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slears addressed, relating to the pectulary con-ners of the paper.

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TAPERTIERESTS unhing less than a square

FLIST JUESON, SANUEL PULLBRICK, EDNEYD QUINCY, WILLIAM BASSATT,

WR. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XII.---NO. 4 ...

SELECTIONS.

From the Nantucket Inquirer. Mr. Bradburn's Letter to the Diberator. out and demanded who owned him.

If. Bradburn's Letter to the Diberator.

It day's paper, we place before our readers Braburn's letter to the Liberator. They now, diere, are in possession of all the documents creae, and will be able to form their own consecuenting it, and, after deliberate reflects a pronunce understandingly upon the policy opinity of Mr. Bradburn's course, and the le matters and feelings which have led him to it.

a grand point upon which the whole of Mr.

a grand point upon which the whole of Mr.

agrand is the sassimption that he

see prescribed by the wifig party here, or a

age it, on account of his abolitionism. If he

add to exabish the truth of this assumption,

that be shown to be groundless, then the ar
com the Liberator loses all its point and sig
try, and the whole, matter degenerates into a

disfinite tween Mr. Bradburn and the norm
compiler, in which the while party at large. al affair between Mr. Bradburn and the nom-ecommittee, in which the whig party at large, sublic generally, can be supposed to have but faile interest. Now, unless Mr. Bradburn the same ground with regard to abolitionism of old Roman' President did with regard to evenment and claims personal identity, with these lessys, 1 am abolitionism; the whigs of said me to the Legislature, and therefore and me to the Legislature, and therefore have discarded and denounced abolitionres at a loss to see how he can substantirings which he has preferred against the
Mantucket, of having proscribed him on
ent, Those who are familiar with the
eeling in this community, who have heard
boards speeches upon various subjects at
setings, and have marked the impressions
aga carried away by different portions of his
at the close of those meetings, will not
eat to look so far as his abolitionism for a
eath would not be an acceptable candirould not be an acceptable cand intions, in his speeches abo itionism among the rest to very many individuals on on the severity of his manner, his very strong igs and sharp-pointed expressions, he was at by many to be governed by a bitter and sandle spirit, when in fact no such spirit examine, the area willing to believe this; but, enable, there was no one to go to all who had him, and felt aggrieved and shocked, and each of the firm and almost unalterable then that such a spirit did influence him. The pence is, that Mr. Bradbura is not generally with the community. erity of his manner, his very strong

in this community.
community.
communitiee, acting as a whig comse'duty it was to consult the interests cause, and secure the success of the have been in favor of 'Mr. Bradburn we been justified in placing his name, supported, before the people, as the stor Senator, when it was well unbe could not command the strength of and when it was seriously doubted wild command a sufficient number to ction. The defeat of the candidate en considered virtually the defeat of the treater exceedingly, since, it has le regret exceedingly, since it has so much importance, that the conof so much importance, that the con-a which, it seems, Mr. Bradburn's re-mination to the House depended, was seed and reported to the nominating y the deputation who waited upon him. having been done, Mr. Bradburn has perience as a politician to know that een highly impolitic and hazardous a change in the list of candidates, the party, held just on the eve of the when that change implied the enan who had not a strong gentleman who had not a strong tions of the party, in the place of hently popular and acceptable. It en magnanimous on the part of Mr.

withdrawn his claims.

a strong prejudice does exist in this comgranat Mr. Bradburn, on the part of some
higs, and of many others who are not whigs,
admitted; but that this is attributable, to
nat, merely to his abolitionism, we unhesideey. We ask Mr. Bradburn, and we ask
est, to tay whether, if Mr. Nathaniel Bard we cross his pardon for dragging him into you ask Mr. Bradburn, and we ask to say whether, if Mr. Nathaniel Bar-crase his pardon for dragging him in-tri, we do it merely by way of illustra-er if Mr. Barney inad been an active above proposed as candidate for Sons-Schality and proposition for any opposition would have is the pro-slavery character as zealously and de-comply; yet there has shone, through the whole, yet factors and the shore of the proof is the complete of the proof. In the shore of the proof. In the shore of the proof. In the shore of the proof is the proof. In the proof is the proof is the proof. In the proof is the proof is the proof is the proof in the proof in the proof is the proof in the proof in the proof is the proof in the proof in the proof is the proof in the proof is the proof in the proof in the proof in the proof is the proof in the proof in

grademen, such these remarks, because we have them called for. We hope that it is not for ut to say that, in them, we have been by no unkind or unfriendly feeling to-Bradbarn. We value his friendship; we genius; we admire the zeal and enthubilithe his sengaged in many noble end we deeply regret that he persists in view that he does of his relation towards of Nantocket, because we believe that Nantucket, because we believe that

From the Philanthropist.

Let Facts Speak.

for the rediman this seculation of spirit an usual he sid record fearing fearing for the fearing of the fearing

Let Facts Speak.

It.—Visiting as I am among the colorthis State, going from settlement to
as heart is often pained with the facts
a, of colored people shamefully treated
of our oppressive laws. These facts
over oppressive laws, which is me, that of all our oppressive laws,
sate, Judge Chew, of Clinton Co. rightts me, that of all our oppressive laws,
shating to the colored man his oath, is
second. Cases are frequent where the some to the colored man his oath, is one. Cases are frequent where the matters cheat, deny accounts, keep are paid, and actually steal; and a paid, and actually steal; and popperty is at stake, it is peased ised as an idle tale. I will mention cany factral have heard. And let acts were taken down while on the action of the property is a state of the property in th

cannot be recognized, under our laws, as property but as persons only. The British authorities a

Nassau took the same view of the subject, and acted accordingly.

It cannot be believed that it was ever the intention of the Constitution to guarantee the protection of slave property, under such circumstances as are presented in the case of the Creole. The whole spirit and tenor of the instrument are adverse to such a belief, and, it appears to me, that the South are presuming too much on the good nature of the free States, when they ask them to become parties to a quarrel and perchance a war, to secure the right to them of carrying on this traffic, on the high seas. If they choose to place their slaves beyond the reach of laws which recognize them as property, let them do it at their peril, and not ask us to exhibit the inconsistency to the world, of denouncing the trade ds

do it at their peril, and not ask us to exhibit the in-consistency to the world, of denouncing the trade is piracy, punishable with death, if carried on between certain parts, while, at the same time, if carried on by certain other parts, we protect it with the whole force of the nation, and claim of other nations that, if by any causalty the vessels come within their lim-its, they too shall assist in sustaining the system of slavery, and in upholding our slave trade upon the ocean.—Washington correspondent of the Warccaler Spy.

but as persons only. The British authorities Nassau took the same view of the subject, ar

na individuals, knowing their truth, be individuals, knowing their truth, that of a colored man living near allin Co. He has paid \$250 for protects the had given his notes. The whites it yn on means in his power can the He expects every day to have his a nad sold to meet the demands of he calls for his notes, he only meets at the money is demanded on them.

