THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, Heary W. Williams, General Agent: RUTHE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNELL

To whom all remittances are to be made, and

To whom an interest in the pecuniary concerns the paper.

It was a per a

EL LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI.--- NO. 46.

WORLD'S CONVENTION. CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Samuel J. May.

SOUTH SCITUATE, Sept. 16, 1841.

SOUTH SCITUATE, Sept. 16, 1841.

Put Beofine:

I bed not tell you that the subjects which you be have discussed in a Convention, have to be a subject of the subject of the

see carless, independent action, is more mighty assef, carless, independent action, is more mighty assef, and more impressive upon me.

Interchanges of thought, on any important subsets we include the carlest of the seed of the carlest of the car

meet in familiar conference a number of the most cline friends of reform, for the purpose of looking spacerat men and things as they are, and freely spacing Thd stating to each other how and what her should be. This, at any rate, I think ought to reeds the public meeting.
There intimated above, my doubt of the practi-Three intimated above, my, doubt of the practi-culty of getting together a Convention of the World, which, if it mean any thing, means a body of genoss fairly representing, if not delegated by, the greit general classes, conditions, and characters of makind. Now, I would ask, has the proposal stall such ameeting been met by a response from arother class, except the abolitionists and non-re-sents of New-England or the United States?, If the halp it one wind, the time has not come for

World's Convention.
As to the time and place, the question would be

his plain to my mind, the time has not come fo

At to the time and place, the question would be adjusted, if it were first made to appear that the set wild wished to convene. I should say, in that the let the time be the earliest of which due notice add be given throughout the world—and the place he use central that could be found.

Wheever such a Convention shall be had, the those when would occupy its attention probably tangt my be foreseen. It seems to me, that, among etcs, the rights of property, of accumulation, would occupy a conspicuous place. It would be timesty inquired, whether it can be right that we had have more than they know how to spend, while others have not enough to procure the necessate of the first world in the first had been also did not in the first had been also did not of all-will as doubless the root of a vast-amount of evil some of life? Money, if not literally the root of all wil, is doubless the root of a vast-amount of evilual whether purposes of the gospel are accomplished, will not be in true. The rights of opinion as conscience. Is not that which really appears as an at mee or ight, is it not to him true and right? Is the sobound to act on the assumption, that it is the air right? And, consequently, do not they still a right? And, consequently, do not they still a great principle, who would compel him to begin a consequently. es great principle, who would compel him to se or act otherwise, by inflicting any pains or best-even the pain which censure gives? others might be named. But these are radihey go to the root-they lie at the foundati

iends and to for doing a manner, as They he he LATES S, which as manner, as w in use. cuted at she alarly mytts 840.—15tf.

RTY.

rary system pensive mation. In of the car ription, in olim tomes it the boot into the ham of solding the ele he help to the sericulate the cor four, wen or vill his has an be indeed, and to

price from

fcourse, when a World's Convention is called, said of pensor, should be equally invited, and said of pensor, should be equally invited, and said to nect on an equality—the conservatives as its the freezio of reformation, monarchists, arishis, depots in Church and State—slaveholders, summs, Papists, Pleists, Mahbmmedans and Takis as will as resultivistic as times, Papists, Deists, Mahbminedans and fatas as well as republicans, democrats, liberals all sets, non-resistants, abolitionists and slaves, postells, and christians of severy sect. All should winded to meet on an equality. No class may use the direction of such a Convention.

But Jupose to be with you next week, and I said course be ready to act on the Committee, if the plant appears to me to be a good one.

Your affectionately,

SAMUEL J. MAY.

Blery C. Wright.

Heay C. Wright.

eller from Maria W. Chapman. Wеумости, Sept. 19th, 1841.

Maria W. Chapman.

Weymouth, Sept. 19th, 1841.

Taliast G. Waight;

Dur Frend—Mywinind is so much occupied, at weath the Anti-Slavery Pair, that it is with sealing that the conserver, seasonably, the ped letter respecting the World's Convention. It is considered that the same principles which are same for manifestation in these two so dissimilar that is a beyond the same that the present interest in your spaces, and if it cannot aid you so powerfully at code wish, at the present intonent, it is only at code wish, at the present intonent, it is only at code wish, at the present intonent, it is only at the present infante in its faculty of conceptance, however infante in its faculty of conceptance, however infante in its faculty of conceptance, and which you and our other least have proposed, you will have the advantage of the conceptance of the content of the present opinion.

Its word, World's Convention, have been

to my present opinion.

t words, 'Woald's Convention,' have been he away, 'World's Convention', have been sway, 'World's Convention', have been sway, 'World's Convention', have been sake per of the London Anti-Slavery Companies and et as a damper upon enthusiasm; but agit to clear our minds of ridiculous association of the consideration of any of the sake approaching to the consideration of any of the sake approaching to the consideration of any of the sake approaching to the consideration of any of the sake approaching to the consideration of trumpets, may operate as an advantage on the sake of the sake

field to the onward march of divine provi-ing tender your meeting a select one, with-ing of any invitious principle of selection. It takes of any invitious principle of selection. It takes no doubt, it seems ao me, in any ob-mied that meetings for the discussions you are needed. The low interests of that vast of human society that profit by wrong, have a timent every avenue to the ear and the for some reason or other, there is never a or place for the consideration of the most at experience of human beings. Our anti-sla-tat experience of human beings. Our anti-sla-tat consideration of the most at experience of human beings. Our anti-sla-tat consideration of the most at experience of human beings. Our anti-sla-tat consideration of the most at experience of human beings. Our anti-sla-



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

more extensive applications of their principles have days on any way and their inception so organized as to forbid any other application of their principles and the second of the second of the second of the second of the highest faculties we posses. The auti-always cases along furnishes work enough addition to the accommodation, these afford us for the exercise of the highest faculties we posses. The auti-always cases along furnishes work enough a second of the second of the principles and the exercise of the highest faculties we posses in which I would have our accicles ever continue to understand II,—the highest of the second of the sec

cation to the intellect too, may they not become! They will fit men to serve the world as individu-

training to the temper and the heart, what an education to the intellect too, may they, not become the cation to the intellect too, may they, not become the cation to the intellect too, may they, not become the cation to the intellect too, may they, not become the cation to the intellect too, may they, not become the cation to the intellect too may they not become the cation to the intellect too may the cation should be less effected than you on the cation should be less effected than you on who pe. But, my opinion is, that you will not be disappointed in your loop of the cation should be less of humanity. I am nistaken if, in process of time, you do not find the warmest hearts and clearest intellects of other lands responding to your call, attracted by the atmosphere of freedom and beneval cate of the cation of the

ESTEENED FRIEND:

I received thy communication, bearing date 8th instant, in relation to calling a World's Convention, to take into consideration the great question of human rights in all its bearings and relations; and soliciting my answer to questions therein propounded.

The first question is, 'Is such a Convention called for?' I have no doubt that such a Convention is called for. Human rights are almost every where violated and trampled upon, and it is done, too, in a variety of ways, and without any apparent remorse. If therefore seems that human rights are but imperfectly understood, or that men are yet unwilling it to recognize equality in human rights, and practise in accordance therewith. To me it seems a self-evident truth, that, whatever rights any man is entitled to, because he is a human being, every man is entitled to, excusse he is a human being, every man is entitled to.

Convention is assembled. It seems to me, too, that object to its use in that manner.

I shall proceed to the task with a acrity, as I confidently believe that several of the subjects proposed to be investigated, embrace the highest interests of the human family. For the sake of brevity and method, I will take the several queries, in order.

1st. Is such a Convention called for? I believe it is. If the anti-slavery cause had been productive of no other good, certainly this, that it has led to the inquiry of the nature of all those various relations of human beings, commonly known by the name of human rights. I say, anti-slavery has prompted to these inquiries; but the investigation of many of the subjects has yet been very limited; although they have excited a deep and abiding interest, which will never suffer the inquiry to stop, until the equality of human rights becomes a great central, practical truth, and not a mere rhetorical flourish.

2nd. Is it practicable? Is this the time to issue

to take into consideration the great question of human rights in all its bearings and relations; and soliciting my answer to questions therein propounded. The first question is, 'Is such a Convention called for.' I have no doubt that such a Convention is called for. Human rights are almost every where violated and trampled upon, and it is done, too, in a variety of ways, and without any apparent remorse. It therefore seems that human rights are but imperfectly understood, or that men are yet unwilling to recognize equality in human rights, and practise in accordance therewith. To me it seems a self-evident truth, that, whatever rights any man is entitled to, because he is a human being, every man is entitled to, because he is a human being, every man is entitled to, because he is a human being, every man is entitled to, because he will be cause I think there are a sufficient number who would attend such a Convention, who would make it both interesting and profitable; who see clearly the relation that man ought to sustain to his fellow-man.

The third question is, 'Is this the time to move in at?' I see no better time; for, as a general rule, to sustain to his fellow-man.

As respects the topics that would be appropriate for discussion at such a Convention, I feel at a loss to define them; and if I could define them, I think it would not be hest to do it—for, in the Convention, in order to make it subserve the ecid in view. I am conscious that no views of mine, on this topic, could be of any service to your Committee. I have reflected comparatively would not be hest to do it—for, in the Convention, in order to make it subserve the ecid in view. I am conscious that no views of mine, on this topic, could be of any service to your Committee. I have reflected comparatively involved to the proposade call. If the Convention is assembled. It seems to me, to, that it is a loss to define them; and it is a loss to define the

NOVEMBER 12, 1841.

Th. How to make out the call? Whether to specify topics to be discussed, and the general principles on which it (the Convention) should be organized and conducted. As to the former part of the interrogatory, I would say, let it be given by an aggregate of names of responsible individuals, from various parts of the two continents. It should undoubtedly be free of suspicion of any thing like a secturian or society bias. The Convention cannot, at first, be expected to be very large; but it will increase with succeeding years. Perhaps the time is not very distant, when it will be composed of numbers from all parts of the world. I would add, by all means, let topics for discussion be specified. Such a measure I consider of the highest important is only the considered to the different subjects on which they might be expected to speak or write. For one, I should be well satisfied to the selection of topics to the Committee, with whom the project originated; believing that they are abundantly qualified to propound a number of primary propositions for examination. The organization and mode of conducting the Convention, I would say, useful to be left to the Convention, I would any more. I will only add that, with affectionate remembrance, I remain,

From the Charter Oak.

Northern Slaveholders I

Mr. — and Mr. — , two young men from local, and discharded out that the man was feeched in trace out that the man was religious, and it torated out that the man was feeched in the material out that the can was a selling carriages, and exchanged a chariottee for a man, and it torated out that the man was feeched being a man sued the one to whom he was set off, pursued the man to whom he had been set off, pursued the man to dobt into the company, to Cincinnati, and recovered full damages. It seems the villain who had be sold him to the company, to Cincinnati, and recovered full damages. It seems the villain who had here sold him to the company, to consider of the highest properties of the lighest importance of the lighest importa

Northern Slaveholders I

"What have we in the North to do with Slavery?"

Some of our readers have been a little alarmed at the disclosures of our pro-slavery corner. They are afraid that they will so exasperate the guilty ones, as to throw them off from us. These friends will please bear in mind that the very facts, the publication of which they fear, are proof positive that these persons are no nearer to us than slave-holders, and that they therefore cannot be 'thrown off, because they are off already. We think our opponents are very unreasonable to complain of us for an honest attempt to answer their own queestions. They meet us constantly with the question, 'What have we to do with it—are we not all anti-slavery in the North?' We are endeavoring to answer this question in good faith and all honesty, and if our friends will not be oder timid, and our opponents unreasonable, we think we shall be able to do it to the satisfaction of all concerned, at least to the conviction of all. We have tampered long enough with this question: we must begin to tear off the must, and expose the ugly features of pro-slavery as it is in Connecticut. We hope those who are implicated will bear it as patiently as they can, and if they find themselves in the least stirred up, we would recommend to them genuine repentance as a sure restorative to peace and quietude. What have we in the North to do with Slavery?

take slaves for debt, and self them at public auction. He was asked if he would like to separate families. He said he should strive not to know that any families were separated. The same firm of business to which this persons belongs, had an attachment put on slaves, and they would have been sold, had not the dabt been secured is some other way.

another woman.

A Mr. ———, member of the church in Plymouth, declared, when a mob got together with fire-arms and blowed in the windows of a neighbor's house where the friends of the slave were peaceably assembled to talk over his wrongs, that the persons who were peaceably assembled in the house were more to blame than the lawless and brutal mob.

Mr. ——, a prominent member of the church

more to blame than the lawless and brutal mob.

Mr. — , a prominent member of the church, was a violent opposer to the county anti-slavery meeting, held in this place two or three years since. He carried his opposition so far as to say that the academy would certainly be torn down if the meeting was held there, and also stated that if there should be powder placed under the building, and he knew that fire was about to be applied to it, he should not feel it his duly to do any thing to prevent it. He was told by one of the by-standers, an opposer of abolition, if that were so, he was not fit for the office he then held. I would just add, he is now Justice of the Peace.

the office be then neur. I would justice of the Peace.

Most of the above mentioned persons are opposed to slavery as much as any body, IN THE ABSTRACT. We leave our readers to make their C.

Class of the Oneida Institute; delivered October 27, 1841, by BERIAH GREEN.

would recommend to them genuine repentance as sure restorative to peace and quietude.

A Mr. —, a member in regular standing of the Congregational church in Plymouth, has lived in Kentucky a number of years past, and has been the owner of alaves a long time, has never been cailed to an account lesthe church.

A Mr. —, both sinself and wife members of the Congregational church in Edgefield, S. C., and sought a woman, Dinah, and it is reported on good and the strength of the Congregational church in Plymouth, the second of the Congregational church in Plymouth, and the second of the congregation of the congregation of the second of the congregation of the second of the congregation of the congregation of the second of the congregation of the second of the congregation of the congregation of the second of the congregation of the congrega

that the preferred to go be very probable, from the same considerations that colored persons sometimes prefer to go to Liberia.

Mi.—, fomerly resided and traded in Plymouth, and is now there on a visit. He has resided more recently in Alabama, and it is reported that he has been to an extent a speculator in slaves. At all at events, he is a slaveholder. He attended the antislaves meeting recently held in Plymouth. It is said on the authority of Calvin Butler, now in Alabams, that he owned and, binged a Methodist is preacher most unnereffully.

Mr.—, native of Plymouth, has resided some gy easy past in Tuscaloosa, Alis, and has been the owner of a bail.

Mr.—, native of Plymouth, has resided some gy easy past in Tuscaloosa, Alis, and has been the owner of a bail.

Mr.—, nowner of 25 or 30 slaves, married a young woman in Plymouth, was recently in Plymouth. How many more there may have been, we know and, but it is not at all probable that these are all or a half.

