care. The conductor disto, it is about

to the care. The conductor disto, it is about

to the care. The conductor disto, it is about

to the care. The conductor disto, it is

the care. The care disto, it is

the care. The conductor disto, it is

the care. The conductor disto, it is

the care. The conductor disto, it is

the care. The care disto, it i

shook nim, and asked nim in the dail of the did not. A person then interfered, and separated them. A second person afterwards seized him by the collar, and shook him. Went to Lynn, attended the meeting, addressed the people, and related what had happened.

him. Went to Lynn, attended the meeting, addressed the people, and related what had happened.

Hugh B. Longe—Was seated near the colored man when this affray occurred. The first thing he heard the conductor say, was this: 'Three's a man that must come out,' or 'Take that man out.' Witness picked up Dr. Mann's cap when it was knocked off. Remonstrated against the proceeding.

John Curtis, Jr.—Sat near the colored man. Heard Mr. Harrington say, with a flourish of oaths, he had plenty of men under his command, and could put any two out himself.

Mr. Sewall said he should rest the case for the prosecution upon this evidence.

Mr. Loan said he should rest the case for the prosecution upon this evidence.

Mr. Loan said he should rest the clored man came into the public car, on the occasion referred to, in violation of a known rule of the Company; that the defendant, and others, were there aiding and assisting him in this violation of the rules; that the conductor of the conductor was justified by the disorderly and unlawful conduct of Dr. Mann and his friends, in care, and he cars—and ordered that refused to go—and he put him out of the car, as he had a right to do; that the defendant and his associates acted in an improper and disorderly manner, and the conductor, in the discharged.

Rail-Rood up the Connecticut.—The Bellows Falls of the descent of Connecticut river, from Dodge's that he did put them out, using no more force than was necessary; and that no offence against the laws and the save well is river) to Hartford is 491.

Mr. Lord then called the witnesses for the defence.

Robert H. Blake, ticket-master at East Boston, said air. Harrington came to his office, on the evening of Sept. 30th, and said he anticipated some difficulty about a colored man in the cars. Went with him to the car. Heard him say, 'This person (meaning the colored man) I want should get out of this car and go with me; I will show you a car appropriated for your use.' Some person near replied, 'No-he is going with us.' The conductor said, 'No-he cannot ride in this car.' No disposition was manifested by the colored man to comply with the request of the conductor, when he asked, 'Are you going to get out?' The colored man did not speak. Some person replied, 'He shall not get out.' The conductor then said, 'Mr. Blake, I wish to have this man taken out of the car.' With considerable difficulty he was taken out. The resistance was made by the persons on the seat with him,

took hold of the witness. He went out, he said, as easily as possable.

On cross-examination, by Mr. Lord, Dr. Mann said he was going to Lynn to see a man on business; was not going to Lynn to see a man on business; was not going to attend any meeting; had not attended any meeting there the aight before. On board the ferry-boat, talked with a stranger about the propriety of permitting colored men to ride in the propriety of permitting colored men to ride in the stranger opposed it. Had heserd by conversation that it was a rule of the Company that colored poel most ride in a particular car. Ruew that there had been some trouble this morning abut the was the colored man, and facing him, the backs of the seats being turned in opposite directions. There was no new hite person on the seat with the colored man. Did not know who he was. There was no new white person on the seat with witness.

Ques. Did you intend to assist the colored man in resisting the authority of the conductor?

Ans. I determined that I would not use violence, but that I would interpose my body, when the attempt was made to take him out, and endoavored to shield him it resisting the authority of the conductor?

The first words I heard said when the very publing the man out, took hold of his ear. And when they were publing the man out, took hold of his ear. I had a strong wish for him to remain in the cars; I caught hold of him lastic. The heard only the words of the conductor with the colored man to go out. When his opportunity to the conductor with the colored man to go out. When his can be conductor with the colored man to go out. When he cars, Did not hear persons went days of the conductor with the colored man to go out. When he conductor with the colored man to go out. When he cars onto.

