

THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, 25 CORNHILL. W. Williams, General Agent.

Subscription information and pricing details.

Notice of the Anti-Slavery Convention.

Notice of the Boston Morning Post.

Notice of the Boston Daily Mail.

Notice of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention.

Notice of the Boston Anniversaries.

Notice of the Boston Anniversaries (continued).

Notice of the Boston Anniversaries (continued).

Notice of the Boston Anniversaries (continued).

REDEMPTION. THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1841.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL HUMANITY.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1841.

SCOTLAND.

From the Glasgow Saturday Post. Anti-Slavery Soiree, in Honor of John A. Collins.

On Wednesday evening last, a splendid Soiree, in honor of John A. Collins, Esq., representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was held in the Tavern Hall, Glasgow-street.

The chairman rose and said, allow me to congratulate you on having come forward to express your regard and esteem for your friend Mr. Collins, the representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Massachusetts Abolition Society, which is composed of the anti-Garrisonians, had its meetings to-day. These are the men who intend to overthrow slavery by political action, and who, if they may believe them, expect to make Major Birney their candidate.

A great number of persons spoke to this resolution with extreme unction, and not a little harshness and vulgarity of style.

From the Emancipator. Great Triumph in the Empire State. ALBANY, May 25, 1841.

BROTHER LEVINE—I seize a moment to inform you that the odious 'slave law' of our State was this day abolished by the concurrent action of both branches of the Legislature, and has, doubtless, before this hour, received the signature of Governor Ward, and is again called up, and after some discussion passed by a decided majority.

Mr. Root, too, though a Whig, made an inflammatory speech against repealing the law. He called it a 'wretched fiasco.' He suffered his passion to get so high as to be really disgusting.

SELECTIONS.

From the National A. S. Standard. Organizations.

From the commencement of our enterprise, there have been a few, who professed to be interested therein, and who really were so to a considerable degree, who yet shrunk from organizations, dreading their interference with individual freedom.

That there have been abuses in the anti-slavery organization, that strong attempts have been made to supervise individual opinions, and to control the number of those who shrink from organizations.

For your members must all have a creed, after all; for your members must all have a creed, after all; for your members must all have a creed, after all.

As for the uses of societies, wherein do they involve my conscience? I am responsible only for that which I myself have voted for.

One of the ancient philosophers, talking of the transmigration of souls, was asked into what animal he would like to pass, after death.

The changes that are perceptibly going over public opinion, and which will eventually reverse its former decisions, may be attributed mainly to anti-slavery societies.

Mr. Robert Reid, after a few remarks, concluded by handing five pounds to Miss Ross, the Treasurer of the Ladies' Emancipation Society.

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AGENTS. MAINE—Jas. Clark, Wayne—Edward Southwick, Augusta—A. S. Cole, Bath.

WHOLE NO. 545.

Mr. Collins said, he was glad to see the subject of the meeting, and declared his perfect confidence in Mr. Collins and the Society which he represented.

It affords us pleasure, that our views so entirely harmonize with yours on this great subject. We consider slavery *malum per se*. We hate it in the abstract, and in its *multifarious* practices.

Yours, fraternally, OWEN LOVEJOY, ANNON GASTON, LUCIUS FOOTE, Committee.

From the National A. S. Standard. The Rock River Congregational Association of Illinois, to the Congregational Union of Scotland.

DEAR BRETHREN—At the annual meeting of our Association, held at Rockford, Jan. 5, 1841, your remonstrance to Christians in this country on the subject of slavery, having come up for consideration, the undersigned were appointed a committee to respond to the same.

And first of all, beloved brethren, let us reach over the waters and take you by the hand with a cordial shake, and express to your hearty thanks for your affectionate, faithful, and forcible address.

And to those who desire to see the field of intellectual and moral usefulness of woman still more enlarged, we would express the wish that they would take a lesson from the experience of the past, and see that the best, nay, the only way to effect their end, is for women just to go forward and do all the good they can.

Had the editor of that paper intended to wound my feelings, (which I presume he did not) he could not have done it more effectually than by making my private and much-respected friend, if there be one man who, more than another in our anti-slavery ranks, makes me feel my own unworthiness, in comparison with his entire self-renunciation, his unflinching adherence to truth, his disinterested exertions, his humble trust in God, that man is Nathaniel P. Rogers. True, our minds are cast in different moulds; so that even the principles of the same points of view; but his is the more accident of temperament and education. The tears are in my eyes, and his is a more ungrudgingly laid talent, reputation, and health upon the altar of human freedom, should thus be brought into disadvantageous comparison with one who stood aside sheltered from the storm of controversy, while he, with ready heroism, braved its fury.

From the National A. S. Standard. The National A. S. Standard and its new Editors.

of the anti-slavery enterprise considered more especially in relation to the several interesting kindred topics recently and incidentally connected with it.