Mr.—, owner of 25 or 30 slaves, married a young woman in Plymouth, was recently in Plymouth, they told him there that the abolitionists would fall fool of him if he came North. He said hie cid hook, know but they would, but he found them a very different class of people from what he had sulposed that they were a people who did not believe in killing folks who differ from them— Vere it not for the pro-slavery character at the North, sometherers would not have to come to the North, and become acquainted with abolitionists to get a knowledge of their general character. Mr. Jole Blakeslee asked him if it was take that men at the South frequentry y sold their own children? He replied that he had no acruples in doing it whatever it there were persons of all colors among the slaves read their children by his children. That many kept altered for their own children, and asked him if it was true. He stated what the above sarcholder said touching men's selling their own children, and asked him if it was true. He stated what the above sarcholder said touching men'

my faith by my works.

The Declaration of Independence—what a clear, it is ideal and cultivated his little farth until the day of his death," and it was a common remark with the neighbors, that Hector's hay, when he took it to Amboy to sell, would sliways command a better pinces. A word from Heaven! A formule, once partially understood and believed, as a long war testified. Surely on the basis of such a principle, is self-exident and all-comprehensive, oothing short of a glorious republic will be reared, the very home of a glorious republic will be reared, the very home of the recommendation of the control of the

in the government they framed. In the Republic of the United States, they claimed to have built a shrine worthy of this great Truth. Take them at their word, and you must give them credit for fishioning a body, every way befitting, for the soul of Freedom. But what say their deeds? They say, that every sixth man among us was by consummate fraud and ruthless violence robbed of his inalienable rights! For him the pursuit of happiness was cut of the question! Liberty he had none! His very life was set at nought, as a poor trifle, unworthy of legal protection! He was 'adjudged' to be a chattel, a piece of merchandize, a marketable commodity! To such deeds of atrocions villany, the Fathers of this Republic, with the Declaration of Independence on their lips, descended! Even in New England, statesmen of great name and high authority were found, who disposed of their responsibilities in this matter on the solf-same principle as commonly governs a tin-pedler in disposing of his wares! They set a higher price on their responsibilities in this matter on the solf-same principle as commonly governs a tin-pedler in disposing of his wares! They set a higher price on their responsibilities in this matter on the solf-same principle as commonly governs a tin-pedler in disposing of his wares! They set a higher price on their responsibilities in the matter of the grame of thousands of their outraged countrymen! And by which have their descendants, generally, been influenced in the character they have formed—by the words or the deeds of their Fathers? By the Declaration of Independence; or by the institutions, usages, and laws, which are in flat contradiction to that instrument? Why, things have come to such a pass, that millions of our unoffending countrymen are this day under the crushing weight of the chattel principle; that all earnest, active, determined friends of Freedom are reckoned outlaws in their own country; that in matters ecclesiastic, stout, cunning, impudent abettors of the grimmiest, bloodiest system of tyranny un WHOLE NO. 567.

AGENTS.

MAIRE.—A, Soule, Bath.
New-Hantsher.—N. F. Rogers, Concord;—Willliam Wilbur, Dozer;—Leonard Charse, Miljord.
Vernory.—John Bement, Woodsteck:—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Fercisburg;
Missachusette.—Moses Emery, Wist Newbury;—
C. Whipple, Nacharyport;—Isanc Stearns, Monsfield;—Lutier Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes,
Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford; Wm. Henderson, Hanver;—
Isana A Main, Nealack:—Elins Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Wor. set;—Wm. C. Stone,
Waterloom;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins,
Lyna;—E. Bird, Taust in, B. Freeman, Brewster;—
R. F. Wolleut, Deanis;—Goorge O. Harmon, HaverGeorgetoren;—John Clement, Toensend,
[12] For a continuation of this list, see, the last
page, Insteadume.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

Pro-Slavery Cant and Hypocrisy.

Extracts from a Valedictory Address to the Senior

The Bible an Incendiary Book.

There is in many of the slave States, a statute punishing the circulation of incendiary publications with ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. It appears from the following report of a case, copied from the N.O. Picayune, that a Bible distributor was arrested under this law, for attempting to circulate the Bible among slaves, and escaped, not on the ground that the Bible is not an incendiary publication, but on the ground that his intentions, were not evil, or rather that he was ignorant of the law. on the ground that the Bible is not an incendiary publication, but on the ground that his intentions, were not evil, or rather that he was ignorant of the law.

This is truly a land of liberty, where it is a crime to speak to a fellow being as we pass the streets, and ask him if he can read, and if he would receive a Bible as, a gift from a Bible Society! This is liberty with a vengeance! It is just such liberty as was enjoyed under the undisputed authority of his holiness, when christians atoned for their fidelity to God and truth, with chains and dungeons and fiery faggots; and the only reason that there are no martyrs in this land of oppression, is because so much of our Christianity is as spurious as is our boasted liberty. Were christians as faithful now as they were when the seed of the church was sown in the blood of martyrs, our own land would be stained with the blood of saints. Which is the greater crime, to preach the gospel as it is in Christ Jesus, to our fellow beings, or to ask them if they can read, and if they will accept of a Bible? For the former, martyrs bled, and we honor their names and their heroic piety; and for the latter, men are arrested in this land of pretended liberty, and escape the penitentiary only on the ground that the act was done in ignorance of the law! Let christians in the South only put on the zeal and courage that was the brightest ornament of apostolic times, and martyrdom will follow. Had Mr. Black, the arrested Bible distributor, only had the honesty and courage to have replied as the apostle did on a similar occasion, 'Whether it be right to obey God or men, judge ye;' his doom would have been seeled.

O America, America, where is thy blush! O Christianity, where is thy efficiency! And yet again, will ecclesiastical courts pronounce that 'slavery, as it exists in the United States, is not a moral evil,' and doctors of divinity will again write Bible vindications of the patriarchal institution, and contend that it may be sustained in compliance with the Golden Rule!

From the New-England Christian Advocate, The Bible an Incendiary Book.

From the Newark Eagle. The First Abolition Meeting.

We have recently held an interview with a person who was present at the first abolition meeting ever held in the United States. It took place in the township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex in this State, on the 4th of July, 1783, being the first anniversary of our independence, after the close of the Revolutionary war. Great preparations had been made—an ox was roasted, and an immense number had assembled on the memorable occasion. A platform was erected just above the heads of the spectators, and at a given signal, Dr. Bloomfield, father of the late Governor Bloomfield of this State, mounted the platform, followed by his fourteen slaves, male and female, seven taking their stations on his right hand and seven on his left. Being thus arranged, he advanced somewhat in front of his slaves and addressed the multitude on the subject of slavery and its ceils, and in conclusion, pointing to those on his right and left: 'As a nation,' says he, 'we are free and independent—all men are born equal, and why should these, my fellow-citizens—my equals, be held in bondsge? From this day, they are emancipated, and I here declare them free and absolved from all servitude to me, or my perservity. Then calling up before him one somewhat advanced in years—'Hector,' says the Doctor, 'whenever you become toold or infirm to support yourself, you are entitled to your maintenance from me or my property. How long do you suppose it will be before you will require that maintenance? 'Hector held up his left hand, and with his right drew a line across the middle joints of his fingers, saying—'Never, never, masse, so long as any of these fingers remain below those joints.' Then turning to the audience, the Doctor remarked—'There, fellow citizens, you see that liberty is as dear to the man of color as to you or me.' The air now rung with should not always and thus the scene ended.

Dr. B. immediately procured for Hector, other by purchase, or setting off from his own farm, 3 acres of land, and built him a small house, where he resided an We have recently held an interview with a per

To the Pablic.

That the public may be truly informed of all the circumstances connected with the recent outrages upon the persons and rights of five peaceable and respectable citizens, I make the following exposition of the true facts in the case, in as brief a manner as possible.

On the evening of the 30th Sept, having occasion to visit Lynn, and being informed that a person of respectable character and appearance had been ejected from the cars that morning, for no offence but his color, (which was that of a mulstto,) and that a white person had been abused for taking his part, and being informed that another colored man, who was pointed out to me, and whom I saw to be a light molatto, of genteel dress and deportment, wished to ride in the cars with a white friend, who had invited him to do so, I determined to take my seat with them, and if insult and violence was offered, to be a witness of the fact, and to remonstrate against it. We took our seats in the cars without opposition. Mr. Henry W. Williams, (General Agent for the Liberator,) and the colored man on one seat, and myself slone on the seat immediately in front. Very soon after we had taken our seats, the conductor ushed in at the door nearest where we were sitting, with great rage, followed by five or six stout, ruffianly-looking fellows, apparently brakemen, firemen, &c., and pointing to the colored man, exclaimed, 'There's a man I want you to take out.' These were the first words spoken. The ruffians accordingly rushed forward, and seized the colored man by the collar and limbs, and, with a violence which appeared to me highly dangerous to his life, dragged him from the cars. The white persons who sat on the adjoining seat, and who remonstrated against the outrage, were instantly seized, and choked, and otherwise abused. As soon as they had dragged out the colored man, the conductor returned, swearing, and exclaiming to his crew, 'drag'en out, every damned abditionist of 'em.' a command which was forthwith executed upon two of the passenger, a ven

propriety of any outrage a conductor may choose to commit, under the penalty of being throttled and dragged from the cars by a set of bullies kept for commit, under the penalty of being throttled and dragged from the cars by a set of bullies kept for the purpose. Let the fact be well known, that any citizen of Massachusetts, whatever his public or private dignity or worth, from hoary age to tender youth, after having paid for his ticket, and taken his seat, is liable, without notice or warning, to be struck, kicked, cuffed, and dragged from the cars, by the agents of the Eastern Rail Road Company, if, in the opinion of the conductor, they should not behave.

It is already known that a judicial decision has sanctioned these gross outrages of the E. R. R.

It is already known that a judicial decision has sanctioned these gross outrages of the E. R. R. bullies upon the persons and rights of the passengers. A full statement of the facts connected with the police examination, will excite the indignation and alarm of the public. They prove conclusively that the corporation of the E. R. R. are well provided with every means not only of aggression, but of defending themselves against the just retribution of law, and that there is no safety for the rights of an unprotected citizen in either the cars or the courts. The very ruffians who, disguised with smutted faces and dirty clothes, were employed to abuse and drag out the passengers, were, with washan unprotected citizen in either the cars or the courts. The very ruffians who, disguised with smutted faces and dirty clothes, were employed to abuse and drag out the passengers, were, with washed faces and decent dresses, brought into court to swear to their own innocence and propriety of confuct, and that the conductor was a 'perfect gentleman,' A single instance will suffice. The testimony for the government showed conclusively that the first words used by the conductor when he entered the cars, were addressed to the crew who followed him, viz., 'there is a man I want you to take out.' The very words were sworn to by the prosecuter and by Mr. John Cartis, Jr., and Mr. Joel P. Bishep, and Mr. Louge. They are further confirmed by Mr. Nathaniel Gale, and Mr. Geo. Adams, who were ready to swear, but were not called to the stand, and also by Mr. H. W. Williams, who is conscientiously opposed to making oath or affirmation before a magistrate, but verifies the above statement by his solemn declaration. These persons were all together, were looking at the conductor when he entered and made the exclamation. They could not be mistaken. Their testimony is direct and positive; they are known as men of honorable character, and most of them as professors of religion. Such evidence would seem stifficient to establish any simple fact. No unprejudiced person can for a moment doubt its truth. But it was thought necessary to the corporation to disprove this fact. Accordingly they brought forward their witnesses. The fireman on board the ferry boat was washed up and brought in. He swore readily that he stood between the cars, which he refused to do. Question and reply were given with as much precision as if read from a catechism. Other operatives and persons in the interest of the company—sone of whom were the very persons employed in the outrages—were brought forward to sustains this person's testimony. It will be thought that witnesses, like votes, are estimated by number, and not by weight, when it is stated that such evide power and management of wealth, vested in a cor-poration which the people have established. The serpent hatched by their kindness has become a boa constrictor, to crush them in its folds. No court can guard the rights of the people against such a power. The people alone who created the power The people alone who created the power scribe its limits, and defend themselves from oachments. The need of their action is now trated. No citizen can ride in the cars with

can prescribe its limits, and defend themselves from its encroachments. The need of their action is now demonstrated. No citizen can ride in the cars with any security, for his person or rights, if he should happen to offend one of the menials of the establishment. No matter how gross the outrage upon his person, the passengers pass on, and he has no evidence, or if he succeeds in proving the fact, the host of menials, combined to screen each other, are ready to swear down any respectable evidence. This is not a personal, but a public question. The rights and dignity of every citizen may be succeesively violated and outraged in the same manner that those of a few have already been.

The corporation have now the attitude of triumph, fortified by brutal force and by means worse than brutal, and hardy must be the citizen who will dare, whatever his wrongs, to vindicate his rights. If the public will not unite to demand the respect due to every citizen; not a citizen but may in turn be made to feel the wrong which he has looked upon with indifference when perpetrated upon others. It is a question for the reories. To them in their own behalf is this appeal. The content is that of an humble individual with the miserable and guilty underlings of a corporation, or their still more miserable and guilty, because more enlightened and intelligent, employers and abottors. But it is one in which every citizen holds an equal stake and is equally interested. It is the contest of the unquarded rights of American citizenship with an overgrown, overbearing and unprincipled monopoly of wealth and power and wrong. To me the matter is no more than to every other citizen who values his birthright. To me, as to each other citizen, the way is open to succumb to the indignity offered by the minions of the rich corporation—to take the strongest side is all cases, and john with the oppressor and wronger against the oppressed and wronged, and thus to gain the good graces of the petity tools of the petity trants of the rail-road. But if suc

Turk, wielded by hands far less responsible and far mure degraded, is ready to insult and trample upon your rights, (and can do so with impunity, if by any censure of their conduct, by any expression of sympathy for the objects of their abuse, you should provoke their rang? Or if you are ready so far to compromise the dignity and independence of American citizenship, so far to succumb, to that basest of oppressive agents, the power of the parse, have you no father or venerated friend, of the frank and independent of Amarims of non-committal policy, whose generous spirit may lead him to speak out the sentiments of manhood and humanity, and to taze the part of the injured, even within the precincts of a rail-road ear, and whom, even for this impudence, you would not like to see throttled, and-dragged and kicked out of the cars by dirty bullies, belonging to a corporation of your own creating. If you are such a person, or have such a parent or venerated friend, unite with the lovers of justice, truth and law, to defend the sacred rights of the people.

Leta law be claimed of the Legislature by which the persons and goods of travellers may be sacred from the touch of the servants of any corporation, except by process of law, and through the medium of segular magistrate and constable; and let all the passengers be detained to give evidence of the facts and the servants of the corporation not be allowed to testify in their ewn behalf, without some security against their combining to defeat justice. In short, let all the ready means by which a wealthy corporation can so easily violate private rights with impunity, by force of arms, and force of falsenood, purchased by the force of wealth, be guarded against by law; and let every man feel that he is a member of a republic in which 'an injury offered to the meanest citizen is an insult to the whole community.

DANIEL MANN.