Examined further by Mr. Sewall, Just as the cars of the cars of the conductor had not to go a public off doring the struggle in the tear; asked for it to the cars. The conductor had not the carso not.

Examined further by Mr. Sewall, Just as the cars of the

conductor to put a man from one car into another on account of his color. It is an arbitrary, unlawfu and barbarous rule—and if force is used to carry

ant and his associated and his associated and his associated and his associated and his act.

Arr. I he descent of Connecticut river, from Dodge's was committed in this act.

Arr. Lord then called the witnesses for the defence.

Robert H. Blake, ticket-master at East Boston, said air. Harrington came to his office, on the evening of Sept. 30th, and said he anticipated some difficulty about a colored man in the cars. Went with him to the car. Heard him say, 'This person of the country which to estimate its cost.

Raid-Roda up the Connecticut river, from Dodge's Cazette says:

'The descent of Connecticut river, from Dodge's Park the says:

'The descent of Connecticut river, from Dodge's feet, and the distance 319 miles. A more favorable feet, and the distance 319 miles. A more favorable feet, and the distance 319 miles. A more favorable feet, and the distance 319 miles. A more favorable feet, and the distance of the country, the ascent to be attained, and the great wealth and business of the country through which the tail-road would pass, is not, perhaps, to be found in the United States. It would cost to build a department of the country as the cost of rail roads in this country as the cost of rail roads in this country as the cost of rail roads in this country as the cost of rail roads in this country as the cost of rail roads in this country as the cost of rail roads in this country as the cost of rail roads in the United States.

ESTATE OF EDWARD LAWSON.
OTICE is hereby given, that the subsens
been duly appointed Administratity of a
of Edward Lawson, late of Boston, in the guiffolk, laborer, deceased, and hav of Suffolk, laborer, deceased, and he self that trust, by giving bonds as the all persons having demands upon deceased, are required to exhibit persons indebted to the said estate,

persons industrial to make payment to make payment to ELIZABETH LAWSON, Admin ELIZABETH LAWSON, Admin 25th, 1841.

Nonantum Hill.

Nursery of William Kenrick. PEACH AND PEAR TREES, OF PLAN AND CHERRY TREES, a collection and

O AND CHERRY TREES, a collection same led in any former year; for extensive numbers the trees, of those most highly productive and utage, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quisers, turines, Apricots, Grape-Vines, Rasberries, Canstrawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptions, and the state of the search of the searc

Rhuberb of first rate, newest kinds, Cockspur, Dec. &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to; and Trees, when a crims will be securely packed in mars and most for at transport to all distant places by land or sea, as a transport to all distant places by land or sea, as to livered in the city free of charge for transporting the wagon which is sent thither daily. On many be left at the stand at No. 44, Congresses, Boston.

WILLIAM KLURICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton.

oct. 25.

spiD1.

Oct. 25.

PERFUMERY AND EXTRACTS—Just nead red, and for sale at JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 24 to from Washington-street.

Double Extract Geranium, Hungary,

"Barganotte, Eau de Lavender,
Eglantine, Lavender Water,
Extract aux mille Flours, Honey "

Extract aux mille Flours, Honey "

Permet de Victoria, choir,

Extract aux mille Fie

Fabrigue,
Boquet de Victoris,
Eau de Miel,

des Florides,
Extract of Roses,
Eau de Cologne,
Cologne Water,
Sept. 3. choir, Eau de Romaine les Ca-Veux,
Double extract de Mai,
Loit do Rose, American Boquet,

WM. G. NELL, Tailor and Clothes Dresser, IS NOW LOCATED AT No. 62, COURT-STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET, Where he continues to aller Gentlem's depoil any desired Fashion.

Also, Clothes CLEANSED AND REPHED DE Also, the Wester Style, and at the Shortest Notice.

To W. G. N. respectfully solicits the solice function of the public patronage. To smallest favors gratefully received.

Anti-Slavery Wafers.

glantistication of the control of th

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at No. 25, to hill; ANTI-SLAVEN WAPERS, designed fraining letters, &c. They constitute a valuable able to the means of usefulness already possessely a littonists. Each sheet contains insety-eight up priate mottoes, selected with great care.