Ammtead Hughs, a respectable coloring member of the Baptist church of the second of the second member of the coloring the coloring second of the



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

ont and demanded who owned him. The colored man made no reply, as he was well known by the company standing around. He had lived it this existing the standing around the had lived it this existing the standing around. He had lived it this was to cover the standing around the had lived it this was to cover the standing around the would make him aware. He struck at him, but the club flew from his was to cover the bronze. Are the standing around the would make him aware. He struck the bronze, Mr. Higghs algain and was the cover the standing around the standing ar

there tree, thorns on, saying, with the limb of a theore tree, thorns on, saying, with an oath, 'I will will will we learn you not to turn a white man out of your house.' The girl threw a stone. Spencer then seized her observed in the side and face, called her an infame and turn him out of her house. Spencer went of woman, and would learn her to safee a waterman and turn him out of her house. Spencer went of man and turn him out of her house. Spencer went in him out of her house. Spencer went in him out of her house. Spencer went of the seeing the girl trying to get up, the blood streams and turn him out of her house. Spencer went of the city the contrades, and all raised a flendish laugh, seeing the girl trying to get up, the blood streams and turn being the girl trying to get up, the blood streams and turn being the girl trying to get up, the blood streams and turn being the girl trying to get up, the blood streams and turn being the girl trying to get up, the blood streams and turn being the girl trying to get up, the blood streams and turn being the girl trying to get up, the blood streams and turn being the girl trying to get up, the blood streams and turn being the girl trying to get up, the stream and turn being the girl trying to get up, the stream and turn being the girl trying to get up, the stream and turn being the girl trying the girl tryi

they become, two Jacco, free, and must be so regarded by the laws and government of the Union. In conformity, with this principle, is the decision of the Supreme Court in the celebrated Mississippi case.—
By the Constitution of that State, the introduction of slaves as merchandize, was prohibited for a certain term of years. Notwithstanding this prohibition, great numbers were introduced and sold on a credit. The purchaser resisted payment, on the ground of their unconstitutional introduction. The planning, however, contended that the provision of the Constitution was void, because it conflicted with the article of the federal Constitution, which gave Congress the power to regulate commerce between the several States. It was very properly argued, that, if Congress possessed the power, the States could not—it was one, and could not be divided. But, on the other hand, it was claimed, that, as the Constitution of the Union did not recognize slavery, it could not recognize any traffic in slaves; that, so far as the was concerned, they must be considered, not as properly, but as persons, and that all legislation in reference to them as property belonged exclusively to the States. And this ground was sustained by the court. Three of the Judges from slaveholding States, gave written opinions to that effect. This, then, appears to me to be conclusive, and how it is to be got away from, is more than I can see. According to this decision, the blacks of the Creole cannot be recognized, under our laws, as property, but as persons only. The British authorities at 150,000.000. debts due to northern merchants and manufacturers. (The citizens of the small town of Lynn, Mass, sustained a loss, mostly by southern trade, of \$3,000,000, being one thirty-third part of the whole sum we have put down, and several houses in New-York city can show losses by southern debts, varying from \$500,000 to 1,000,000.

S500,000 to 1,000,000.)

Here then are causes of distress in two hundred millions of dollars loss to the country, compared to which all other alleged causes are as modelills to mountains.

But some will ask, how is it that slaveholding is so destructive to all the pecuniary interests of the community where it exists? I will answer, first. It cuts the sinews of action, takes away all motive to exertion in the laborer, so that he neither can nor will perform half the laborer of a freeman. And again, by positing contempt upon labor, the system begets an all-pervading desire, in the whole community to live a life of iddiness. Secondly, slaveholding States pay enormously for that which the free States get for nothing. One hundred thousand laborers at one thousand dollars each, will cost a slave State one hundred million of dollars, and beside this, the wife and children are to be paid for; while to the free State the laborer not only brings himself and family without cost, but brings also has household stuff and money in his pocket; and if it be true, as asserted in the newspapers, that the unigrants on board the illifated Erie, and with them one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, this last item should be allowed some weight in the account.—Emancipader. But some will ask, how is it that slaveholding is so



COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANHIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1842.

From the Liberty Bell. Divisions.

ne divisions among us?

Whence come divisions among us?

The man, who joins an unpopular cause from impulse, will fall away as soon as his soul is fretted in foeling, that half of his is spent in what seems merely kicking against the pricks.

He who rushes in, unbaptized of truth, from beedless devotion to others, will soon reach some leap which even his blind idelatry must stand, broadeyed, to gaze at,—some tone, for which even his ready lip has no Amen.

One who, in a moment of virtue, has caught a dazzling glimpse of some great principle, and bowed unconsciously to its power, flading in a little time keep broad are its relations, what a whole self-ascrifice it asks, will two from the stress and narrow way, whenever his besetting as while in the clear upper sky, expands into funess of love, but shrivels back in the atmosphere of the actual world, only the colder for its moment of inspiration,—as the lightning leaves death where it has passed. How often close on the heels of the kindled enthusiast presses the narrow bigot!

Some join the crusade without ever counting the cost. These reduct at the painful journey, the unwonted voyage, and their hearts are lead in their bosoms, when they touch the hot sands of the holy land—Obey God rather than man. Feelle words to draw on such mighty duties. 'The more foes, the more honor,' said Georg von Frundsberg, the Goman Bayard,—'at their sound how the, imagination, kindles to stand in Thermopylas. But if fancy only, and not the heart bids us join Leonidas, how soon weariness throws off the larness, and lets the last of the world and the prile of life take 'the prisoned sonl, and lap it in "thehr" elysium."

Some come thirsting to lead—some with ears aching to echo their own names—and some steal in, scouted from every other band, thinking the 'feeble folk' will welcome anybody to count one.

Last in the catalogue lags on the 'painted hypocrite,' often only half conscious of his seeming—half convinced he means to serve God, when he wishes only to gain man's applause. But he soon finds strict clin a judicious man—mixes two parts of the wisdom of the scrpent to one of the harmlessness of the dove, and chrystallizes into the man of sound common sense who never does any harm, and only thinks of doing

posi.

Do you seek those who have really turned the world right side up? You must unearth them from beneath the ribaldry and foul scorn with which history has covered them. Catiline and Cromwell, Pym, Lilburne, Bunyan, and Vane, how long were they lost under epithets! If 'Pruth be the daughter of Timo,' as the proverb says, she is surely the child of his very old age.

Time, as the proverb says, she is surely the child of his very old age.

The only man who can benefit a cause is he who comes to it self-impelled,—from sense of duty,—his Chenowith, Dinn, Ewing, Griffith, Hamilton, Henderson, Hawkins, James, Lawrence, Lyon, McClung, he be only certain he has laid on its altar 'all that he has, even all his living.' Fellow-worker with God is his title, leaving to his great leader the times and the seasons. For such

seasons. For such Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil, Nor in the glist'ring foil Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumor lies; But lives and spreads aloft in those pure eyes, And perfect witness of all-judging Jove.

· WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the Friend of Man. Henry Clay.

Henry Clay.

The good people of the West, and especially of Ohio, bordering as it does on Kentucky, should understand correctly the position of Henry Clay. From no statesman in the republic, I am well persuaded, has American liberty so much to fear as from him. I have long regarded him as the most dangerous and profligate man that has ever-been elevated to any high station in this country, not even excepting Aaron Burr. Nearly twenty years ago, Unnew that this estimate of his character was held by an old, intelligent, and highly respectable inhabtant of the federal district, who was by no means opposed to him on partizan grounds, or on account of his being a slaveholder. His prior life—so well known in Europe as well as at home—was considered sufficient data for this estimate. That this

sant of the federal district, who was by no means opposed to him on partians grounds, or on account of his being a slavelolder. His prior life—so well known in Europe as well as at home—was considered a sufficient data for this estimate. That this prince of blacklegs, as he is familiarly called, the terror and the by-word of the corps diplomatic of all Europe, for the last forty years, should ever have been talked of even among slaveholders, to a result of the control of the corps diplomatic of the state of the control of the corps diplomatic of the state of the control of the corps diplomatic of the state of the control of the corps diplomatic of the state of the corps diplomatic of the state of the state of the corps diplomatic of the state of the

From the Philanthropist

Triumph in the Ohlo Legislature

Among the select rules, reported by the Committee for the government of the House of Representatives of this State, was one, directing that all petitions relating to slavery of the disabilities of the colored people, should be received without debate and laid on the table, without being read, or printed.—This was taken up, December 29th, the day on which the Liberty Convention assembled in Columbus. It soon became manifest that gugging was in no more favor with our Legislature, than reputitation.

no more favor with our Legislature, than reputation.