Boston, Nov. 6, 1841.

short, let all the ready means by which a wealty corporation can easily whate prave rights with process of the process of the

He hoped his noble friend at the head of the Board of Trade would have no objection to the production of the report of Dr. Madden, which contained some important facts as to the state of slave trading on the western coast of Africa.

The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade, said that the report referred to by his noble and learned friend was not addressed to the department over which he had the honor to preside. It was addressed to one of the Secretaries of State, and as it was not in his office, he was not prepared to say whether it was a document which he could lay before the house. He would, however, make inquiry on the subject. As to the other part of the lay before the house. He would, however, make inquiry on the subject. As to the other part of the petition for inquiry, he though if it could be shown that any British subjects were engaged in that degrading traffic, it would be a ground (as we understood the noble earl) for the interference of Parliament. If his noble lord and learned friend was prepared to show that, in a moral point of view, British subjects were implicated in that odious traffic, it would form a ground for inquiry.

Lord Brougham said, that the document to which he alluded had been addressed to Lord John Russell. As the remark of his noble friend about the proof of the statements of the petition, he begged to be understood as not at all pledging himself for the proof of any one of them. He spoke on the assumption that the petitioners could prove their own statements.

From the New Lisbon Aurora

C. C. Burleigh in Cincinnati.

C. C. Burieign in Cincinnati.

Brother Burleigh reached Cincinnati about the 5th of this month, and it was handed round among the anti-slavery friends that he would fecture at Dr. Bailey's on the same afternoon. There were but few in attendance, but he made an excellent speech; and it was then arranged that he should go back to the city in one week from that time, and give them a course of fectures. On the evening of his lecture at Dr. Bailey's, there was a large temperance meeting at the reformed Methodist meeting-house, which Burleigh attended.

at the reformed Methodist meeting-house, which Burleigh attended.

I presume all are aware of the fresh and powerful impulse which has recently been given to the cause of temperance throughout the entire country, beginning at Baltimore, reclaiming thousands of drunkards in our principal cities; and I had hitherto boped that a great moral reformation was being wrought, radically, and truly, and that men were not only radically reclaimed from the awful consequences of drunkenness, but that they were converted by the almighty power of truth, from all sin, and that a deep-rooted and ever-abiding principle was their

Some two or three months since, a delegation reformed drunkards from Baltimore visited Gine mati, and gave new life to the cause of temperan there. Meetings have been held every night sin except Sonday nights, and some 6 or 700 drunkar have been reformed. As soon as they sign the tal abstinence pledge, each one tells his tale of and some of them, from descriptions given by the who have heard them, make very good speeches, being a confession of living witnesses, it excites to sympathies of the audience.

The meetings are generally well attended, a

who have heard them, make very good speeches. It being a confession of living witnesses, it excites the sympathies of the audience.

The meetings are generally well attended, and on the night above it was unusually full and crowded. Some anti-slavery friends got Barleigh forward to make a speech. When it was announced that 'Mr. Burleigh from Philadelphia would address the meeting,' the audience pricked up their ears, but when he made his cravatless and wearied appearance on the platform, they did not expect much but the usual story of the reformed drunkerds. As he proceeded, however, with his lofty strain of reasoning and argumentative declamation, they were soon all breathless attention, and the whispe ran through the multitude, 'Who is he? who, can he be?' and he made, as I learn, one of his usual splendid speeches, producing a tremendous impression, and sat down, greeted by the most uproarious or intemperate demonstrations of approbation. This was a decided hit, and our anti-slavery friends there were desirous of making the impression thus produced on the public mind, tell in procuring him a large audience to hear his still more important anti-slavery lectures. It was accordingly announced that Mr. Burleigh would again address the temperance meeting in one week from that evening.

was closed. The mob escorted him to our residence, (where he put up.) whooping, and making various demonstrations of hostility, but were prevented from doing any mischief by a few of the friends who accompanied him. That our neighbors over the river have something to do with these abominable disorders, there can be no doubt. A portion of the gang passed me in the dark, without recognizing me, when one of them exclaimed—'D—n them, if we only had them, over in Kentuck!'

It is now well understood by abolitionists in Cindinanti, that they can expect no protection from the police of the city. There is absolutely ne protection for them. If they meet, they do it at their own peril; a mob may set upon them with impunity. It was for this reason, that it was thought best to have the next meeting held at three o'clock in the afternoon—and that at that meeting, it was concluded to close the series, as many of the friends had come to the conclusion that it would be like tempting violate the series, as many of the friends had come to the conclusion that it would be like tempting violate the series, as many of the friends had come to the conclusion that it would be like tempting violate the series, as many of the friends had come to the conclusion that it would be like tempting violate the series, as many of the friends had come to the conclusion that it would be like tempting violate the series, as hest, at all events, it shows to what a condition to the conclusion of the cities of the city feel bound to protect him—but because he is too respectable or popular, or too obscure or insignificant to be attacked by the mob. There is a spirit of utter lawlessness in the community. We are almost in the concondition of the cities of the South. No law reigns in them but lynch-law. The sovereign mob is the sovereign people—and its prerogative it exercises at its own discretion. The late riots in this place at its own discretion. The late riots in this place at its own discretion. The late riots in this place at its own discretion. Th

The effects are lamentable. Even the temperance societies have proscribed abolitionists, as if instituted for that very purpose. The deepest indignation was excited against Mr. Burleigh, because he presumed to speak against alavery after having lectured against rium. And there are gentlemen—yes, men who call themselves gentlemen and Christains—members of churches, forsooth—professors too of the most liberal principles—who can stoop low enough to pander to the most feeling by denouncing the objects of mob vengeance. Hereafter, said a distinguished advocate of temperance, in a temperance meeting—we must take care who speaks among us—beware of itinerant lecturers on excitable.

prious for their servil

Western Methodist Anti-Slavery Convention, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 20th ultimo. It was a highly interesting and important occasion.

Colonization.

ly interesting and important occasion.

Colonization.

The committee on Colonization beg leave to report and recommend for adoption, the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the American Colonization Society, and all its affiliated societies, assume that the colored people can never enjoy the free exercise of their natural rights in this country; which is assuming that they will never be treated by Arhericans with common justice; and whereas, these societies, instead of rebuking and endeavoring to remove the hatred with which many white people look upon the colored; merely offer themselves as the means of carrying out the wishes of the haters of the colored people by conveying them out of the country; and whereas, the scheme of colonization has long kept this nation blind to the true state of slavery. Withe system has grown great and formidable, and spread its influence wide in our land; and whereas, the colonization scheme puts forth no moral principles as the basis of its action—having no preamble to the parent Constitution, and neither declaring slaveholding to be right or wrong—but only promises to remove the free people of color, who almost unanimously refuse to be colonized, except when they are compelled to choose between going to Liberia or being held as slaves at home; and whereas, this society was organized for the sole purpose of removing free colored people from this country, fa thing which is no where commanded in the word of God,] yet asks our aid, as Christians, and claims to be considered a moral and religious enterprise; and whereas, these societies, instead of diffusing a spirit of love and kindness, make the free colored people more hated, because they will not consent to be carried out of this country; therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we look upon the Colonization Society as worthy of no moral or religious principle.

2d. That if colonization could carry all the free people of color out of this nation, it would leave the slaves more completely at the mercy of their masters than they

sises.

4th. That the idea of blessing Africa by shipping emancipated slaves there, who have never been taught to read the Bible, is both absurd and wicked.

5th. That if, as we are informed, the Board of the American Colonization Society have virtually forbidden the return of Rev. John Seys, as one of our missionaries to Liberia, we cannot, as Methodats, contribute to the support of a society, which presumes to dictate in the appointment of our missionaries to the heathen.

6th. That in view of all the above facts, we are filled with sorrow and amazement that our General Conference of 1840, should have recommended the AmericanicColonization Society as a noble and philanthropic enterprise; it is worse still that they should have advised and requested the several annual Conferences to have collections taken up in our churches for this object, which, whether wicked or not, is no where found in the word of God; and we hereby declare our utter disapprobation of the whole enterprise; and our earnest hope and belief that none of our annual Conferences will have the hardihood to ask our people to contribute money for such a strange, useless and wicked purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN WOOD,

STEPHEN WOOD, LEWIS BARNES, S. W. BARSTOW, L. PITTIJOHN,

Distribution of the Bible.

The committee on the subject of the distribution of the Bible would report, and recommend for adoption the following, to wit:

That the New-Orleans Picayune of August 12th last, contains the report of a legal investigation in the case of a person named Black, who was charged with 'asking states if they could read, and if they teished for a Bible!'

Black, who was acting as argent for a Bible Section 1.

bath states y they could read, and y they tished for a Bible!?

Black, who was acting as agent for a Bible Society in New-Orleans, was acquitted, and escaped the Penitentiary, only on the plea of his 'excellent character,' and that, 'in speaking to slaves at all, he had acted from a misconception of his employer's (Mr. Lowndes') instructions. It appears, also, that the Bibles were obtained from New-York, by a society composed of persons of the different Protestant denominations, for general distribution among the poor.

denominations, for general distribution among the poor.

On the above facts your committee would remark:

1st. That it appears from the above, that the statutes in slaveholding States, for imprisoning in the Penilentiary, all persons who will give even Bibles to slaves, are rigidly enforced.

2d. That the various Protestant denominations consent to these statutes, and conform their religious

2d. That the various Protestant denominations consent to these statutes, and conform their religious labors to them, without remonstrance, or appeal to the public; thus giving the countenance of all Protestant churches to laws imprisoning men for giving the Bible to slaves!

In view of the above facts, your committee recommend the adoption by this Convention of the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That one of the worst crimes ever charged by Protestants upon the Papal church, is withholding the word of God from the poor and ignorant classes.

2d. That American principles and American feelings so strongly reprobate such an impious monopoly of God's word, that the Romish church would soon be abhorred by many of its own members in this country, if it should undertake to punish, openly, for reading or giving the Bible to the

poor.

3d. It follows that this Protestant Bible Society

3d. It follows that this Protestant Bible Society of New-Orleans, composed of different denominations, is acting on one of the worst principles of Popery in its worst days, and no longer deserves to be considered Protestant.

4th. That Christianity in the southern States, so far as it acts on the principles of this New-Orleans Bible Society, is liable to the same objections.

5th. That this Convention, as individuals, will favor, and support all Bible Societies which give the word of God slike to all classes of men.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. REANDRIFE

R. BRANDRIFF, H. S. GILMORE.

From the Lafourche Patriot. Attack from Negroes.

er proof of the daring and insubordination of

negroes nas-meaty occur mannested in the passal of Terrebong.

Mr. Celestin Bergeron, a respectable inhabitant of that purish, was attacked near the plantation of Dr. Wade the other evening by two negroes, who attempted to injure and rob him. He received several blows, and was much hurt, but he happened to have a stick in his hand, and knocked down one of the negroes, and escaped by his address and courage.

the negroes, and escaped by his address and courage.

And in the same place, a few nights afterwards, Mr. Braud, whilst returning to Houma, observed two negroes before him, and just as he passed them, two negroes jumped out of the bushes, and one of them aimed a blow at him, but his horse was frightened and ran. Upon arriving at Houma, and relating the circumstances, two men volunteered to go in search of them—one was to ride on, that he might appear to be alone. Upon arriving at the place, he was immediately attacked, but being a strong man, he kept them off, and when the other man rushed up, they fled; he ordered them to stop, but they paid no attention to his command, he then fired, but unfortunately they escaped.

his command, he then fired, but unfortunately they escaped.

And in the same parish, in front of the Downing plantation, a gentleman named Welsh was attacked a short time age, by two negroes, and was so hurt and diafigured that he could hardly be known.

The Police Jury of that parish, and of every parish in the State, ought certainly to have a patrol or swinzed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Women's Anti-Slavery Conference.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Women's Anti-Stavery Conference.

Conference met, according to adjournment, Oct. 21st, at the house of Mrs. Benjamin Jackman, Georgetown. Mrs. Nathan Webster was chosen President, and Mrs. G. W. Hale Socretary. A portion of holy writ was read by Mrs. Jackman, and three successive prayers offered. The report from the Socretary was then read, and adonted. Reports were listened to from the Haverhill, Georgetown, Andover, and Boxford Societies. Thirty-four individuals enrolled their names as members of the Coafference. A business committee of six were appointed to prepare business for the meeting. The following resolutions were presented, and, after warm discussion, were adopted.

Resolved, That we consider all of our northern clergy, who refuse to open their lips, and speak out for and plead the cause of their down-trodden brethren at the South, to stand directly in the way of their emancipation; and, by so doing, are daily breaking God's most holy command—Remember those in bonds as bound with them?

Resolved, That we, as abolitionists and christians, cannot consistently attend on the ministry, or support any pro-slavery minister of any denomination whatever.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that it is always expedient, right and proper to obey God in all things; therefore, it is our duty to pray for the slave that he may be set free; that he may be taught to read God's holy bible; that he may be taught to read God's holy bible; that he may be converted to God, and finally saved. Resolved, That, notwithstanding so many are daily showing themselves unfriendly to this soul-stirring subject, and, instead of joining our ranks, are constantly and secretly opposing us, our course shall be onward and upward.

Resolved, That we make it a subject of serious inquiry, whether it is right to fellowship, for whom the blessed Redeemer gave His life, are groaning in chains, and lift no voice against it, but plead the cause of the oppressor.

Resolved, That, in the providence of God, t

much more to withhold from such as support a system involving them all.

Resolved, That the adage, 'union is strength,' ccases to be true, when the majority of a body becomes corrupt; then division becomes strength, and is not to be deplored.

Resolved, That those who refuse to advocate the cause of the perishing, until their cause becomes popular, or until those are crushed or removed who have rendered themselves odious by its early advocacy, or until some other of their selfish propensities are gratified, are in rebellion against God, and recreant to the best sympathies of our common nature.

Resolved, That the prejudice against color

Resolved, That the prejudice against color is among men and women cruel and unjust, and among christians, contrary to the spirit of the gospel, and at variance with pure benevolence. Let us all bear in mind that God is no respecter of persons. He made us all after his own image, and we are all to stand before Him at last, let our complexion be what it may

stand before Him at last, let our complexion be what it may.

Resolved, That prejudice against color, which has developed itself of late, in the treatment of our friends in the rail-road cars, is one of the strongest supports of the slave system, and requires our special and carnest condemnation.

Resolved, That this Convention views with the utmost abhorreace the outrage perpetrated on the Eastern rail-road, more especially that of forcibly dragging out a respectable and talented lady and her infant child, to the serious injury of the latter; and while we despise the cowardice and cruelty thus practised on an unoffending female, as unworthy of the most barbarous savagos, we will, as far as our influence extends, strive as much as possible to discountenance all support to that nefarious line, and bestow all our patronage on another more worthy. Give us Freedom's line!

Resolved, That while so many of those who are placed as watchmen on Zion's walls are not only deaf, but dmb, as it regards the suffering slave, we bless God there are some honorable exceptions, among whom is Rev. Mr. Dimmick, of Newburypor. May the blessing of God rest on him, and all those who feel for those in bonds as bound with them.