Price six cents single, 25 sheets for one dellar.

BOARD,

AT J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRANKI
A PLACE—Gentlemen desirous of Board, a'c
of the most pleasant and central situations in their
are respectfully invited to call as, above. Imb
will find very choice rooms on the second for
TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be received to
DOLLAR per day.
Carriages in readiness at all times to convey pass
gers to railroads, &c.
May 14.

DOWL and LACKEON

_ DOW and JACKSON. (SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC KNAFP.) BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTE

WOULD respectfully inform their friest sith public, that they have materials for buff kinds of work in their line in the best mass, can do it on the most reasonable terms. Their just added to their establishment one of the LMT IMPROVED IRON POWER PRESSES, while well known to turn off work in a better masses.

well known to turn off work in a better masset with greater rapidity, than any press now its. Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed; notice. Anti-slavery friends are particular, and to call Boston, 1840–185.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTI.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends of a trons, that a consultation of eminent physician, sociated with Dr. Mott, have given the opinion at the blindness, which has so long baffled medical at may be removed by a skilful operation.

Feeling an intense desire to look again on them to mances of my friends, and to dispense with the cessity of an amanuensis in my editorial labon, lis resolved to try the experiment.

In the mean time, the Mirror of Liberty will risbe conducted by a competent brother, or signatural my sight is restored. In the latter cast, pledges, donations, and subscriptions, to the specific my sight is restored. In the latter cast, pledges, donations, and subscriptions, to the specific my sight is restored. In the latter cast, pledges, donations, and subscriptions, to the specific my sight is restored. In the latter cast, pledges, donations, and subscriptions with gradual middle my sight is restored. The latter cast, pledges, donation of \$913.88, so generously contributed to the cast reform, will be returned to my patrons with gradual my sight is recommended by the contribution of the sight please God to restore my vision, 7s be my joy to use every faculty in the cause of freshmal the day of our redemption dawns.

DAVID RUGGLE Editor of the Mirror of Liberty, 251 Elizabeth part of the first volume, are que sted to make paras searly as possible.

THERE are now so many excellent Asi-Sat publications, that the circulating library mas probably the most effectual and least expessits of spreading the whole subject before the mite. I plan is simply this:—Let the friends of the or spreading time whole subject before of the or in each school district start a subscripte, or in each school district start a subscripte, or what they can, purchase a library, appeals not to act as librarian, and then draw out the treat them themselves, and put them into he so of their friends and neighbors who are not shists (who will read them.) exchanging the sits (who will read them.) exchanging the sits (who will read them. Those who help for the library will be entitled, not only to the books for themselves, but also to circulat among their friends. In this way, three or fastitionists may abolitionize almost any town or switching the sits of the sits in each school district start a su

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Alvan Ward, Arkhards
Samil. I. Rice, Northborough.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Postudel-14
Aplin, Providence;—George S. Gould, Werner.
Connecticut.—George W. Benson, Brobles.
S. Cowles, Hartford;—John S. Hall, Est.
Maw-York.—Oliver Johnson, New York.
Charles S. Morton, Albany;—James C. Fule, of
tackers;—John H. Barker, Perrs;—Thomss
tackers;—John H. Barker, Perrs;—Thomss
publishurg;—M. Preston, New Greet,
seph Fulton, Jr. Snean;—Thomas Peart, Laterate
Flower Hambleton, Russellville;—B. Keni, Ma
Bridge;—John Cox, Homorton;—Rev. C.,
Bridge;—John Cox, Homorton;—Rev. C.,
Bridge;—John Cox, Homorton;—Rev. C.,
Bridge;—John Cox, Homorton;—Rev. C.,
Bridge;—William Hills, Obers;—In
A. Dugdale, Cortsville.

[SEE FIRST FROM

Remittances by Mail. Postmerter my money in a fetter to the diblisher of a newspay the subscription to third person, and fetter if written by Amself.

To Agents who remit money should always, nate the person to whom it is to be credited.