Mr. Bliss (whig) moved to amend the report by striking out this rule.

Mr. Spalding, (dem.) was in favor of the motion. He though such a rule would take from a part of our fellow-citzion, their constitutional right.

Mr. Denkins, (dem.) concurred with Mr. Spalding, He would vote for appointing a select committee, favorable to the abolitionists, and vote to refer their petitions to that committee, and let the committee come out, and tell what their principles are, and what they want.

The rule was stricken out.

The committee rose and reported the rules with the amendments, which were all agreed to, except that for striking out the 20th rule, the one just referred to.

The question being, 'shall this amendment stand?' the vote stood, year 55, nays 9.

red to.

The question being, 'shall this amendment stand?'
the vote stood, yeas 55, nay 9.

The nays were Messrs. Byington, Dunn, Ewing,
Green, James, Lyoa, McConnell, McNulty and
Smith of Licking.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Byington moved to amend by inserting as the
26th rule, 'That all abelition petitions received by
the House, shall be indefinitely postponed without
debate'.—Lost.—yeas 6; nays 58.

The yeas were, Messrs. Byington, Ewing, Lyon,
McNulty, McConnell, and Smith, of Licking.

McNulty, McConnell, and Smith, of Licking.

McNulty, McConnell, and Smith, of Licking.

McNulty, trritated, we presume, at this result,
moved that the Legislature adjoorn to attend the
abolition Convention now in session. Lost—yeas 2;
nays 62. A member hereupon moved, that Mr. Mc
Nulty have leave of absence to attend said Convention. Granted.

In the afternoon, Mr. Byingten moved to recommit the report. Lost—yeas 32; nays 34.

The rules were then adopted.

December 30th, the second day of the session of
the Liberty Convention, Mr. Merodith offered a resolution in the House of Representatives; that petitions in relation to abolition, be referred to a select
committee of five, (to be appointed by a vote of the
House) without debate or reading.

Mr. Byington inoved to amend by adding—with
instructions to report agrainst the prayers of the petitioners.' Lost—yeas 9; nays 55.

The yeas were, Messrs. Byington, Cahill, Griffith,
Hockinbury, James, Lyon, Raffensperger, Smith of
Licking, Wolcott.

Mr. Byington then moved, that the committee be
instructed to report that the further consideration of
said petitions be postponed till the first Monday in

Mr. Byington then moved, that the committee be instructed to report that the further consideration of said petitions be postponed itll the first Monday in December next. Lost—yeas 10; nays 55.

Mr. Hamilton (whig) moved to postpone indefinitely the resolution. Lost—yeas 31; nays 34.

Mr. Henderson moved to amend the resolution, so as to have the petitions referred to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

Mr. James moved that no report should be made by the committee till all the petitions were in. Lost mr. James moved that no report should be made by the committee till all the petitions were in. Lost mr. Byington moved to amend the resolution, so as to prevent the printing of abolition petitions.—

J. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 41; nays of the state of the s

So terminated this struggle, in the defeat of the enumies of liberty, from which it appears, that the majority in the House of Representatives of Ohio, is determined to maintain the right of petition not only in letter but spirit—and to extend a liberal courtesy to those holding opinions most unpopular.

Congress may learn from this, how the young giant of the West regards its gag policy—and Messrs. Dean, Hastings, Matthews, Medill, and Weller, our Representatives in congress, who have trampled on the right of petition, and Jeremiah Morrow, who dared to trifle with it, may infer how their conduct is regarded at home. duct is regarded at home

Have We Any Liberty 1 Have We Any Liberty 1

Ours is not the country for protecting christians or christian conduct. It protects slaveholding with a deathlike tenacity. You must tolerate it in its most hideous form, in the very sight of our national Capitol—nay, in the Capitol itself—you must not petition against it—you must not speak against it—you must not speak against it—you must not speak of or about it—because the Constitution holds it sacred, although the Constitution does not name it. Yes, slavery is sacred, and must be protected in our free government, at the sacrifice of every thing else, not only at the seat of our Government, in the very halls of our national legislature, but all over the free States. The voire of lib.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

alresule : — Israel Ferkins, Lynn ; — L. Birn, — B. Freeman, Brewster ; — R. F. Wallout, George O., Harmon, Hazerhill ; — Joseph L. Noyre, Georgetourn ; — eint, Towasend.

a continuation of this list, see the last page,

WHOLE NO. 578.

Anti-Slavery Meetings.

Several anti-slavery meetings.

Several anti-slavery meetings have recently been held in our city. One last week in Cherry stream held in our city. One last week in Cherry stream held in our city. One last week in Cherry stream held in our city. One last week in Cherry stream Society. It was a semi-annual meeting, and was unusually large. The proceedings were deeply interesting and at the same time moderate and patricule. Several eloquent speeches were made. A gentleman from Boston, named Collins, made an able address. The prospects of the cause, he described, are every way encouraging, and it was determined, the ensuing year, to do a much larger husines in the way of lecturing and distributing gratioous publications than herosfore. A resolution to this effect was adopted, and nearly \$1,000 were raised on the spot to carry it into execution. Simultaneously, with the meeting, an Anti-Slavery Fair was held, in the session room in Cherry street above Fifth. The display was chaste and beautiful, and between \$700 and \$800 were raised. It will thus be seen that those in our community who are opposed to slavery are up and doing.—Pennsylvania Inquirer.

mose in our community who are opposed to slavery are up and doing.—Pennsylvania Inquirer.

We have before us the proceedings of the 'special meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvania.' They are tinged with the darkest fanaticism. They declare their determination to 'ply the work with more energy.' They are accordingly organizing themselves with more ferceity than ever. They are preparing to establish more presses, and circulate more publications. They denounce every minister of the gospel 'who refuse to bear testimony against slaveholding.' They take sides with Great Britain in her outrageous attacks upon our property. They have even brought themselves to that point of instustion, as to express a willingness to sacrifice the Union itself to their fanatical notions—as appears from the following resolution, which was adopted by their Convention:

'Resolved, That while we desire to preserve the American Union upon honorable terms, and are willing to make sacrifices for its preservation, we assert it to be the did yo devery State in the Union to put an end to its participation in slavery, by altering the Constitution or otherwise, at all hazards and in all possible events.'

ossible events.

Now, what are we to expect from madmen of this Now, what are we to expect from madmen of this description—who, instead of letting us alone in our funnicipal affairs; instead of cultivating that spirit of conciliation and harmony, which is so essential to the preservation of our Union, meddle with our domestic concerns; break into our fire-sides and altars—and express a stern determination to sacrifice the Union itself to their ruthless fanaticism?—Richmond Enquirer.

Southern Cowardice and Ruffianism.