A collection, amounting to two dollars and thirty cents, was taken.

Voted, That it remain in the treasury until the next conference.

Voted, To meet at the house of Joseph W.

next conference.
Voted, To meet at the house of Joseph W.
Hale, Haverhill, the third Thursday in January,
1842.

1842.
Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Liberator for publication.
ISABELLA M. HALE, Sec.

Celebration at Hingham.

HINGHAM, Nov. 6, 1841.

To the Editor of the Liberator :

My DEAR SIR-I rejoice that the Old Colony Anti Slavery Society held its quarterly meeting in this place. However angry some of our people may feel however much their unholy prejudices were shocked, by the things that were done and the words that were by the things that were done and the words that were uttered in their presence, I feel confident that this asily effaced. It has roused up opposition, of course but it has excited also a deep in terest in the subject have seen both these effects, though I have and no conversation on the subject with the people can feel their pulses through their children. Whe the little boy asks me, whether the abolitionists ar not exciting the slaves to insurrection, whether the are not enticing the slaves to run away, whether the re not trying to take away the master's property, know perfectly well the position of that boy's parents, with regard to the anti-slavery movement. And when the little boy from the city makes incidentally such a remark as this, —Why, father says he wishes of the blacks here were slaves—does he need to explain to me his position? I trow not. So, too, I learn the interest that is excited, by incidental remarks, and questions put to me by my pupils for information.

An excitement is produced. The truths that have been presented and the appeals that have been made, have sunk deep into the hearts of our people. How could such a case as Lunsford Lane's be presented to have sunk deep into the such an audience as was assembled, without excitir n it emotions too deep for utterance? What a scen in a New-England church, crowded with New-Eng had freemen! Well might you exclaim, 'It is not in the bond!' By what bond was he compell-ed to leave his native State? What crime was as-Why stood he there pleading signed as the cause? for a pittance of the hard-carned wealth England's yeomen? Was he incapable of taking care of himself, of earning his own living, that he must charity? Was he an impostor, playing upon the cre-dulity of the people, in order to filch their pockets Why then did not the southern gentleman, who hap pened providentially to be present, from the same place with Lane, and personally acquainted with him rise, when called upon, unmask the impostor, and un deceive the people? No, there was no mask to be deceive the peopler. No, there was no mass to be taken off. The why he was there was seen and felt too by the people; and I thank God that they have had the opportunity of seeing this beautiful illustration of the security which our Constitution gives, of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,"

And our friend Douglas, too, preduced a very pow

erful effect. What if our opponents do tell the is half white, and is not a fair represent the African race? We retort upon them, the African race? We retort upon them, the a fair representation of no small portion of the can slower; and, surely, this does not make more justifiable in the eye of heaven, or men

the masters.

As I remarked in the beginning As I remarked in the beginning, I have believed in the conversation on the subject since our arms but I can see the movement of the water, sail joice that the movement has commenced. We our people do leave church during the same our people do leave church during the same course of the contract of the prayer to Almighty God? Will that the progress of truth? But I will not the progress of truth? But I will not combine remarks. Our people are well waked up; as a sa-the storm of passion shall have passed by, and them will, I doubt not, emerge into a party them will, I doubt not, emerge into a party sphere, and see in a clearer light the obj

sphere, and see in a create some ongains are upon them, on this most momentous salest.

The following are the official records of the ing, which it was voted should be published in

Quarterly Meeting.

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HINGHAM, Nov. 4, 180 HINGHAN, Nov. 4, 18
The President in the chair. The meeting an
ed to order at half past I, P M. The Secreta
ing absent, Increase S. Smith, of Hinghan, a pointed Secretary pro tem. Prayer was Rev. Mr. Spear, of New-Bedford.

Noted, To invite all persons present, intensis the anti-slavery cause, whether in favor of expet to it, to take part in the discussions. Voted, To choose a Business Committee of a viz. Seth Sprague, of Duxbury, Luther Res. Marshfield, Edmund Quincy, of Dediam. While the Committee were out, preparing

for the meeting, Mr. George Foster and Mr. Dog a runaway slave, made a few remarks on the gress of the cause.

The Committee reported the following

for the action of the meeting:

Resolved, That our main dependance, un for the overthrow of slavery, is moral suat the dissemination of our principles; and, re the promises of God's word for success, und the promises of God's word for success, underent legislative proscription or, ecclesiastical santa we will continue to press the truth upon the in and consciences of slaveholders and their space as opportunity affords, until 'they sail se, claimed throughout the land, unto all the inbase

claimed throughout the land, unto all the ishing thereof.

Resolved, That the cry raised, that the mess of the abolition hats tend to a dissolution of the Levis without foundation; that the institution of she is the stone of stumbling and rock of offices, as is dashing in pieces our liberties; and those says the true friends of our country, who are seeing speedy and penceful abolition.

Whereas, The State election is at hand, as is a tionists will be called upon to test their principle, the polls; and whereas, many abolitionists at the election abandoned their principles, and were mental in placing at the head of this nation are mental in placing at the head of this nation are mental in placing at the head of this nation are mental in placing at the head of this nation are mental in placing at the head of this nation are mental in placing at the head of this nation are mental in placing at the head of this condition torous to the slave, and a betrayal of his cases the lands of the enemy; therefore,

Resolved, That we carnestly call upon abolitons to be consistent, and by their love of justice sale manity, to throw aside the shackles of part, is member the slave at the ballot-jox, and to treps such only as are known to be his true and a friends.

Resolved, That we cannot regard those pefer.

friends.

Resolved, That we cannot regard those relationists as the true friends of our cause,

abolitionists as the true friends of our case, suffer their party predilections to outweight for the slave, or permit for a moment the quarter Banks and Sub-Treasuries to be put in co with the claims of justice and hu of God.

of God.

Resolved, That any professed aboliticality Resolved, I nat any processor will vote for a pro-slavery man under any circular ces, knowing him to be such, is recreant to but fessions, and false to his principles.

Resolved, That the balance of power in this is in the hands of abolitionists, and if they are to their principles, the offices will be filled by in tionists, without the aid of the third political page. Resolved, That it is recommended to the sent towns in this county, to take prompt and sent measures to circulate the petitions issued by the a Society.

towns in this county, to take prompt and deal measures to circulate the petitions issued by the Society.

Resolved, That the answer to the dice-ripal question, "What has the North to do whi stars is in the history of almost every day's percentage is in the history of almost every day's percentage to the mobocratic and ferocious conduct of the stants of Cincinnati, the destruction of the peasing the mobocratic and ferocious conduct of the stants of Cincinnati, the destruction of the peasing the peasing to the motor of the despeople of that city—the brutal outrages commupen persons travelling on our rail roads as sense upon persons travelling on our rail roads as sense daring to remonstrate—the criminal silence and altering to remonstrate—the criminal silence and state;—of all which Stavery is the cast.

Resolved, That the prejudice which premises tensively in this country against the colored peasis cruel and malignant, utterly at variance with Chanity, in direct violation of the word of Got, a justify subjects this nation to the scotls and repeats of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the commands, 'Open the major the dumb, judge righteously, plead the cast he poor and needy,' are among the plain and position of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the commands, those who 'pay tithe of mint, anise and cumin, a have omitted the weightier matters of the law, planent, mercy and faith.

Voted, To assign the last two resolutions to the ment, mercy and faith.

Voted, To assign the last two res evening.

Resolution 1st, discussed by Messrs. Quincy, by glas, and Sprague, and passed unanimously. Resolution 2nd, discussed by Messrs, May, Isglas, Davies, Quincy and Spear, and passed and mously.

. Voted, That Mr. Jairus Lincoln and George Fast be a committee to take a collection for the Society Voted, To postpone the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th lutions till evening Resolution 7th, discussed by Messrs. May, Colin

Douglas and Spear, and passed unanimously.

Resolution 5th, passed after a few remarks for Mr. Garrison

Voted to adjourn to half past 6.

On reasonabling at the church, and before the ciety, as such, is called to order, Mr Lunsfiel is makes a statement to the audience, and appeals them for assistance to enable him to purchase in the more assistance. ily from slavery.

At 7 o'clock, the Society again called to order Resolutions 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, discussed Messra, Sprague, Garrison, Quincy and Gill, and per and matter.

Messrs, Sprague, Carrison, et al. Messrs, Quife, le dwith one dissenting voice.
Resolution 9th, discussed by Messrs, Quife, le glas, and Garrison, and passed unanimously.
Resolution 10th, discussed by Messrs. Garrison 2 Quincy, and passed.

Voted, That the records of this meeting be public ed in the Hingham Patriot, the Liberator,

Voted to dissolve. INCREASE S. SMITH, Sec. pro trs

Correction.

MR. EDITOR':

The report of the Treasurer of the Sabbath, Carl and Ministry Convention, contained in your last pay was presented at the commencement of the their sion, and, consequently, did not include the second and expenses of that meeting, which were as follows:

Cash remaining in hand, do. received at 3d session, Paid advertisements in five papers,

Proprietors of Ch. St. Chapel, do. extra, for slight injuries to scale,

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Tre Boston, Nov. 6, 1841.

Peter G. Brooks of Boston, the father-in-isv #5 Everestt, our Ambassador to London, is taxed \$5 Mr. John Parker, whose property is estimated size \$1,400,000, pays \$7000.

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in State are true y aboo to the State are true y about the State are y inhabit a colore amilia account and true y a Chra od, and true d iniste a character are y a character and the true of iniste a to the tion of in, and — judg to the

THE LIBERATOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1841.

The Woman Question.

There is s mall body of persons in Vermont, (chief edests of Patney and its vicinity, we believe,)
see called Perfectionists Messrs. Pheips, Torered if genus owner, have accused them of of Carety at a gener owner, and accused their of paint damable herostes, and circulated many sto-day affecting their moral and religious charac-ie. Their views of the Saboath, we are told, are cowith our own, (which are those of Luther Chia, Melinction, Tondale, Whitby, Paley, Priest history, Fox, Barclay, Penn, &cc.) Because of passing, test the Reverend conspirators alluded to smallly strempted to spread the belief that, in-lar matters, we and the Vermont Perfectionists a speed; and as they affirm of the latter, that they process a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes and size, so they have inferentially and wickedly size, so they have inferentially and wickedly set to fasten this charge upon us. In consequence radringuendoes, we have been repeatedly asked the all gravity, whether we are in favor of the mar on!!! Their petty malevolence o erres commiseration. They occupy a des-ation, and must be expected to act like des o men. But we do not mean to dwell on thi and There is a common adage, 'It is a poor rule at all not work both ways.' Now if, because we Patney Perfectionists are agreed in our views abouting, it legitimately follows that we agree in nists and Messrs. Phelps, Torrey, Colver eted point, they must also see eye to eye or

issions of theology and morality!
the 'moman's rights question,' as it is called, it hell known that the latter are bitterly opposed to eas publicly advocating the cause of the slave, or ther cause, before a promiscuous assembly; and they have endeavored to consume the American Shrery Society and all its auxiliaries, which alall human beings to cry aloud for the slave, in absoring strate, without regard to complexion, et. or ser. By the last number of the 'Witness,' Speed at Putney, and edited by J. H. Noyes and L. Skiener, it appears that the 'woman question' meter discussed in the society of Perfectionists in was, in the following form :- ' Is it according to are and reason, that women' should not us public s is the Church, in large assemblies, except in us of special inspiration? 'It was decided by balales, Torrey, Colver, &c. agreeing with these her-ie, on this subject, are evidently inclined to think gidy of the marriage institution! Is not the case weally made out? They will, doubtless, be pleased er, that of these 21 votes, 7 only were men, and The first argument used in support of the negative

Weman is, in her natural constitution and

meter, the weaker vessel. . . . Men, from their uter strength of constitution and voice, are better delse public speaking than women.' In the ques spounded for discussion, it is conceded that, races of special inspiration, women may speak in the just how this inspiration will add to the thof the lungs or the body of the inspired, we Though it is true that woman is ontonally inferior to man, in point of strength, are the disparity, where an equal chance for deeen enjoyed, is not so great as is genmontries, the women person all the hard la-pet it is absurd to pretend that she has not suffingth of body and scope of voice to be disseard in a public assembly. We suppose it is be heard by an assembly composed of men ee, as it would be by one composed entirely pen! The question is not, whether woman is cor as man, but whether she has quantum suff. of th to make herself heard in a quiet meeting. he can doubt on this point? We mainti sa women, who are in the habit of speaking oblic, are generally heard more distinctly heir voice, if less sonorous, is more clear, etrates further. What difficulty in hearing hose who listened to the addresses M. of Angelina E. Grimke? Who that has etia Mott, or Abby Kelley, has ever lisha more audible speaker, where vociferation ed to? What difficulty have the fe athers in the Society of Friends, of making es heard in their public addresses? If females are heard with perfect disna the stage in large theatres, why may or be when they speak in other audiences; the plea, that man is stronger than woman she ought not to speak in public, is

- Among men, there are multitudes who eble, too feeble to be heard in a large The same is true of women. But it is no ed that these will be emulous to expos ss; and if they should, their caree ef. The right to give utterance to and feelings is inherent in the human is not created by the gift of a strong voice of the possession of a weak one.

man voice may be greatly strength sterise. No person, whether man or woman akat first with so much ease or clearness in as 22 subsequent period when practice has be babit familiar. If, therefore, a woman be that her voice is weak, it is only necy, to succeed, to cultivate her voice by or singing, until it becomes clear eat the quantity but the quality of alion-tile flexibility-that is essen speaker. Some men sweat profusely, and rous quantity of breath, in haranguing); and yet they fail to make themselves auditors hear a great noise and much and that is all.

ade to this part of the argument more pa think that woman has a right a equity, that, if she is to be prohibite reaking, she shall not be gagged by on a poor and paltry pretence. To talk

argument adduced to support the n on was the direction of Paul to the Let your women keep silence in the I suffer not a woman to teach, no sages have always been paraded with e by a false priesthood. There is lips of Christ-nothing from any inl, if he be an exception-nothing is e from these meagre quotationsarrier in the way of any human soul-ined in a male or female form, to prepublic witness to the truth as it is in the enemies of human equality, and antual usurpers, and no difficulty (they ting from the writings of Paul, clear of the soundness of their doctrine e of their acts. To put down teeto To make the anti-slavery iplural, they quote- Servants, masters, and the entire epistle o To sustain the vindictive and remments of the world, they quote— that be are ordained of God, "&c. To woman, plending in behalf of the damb, they quote- Let your women de. And the apostle is quoted to up-

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hold many other bad things, in the same dishonest or sophistical manner. O Paul! Paul! what a bad moralist—what a hard-hearted tyrant—what a chameleon-advocate of human governments, from the most despotic to the most radical—what a Turk in thy

when men are driven to take such liberties with the

We do not wish to be misonderstood. While it is friends of the Christian Volume—will shrink; too obvious that priesteraft thrives, all over the world, by such desire nothing more than a caudid investigation and a truthful discussion of their most cherished opin therefore summons Paul to the rescue in every omergency—we most readily concede that there are many persons who honestly believe that it is unscriptural for a woman to preach in public, and they honestly quote the words of Paul as conclusive in support of be looked at in every light that can be brought to bear gency—we most readily concede that there are many quoie the words of Faul as conclusive in support of their views. These, in our opinion, are the misled, who have received the dogmas that have been instil-led into their minds from early youth, without ven-turing to search the scriptures for themselves.