From the Boston Daily Mail.

Extraordinary Case of Kidnapping. Train of powder set to prevent a rescue—more material for excitement.

On Saturday the 20th of May, the Rev. CHARLES T. TORREY, a leading abolitionist in this city, entered the following complaint at the police court, against the captain and mate of the schooner Wellington, which had been lying at a wharf, near No. 83 Commercial street.

To the Justices of the Police Court, of the city of Boston, within the county of Suffolk: CHARLES T. TORREY, of the City of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Clerk, in behalf of the Commonwealth, complains that he has been informed by one of the crew of the schooner Wellington, that the said schooner, on the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred forty-one, at Boston, afore-said, with force and arms, did forcibly seize and carry away from the said schooner, a negro man, named JOHN TORRENCE, of said Boston, laborer, against his will, with intent to send him to some foreign port, and to sell him there as a slave.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of these men, and on Saturday, June 5th, Benj. Higgins, the mate, was brought before Justice Rogers, of the Police Court, to answer to the above charge. R. H. Dana, Jr. Esq., the author of 'Two Years before the Mast,' appeared as counsel for the Rev. Mr. Torrey, the prosecutor; and Franklin Dexter, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, appeared in his private capacity as counsel for the defendant.

The first witness called, was Mr. John Gove, merchant, 60 Commercial street. Mr. Gove stated that he saw Benj. Higgins for the first time, on Friday morning, May 28th, and understood that he was mate of the schooner Wellington, trading between Boston and Newbern, North Carolina. He had heard that there was a negro slave detained on board the vessel, and he went to conversation with him. Met him near his store on Commercial street. He said the black man was brought away from Newbern, North Carolina, in the Wellington—and showed witness a letter which he said the black man had written to his wife in Philadelphia. He stated that neither the captain nor any of the crew knew that the black man was on board, until they had been several days at sea.

Resolved, That the mass of the American clergy, with all their pretensions to sanctity and to the prerogatives of the christian ministry, stand convicted in their deadly enmity to the anti-slavery movement, and in their inveterate support of the slave system as a great brotherhood of thieves; and that it is the solemn duty of abolitionists to brand them with this moral felony before all the people.

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departure of the schooner. He said the captain was his brother. Rev. Nathaniel Colver, an abolitionist, testified that he first saw the defendant on the 26th or 27th of May, in a meeting at the Tremont Chapel. Some one told him that he had boarded a schooner, and that a black man being carried off, and introduced him to the defendant. He said he saw the mate of the schooner Wellington. Asked him why he carried off a black man from Boston. He said they brought him from Newbern, N. C., by accident, and must take him back, or there would be trouble. He said \$500 would buy the man. Witness asked him if he had not been guilty of kidnapping. He said no, he had consulted a lawyer, and knew what he was doing. He said he stood watch over the slave several nights, and appeared to be much agitated and fatigued. His conduct excited the sympathy of witness very much. He afterwards came to him, at a meeting held at the Marlboro' Chapel, and handed him some letters, which he wished him to read and put in the papers. One of these was the letter from the slave to his wife in Philadelphia, and the other a letter signed by the defendant himself.

The letter from the slave to his wife, is dated at the place to which he wished it sent, instead of being directed. It is in the peculiar words following: 'Dear Maria! It was for your sake that I braved the seas in secrecy. By mistake I am apprehended and will probably be delivered to North Carolina. It is but one hope for me to ever expect to see you. It appears that the abolitionists will probably if acquainted with the case try to raise money to purchase me and give me employment. To pay it back will you create with friendly persons in my behalf. If you do so I will be bound to you. Let me hear that once so I will not mind to intercede for common humanity. I am now confined in Boston harbor not for Theft nor any criminal crime but for trying to procure my self the company of you whom I joined my heart to by the Law of God.'

Connected to the measure of finance, is that of a fiscal agent, and a review is then made of the various modes adopted by the government, viz.—1st. A Bank. 2d. The Post Office. 3d. The Sub-Treasury. The former, it is thought, the people decided against under General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. The second tended to expand the currency, as shown in the land sales, which, for many years, averaged about two millions per annum; but in 1834, were six millions, in 1835, sixteen millions, and in 1836, twenty-five millions. And the 'Specie Circular,' in correcting that evil, brought on general difficulties.

The third, viz: the Sub-Treasury, was full of evils, and the election of General Harrison seemed to turn on that question, though it did not sanction any other mode. The message then expresses a hope that the States will forego their right of chartering banks, to do which there must be an agreement with the National Government; and it is desired that Congress would take the first step, and make the proposals to assume the right of duty, and leave it to the States to act.

The message highly approves of the distribution of the public lands for the benefit of the States, (though it disapproves of the assumption of the state debts by Congress.) The measure of distribution is one that will be of the greatest importance to all the States, redeeming the credit of the debtors, and giving means of improvement to those not in debt. The proceeds, it is thought, would be applied to the purchase of land, or to the relief of the poor.