Alluding to the seizure and imprisonment of C. T. orrey, of Mussachusetts, as an abolition incendiawhile attending the Slaveholders' Convention at annapolis, Md. the Lynn Record pertinently says-

Now let us contrast the conduct of this slaveholding Convention, with that of a Convention of antislavery men. In the latter, all present, whether delegates or not,—whether anti-slavery men or slaveholders, are invited to take seats, and participate in the debates. The members do not start at seeing a stranger present, nor do they take alarm, or take offence, if one or half a dozen take minutes of the proceedings of them.

They do not wait for strangers to do this; they do it for themselves. But nothing is more common than for slaveholders to be present. Now let us contrast the conduct of this slavehold-

They do not wait for strangers to do this; they do it for themselves. But nothing is more common than for slaveholders to be present at the anti-slavery meetings, and to take part in the debates; and often do they take advantage of, and abuse this privilege, by throwing in their plausible but false arguments, and consuming the time, to the exclusion of more profitable speeches. But they are invariably treated with civility, and even with attention and respect. No longer ago than the last week in last May, at the time of our public annipressires, a Rec. awaggering slaveholder from Georgia came on to Boston to attend the anti-slavery meetings as a champion of slaveholding, and took the bold, unblushing ground, that slavery is sanctioned by the Bible! Yet he was treated with attention, and boasted of the careases he received from our Boston bosted of the caresses he received from our Boston clergy. Every thing connected with attention, and the caresses he received from our Boston clergy. Every thing connected with slavery is vile. It deadons the best sensibilities of the human heart; and is adapted to corrupt the body politic, destroy a love of liberty, and reduce our republicant form of government to a perfect despotism.

From the New-York Evangelist

Annexation of Texas.

Annexation of Texas.

By what process can Texas be united with us? Congress can now make no law that will extend beyond the boundaries of the Union—it can have no operation beyond the limits of the national jurisdiction. It cannot act over the soil or people of Texas, until Texas shall have become a part of the nation by any act of Congress, timless that act can operate through her limits. The efficacy of any law steps at our national boundary. Texas then cannot be legislated into the Union, while she continues a foreign State. There is but one way of obviating this difficulty, and that is by a purchase or acquisition of Texas by treaty. Who will self Texas to us? The Texan nation must sell or convey itself. It will not be the act of a nation disposing of a part of its domain to a foreign State, but the act of an in-The Texan nation must sell or convey itself. It will not be the act of a nation disposing of a part of its domain to a foreign State, but the act of an independent State transferring not only its domain, but its political being, and, by a political act, blotting out all power of political action. Suicide with individuals is physically possible—but does such a power of political suicide exist in constitutional governments? Yet admit it does; then the thing aimed at is not to be effected by a uniting of two independent nations, and the admission of Texas by a Congressional vote as a member of our Union—but by the acquisition of Texas as new territory, subject to the almost unlimited power of Congress, to govern it as a territory; and to form it into States when it pleases. No valid stipulation can be made in the treaty of acquisition, by the President and Senate fixing a time, or regulating the terms of admission: since the power of forming new States, and admitting them into the Union, is a legislative power belonging to the whole Congress, and cannot be limited, controlled, or exercised by the President and Senate by virtue of the treaty making power. Acquired in this way, it might be kept in a state of popinge until its citizens would have the constitutional qualifications to sit in the two Houses of Congress.

But there is little reason to apprehend that Texas will consent to being thus transferred, and subjected to the good pleasure of Congress.

But there is little reason to apprehend that Texas will consent to being thus transferred, and subjected to the good pleasure of Congress.

But there is little reason to apprehend that Texas will consent to being thus transferred, and subjected to the good pleasure of Congress.

But dere is little reason to apprehend that Texas will consent to being thus transferred, and subjected to the good pleasure of Congress.

But dere is little reason to apprehend that Texas will consent to being thus transferred.

whether we should be benefitted by the transfer.—
But of this hereafter.

It seems to us, then, beyond a question, that the power to admit this foreign republic into the Union, and to make her a part of our nation, with the rights of a State, has no existence under our Constitution. And we should deem it needless to go further, or to present any other considerations, had not experience too sadly proved, that a paper Constitution is of liftle avail against men's wills; and that in the hands of politicians, it is flexible or obstitute, broad or narrow, as the interest and pleasure of the moment may dictate. The strictest-constructionists have no difficulty in finding in it all the powers, however extraordinary, which rapacious interest or towering ambition may require. It would be, in its spirit, but a repetition of past experience, to find men who deny all power to the government to protect or to foster any domestic interest saze one, or to countervail any restrictions of other nations on our exported products, still claiming for that same government a capacity wide as the world, and an energy to be baffled only by physical impossibilities.

It is too notorious to be disguised, that to a very great extent, Texas has been peopled by the outcasts of the States—by the worst part of our city and border population. It has been the resort of crimi-

nals of every dye—of those whose vices have thrust them out from their own country, and of such as sought a free scope for the worst of pessions. The profligate and the desperate have seized it as a home. That there are good men there, we do not doubt; but most sadly must deformation sport with the character of her population, if these be not in a lean minority. The very circumstances under which the country has been settled, and the impunity there found by the vicious, has made it morally a Golyothe, an Aceldama of disease, and denia, and rottenness. Our own House of Representatives even now, exhibits secures at which the nation blushes, and cries out 'shame'; and we cannot afford to introduce an additional leaven of wickedness from these regions of pertilence.

One consequence of a Union with Texas would be, that it would increase the danger of a disruption of the States. We have heard within a few years, in certain portions of the country, upon every petty cause of complaint, real or fancied, threats of secesaion. An increase of territory and States in the South-West, with the same interests and of like spirit, would increase, if not the danger, at least the frequency and loudness of the Union-would, in countenneing the annexation of Texas, do more to endanger it, than by any other scheme that can be contrived. She can sware be expected to look upon it with the affection either of the old States, or of those which have been planted by us in our own territory. In the rinfancy and weakness, a Union with a powerful nation may be desirable, but in her maturity she will remember her originally distinct national being, and ambitious men will have motives

ritory. In her infancy and weakness, a Union with a powerful nation may be desirable, but in her maturity she will remember her originally distinct national being, and ambitious men will have motives enough to trige her again to assume independence, taking with her such of our present States as may choose to link their destinies with lear. This would be more than a probable event at no distant day.

The expense to which we should be subjected in defonding and protecting her is another serious objection. Our army and navy must be increased for this purpose. Her harbors must be fortified and her inland frontier guarded. It would aid millions to the expense of the government with no adequate return. It would bring to us weakness, instead of adding strength. No judicious patriot, who looks to the happiness of our nation, cas desire an enlargement of our boundaries. We now extend over a space as large as can safely be expected to remain permanently under one government. Our territory is sufficient for the comfortable support of hundreds of millions. Can ambition ask more?

Mexico still claims Texas as her province. How will it look to the eyes of the world, that a people, mostly from among ourselves, should settle on the territory of a seighboring nation, declare themselves independent, seize the country, and then we step forward and receive what they had usurped, their right and their independence yet unacknowledged by the mother country? Would it not be more manly to seize on the possessions of our neighbors by open force?

Looking then at this subject in any light in which we may view it, we find no good motive to induce a desire on the part of the United States for the annexistion; we find powerful reasons for opposing it and if the thing were ever so desirable, there exist an insuperable difficulty in the want of constitution all power to effect the object. Let us, then, expendour energies in perfecting our institutions, and elevating our people, and diffusing prosperity and happiness within our already broad limits, instead or grasping at other countries, and risking all we have to gain, at best a loss.

Massachusetts Legislature House or Representatives, Jan 20.

House of Repersentatives, Jan 20.