State Election.

If there be any thing that should be matter of devoot thanksgiving, it is when a state or national elec-tion has terminated, and the whirlwind of political ex-citement has subsided into a calm. The political arecitement has subsided into a calm. The political arena is Satan's play-ground, where he delights to sport, and where he performs his most surprising tricks, in every conceivable shape. He is never more delighted then, when he sees the professed followers of Christ engaged in caucussing, running candidates for office, seeking the loaves and fishes of popular favor, playing the part of politicians, and strengthing the part of politicians. playing the part of politicians, and attempting to build paying the part of positicians, and attempting to busing up a spiritual kingdom through the medium of the ballot-box. Election day is ever his chief holiday. He insists upon its observance as strictly as the an cient Pharisee did upon his temple-worship. He professes to be a profound political economist—goes for free trade and a tariff, a sub-treasury and a national bank—is a despot, a monarchist, a whig, a democratis in favor of every form of human government—talks piously and awears roundly—and exerts himself to the utmost to bewitch the senses and to confuse the un-derstandings of the people. He is the prince of politicians, and the greatest of all diplomatists.

iterans, and the greatest of all diplomatists.

The annual election took place in this Common wealth on Monday last, and resulted in the re-election of Gov. Davis by a majority of one or two thousand. In 266 towns, the votes for Davis are 49,493—for Morton, 44,852-for Anti-SI very (chiefly third par-The Whigs will have a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Gov. McDonald, of Georgia, delivered his Message to the Legislature of that State on the 2d inst. It contains the usual amount of southern bluster, in relation to northern interference with the divine insti tution of slavery, and talks of non-intercourse with anuch flippancy as though Georgia were not merely 'sovereign State,' but an independent nation! The impotency of this bluster is as Indicrous as the independence of a pauper. Without the aid of the North, the South would speedily perish; and not until she can live without eating, not till she is independent of the vital atmosphere, will she venture to cut the connexion.' She has long threatened a dissolution o the Union; and she may yet be taken at her word, in an hour when she is least prepared for such an event. The alternative is ultimately to be presented to her, either to put away her diabolical slave system, or

be put beyond the pale of a free republic. The Message states, says the N. Y. Journal of Com merce, that in the month of April last, a slave was stolen by a person who escaped to the State of New-York, and that the proper papers were prepared and authenticated, and a demand made upon Gov. Seward, for the arrest and delivery of the fugitive. Gov. Seard has declined to comply with the demand until he has received proof of the facts and circumstances. This proof, although entirely convenient, states the Message, I declined procuring, as I was fully satis-fied that I had complied with the letter and spirit of the Constitution and Act of Congress. Consequently it recommends to the Logislature to pass a law, subjecting to inspection any package of goods that shall be shipped, either directly or indirectly, from the State of New-York, or any other State manifesting a similar disposition; and that competent officers be ap pointed to execute the same; and that all suspected persons coming from such States be required to fine security for their good behaviour, and particularly that they will not interfere, or have intercourse with slave population !!

Read, Scoffers ! From the terrible treatment which they have re ceived, ever since their introduction into this country it should not excite the marvel of any one if every spark of intellect had been extinguished in the colored population. They have been trampled under foo meted out and pealed, deprived of the means of knowl edge, and brutally enslaved. And all the while the have been accused, by those who have been guilty o of civilization, and but little above the brute creation?

That they have been most frightfully crippled in their intellects, and degraded in their morals, by the villany of their white oppressors, is undeniable; but they have still some noble traits of character left, and will yet rise high in the scale of human improvement. In nany instances, individuals may be found am them, whose moral and intellectual faculties have been highly cultivated, and who are qualified to adore the best society. On the last page of our present number may be found an address, lately delivered is New-York by a self-taught colored youth of this city, WILLIAM C. NELL, which displays much talent and great good sense, and deserves the serious consideration of our colored friends in particular. What say you, scoffers at the colored race?

The Mendi Africans.

During the past week, three public meetings have seen held in this city, in behalf of these unfortunate sons of Africa, some of whom, (including Cinque and Kali) were present, and delighted and astonished the auditors by the proficiency which they had made in spelling, reading, &c. &c. They have also attended meetings in Lowell and Nashua. They are in the care of their indefatigable and faithful friend, Lewis Tappan of New-York, who, from the first moment of their capture on our coast, espoused their cause with a zoal and vigor worthy of high praise. Others have been associated with him, who have also exhibited great benevolence of character and firmness of pur-pose. Cinque and his associates will depart for Af-rica in the course of two or three weeks.

MERTING AT HINGHAM. We arrived at a late hou at the meeting at Hingham, on Thursday of last week, but was highly gratified at the spirit that was exhibited on the occasi on. The number of delegates present was much larger than we anticipated, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather-among them, those venerable philanthropists, father Sprago of Duxbury, and Dea. Ripley of Plymouth. The hos-pitality of our Hingham friends was manifested in the most bountiful manner toward all who were in attenntiful manner toward all who were in atten dance. A spirited ode that was sung on the occasion shall appear in our paper next week.

By The letters of our esteemed brother, J. N. T. Tucker, have all been duly received, and their contents highly appreciated.

Bible Convention. During an interval of the sessions of the fate Church

Convention, arrangements were made for holding mother Convention at some future time, for the pur despetic to the most radical—what a Tark in thy estimate of woman—they make thee to be!

It is useless to reason with a bigot. It is equally idle to argue with those who will seize upon an observe or anomalous passage of Scripture, and attempt to deduce from it that which conflicts with reason, common sense, the spirit of the gospel, and the nature of the soul. In this manner, any dogms, however absurd—any heresy, however pernicious—may be estipaturally (!) maintained. It is always a sign of a desperate case, polemically, theologically, and biblically the order is the just cone, as the mind naturally grown and the presence of authority is logically anteredent to that of institutions claiming to rest upon it; but, popularly, theologically, and biblically discovered by the mind naturally grown are driven to take such liberties with the rally (*) maintained. It is always a sign of a describe order is the just one, as the minu maintainy pro-cate case, polemically, theologically, and biblically, then men are driven to take such liberties with the riptures.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. While it is We do not wish to be misunderstood. While it is upon it. They recognize the right of every soul to examine for itself every subject which claims to regulate its life, or to control its destiny. They know no distinction between esoteric and exoteric doctrine no distinction between esoteric and exoteric focusines —of one set of opinions for the priests, and another for the people; one for the learned, and another for the musses. Whatever is true, they know to be safe to be known to all—whatever is false, to be dangerous to be believed by any. The higher the claims which to assemble. We hope that it will proceed to its work in the earnest and reverent spirit which should possess every sincere inquirer after truth. It is a novement, not, as some may suppose, destructive in its design—but in the highest degree conservative. Its object is not to destroy the foundations of faith, but to establish them-not to cut men loose from their me ings to fleat without a chart upon an untried sea, but endeavor to furnish them with an anchor of the to enceavor to remest them with an action to soul sure, and steadfast, in which they may securely trust. It proposes to inquire whether the character ascribed by the great body of the religious denominaions of Protestant Christendom, to the collection of ooks, known as the Christian Scriptures, of being the only and infallible standard of religious faith and the only and maintee standard of rengious fatta and of a holy life, be one claimed by themselves, or resting upon any sufficient ground of reason or evidence. If they truly possess this character, it will be but the more firmly established by the proposed investigation; if it be erroneously attributed to them, it is of the billing of the proposed investigation to the human rate that their netters. highest importance to the human race that their actual character should be understood; and that a blind and indiscriminating idolatry should give place to that due reverence which the benefits they have bestowed upon the race demands of every lover of truth.

This subject is one which has particularly engages the attention of very many thinking persons for some time past; and this movement is a necessary result of the state of mind to which their reflections have led them. Different minds have approached the subject in different ways. Some have looked at it from the closets in the light of critical and historical research and have been led to question the correctness of the prevailing opinions by the conclusions which the facts in the case seemed to render inevitable. Others have come up to the question from the field of actual eform, and have applied themselves to its resolution in consequence of the use which has been made of the Scriptures to hinder the progress of practical reformation. They found themselves in the midst o monstrous systems of wickedness, and when they se bout doing what they could to destroy them, they by reverend and honorable men who reuked them from Holy Writ, and appealed to th Word of God for the support of their favorite abomi-nations. The churches of the land, boasting of their foundation in the Scriptures, and thanking God that they were not as other men are, were seen covering up the darling and profitable crimes of the nation, and cheltering the most abominable iniquities under the mantle of religion. Under these circumstances, men who had been educated in an unquestioning faith in the popular views of Scripture, have been led per force to ask, first, whether the Scriptures did indeed enjoin and, second, if they did, whether their authority was binding upon the souls of men in this behalf. These inquiries could not be avoided in the position in which they were placed by the action of the religious advocates of sin. Some of these inquirers stopped short at the first step, and strove to satisfy their minds with the ingenious Bible Arguments' which have been put forth to vindicate the Bible from these aspersions of its pretended friends. Others, again, thought that they could not shut their eyes to the facts that slavery and war were practised and approved by men whom the popular theology teaches to have been divinely inspired, according to the records of the Old Tes ment, and that the use of fermented liquors as a bev erage was senctioned by the holiest examples, as written down in the pages of the New. Such mind seemed to be reduced to the necessity of choosing be tween their hereditary faith in the infallible inspira ion of the Record, and the fulfilment of that practi cal righteousness which was to them as a necessity o their nature. A small portion of the religious con munity, indeed, had never held the current views as infallible inspiration of everything contained in the books composing the Bible Quakers and a portion of the Unitarians-but their number was so small in comparison with the sectar an masses, that the use of the general terms above employed scarcely needs any qualification. In these ways, among others, have the minds of many sincere ly religious persons been drawn to the special consideration of this subject, and the purpose of the proposed Convention is to help one another, to true

sults, and to excite a general spirit of inquiry in the community at large, with regard to it. The question of the authority of the Scriptures ove men is certainly one of the most important that can engage our attention. It is one that concerns the spiritual growth and well-being of every soul. It is one that is to be fairly met, and not winked out of The cry of 'infidelity' will not deter tru souls from coming up to the investigation, and from fearlessly proclaiming the results. They will ap proach their work in no contemptuous or degmatical spirit-with no hostility to the divine truths contained in the Bible, but with the truest reverence for them. I believe that the men, the altered spirit of whose minds has impelled them to this detion, are not exceeded by any in a true and rational espect for the Christian Books, or in a reverential cknowledgment of the eternal spiritual laws which are stated in their pages. They wish not to take from he reverence which is due to the true those venerable volumes; they would but divest men of that idolatrous worship of them, which they no-where claim, and which robs them of their true influence over the hearts of men, and degrades them into an object of blind, unreasoning aderotion. They reverse the Bible for its own merits, and not for the ex trinsic claims which men have set up on its behalf.— They receive the spiritual truths which it contains, not because they are found between its lids, but be cause they perceive that they are absolutely true.— They believe them, not because they were revealed o holy men of old time, but because they are reveal ed to themselves. They listen with joy to the swee and solemn voices which come down to their ear from far antiquity, telling them of the truths that wer brought to light by patriarch or prophet or spostle, but it is because they hear an answering voice within hear an answering voice within

them accepting and authenticating their revelations. It seems to them that the only liand authenty in matters of religious faith and of practical boliness, to every man, is the voice of God in his own soul.—They read the Scriptures with delight and edification, but it is by the light within that lightells every man that cometh outer the world. They would cry about with George Fox, 'It is not the Scriptures, but the Holy-Spiri, by which the holy men of God gave freeth the Scriptures, wherealy opinions, religious, and judgments are to be tried; for it leads into all truth, and so gives the knowledge of all truth. These I ander, and so gives the knowledge of all truth. These I ander. judgments are to be tried; for it leads into all truth, and so gives the knowledge of all truth. These I underwissed to be the sentiments of the persons who took the intrinsive in this movement—without whose suggestion it probably would not have been made at this time. Still, among those who took part in the preparatory meeting there were many who entertain the prevalent views respecting the Scriptures, and who showed an alacrity to assist in the movement becoming men who were convinced that they stood upon ing men who were convinced that they stood upon impregnable ground. A candid and friendly collision of minds of such various views cannot fail to produce good results, and to promote the cause of truth

Objections have been made to this form of bringing

the question before the public. Some regard it as one exclusively scholastic—and to be firly treated only from the closet and through the press. Fears have from the closet and through the press. Fear have been expressed that irreverent or unbecoming lan-guage or conduct might produce an injurious effect upon the minds of casual spectators. As to the pop-ular form of the meeting, it is one which the people themselves have chosen, and which has many tages as well as disadvantages. The learned man may utter his lore there in the ears of many who would never read his books, while his unlettered brother may there find his only opportunity of giving expression to his simple, but it may be mighty thought sion to his simple, but it may be mighty thought.

That there may be violations of good taste and good
manners is not impossible in a promiseuous assembly
such as may come together. But such risk is the
price which must be paid for freedom of discussion, and for deliverance from the superintendence of a civ-il or eccless astical aristocracy. But the chief value of the popular form of an assembly to consider subjects deeply concerning the welfare of mankind is its Pro TESTANT character. It is the circumstance that the people have taken into their own hands the consideration of subjects which have been regarded as beyond their reach, and as the exclusive property of the cier-ical, or, at least, the learned class, that makes these ents chiefly worthy of observation; and that accounts for the outery which has been upraised agains them by the pulpit's and presses of most of the sents in the land. They are emphatic Protests against the

boroughs as being 'al ways noted for violence of tem per, and savageness of disposition. As to the above charge, I, for one, shall plead not guilty; for I have from early life been a believer in the pacific senti-ment, and have felt it an imperious duty to live in accordance with it.

You also say, 'that the wife of Christopher Co. was a Cadwell, and a diescendant of the Cadwells and Scarboroughs.' Now this is as far from the truth as the other declaration; for there never was any blood relation existing between the families. Christopher Colt and Jared Scarbo-rough married sisters, daugh

In the commencement of the article, it admits that in the commencement of the article, it admiss contents to milles, *Cadw ells, and Scarboroughs, are the eldest and most respec table families in Connecticut.' It reminds me of the to o common expression used by a certain sect of mis nan sed Christians toward the Un larians; they are excell on good people, but infidels.

I trust that, upon a reason of that article, you will be led to communicate to the public such information be led to come as your knowledge in the case shall dictate.