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Abstract of President Tyler's Message. PRESIDENT TYLER. President Tyler briefly refers to the death of General Harrison, and recommends that Congress should make some compensatory provision for his family.

Without expressing any opinion as to the expediency of calling Congress together, Mr. T. expresses great satisfaction in finding himself, so soon after his accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the representatives of the people.

Nothing has transpired to lead to any apprehension of war. The claims on Spain have been urged. Mr. McLeod's case is referred to, but it is believed that all will be amicably adjusted.

Though we have increased, since 1776, from three millions to seventeen millions, yet we have ample room for all that will come.

The aggregate of the public Treasury is lamentable. The aggregate demands upon the Treasury, previous to September next, amount to \$11,340,000. The ways and means, from various sources, are \$4,500,000.

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Resolved, That we have with pleasure visited by David Ruggles, editor of the Liberator, into our respectable city, and bid him welcome to the hearty city, and bid him welcome to the hearty city, and bid him welcome to the hearty city.

Resolved, That in view of the friendship of our friend and brother in the cause of freedom, it is the duty of this meeting to appoint a committee of two or three, to visit the patroness of the family in Boston, to the Mirror of Liberty in New-York, Dec. 23d, in honor of our country.

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POETRY

NON-RESISTANCE

of christian love can subdue this spirit of resistance...

for principle—counting all things loss—not counting...

no enemies to love, I will love them; no injuries...

Over it, he is lord. He moves amid creation, free...

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

New-York, March 29, 1841.

Dr. D. M. Rice.—Sir, After the meeting in Forsyth-street, Monday evening, I was conversing with...

Go, feel what I have felt, Go, bear what I have borne; Sink beneath a blow a father dealt...

Go, weep as I have wept, Go, weep as I have wept; See every cherished promise— Youth's sweetness turned to gall...

Go, kneel as I have knelt; Implore, beseech, and pray; Strive to beseech heart to melt...

Go, stand where I have stood, And see the strong man bow; With gnashing teeth, lips balled in blood...

Go, hear what I have heard— The sob of sad despair— As memory's feeling fount hath stirred...

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Go, hear what I have heard— The sob of sad despair— As memory's feeling fount hath stirred...

For the Liberator.

Man-Killing, by Individuals and Nations, Wrong—Dangerous in all Cases.

VI. MAN-KILLING IS CONDEMNED BY THE EXPRESS ENOCH OF MANKIND.

Earth has had a long and hard experience of the tendency of this power. What has been the result? TYRANNY.

Man sets up his will as law to others. How is submission secured? By appealing to conscience? Man has no conscience that requires such submission.

Tyranny, whether embodied in one man, or in an assemblage of men, or in the people, rests on this principle alone.

Slave. Man is made an article of merchandise. His body and soul are subjected to all the incidents of the chattel principle.

Robbery and Piracy. On what are they based? Do men give up their property to those who have no right to demand it?

Anarchy. What is it? A state of society in which human life is threatened and destroyed without any moral regulation.

Murder. On what principle does the murderer act? On that on which the legislator acts when he annexes the penalty of death to crime.

War. It is the concentration of all human wickedness. And what is the essential element of war? Power to destroy human life at human will.

Man-killing power necessarily tends to beget a spirit of brutal violence in all who claim it.

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learn the fact, which nothing, it would seem, but the willfulness of death could prevent.

I have said that an assumption of man-killing power puts each human being in a state of hostility against each and every other.

Place ten human beings together. Let it be known that each is vested with the power of killing every other.

But place those together who disclaim all such power over each other, and who hold, as a practical truth, that human life is at the disposal of God.

Peace on earth, is one great object of Christ's mission. It is clear that man never has power of life and death over man.

Thus the history of mankind demonstrates that there is no security to human rights in the man-killing system.

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Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.

This has no bearing on the question of armed defence. As far as it bears on the question—Is human life at the disposal of human discretion?

But the declaration to Noah is, I think, a prophetic denunciation of evil against killing and using man for food.

Whatever else is taught here, this is not taught that our Father ever did, or can, consistently with his nature and theirs, invest his children with man-killing power over each other.

He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one.

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The only way to abolish war is to reach peace; to reach peace, we must reach non-resistance.

Defensive violence is the result of defensive man-killing. It is not a necessary consequence of man-killing.

Non-resistance believe in a CHRISTIAN government. They pray and labor to establish such a government.

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Over it, he is lord. He moves amid creation, free to think, speak, and act—responsible only to God.

Man may debase this temple? It is fearfully and wonderfully made; and had we any proper sense of its sacredness and glory, it never could be profaned.

Is man the image of God? Is he the temple? Does God indeed dwell in him? Then to hang a man is to hang the image of God.

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