The report refusing the use of the Hall to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to hold their annual meeting, and also declaring that it is inexpedient to grant the use of the Hall, except for meetings for the discussion of subjects connected with the business of legislation, was taken up, and produced a long and singular debate.

Mr. Thomas, of Charlestown, who was opposed to the report, expressed his inter surprise that such a document could ever have received the deliberate sanction of any legislative committee in Massachusetts; particularly as the use of the Hall had been granted to the deaf and dumb. He said that, although he was not, and never hab been, an abolitionism was part of the great movement of the age, and extended at least over a good part of Europe as well as America. It was a part of that movement, whose object was education, whose element was freedom, and whose cause was humanity. It was, therefore, a vast public object, and those who were engaged had from its important nature a common claim with the friends of other great objects, cowing out of the practice of former legislature, to the use of the Hall. He denied that the Regislature and any more right te grant the use of the Hall for legislative political caucuses, than to grant it to the petitioners. At the last session, the Hall had been granted to professor Espy, to lecture on the Philosophy of Storme; and would it be pretended that the topic of slavery, which constituted an impertant element in the American Constitution, was not of sufficient in the American Constitution, was not of sufficient.

Mr. Allen, of Northfield, offered an amendment, that the committee should report forthwith in favor.

inso opposed the report, and moved its recomminent.

Mr. Allen, of Northfield, offered an amendment, that the committee should report forthwith in favor of granting the Hall.

Mr. Sawyer, of Charlestewn, said that the application came from a State Society, and therefore would seem to have a peculiar claim to the use of the Hall belonging to the State at large. On account of the large number of city societies, a difficulty might arise in granting the Hall, whenever asked for, lest the sittings of the House should be interfered with. But the number of State societies was comparatively small.

small.

Mr. Park, of Boston, in support of the report, was in favor of confining the use of the Hall to meetings of members of the legislature for caucuses, or other purposes connected with legislation, or the organization of political parties. He said that the Marlborough Chapet, their usual place of meeting, was altogether a more eligible place for the petitioners to assemble. It would hold three times as many persons as the Hall. The House should have some stopping place in granting the Hall; or it might yet be that a society of atheists would claim to hold meetings in it, and he assured the House, that, inand he assu

meetings in it, and he assured the House, that, incredible as it might seem, there was an organized society of atheists in the city of Boston.

Mr. Wilson, of Natick, accepted Mr. Allen's amendment to instruct the Committee to report forthwith, and referred to the circumstance that last year the Hall had been granted to the friends of the Western Railroad, and other railroads; and at the present session it had been granted, and very properly too, to the friends of agriculture.

Mr. Thomas, of Weymouth, supported the grant.

Mr. Adams, of Boston, said that the House, by refusing the use of the Hall, would, in effect, express an opinion upon the subject of abolition, and cast a censure on anti-slavery, but he did not believe that the House was disposed at present to decide for or against the principles of the friends of anti-slavery. For this reason, if no other, he was in favor of granting the Hall.

For this reason, if no other, he was in favor of granting the Hall.

Mr. Hinckley, of Barnstable, maintained that the subject of anti-slavery was and had been connected with the business of legislation. The Speaker's desk was loaded with petitions having a bearing on the great question, and past legislatures had more than once passed resolves in relation to slavery.

Mr. Crocker, of Fitchburg, moved the previous question, but withdrew it at the suggestion of Mr. Stevenson, of Boston, who was in favor of granting the Hall.

Mr. Thomas, of Worcester, offered a further amendment, instructing the committee to report a declaration that, in granting the Hall to every class of petitioners, the House disclaimed any sanction, directly or indirectly, of the acts or doctrines of such petitioners.

directly or indirectly, of the acts or doctrines of such petitioners.

Mr. Park, of Boston, said that the proposition was a difficult one to vote upon, since in voting for it, and at the same time voting for granting the Hall, he might find himself disclaiming to sanction doctrines that he actually approved. His great objection to grant the use of the Hall to such societies as the one interested, was that they dated their proceedings from the 'House of Representatives, Boston,' and so far they might acquire in other States the appearance of receiving the sanction of the House.

The amendment disclaiming any sanction, was further supported by Mr. George T Curtis, of Boston, and Mr. Thomas of Worcester.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment was rejected—Yeas, 81—Nays, 195.

The Boston members present voted as follows:—Yeas—Messre. Big low, Blodgett, G. T. Curtis, Dillaway, Dwight, Gibbons, Goodwin, Leavitt, Parrot, Park, Parker, Rich, and Wales:—13.

Nays—Messra Adams, Chickering, Davis, Greele, Hooper, McAllaster, Palfrey, Palmer, Stevenson, Tarbell, Thaxter, and Wellington:—13

The question now recurred on the recommitment with instructions to report in favor of the petition, and it was carried, without a count—Boston Post.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertise Case of Mr. Torrey.

Case of Mr. Torrey.

The arrest of this gentleman at Annapolis, and the subsequent proceedings in regard to him, go very far toward raising the distinct question, and in such a way that it must be decided, whether there is any sych thing as personal safety and freedom in citizenship of the United States—whether the Constitution under which we profess to live is really any thing more than a dead letter. A more flagmant violation of personal right, so far as principle is concerned, has never been presented in this country—not even in the worst cases of lynch law that have occurred in Arkaness and Mississippi.

The Baltimore Sun gives a detailed account of the whole proceedings, prior and subsequent to the arrest, from which we make the following extracts:—

errest, from which we make the following extracts:—

The first thing that directed attention to Mr. Torrey's movements, was his calling at a book store and asking the loan of a book which he wished toread while he remsined in Annapolis, and as security for which he offered to leave the price of it. While at the store, he and the bookseller entered into conversation, and the subject of the slaveholders' Convention was introduced by the bookseller asking Mr. Torrey if he was attending the Convention. His reply was in the affirmative, but he did not state whether in the character of reporter or member, and the witness remained under the impression that it was in the latter character. Mr. Torsey, in the course of the conversation, said that 'the people would not submit to violent measures,' and the bookseller coincided in this opinion, by observing that 'if too harsh measures were adopted, it would tend to create dissatisfaction on the part of citizens of this State who did not hold slaves, which would more or less identify them with the abilitionists of the North.'

The next place that Mr. Torrey was seen, was at the Convention taking notes. It was immediately

The next place that Mr. Torrey was seen, was at the Convention, taking notes. It was immediately rumored that an abolitonist was in the room, and he was ordered out, with the very delicate insinuation, by Mr. Kent, one of the members, that he would 'cut his throat for him, if necessary.' Mr. Kent also proposed to appoint a committee of five persons to see him five miles out of town. Mr. Torrey at first refused to leave, but ultimately consented, if any responsible person would take charge of his papers and trunk, and forward them to him at Washington.

Torrey afterwards went into the gallery, from which he was ejected and taken into the committee room a prisoner. On his examination, some scraps

Washington.

Torrey afterwards went into the gallery, from which he was ejected and taken into the committee room a prisoner. On his examination, some acraps of paper were introduced by the counsel for the prosecution, taken from the prisoner, which purported to be notes of the proceedings of the Convention, and also of some private conversation which had passed between the prisoner and Mr. Hughes, the first witness; also some notes of private conversation which the prisoner had heard at his hotel, and which was not addressed to himself.

From this the counsel isferred that the prisoner was there, not for the purpose of giving an impartial report of the proceedings of the convention, but for the purpose of distorting facts, that capital might be made therefrom for the society of which he was an agent. The letter-book, also, of the accused, was produced, in which was evidence of his having been in correspondence with and acting as the agent of the abolition society in the year 1839, and letters containing incendiary and inflammatory remarks.