Yours for the truth,
PITILIP SCARBOROUGH. We are much ol sliged to our worthy frien Scarborough, (with who; n we have been on terms of personal intimacy for se veral years past, and who friendship we prize,) for calling our attention to this subject. He is mi staken in supposing that the invidious article, to which he alludes, was from our pen It was not inserted in an editorial form. We co it from a New-Ye ick paper, having read it very hastily, but the credit ws a accidentally omitted. It was placed on our last page, among other selections of a miscella-neous character. The allusion to the 'Scarboroughs,' (so sweeping and so untrue, as we know it to be, what attracted our attention in the article but only the rei narkable statement in regard to the family of the C'olts. It is our good fortune to be per sonally acquairated with many who bear the name of Scarborough in Connecticut, and we testify that, instead of being characterized by violence of temper &c. they are rem irkable for their mild and amiable disposition. Our only regret is, that there are so few like them in this fallen world. They are the faithful f temps trance, peace, anti-slavery, and every branch of moral reform—among the most useful mem bers of society, and the best inhabitants of the land We regret that we have been led, by an oversight, to give currency to a most sweeping accusation against them; but we are glad that it enables us to pay this tribute to their moral worth and exceller More we might add, if it were necessary.

SONNET .- HOLY TIME. O Thou, by whom eternal life is given,

Through Jesus Christ, thy well-beloved Son; As is thy will obeyed by all in heaven, So let it now by all on earth be done! Not by th' observance of one day in seven As holy time, but of ALL DAYS AS ONE; oul set free-all legal fetters riven Manished the law—the reign of grace begun! Dear is the Christian Sabbath to my heart, Bound by no forms-from times and seasons free The whole of life absorbing, -not a part; Perpetual rest and perfect liberty ! Who keeps not this, steers by a Jewish chart,

And sails in peril on a sto Boston, Nov. 1, 1841.

The Bondman's Advocate is the title of a small anti-slavery sheet which has just been issued in Great Falls, N. H. by John B. Wood, and is to be published once in two months for gratuitous distribution. 1500 copies are to be sent into the slaveholding States.
As regular subscribers are not received, donations are solicited that this little messenger may be as widely circulated as possible.

The annual meeting of the Middlesex County A. S. Society will be held in Stoneham on Wednesday next; and an adjourned meeting of the Worces ter County North Division Society at Gardner, on the same day. Let our anti-slavery friends, in both counties, rally at those meetings. The southern task-masters wish them to remain at home! Let them remember that.

Some interesting Letters, in relation to the co templated World's Convention, are placed in our first page, and will repay an attentive perusal. Bro. May writes in a very dubious state of mind, but all the others speak in clear and decisive terms.

The communication of our bro. John Hough, o Lowell, disclosing the subtlety of priestcraft, and un masking pro-slavery in the garb of abolitionism, shal be given in our next number

Arrival of the Britannia

The Britannia reached Halifax on the 4th, and encountered heavy gales on the passage, and thick foggives there on her approach to the coast. She was desined at Liverpool 48 hours, by order of the Postaster General, London, probably in the hope the Caledonia would arrive meanwhile, and enable Government to answer the desputches, and the marchants the letters she might bring.

The Britannia brought 13,000 letters, nearly 4,00 of which were for New-York, and the postage on the for that city alone amounted to about 1500 dollars.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol, Oct. 8, hang made the passage in 12 days and 12 hours.

The steam ship Caledonia arrived at Liverpool of the 16th, after a severe passage of 17 days. There was a most extraordinary interest manifested amor all the leading merchants of London and Liverpool at her non-arrival at her usual time.

On Tuesday morning Capt. S. B. Griffin, the meter of the New-York packet ship. Montreal, a reguliner, now lying in the St. Katharine dock, was foodead in his cabin on board that vessel.

Silvio Pellico.—There is no longer any doubt as to the incorrectness of the report, which we have already contradicted, on the death of Silvio Pellico. A letter has been received from him, dated Turin, 16th ult, in which he remarks, that though always in feeble health, the consequence of his confinement at Spiel-berg lie is as well as usual.

Charles Dickens, author of Oliver Twist, The Old Curiosity Shop, Barnaby Rudge, &c., will cross the Atlantic in the steam ship of the 4th of January, and may be expected to arrive about the 20th.

The freedom of the city of London has ben presented to Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier.

The documents were contained in bixes made of the oak, representing the fortress of Acre.

Distressing accounts are given of a hurricane on the east coast of Scotland, which commenced in the nigh and continued all the next day.

Lord Ellenborough is to be the new Governor Ge

A young woman near Dieppe gave birth to four children, the other day, who, with the mother, are doing well.

Some excellent corn has been grown in Englan from a germ enclosed in a mammy two thousan years ago !

From twelve to fifteen hundred journymen printer and to be out of employment in London.

The Jews of Ancona gave the Pope, during his visit in thurveity recently, a Bible, with clasps mounted in

ITEMS.

in the land. They are emphatic Protests against the domination of any class of men over the human soul. If the coming Con vention be conducted in a right spirit and with a high purpose, it will be the loudest protest which the age has yet heard.

BROOKLYN, (Ct.) Nov. 2, 1841.

BROTHER GARRISON:

In the Liberator of Oct. 22 is an article, headed, John C. Colt, the murderer of Adams, purporting to be from the pen of the Editor of the Liberator, in which the sweeping stroke is passed upon the Scarboroughs as being 'al ways noted for violence of tem.

Death's Doings. A single number of the Talla-hasse Star contains the following obiticary announce-ment. The Welfurd family were from Baltimore: Died at Tallahasse, of the prevailing fever, on the 25th Sept. Edward R. Welfurd, aged 21. And on the 28th Sept. Robert Y. Welford, Esq. And on the 2d Oct. Mrs. Louisa Welford; on the 3d Oct. James G. Wellford, aged 18. United in life, they were not separated in death. And on the 6th Oct. Richard G. Wellford. aged 24.

The Texan Congress have creeted a marble bust of Senstor Walker, of Mississippi, who made the motion in the United States Senste, for the recognition of the independence of Texas; and a portrait of Senstor Presson, who seconded the motion—to be placed in the Capitol of that republic.

Six of the negroes of the late Capt. De Hart, who was murdered at his plantation near Franklin, Lou a few days since, have been arrested and imprisoned. Bill, who had run away from De Hart a short time since, has confessed that he shot his master.

The Self-Instructor and Journal of the universal lyceum, by Josiah Ho brook. The first number of a periodical under the above title has been laid on our table. It is a cheap compend of interesting facts designed to forward self-culture, and is well worth the subscription price. 50 cents are the property of the self-culture, and is well worth the subscription price, (50 cents per annum.) Published a the Lyceum Depository, 48 Broadway, N. Y.

New York.—The election in this State has resulted in giving the democrats the ascendency for the year ensuing. They will have a majority of two in the Senate and of about sixty in the House, enabling them to do as they please in both branches.

New Jersy.—The government of this State is now organized for the year, and is Whig in all its branches. Gov. Pennington has been re-elected by the legislature, by a vote of 44 to 30 for Peter D. Vroom,

The last link.—The Rochester papers announce the completion of the section of rail road between Cayuga bridge and Auburn. The whole distance between Albany and Rochester, therefore, can now be travelled over by rail road cars.

A Schooner belonging to Detroit, Michigan, lost a few days since on the Lake, and the crew, persons in number, it is feared have perished.

Desperate Suicide.—Captain Simon T. Rowley, of Hudson, on Sunday morning, put an end to his existence, in a fit of mental derangement, by jumping out of the third story window of a house he had recently built near the rail-road depot.

The Natchez Courier states that it was only the steward's house that was burnt at Washington, (Miss.) and not the new college building. The library and archives, of course, were not lost. Damage 30,000 dollars. We regret to learn that the Rev. Jasper Adams

dicton, S. C. on the 25th ult. after an illness of eight days, brought on by over exertion upon his farm.—

Crusity. The Madisonian says that at the races a Alexandria, during the past week, access of iniquity and cruelly were enacted, which ought to awaken the abhorrence of every virtuous citizes. Three horse were killed; one in training!

On the 23d ult Dr. Thomas P. Satterwitt, of Lexington, Kentucky, an eminent physician and excelent citizen, was thrown from his horse while passing through one of the streets, and was so injured as to die in a few hours.

A boy named Harrey, says the Wetumpka (Ala.) Times, was fined \$500 and sentenced to six months imprisonment, at the last Circuit Court in that county, for shooting his father? After sentence he contrived to escape from the officer, and has not since been heard of.

This taxes on tobacco and soap in Portugal, being farmed by companies, are so rigidly exacted that it related by a recent traveller that he was not allowed to take on shore the small piece of soap requisite. for cleaning and shaving during a few days' stay in Liebon.

A duel was fought at Galveston, on the 5th ult., between Dr. Garden and Lieut Lansung, both of the Navy, in which the latter was severely wounded. They fought with pistols at five paces. The clothes of each were repeatedly pieroed with balls, and at the sinch five, Lieut Lansung was wounded in the right thigh.

Suicide in Prison.—Joseph W. Place, who was con-fined in prison at Yevay, Inclana, awaiting his trial for shooting at and severely wounding two young in-dies, committed suicide on the 16th October by taking

A Robbery.—On the arrival of the train of cars from the West in this city on Thursday night, a gentleman from Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, was robbed of his pocket book, in or close to the depot. The pick pocket thus obtained a booty of one thousand dollars! and that, too, as we are informed, from an individual whom the villany will totally ruin.—Philad. Inquirer.

The Library of Harvard University is said to he the largest in the United States, it contains 57.94 volumes.

A body of rock salt like that found in Europe, has been discovered near Abington, Virginia, at the depth of two hundred and sixty feet. This is the first that has ever been discovered in the United States.

If We have copied into our present number, from the Non-Resistant, an article from the pen of our bro. Edmund Quincy, in relation to a Convention that is proposed to be held at some future period, to examine the validity and authority of the Scriptures. For the sentiments contained in the article, the writer is, of course, alone responsible. course, alone responsible.

The letter of Dr. Mann, in the preceding page, and of Hiram Cummings, in another part of our pa-send of Hiram Cummings, in another part of our pa-por, respecting certain rail-road outrages recently perpetrated in this vicinity, cannot fail to advance the cause of justice and humanity.

NOTICES.

WORCESTER CO. NORTH DIVISION ANTI-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. cur-rent, 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 experted

CHARLES WHITE, Sec. pro tem

ANNUAL MEETING.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Middlesx 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. Ser.

Acton, Oct. 20th, 1841.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

A quarterly meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Fall River, on Tues-day, Nov. 23d, 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. Wo. Lloyd Garrison, John A. Col-lins, Frederick Douglas, and other advocates of the anti-slavery cause, are expected to be present on the occasion.

New Bedford, Oct 28, 1841.

NOTICE

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in Providence on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of November. Let there be a full attendance of abolitionists from all parts of the State. Several friends of the cause from other States are expected to meet with us at that time.

us at that time.

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

PELEG CLARKE, President.

WILLIAM APLIN, Rec. Sec.

LIBERTY PARTY READING ROOM.

LIBERTY PARTY READING ROOM.

The Head Quarters of the Liberty Party, 32
Washington Street, with the Reading Room, will
hereafter be opened and lighted up, every eventual
hereafter be opened and lighted up, every eventual
ns well as in the day: entrance free 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 mottoes, to be wrought up for the Fair by herself, is requested to select such mottoes as she chooses, and send them with the silk to 25, \$cornbill, where her directions will be carefully executed.

Boston, Oct. 23, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED,

Respecting a wooden box, about two and a half feet square, containing picture-frames, which was sen from the rail-road depot, in Boston, a year since, directed to Edwin H Contes, 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, Cornbill.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the Lierary Brill, 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 Anti-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 principles through any other medium. The Editor's address is M. W. CHAPMAN,

6 Chauncy Place, Boston.

THE FAIR.

The time of the Fair is at Christmas week, and the receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Massa-chusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

TO THE BENEVOLENT

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Mrs. Nancy Prince, being about to establish a manual labor school for orplans and outcasts at Kingston, Jamaica, requests the aid of the benevolent and the liberal. Any donations in money, children's books, or clothing, may be left at Miss Ray's, No. 1 Chapel Place—No. 25, Belknap street—or 25, Corn-hill, before the last week of this month, where they will be thankfully received, and where may be found a pamphlet on the present state of Jamaica, written by Mrs. Prince. Price 25 cents. It may also be obtained at No. 25, Cornhill.

Boston. Nov. 3.1841. Boston, Nov. 3, 1841.

LECTURES BY MRS. GOVE.

Mrs. S. Gove will give a course of 18 lessons, in the principles of Mr. James Brown's Gammar, with which instruction in Vocal Philosophy will be com-bined. Price for the course \$5. Commencing the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Marlboro' Chapel. Boston, Nov. 6, 1841.

MARRIED—On the 11th ult. at St. George's church, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. G. Leigh, Joseph Hobbins, Eq. of Wendesburgh, Staffordshire, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, to Miss Sarah B. Jackson, step-daughter of William Kenrick, Esq. of Nonantum Hill, near Boston.

In August, 1841, at St. Ann's Baw, Jameics, W. I. Mr. Alexander Johnson, aged 22. He smbarked from this city, in the fall of 1840, with a company of emigrants; but in the midst of his hopes and anticipations, was suddenly cut off by the prevailing fever, which had proved so fatal to most of his companions. In letters received by his friends, a short time previous to his death, after alluding to the deceased of a prominent member of the company, he writes: Thank God, I am yet on praying grounds. His friends may enjoy the rich comsolation that his was a Christians death. He has left a brother and a large circle of friends to lament his loss.

At the same place, Sept. 8th, Mr. Thomas Brooks, aged 32, one of the same company. Mr. Brooks was a skillful machinist, and was formerly known in his city.—Cem.

ser.
In South Weymouth, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Sophia W. Pratt, wife of Mr. Bela Pratt, aged 61.

Wanted.

A WOMAN, who understands the business of re-pairing gentlemen schothing. To one well qual-ified, the highest wages will be given. For farther particulars, enquire of WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

ESTATE OF EDWARD LAWSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been still a populated Administratrix of the estate of Edward Lawson, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, laborer, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to

persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to ELIZABETH LAWSON, Administratris.

Beston, October 25th, 1241. 3tis.

Still hangeth down the old accustomed willow Still hangeth down the old accustomed willow, Hiding the silver underneath each leaf; So drops the long hair from some maiden pillow. When midnight heareth the else silent grief; There floats the water-lily like a sovereign Whose lovely empire is a fairy world, The purple dragon-fly above it hovering, As when its fragile ivory uncurled

A long while ago

r the bees in sleepy music winging From the wild thyme when they have pas

There is the blackbird in the hawthorn singing Stirring the white spray with the same sweet tune Fragrant the tansy breathing from the meadows, As the west wind bends down the long green grass Now dark, now golden, as the fleeting shadows

Of the light clouds pass, as they were wont to pas

A long while ago.