The reply of Mr. Torrey to these accusations is given as follows by the reporter of the trial, and if any thing further were necessary to show that he has been guilty of no crime, it is to be found in the fact of his having been engaged in a legitimate object.

He said that he had not come here secretly and

and that he had not come here secretly and under cover of the night; not covertly, but openly, under the bright beam of the noonday aun, had he entered the city. He had engaged himself, as a reporter in Congress, to several papers, and a part of his contract was to come on here and report the proceedings of the slaveholders' convention. He had had no communication whatever with any person of

his contract was to come on here and report the proceedings of the slaveholders' convention. He had no communication whatever with any person of color in the city, excepting such as was necessary to have his beard shaved, and to speak to the waiter at the table where he dined; he was a member of the Peace Society, and would, therefore, as they were principled against all acts of violence, be more ready to submit to, than to average injury; and yet he had found himself in the hands of a ruthless mob, tearing from him his private papers, threatening his life, and was committed to prison without knowing the nature of the offence he had committed. If he had infringed any law of the State, he was ready to undergo the penalties of that law.

The judge, who was probably less of 'an incendiary' than the gentleman who volunteered to cut Mr. Torrey's throat, took a proper view of the matter, and was of the opinion that the 'accused had not committed any offence which would justify bis committed are offence of his had not committed any offence which would justify bis committed for trial; a person had an undentable right to write as he pleased in his own closet, and the fact of these scraps of paper being found on the person of the prisoner, is not evidence of his circularing them—neither do the letters contained in the book present such evidence, as they were not written in the State, and only go to show that he was some two years since an agent for an abolition society. But the admission of the prisoner, that he had conversed with a negro or negroes, is a sufficient suspicious circumstance to justify his committal to jail for further examination, it having a strong appearance of his tampering with the negro or negroes, jail for further examination, it having a strong ap pearance of his tampering with the negro or negroes as they would not be likely to make such admission to a white man, unless the first advance came from

him.

We have already said that Mr. Torrey was remanded until Monday for further exchaination. On Monday, this further examination was made, and Mr. Torrey was again remanded for judgment. Or course, he must have been discharged, no shadow of a charge being proved or even made against him; and he will have a good action for false imprisonment against all concerned in his arrest and subsequent detention. A more preposterous and illegal proceeding was never heard of.

We learn from Annapolis, that, on Wedne

We learn from Annapolis, that, on Wednesday, Mr. Torrey was discharged on giving security—his own bond for \$300, and those of two sureties, \$250 each—for his appearance at the April term, and for his 'good behaviour' in the mentime. The magistrate was graciously pleased to say that Mr. Torrey was tenderly dealt with as being a stranger; but if he could have been regarded as a citizen of the State, he would have been committed for trial.

Trial! For what? We should like to see 'the indictunent. For being a reporter? That is not a function prohibited by law, we believe, either in Maryland or elsewhere. For having 'inceudiary' letters or memoranda in his portfolio? The magistrate himself admitted that no accusation could be founded upon that. It must be for speaking to the barber who shaved him, and the colored servant who waited upon him at table.

So the indictment will set forth, we presume, that the prisoner, being moved and instigated by the devil, did, on the day and at the place aforesaid, with force and arms, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Maryland, wilfully and feloniously say to one William, alias Bill the barber, 'Barber, your razor wants strapping.' And also for that the said prisoner, with force and arms as aforosaid, did wilfully and feloniously say to one Samuel, alias Sam the waiter, 'Some hoecake, and a little more sugar to my coffee.' Verily if it were not for the enormity of the wrong committed, the absurdity of this whole proceeding might furnish laughing matter for a fortnight.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Boston, January 17th, 1842.

Boston, January 17th, 1842.

Abolition petitions are beginning to pour into both Houses in good earnest; they are confined, thus far, to two objects—the repeal of the intermarriage law, and the rule of certain railroad corporations which compels people of color to occupy a separate car. From present indications, I am inclined to believe that the petitioners will be successful this session in obtaining the repeal of the intermarriage law at least—a question of alwery, and which commends itself to the favor of all men who will dismiss their prejudices, and listen to the voice of common humanity and justice. The practical operation of the law in one respect—that of depriving children of their inheritance unless secured by special will, I have never heard any one defend or justify. At the head of the special joint committee, on the part of the House, to which these petitions are referred, is Charles Francis Adams of this city, son of the Ex-President—Cancord Freeman.

IRELAND.

From the Dublin Morning Register.

The usual monthly meeting on the subject of British India was held on Wednesday evening, at the Royal Exchange.

Ma. Thomas Webs was called by the chair.

James Haughton, in the course of some highly pertinent remarks, said—

The people of India are in a state of poverty and misery which is scarcely credible. It is well known that hundreds of thousands of them often die in the course of a few months of actual starvation. Many such fearful famines have occurred there within the last twenty years. In some districts, the roads were filled with the dead and the dying. Surely, my friends, we are not to be told that Irishmen and Irish women are to have no hearts to feel for some of the surely dead of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. We need to have our feelings aroused to cause us to cry out against the wickedness which is productive of such misery. Let public opinion at home be brought to bear upon it; let us do our part in en deavoring to improve the condition of the people of India, and great good will result to ourselves. The will be able to consume our manufactures to an in mense extent. A great stimulus would then be given to our industry; our poor would have abundance of employment; out factories would all be a full work; new ones would spring up in all directions; trade of all kinds would improve. Suc would be the delightful results of our acting wisely and fairly towards these people. (Hear.) By ou injustice to our fellow-subjects in Hindostan, we are assisting to prolong the shocking system of six yerr, which prevails in America. It is upheld mair

injustice to our fellow-subjects in Hindostan, we are assisting to prolong the shocking system of slavery which prevails in America. It is upheld mainly by our consumption of cotton wool which we buy dearly from the Americans, the produce of their forced and unpaid labor, when we could get it cheaper from India, the produce of free labor. It is true, my friends, that slavery, that foul monster, prevails to a great extent in India; but if Lord Brougham's definition of British law be correct, every British subject is guilty in the eye of the law of specific offence, making him liable to transportation, who shall be found in any way or in any act of the world trafficking in the liberties of their fellow-men. Let us all unite our voices with the voices of those in all parts of the earth who are crying out in favor of outraged humanity. Let us, my friends, act well our parts, trusting to the Almighty for a blessing on our efforts. Every word we utter favor of good institutions for very Labic States. friends, act well our parts, trusting to the Almighty for a blessing on our efforts. Every word we utter in favor of good institutions for our Indian fellow-subjects, will tell well in favor of our liberties at home; our unselfish labors will prove our right and our title to good government; and from a people so in love with liberty, it will not, it cannot be withheld. I conclude for the present, by again and again urging you to cultivate your minds. Knowledge is power. Become members of the Mechanic's Institution; there you will have books to read and lectures to listen to, which will give you this knowledge.

When Mr. Haughton took his seat, there was an expression of feeling on the part of a numerous and torry, composed of our artisans and working men, with their wives and children, which clearly showed that they fully understood the value of his arguments. We have given but an outline of his address, our limits do not admit of more.