There are the roses which we used to gather To bind a young fair brow, no longer fair;—
Ah! thou art mocking us, thou summer weather,
To be so sunny, with the loved one where?
"Tis not her voice, 'tis not her step, that lingers In lone familiar sweetness on the wind; The bee, the bird, are now the only singers-Where is the music once with theirs comb A long while ago?

As the lorn flowers that in her pale hands perish'd, Is she who only bath a memory here : She was so much a part of us, so cherished, So young that even love forgot to fear. Now is her image paramount; it reigneth
With a sad strength that time may not subdue; And memory a mournful triumph gaineth, As the slow looks we cast around, renew

Thou lovely garden! where the summer covers The tree with green leaves, and the ground

- flowers;

Darkly the past around thy beauty hovers—

The past—the grave of our once happy hours. It is too sad to gaze upon the seeming
Of Nature's changeless loveliness, and feel That, with the sunshine round, the heart is dream Darkly o'er wounds inflicted, not to heal, A long while ago.

Ale! visit not the scenes where youth and childhe Pass'd years that deepen'd as those years went by; Shadows will darken in the careless wildwood— There will be tears upon the tranquil sky : Memories, like phantoms, haunt me while I wand Beneath the drooping boughs of each old tree: I grow too sad, as mournfully I ponder Things that are not-and yet that used to be-

A long while ago

Where are the friends, and where the faith of yore My eyes grow dim with tears, my footsteps falter, Thinking of those whom I can love no more. We change, and others change—while recollection Would fain renew what it can but recall : Dark are life's dreams, and weary its affection, And cold its hopes—and yet I felt them all A long while ago.

> From Graham's Magazine. MY MOTHER'S BIBLE. BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

This book is all that's left me now !-Tears will unbidden start-With faltering lip, and throbbing brow, I press it to my heart. For many generations passed, Here is our family tree; My mother's hands this Bible clasped-She, dying, gave it me.

Ah! well do I remember those Whose names these records bear : Who round the hearth-stone used to close, After the evening prayer, And speak of what these pages said, In tones my heart would thrill !--Though they are with the silent dead, Here are they living still!

My father read this hely book To brothers, sisters dear-How calm was my poor mother's look, Who learned God's word to hear. Her angel face-I see it yet! What thronging memories co Again that little group is met Within the balls of home!

Thou truest friend man ever knew, Thy constancy I've tried;
When all were false, I found thee true,
My counsellor and guide. The mines of earth no treasures give, That could this volume buy : In teaching me the way to live, It taught me how to die.

> From the Circleville Herald. AUTUMN IS COMING. BY JOHN WILLIAMSON,

wn shades of Autumn spread over th plain;

Her strength, and her beauties, her honors are flows And Summer retreats to her palace alone ; Yet turning in kindness, her generous heart Gives a smile and a blessing to us e'er we part. Farewell, then, thou warm-hearted maid of the sun For us thou hast nursed the young birds of the Sprin And given to Autumn her riches to bring.

But mostly we thank-thee, Great Ruler of heaven, For Spring, Summer, Autumn, by thee are all given Let its beams pierce the depth of this mantle of nigh That enwraps our cold hearts and obscures its pu

light, es no longer preside in the mind, Nor dark superstition, nor ignorance blind

TO WOMAN .- A FRAGMENT.

Is there a man, at Woman's very name, Whose bosom does not glow with kindling flame? Whose'er thou art, whate'er thy state may be, Still, gentle Woman must be dear to thee. Had she not nurs'd thy wants, and still'd thy fea What cold neglect had chill'd thy infant years! How joyless and unblest thy youth would prove, If unendeared by her devoted love! What could the cheerless gloom of age beguile, Unbrighten'd by the sunshine of her smile? In grief where would thy drooping spirit rest, If unsustained by Woman's pitying breast? How dear in every tie of social life, As mother, daughter, sister, friend, or wife 'Tis man she lives to bless, or dies to save, His solace from the cradle to the grave.

O thou! who giv'st our morn of life its charm, Our youth its transport, and our age its balm ; se witching power the proudest can control, Whose very glance speaks to the inmost soul, Woman? on whom our hopes, our fates depend, Our trust, our blessing, comforter, and friend! In sickness, or in sorrow's saddening hour, The heart best feels thy soft controlling power; In vain for power or wealth from thee we rove, Barth has no gem so rich as Woman's love.

MISCELLANY.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Speech of Wm. C. Nell,

Delivered before the First Annual Convention of the

ard and Church streets, New-York:

WM. A. TYRON, in the chair.

American Reform Board of Disfranchised Com

W. A. Tyrkon, in the chair.

After a prayer by the Rev. Timothy Eato, Wm. C. Nell, of Boston, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, believing knowledge to be the foundation of a people's prosperity, and that through its influence, the greatest benefits have been conferred upon mankind,—we recommend our clergymen and others, to urge its importance upon our proscribed and disfranchised fellow-men, and to encourage the formation of societies for mental improvement, as a direct means of their elevation.

We must be a reading people. Our characteris-

Where hands and hearts and souls are twined, And free the way, and free the soul;

ssioners,' on Thursday, Sept. 9th, 1841, at Zion' Weslevan Methodist Church, at the corner of Leon

NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Egecical Christian.

Non-Resistant Amelivernary.

We intended to have given some account of the late Non-Resistant Amelivernary of the Non-Resistant Amelivernary of the Non-Resistant Amelivernary of the Now-England Society, and on the whole, a very well attended, with one of attending; but have been strangely hindered from oling so in the herry of our affairs. It was the third annivernary of the New-England Society, and on the whole, a very well attended, with one of the north of the resistance over the construction, not very much to our liking; bo-call of which we have attended. The annual repirt of the Secretary was a powerful and noble document, a large delithon of which we have as the north of the resistance over the construction of the truth of the resolution—that. Christian non-resistance, consistently practised, carries with it the very highest conservative influence, which are the hought to bear on human society. But the resolution that: Christian non-resistance, consistently practised, carries with it the very highest conservative influence, which are the north of the resolution—that: Christian non-resistance, consistently practised, carries with it the very highest conservative influence, which are the north of the resolution—that: Christian non-resistance, consistently practised, carries with it the very highest conservative influence, which is the resolution of the truth of the resolution, counterpoid by the zeal of nutra transcendental bethren to get it does not not be a second of the rest o

daily beset our paul.

Were mine the eloquence of a Phillips—did I posses the talent of a Garrison, united with the contentration of influence attributed to them, all should be employed in this one noble service, of stimulating our brethren to action and progress in literary attainments. Let us do battle with ignorance, superstition, and vice; release ourselves from bondage, and proclaim immediate emancipation to our own souls.

Our fate is bound up with each other. Sink o swim, live or die, we should resolve to sink or swin together. In the name of all our best hopes, let the spirit of union pervade our ranks. By this we con-

From the New-England Christian Advocate Another Disgraceful Rail Road Outrage.

Another Disgraceful Rail Road Outrage.

Bro. Lee:—As Bro. J. W. Alden and myself were returning, on Saturday morning, Oct. 21st, from Fall River to Boston, in the New-Bedford and Taunton Rail Road, we found, at Taunton, Diennings, a highly respectable, well educated colored gentleman of Boston, returning from New-Bedford to this city. While in conversation on the platform or projection of the car outside, the cars started. We rode some little distance, and then we invited Dr. Jennings to take a seat with us in the car where there were but few passengers. He did as a direct means of their elevation.

Mr. Nell said—Mr. Chairman: In support of this resolution, I beg leave to suggest a few thoughts for the consideration of the Convention.

It cannot be denied that many of the embarrassments under which we labor, may be traced to the indifference manifested by us to the cause of improvement. We have been so long the victims of a wicked prejudice, that we have failed to avail ourselves of the means that have been presented, to advance our general interest; and have not appreciated the value of the corner-stone of those qualifications that serve to render a community prosperous. Though all are willing to admit the truth and force of Lord Bacon's sentiment, that 'Knowledge is power,' that its possession has conferred the greatest benefits upon mankind, and the want of it is the greatest curse, yet they do not deem it of sufficient importance for them to concentrate their efforts for diffusing its salutary influence; though the assertion of the wise, of all ages, and the experience of all past history, are confirmation strong, that no coms invited Dr. Jennings to take a seat with us in the car where there were but few passengers. He did so, and we scated ourselves in one end of the car, some ten or twelve feet from any of the passengers. Soon the conductor came in and took our tickets, but made no objection to the Dr.'s riding in the car, and no passenger ebjected. But when we arrived at Norton, the first stopping place, the conductor came in and ordered Dr. Jennings into the first crow car, at the same time seized him by the collar, and violently began to drag him out. We informed the conductor who the Dr. was, and that, beging a friend of ours, we had invited him to take a seat with us. The conductor replied, 'I don't care who he is, dann him, he has abused me enough at New-Bedford, and he must and shall go out.'

benefits upon mankind, and the want of it is the greatest curse, yet they do not deem it of sufficient importance for them to concentrate their efforts for diffusing its salutary influence; though the assertion of the wise, of all ages, and the experience of all past history, are confirmation strong, that no community can ever be truly great, powerful, or virtuous, whem the majority are uninterested in the cause of improvement.

It will, of course, be admitted, that in no previous age have the opportunities of acquiring knowledge been so numerous as at present; and though we are not yet permitted to bask at pleasure in the full sunshine of literary advantages, yet, if we but improve upon what is at our disposal, the foundation will be assuredly be laid for future advancement. 'It is not reasonable to put out our candle and sit still in the dark, because we have not the light of sunbeams.'

We must be aveading people. Our characteristic must be that of a community striving to exert all.

The sit angeers that a gentleman who purchases

platform outside, and striking him, and otherwis bruising him.

Thus it appears that a gentleman, who purchase a ticket and behaves like a gentleman, cannot tak his choice in the cars, or of empty seats in a car.—A gentleman cannot have the right of inviting friend to ride with him, peaccably, and if his frien is brutally assaulted, and his limbs and life are endangered, because the order to ride with him, peaccably, and the most of another to rotter thin, unless the most of a perhips to rotter thin, unless the most of a perhips to rotter thin, unless the most of a perhips to rotter thin, unless the most of a perhips to rotter thin, unless the most of a perhips to rotter thin, unless the most of a perhips to rotter the most of a perhips to rotter the perhips the perhips to rotter the perhips t We must be areading people. Our characteristic must be that of a community striving to exert at our energies for improvement. We must remember, that, by individual efforts, we aid in rearing the temple of our rights. Upon us, the cause of reform has a special claim. Struggling as we are, against the withering influences of malignant prejudice, nothing will tend so effectually to ward off its blows, and produce the respect due to us as men, as the fact of our being engaged in intellectual pursuits; the result of which will be seen in our daily deportment, and intercourse with society. It is even now in our power to overleap the barriers that a gentleman, who purchases at ticket and behaves like a gentleman, cannot take his choice in the cars, or of empty seats in a car.—A gentleman cannot have the right of inside with him, peaceably, and if his friend to ride even now in our power to overleap the barriers that shut us out from enlightened society; there are kindred spirits who will welcome us, if we but carn the right to a place. It is natural that persons of like taste should associate with each other; let us, therefore, prove ourselves men, in literature, philosophy, science, and the arts, and those who love them will welcome us to their side.

There is no rection of the human family doomed.

There is no rection of the human family doomed.

Mark the cause assigned for the outrage: 'Dam

even now in our power to overleap the barriers that shut us out from enlightened society; there are kindred spirits who will welcome us, if we but earn the right to a place. It is natural that persons of like taste should associate with each other; let us, therefore, prove ourselves men, in literature, philosophy, acience, and the arts, and those who love them will welcome us to their side.

There is no portion of the human family doomed by the Creator to everlasting seclusion from improvement. Man's avarice and tyranny have indeed been the means of burying in obscurity the intellect of many of our brethren; but the spark of genius has been kindled by an almighty power, and will develope itself, as truth advances. They shall find the path of knowledge, and walk therein.

Knowledge is the foundation of a people's prosperity. It indeed opens the avenue through which we must pass to obtain our rights; and though its entrance may be guarded by foes to our race, though an unholy custom has hitherto compelled us to remain at a distance, and persecuted us with a spirit peculiarly its own, yet it is our glorious privilege to rise above these difficulties, step by step, until we make the victory ours. 'They only are free, who will be free.'

Knowledge will excite in us a spirit of enterprise. Under the influence of its cheering beams, we shall Mark the cruse assigned for the outrages 'Dama kim, he has abused me enough at New Bedfard.' He did not state what the abuse was, but pounced upon him like a tiger upon a lamb. He did not turn him out because of the illegal, lynch law rule of the corporation; but to gratify priester recenge. This agements the heinousness of the offence.

They care nothing about the standing, professions or character of the persons they attack, but seem to prefer assaulting those whose religious principles will not allow them to pay them on the spot in their own coin. Well, be it so, we have a remedy at the ballot box, and I hope that every man who regards equal rights, just laws, good order, a free government, and the general welfare and prosperity of the whole people, will rally at the ballot box, and tof for liberty. Colored men's rights are not only annihilated in the South, but are violently wrested from them in the North.

will be free. Knowledge will excite in us a spirit of enterprise. Under the influence of its cheering beams, we shall arise and shake off our fatal lethargy. There will yet be warehouses erected, filled with merchandise, the property of colored merchants; and over the wide waste of waters will yet be seen the foamy tracks of our gallant barks, laden with the produce of other climes. sole for noesy, annihilated in the South, but are violent, from them in the North.

I have no doubt but these rail road corporations, that employ a band of unprincipled villians, to keep up the spirit of caste in this land, will soon find themselves charterless, unless they immediately change their policies; for an indignant and insulted public will not long tolerate such outrages as the above.

Yours for equal rights,

H. CUMMINGS. other climes.

By the acquisition of knowledge, the people will be prepared for any emergency that may await them—whether, to escape persocution, we adopt the language of the Greek emigrant, and seek a land beyond the wave—

Eastern Rail-Road Violence.

The following extracts are taken from a letter pu

And free the MAN, and free the sout.;

or whether we prefer to remain on the soil that gave us birth, and by our devotion to the cause of improvement, our untiring zeal in contending for rights withheld, and fidelity to our enslaved brethren, we live down the obstinate prejudices of the age, and thereby compel this guilty nation to acknowledge the debt she owes her oppressed sons and daughters. It is essential to our highest interest, it is due to our self-respect, to the justice of our cause, and to our brethren in chains, to seize upon every facility afforded us for mental and moral improvement. Without this, it is as possible for a ship on the tempestuous ocean, buffetted by adverse winds, to be guided without a rudder, as for us, on the troubled sea of porsecution, exposed to the howling blasts of

guage; and it was determined to send a petition to the next Lagislature, to interpose its authority to protect the people from men insults in future.

This is no longer a question affecting the colored people exclusively; men and women are to be proscribed for opinion, as well as for complexion. We are required to look on with silent acquiescence, while deeds, which would disgrace despots and savages, are performed by professed republicans and Christians; and if we dare to utter one word expressive of the indignation burning in our souls, we, too, are to Bethrust out of public convey unces, with as little ceremony as would be shown towards a criminal.

a criminal.

This is carrying out pro-slavery at the North with vengeance. Let it be observed that this murderous prejudice

This is carrying out pro-slavery at the North with a vengeance.

Let it be observed that this murderous projudice, in reality, exists against condition more than against color. Perhaps no part of the country is more deeply afflicted with the disease of colorphobia than Salem; yet, when Prince Saunders visited that city a few years ago, he dined at Judge Putnam's, and was invited to various parties given by the clife of the citizens, while the ladies whom he and was invited to various parties given by the clife of the citizens, while the ladies whom he and was invited to utter any expressions of horror at this equality of social intercourse. How came this to pass? Prince Saunders was as black as Egyptian darkness; but he was an officer of the Haiten government, wore a cockade and other badges of rank, took a suit of rooms at the coffee house, and brought servants with him. But if an intelligent citizen, respectable in dress and manner, happens to be tinged with color, though slightly as an autumn leaf, the sensibilities of these same people are dreadfully shocked, if he attempts to enter the same problec eshed their masters in all our public velicles, without offending northern nerves; why, then, is such a fuse made about colored freemen? Our marchants and sea captains can trade with Africans for gold dust and ivory, in exchange for rum and trinkels; they do not shudder at striking hands for such profitable bargains; how is it that they bear such hatred to the colored man in their own country? The plain truth is, it arises from contempt for their condition. McDuffie, in his memorable message to the South Carolina Legislature, said, "When society becomes consolidated at the North, the laborers will become the property of the capitalists." New-England is not yet propared for such a state of things; but these rail-road indications imply a rapid approach towards this predicted 'consolidation of society.' It is astonishing that any man who labors for a living, should, for a moment, countenance such attempts to carry North.

I am not one of those who like an uproar; but l

North.

I am not one of those who like an uproar; but I never fear it, where there is something to be gained for the cause of truth. I am convinced that the agitation growing out of these incidents will do much good. In Lyun, it has been the means of bringing new converts to our cause; and even in Salem, where it has seemed as if nothing short of Almighty judgments could wake them from their guilty slumbers, the people are roused into active discussion. Indeed, every where I go, I hear men and women talking of these shameful transactions. I rejoice in this; because I believe all investigation of principles tends to show us more and more clearly, that mankind are brothers of one blood, and heirs of the same hope. The time is coming when a more liberal culture will give men larger views of duty, a more comprehensive understanding of the Christian dispensation. By degrees will all these painful discrepancies be reconciled; no vulgar prejudice shall check the free flow of brotherly love; all nations, classes, sects, and colors shall be gathered into one fold of fraternal blessing; and the human soul shall receive that reverence which God intended, when he sent it forth from his own bosom the dwell in space and work in time.

Thine, for impartial liberty. th dwell in space and work in time.

Thine, for impartial liberty,

JAMES N. BUFFUM.

The East Boston Case

The East Boston Case,

On the complaint of Dr. Mann, of Boston, against a conductor of the Eastern Rail-Road, for dragging him out of the car, was tried before Judge Simmons of the Municipal Court of Boston, who decided it, we had almost said, of course.) in favor of the Rail-Road folks; that is, that this privileged order have not only a right to drag out all those whose color of skin does not suit their taste or caprice, but also to drag out as aiders and abettora, all who are so wanting in respect to the powers that be, as to raise the voice of remonstrance against such proceedings, or

skin does not suit their taste or caprice, but also to drag out as aiders and abettors, all who are so wanting in respect to the powers that be, as to raise the voice of remonstrance against such proceedings, or open their mouths, in the cars, in favor of equal lights, and their outrageous violation. In short, it is carrying the gag-law further and faster than we had supposed it possible, even with the rapid strides it has been making for the last six years. And if the Justices of the Police Court of New-Bedford and Boston are the promulgators of the supreme law of the land, the people must submit he all silence; but if the 'Great and General Court of Massachusetts' is not disfranchised, but has yet the power of making laws in favor of the people, without regard to the color of the skin, the color of the hair, the breatth of the shoulders, or the quality of the clothes, we trust, in the name of liberty, (if it is yet lawful to speak that word,) that the independent voters at the coming election will see to it, that men are chosen, who will define the powers of corporations somewhat differently from the New-Bedford Justice or the Boston Justice; at least, that they will be careful in granting acts of incorporation hereafter, that these bodies are not invested with powers in direct opposition to our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

The profamily which was given in evidence, as having been uttered by Mr. Harrington, the conductor complained of in this case, was probably uttered by some other person engaged in the honorable business of dragging out passengers, as Mr. Harrington, we take pleasure in saying, is a very civil man, unaccustomed to profane or improper language, and in his general deportment, obliging and polite to every body. The same in general terms may be said of Mr. Bancroft. Neither of these men would be engaged in the brotal work of assaulting, insulting, or maltreating passengers, any further than they are compelled by their employers. We wish we could clear all the conductors, and the superinten

reariessly and faithfully.

The Eastern Rail-Road Corporation may yet find out, if they have not already made the discovery, that it would be for their interest to employ civil men throughout, in the management of their cars, especially the superintendent. It never was the intention of the Levislature, in granting them. men throughout, in the management of their cars especially the superintendent. It never was the intention of the Legislature, in granting them power that they should forget right; or that they should subject the all-important rights of individuals to the will and caprice of petty tyrants; and we shall look with confidence to the next Legislature to disabuse the public in this respect.—Lynn Record.

Scenes of Violence.

Scenes of Violence.

Disgraceful Outrage. In consequence of the collision on the Green on Saturday afternoon, between some college students and a fire company,] some apprehension was felt for the safety of the fire-engines, and a watch was kept at several of the engine-houses till 12 at night, when, no disturbance appearing, the watchmen retired. Soon after that hour, however, a gang of students, in disguise, made a rush upon the engine-house, and with axes and other implements commenced their destruction. The engine is called the Washington, a beautiful machine, entirely new, and one of the most valuable in the city. The beautiful portrait of the Father of his country, with which she was ornamented, was smashed in, the air-chamber destroyed, and many fearful gashes were made in various parts of the fearful gashes were made in various parts of the body. About two hundred feet of hose was delibe-

fearful gashes were made in various paris of the body. About two hundred feet of hose was deliberately cut and destroyed.

While this was going on, the city watch rallied, but were assailed with brickbats and other missiles, and so overpowered by numbers, that their services were inefficient; and it was not until the alarm bells were rung, and the citizens began to turn out, that the rioters dispersed.

The College Faculty view these circumstances with deen regret, and have come promptly forward

with deep regret, and have come promptly forward and offered to repair all damages, and will exercise all the means in their power to prevent the repetition of such offences.—N. Haven Herald.

More Lynching Horrors. We have heard the particulars of a most barbarous and diabolical lynching outrage, lately committed on the big Black Island, near Grand Gulf, by a band of outlawa. Many poor ignorant woodcutters were most inhumanly whipped, and a Mr. Kirkwood basely murdered by the lyncher. They blindfolded him, pinioned him, took him to the river bank, and, after getting him in a boat, plunged a bowie-knife through his heart, and then threw him into the river. The body of Kirkwood has since been found, and we learn from the last

Grand Golf Advertiser, that an inquest has been held over it.

From private sources we learn that the parties concerned in these disgraceful outrages are known in Grand Gulf, and that some of the leading lynchers have fled. We hope that the names will be exposed, and that the facts disclosed will justify the Governor in issuing his proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of the murderers. Any quantity of men can be raised here to execute the laws, and bring the culpris' to justice. It is high time these lawless proceedings were stopped.—

Vicksburg Sent.

One of those disgraceful and brutal exhibitions, a wagered battle between two pugilists, came off a within the jurisdiction of our Criminal Court yesterday. The parties were an Irishman of our city by the name of Sullivan, aged about 23 years, and a person by the name of Hammond, aged about 40 years, and the keeper of a tavern in this city within a a tone's throw of our Court House. They fought for a long while, surrounded, as I am informed, by a several police officers, and between two and three hundred citizens. Rim drinking and gambling were revelled in until a late hour. The place of meeting was on League island on the Delaware, a few miles from the city. Hammond is most shockingly beaton, and his under lip nearly or quite severed from his face. If severe examples are not made of both of them, and all their siders and abettors, the Court and Grand Jury will fall far short of their duty.—

Philad. paper. Philad. paper.

Cost of Intemperance.

Cost of Intemperance.

1. It has cost the nation, a direct expense of six hundred millions of dollars.

2. It has cost an indirect expense of six hundred millions of dollars.

3. It has destroyed three hundred thousand lives.

4. It has sent one hundred thousand children to the poor-house.

5. It has consigned at least one hundred and fifty thousand persons to the jails and state prisons.

6. It has made at least one thousand maniacs.

7. It has instigated to the commission of one thousand five hundred murders.

8. It has caused two thousand persons to commit suicide.

suicide.

9. It has burnt, or otherwise destroyed property
o the amount of at least five million dollars.
10. It has made not less than two hundred thou-

11. It has made at least one million of orphan

childreg.

12. It has endangered the inheritance left us by our fathers, and fixed a foul blot upon the fair fame of America.

For these and other considerations it is that every patriot and every friend of man should feel himself bound to take arms against the common enemy, and expel him from her borders.

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road.—The receipts on this road during the three months ending Oct. 1st, amounted to \$55,537 82. Same months last year, \$41,37524. Increase, \$14,16253. The heavy floating indebtedness of the Company has been cancelled by an issue of 9000 shares of new stock, which the original shareholders were permitted to take at 50 cents on the dollar. The Norwich Courier considerables 'a most important event in the history of the Company;' as it relieves them from pecuniary embarrassments, and will enable them to conduct their affairs with greater energy and economy. A survey of a Raif Road route from Norwich to Lyme, has resently been made, and the result is favorabe. Viewed in sonnection with the Long Island Rail Road, it is difficult; says the above mentioned paper, 'to estimate all the advantages that would result to the latter from its completion.

Venice connected with the Continent. A Venice connected with the Continent. A bridge is about to be constructed at Venice, intended to unite that city to the continent, and to connect it with the railroad of Milan. The management of this gigantic undestaking has been conceded to the engineer, Antoine Busetto Pitich; the average expense is estimated at 4,830,030 livers Austrian. The bridge will also contain an aqueduct intended to supply the town with fresh water, which has hitherto been supplied in boats from the continent; Venice being unprovided with wells and fountains, and having but very few cis-

El Correo Nacional of the 25th, states that the city of Valladolid resembles more a forest filled with banditti than a populous and civilized city; that verd any murders and robberies were perpetrated there with impunity in the open day. At Pontrevedra, several excesses hud been committed on the anniversary of the revolution in September.

Self-Depotion. 'Father Beron,' a Rom priest, well known and much esteemed in this city, intends shortly to start for Liberia. He will be accompanied by about one hundred colored persons, male and formle. His intention is never to return but to devote his future life to the establishment of colleges and seminaries.—Phil. Ledger.

colleges and seminaries.—Phil. Ledger.

A Modern Patriarch. Wistram Coffiu, the common ancestor of all in this country who bear that name, came from Bristol, county of Derbyshire, England, in the year 1642, settled at Salisbury, Missa, and thence removed in 1662 to Nantucket, where he died, Oct. 2, 1681—one hundred and sixty years ago. In the year 1719, his descendants were estimated at 740; in 1722, at 1580; and in 1827—105 years afterwards—at twenty-five thousand—a fourth part of whom at least, were inhabitants of Nantucket, the Nucleus of the Coffin family.

Geological Surceys — During the last seventeen years, geological surveys have been commenced in nineteen of the States, and two Territories of the Union. This embraces an area of nearly seven hundred thousand square miles. During the last four years, the General or State governments have employed twenty-five principal geologists, and forty assistants.

Father Mathene. His holiness the Pope has ap-pointed the Rev. Theodore Mathew, Commissary Apostolic. The Freeman states that this appointment places the apostle of temperance at the head of his order in Great Britain and Ireland, leaving him subject to no spiritual authority whatever, save that proceeding directly from the Pope.

The quantity of milk used in the city of London annually, costs \$10,000,000, and requires 20,000 cows to supply the demand.

The Semaphore, of Marseilles, announces the death of M. Silvio Pellico, whose writings are so well known to the lovers of modern Italian literature. It is said that there are now nearly one hu

Singular .- Mr Harry French, of Bethany, has an

apple free on his farm, thirty years old, which is stine bearing, and not an apple from it was ever know to contain a seed.— Co'umbian Register. Dispatch .- Adam's Express reached Boston

Sunday morning, in thirteen hours and a half from New-York!—the shortest passage on this route, be tween the two cities, ever known.

'Now I understand why riches are said to have wings,' said an Englishman, when he, first saw Uni-ted States money with the eagles upon it.

Mr. Harris has submitted to the British Associa-tion an improved Barometer, by which variations of the ten thousandth part of an inch can be read off with perfect accuracy.

It is stated that the number of thieves, beggars and ragrants, in London, is 232,000. The same proportion for the city of New-York, would give 46,030. The State debts of all the States in the Union amount to \$200,000,000. What an incubus upon the energies of the American people?

On the opening of the Strasburgh rail-road, a grand dinner was given at Mulhausen. One inscription on the walls of the dining room ran thus: 'In 1500, the journey from Mulhausen to Strasburgh occupied eight days; in 1600, six days; in 1700, four days; in 1800, two days; in 1841, two hours.'

A magnificent volcano, 12,400 feet above the level of the sea, von.titing flame and smoke, was discovered in the South Seas on the 27th of January last, by H. M. S. Erebus; it is in lat. 77 34 8, and long. 167 0 1.

Good Adeice.—Never present your gun accidental-y, while shouting with another, or in joke, or indeed it all, at any thing you do not intend to hit or kill.— Sportsman.

Combs, Fancy Goods, and Perlan J. T. received, a large assortiment of the property of the pro

Nonantum Hill. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Nursery of William Kenrick, P PEACH AND PEAR TREES, OF MAND CHERRY TREES, a collect.

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Oct. 25.

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gers to railroads, &c.
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THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY

THE MIRROR OF LIBERT.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friend as trons, that a consultation of eminear physics sociated with Dr. Mott, have given the opini, the blindness, which has so long balled needs may be removed by a skilful operation.

Feeling an intense desire to look again on the tenances of my friends, and to dispense with ceasity of an amanuensis in my editorial labed, resolved to try the experiment.

In the mean time, the Mirror of Liberty wild be conducted by a competent brother, or sognitude to the solution of \$913 88, as generously contributed to the areform, will be returned to my patrons with packnowledgments.

Should it please God to restore my visus, is be my joy to use every faculty in the casts of insuntil the day of our redemption daws.

DAVID RUGGE

Editor of the Mirror of Liberty, 251 Elizadeau New York, Sept. 6th, 1841.

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[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster my pay the aubscription of a third person, and setter if written by himself."

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