Mr. R. Allen said that the subject of British India was so vast a one—the evils which afflict it so numerous—the wrongs which have been heaped on it, snd which continue to be inflicted on it, so various—that it was difficult to know how to grapple with the subject, or what part of the system pursued towards it most needed exposure. But one glaring fact was, that our Queen ruled over a hundred millions of subjects there—that her sway was felt by millions to be one of oppression; and need a stronger fact be adduced to prove this than that famines were of frequent occurrence, which swept off from milliogs to be one of oppression; and need a stronger fact be adduced to prove this than that famines
were of frequent occurrence, which swept off from
500,000 to 800,000 of the natives at a time, though
the fertility of the soil of India was proverbial.
(Hear, hear.) It was easy to see that the present
system pursued towards India was, in many respects,
in the highest degree detrimental to her best interists. War—ruthless, anguinary war—was stilfrife there. The arrival of every mail from India
brought accounts either of some fresh victory over
the native princes, or of some fresh victory over
the native princes, or of some fresh outbreak of
England's vassals there, who have been goaded to
rebellion by the exactions of the servants of the
East India Company. And then look at China.
(Hear.) What was the origin of the war there?
It was because the Chinese would not continue to
allow their people to be poisoned in thousands and
tens of thousands, in order that the East India Company might grow rich. (Hear, hear.) Yes, that
war would go down to posterity as a foul blot on
Britain's fame. It is emphatically an opium war.
It is emphatically a war begun in injustice, fomented by the East India Company in order that they
may be able to continue to cover the finest tracts of
India with the poopy, and send the deadly produce. It is emphatically a war begun in injustice, fomented by the East Iudia Company in order that they may be able to continue to cover the finest tracts of India with the poppy, and send the deadly produce to poison the Chinese. (Hear, hear, hear.) He was rejoiced to say that the memorial to the Queen, adopted at a meeting in that room a few weeks ago, had attracted much attention. The inhabitants of Leeds, roused by our example, were about forwarding a similar memorial; the Belfast people, too, are stirring; and he trusted the nation's expression against this inquiptions war would be general. He felt this was essentially a part of the British India question, because the famines alluded to were largely produced by forcing the growth of the popy instead of food for the inhabitants. But some would have it that the Chinese were barbarians, and deserved, in common parlance, to get a sound drubbing. (Hear.) He abhorred such language. What was the fact? We take from them me millions of dollars' worth of toa annually, and force on them instead eleven millions' worth of dollars of opium-in acchange. Thus the Chinese not only lost their tea, but their country was gradually being drained of its silver as well. (Hear.) He asserted it was a proof of the civilization of the Chinese, that they relused to let such a system go on, and a proof of the barbarism of England, in endeavoring to force it. (Cheers.) The vast capabilities of Isdia had often been dwelt on. It had been told, to, how little of our tropical produce we took from our own dependency—(heas)—that by a wretched policy, we took such largely from elsewhere; whence it came stained with the blood of slavery; but he grieved to have to remind the meeting that it was now evident that slavery existed to a vast extent in India. The to remind the meeting that it was now evider alayery existed to a vast extent in India. speaker here made some statements, showing at the lowest calculation there were five million

slavery existed to a vast extent in India. The speaker here made some statements, showing that at the lowest calculation there were five millions of slaves in India, and that some rated them as high as ten to twenty millions—that they were often barbarously treated, and in many instances bought and sold—families separated, and all kinds of indignities heaped upon them. He referred to 'The Citizen,' of September, for a more detailed account of their condition, and urged that petitions to parliament for the abolition of slavery should be forwarded from every part of Ireland. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. D. Webb said that he had heard an illiterate man declare, some time since, that so firm was his conviction of the necessity of promoting the prospetity of native manufactures and native industry, that if he had the power to make laws, he would allow nothing to be used in this country but those things which could be produced in it. Now the advantages to be derived from the Mechanic's Institute, and meetings like the present is, that they afford opportunities to the people of obtaining such useful and enlightening knowledge that they cannot be deceived by such absurd propositions, under the disguise of patriotism, as the one above alluded to. For instance, in the paper he held in his hand, which is a portion of a series of lectures delivered on the subject of British India, by George Thompson, in Manchester, there is a hint given, on the subject of those productions of tropical climates imported into India, which might, under better management, be obtained in British India. The value of these articles is upwards of thirty-four millions per annum. Amongst them may be mentioned sugar, tea, coffee, occoa, cotton, indigo, saltpetre, rice, spices, dye woods, gunsa, and drugs, articles which civilized countries cannot dispense with, and which none but warm countries cannot dispense with, and which none but warm countries cannot dispense with, and when hone put warm country, nore extended in our yews as citizens of the world, ower gr

COMMUNICATIONS

this and the Bristol County Democrat—both published in the shire town of the County of Bristoliused or neglected to publish my first number with a shore capton; and as you freely and cheerful inserted it in the Liberator of the 3d Dec. last herefore send you another number for insertion approved of.

11. To more will find the liberator of the second country of the second

if approved of.

11. To prove still further the utter servility
the Union to the slave power, I would present t
following facts, now matter of history, in the wo
of John Davis, now Governor of Massachusetts, it
speech of his when a Senator in Congress nea
four years ago:—

speech of his when a Senator in Congress nearly four years ago:—

'This interest [slavery] has ruled the destinies of the republic. For forty out of forty-eight years, it has given us a President from its own territory, and of its own selection. During all this time, it has not only had a President sustaining its own peculiar views of public polity, but through him, has held and used, in its own way, the whole organization of all the Departments, and all the vast and controlling patronage incident to that office, to aid it in carrying on its views and policy, as well as to protect and secure to it every advantage.

Let us explore a little farther, and see how the two houses of Congress have been organized. For thirty years out of thirty-six, that interest has placed its own speaker in the chair of the other House, thus securing the organization of committees, and the great influence of that station. And, sir, while all sther interests have, during part of the time, had the thair (Vice Presidency) in which you preside, asigned to them, as an equivalent for these great concessions; yct, in each year, when a President pro tem is elected, who, upon the conlingencies mentioned in the Constitution, will be the President of the United States, that interest has invariably given as that office. Look, I beseech you, through all the places of honor, of profit, and privilege; and there you will find the representatives of this interest has indicate its influence. Does not then, this interest has indicate its influence. Does not then, this interest has indicate its influence. Does not then, this interest has place; (Will the editor of the Whig believe Gov. Davis?)

12. Agents have been sent to foreign countries, 'for the purpose of promoting the interest' of slave-holders, in aiding them by governmental influence, power and diplomacy, in disposing of slave-growing produce, and inducing foreign nations to lessen their duties on their exports, from slaveholding States, &., &c.

Pracor: In President Van Buren's lest Message to

Proor: In President Van Buren's last Message to Congress, dated Dec. 5, 1840, paragraph 7th, is the following:

'Under the upprepriation of the last session of Con-gress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

To show that the subject of 'promoting the

To show that the subject of 'promoting the interests' of the South was not wholly confined to Martin Van Buren, I would quote the following from the Message of President Tyler, at the opening of the present session of Congress, dated December 7th, 1841:—

"I also communicate, herewith, the copy of a correspondence between Mr Stevenson and Lord Palmaraton, upon the subject so interesting to the southern States, of the rice duties, which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to the United States." ["Advantageously to southern slaveholding rice growers! But nothing done for the advancement of free labor!]

bly to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to southern slaveholding rice growers? But nothing done for the advancement of free labor!]

In vain will the reader look throughout the messangs of the two above Presidents, to find the least that when to 'promote the interests' of free labor, other induce other nations te take off their duties on articles exported from the free States. In England, where a correspondence has been entered into to induce that nation to take off or modify their duties on rice, raised by slaves, nothing has ever been done to induce them to repeal their odious corn-law duties, by which, it is said, by some, that hundreds of poor labores die in consequence. One would think that the principle of benevolence, as well as interest, would induce our government to negociate for the repeal of the English corn-law duties. (But governments, like corporations, have no soule.) Were the corn-law duties repealed, and flour and grain imported anto England free of duty, the non-slaveholding States could supply them with those articles in such abundance, as to pay them for all we owe them, and for all we would be in our fayor. But, no—our government has never done any thing to aid the sale of free labor produce; but an agent, at a great expense, could be sent to Germany, to induce the Germans to lessen or take off their existing duties on southern tobacce; Tobacco, that 'navious teed,' which hardly any part of the brute creation will eat, except the filthy tobacco worm. The principles of benevolence would seem to say, forbear? Extend not its use any farther! It will not support life, and possesses no mutrition: it is a narcotic—a deadly poison, as much as opium. Yet, at the beek of slaveholders, our government could send an agent of the the purpose of prombtiong the interest of our tobacco trade among the German states, to the utter neglect of free labor notificing. The principles of benevolence work as supported to the Richmond Enquere, a leading democratic paper in Virginia, in an article on

We beg leave to remind our readers, from

as Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, the British government made application to our government to co-operate with them in putting an end to the slave trade, by fitting out vessels, and repairing to the coast of Africa, and capturing all slavers found on the coast. President Jackson delayed answering for seven months, and then positively refuzed to lend any assistance whatever. The tenth article of the treaty of Ghent reads as follows:

Whereas, the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with Whereas, the trame in staves is rreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas, both His Majesty and the United States are desirons of continuing their efforts to promote its entire aboli-tion; it is hereby agreed that both of the contracting parties shall use their best endeapors to accomplish so desirable an object. [This treaty was signed and scaled at Gheut, Dec. 24, 1814.]

parties shall use their best endeapors to accomplish so desirable an object. [This treaty was agned and sealed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.]

The eleventh article says: 'This treaty shall be binding on both parties.' Now, I infer that owing to the slaveholding influence in the counsels of the nation, nothing has been done by the United States to aid Great Britain in putting an end to the slave trade. But, on the other hand, the South find fault with what England is doing on the African coast in arresting slavers, and call it a cause of war, because they sometimes look into American vessels, &c.

cause they sometimes look into American vessels, &c.

Notwithstanding our government has denounced the foreign slave trade, (but fosters the domestic,) and have passed a law wherein it is called piracy, punishable with death, yet no person has been convicted of the crime, except Adolphe Lacoste, master of a slave vessel, the Science, fitted out in New-York in 1820. He was sentenced, by Judge Story, to pay a fine of \$3000, and five years imprisonment; but was pardoned by a slaveholding President. Had he been convicted a few months later, the punishment would have been death; but the President would have pardoned him. So we see, in this, the slaveholding power.

esolution was passed in Congress, May 9 requesting the President to negotiate with for lowers on the means of effecting on entire assiste abolition of the state trade; 'yet there is dense that our government ever took a single re in consequence of this resolution, although twenty years have elapsed since the resolution as passed. But, on the contrary, our governman refused to co-operate with England when ted by her. Is not the finger of the slave powerspicuous here? A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

Mr. Wise, ar. Cost Jonnson and art. John Cambell, in various ways, endeavored to prevent the ending, reception and reference of these resolutions. The Chair decided that some of them (including he preamble,) came within the reach of the/twenty-irst rule, and could not be received.

Mr. Slade moved to refer those, which did not fall within the rule, to a select committee, with instructions to report thereon.

within the rule, to a solutions to report thereon.

Mr. Campbell raised the question of reception, and moved to lay that question on the table.

Mr. Slade asked for the yeas and nays. He would the said, to have the country see who, upon that the said, to have the country see who, upon that like, he said, to have the count floor, would vote not to receive State in this Union, addressed

Mr. Mattocks, of Vermont, said he held in his hand a large number of petitions from the freeholders and voters of the State of Vermont, praying for the abolition of slavery in this district; which, if this were Liberty-Hall, he would present, but as it was Slavery-Hall, (rapping loudly on the desk before him,) he would put them in his pocket. And so he did, at the same time taking his seat amidst the laughter of the House.

Having come to the State of Massachusetts, a motion was made to adjourn. But it was withdrawn, so loud were the cries of 'No! no!' from all parts of the House.

The State of Massachusetts was then called in its order, and a great variety of memorials, on all

the House.

The State of Massachusetts was then called in a order, and a great variety of memorials, on all abjects, were presented, anong which were many a the 'interdicted subject.'

Among others, Mr. Calhoun offered a memorial raying Congress to recognize the independence of layti. The Speaker decided that this did not come

within the rule.

Mr. Calhoun moved its reference to the

confloring affairs.

Mr. John Campbell raised the question of recepion, and moved to lay the question on the table.

The Speaker said that it had been usual to refer

ere ordered.

Mr. Gordon of New-York moved that the House

djourn.
Several members demanded the yeas and nays, hich were ordered, and the vote was in favor of djourning.

The question came up on the motion to lay the question of reception on a petition for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, on the table.

Mr. John Campbell said he had been appealed to by many of his friends to withdraw his motion, to the table and the said of reception of reception of the table. by many of his friends to withdraw his motion, to lay the motion of reception on the table; and if he thought the petitioners in good faith desired to extend the commerce of our country, and increase its wealth and resources, he would withdraw his motion; but it bore the mark of incendiarism on its face—[loud cries of order! order! completely overpowered the voice of the honorable member.] He asked that the 8th reason assigned in the petition might be read. [Cries of read the whole of it.]

The petition was then read, and the seventh reason for the petition was as follows:—

'7th. Because, in principle, it is wrong to make a difference in color a reason for the departure from the uniform usage of this government in recognizing the indease.

difference in color a reason for the departure from the uniform usage of this government in recognizing the independence of nations.
Mr. Campbell.—That's going a step towards amalgamation, I take it. [Laughter.]

The question on laying on the table was then taken, and decided in the negative—ayes 86, noce 94, and the petition was referred to the Committee on Foreiga Relations.

Sundry petitions were presented by Messrs. Calhon, W. S. Hastings, Baker, Burnell, Saltonstall, and Borden.

Sundry petitions were presented by Messrs. Calhoun, W. S. Hastings, Baker, Burnell, Saltonstall,
and Borden.

Mr. Hudson said he had a petition on the subject
of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, which he would present, that his good
friends who guard the temple of liberty so sacredly,
may have an opportunity of objecting to its reception. [Laughter.]

Mr. John Campbell objected to its reception, and
the motion to receive was laid upon the table.

Mr. Winthrop presented three petitions, signed
respectively by 721, 635, and 647 ladies of Boston,
on questions connected with slavery, which were
laid upon the table.

Mr. Adams presented the petition of 84 colored
citizens of Mass, praying that the laws of naturalization may be so altered, as to permit free colored
foreigners to become citizens of the United States,
and to hold real estate, which he moved to refer to
the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Wise objected to its reception and moved to
lay the motion for its reception on the table—which
was carried in the affirmative—ayes 116, nose 68.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from citizens of
Mass. praying that Congress may take such steps as
will ensure a republican form of government in all
the States of the Union, and stating that in thirteen

three weeks after he had laid his credentials belove Lord Palmerston, he addressed to him the longest and one of the ablest papers which have appeared on his occasion. The paper was prepared by himself, at the instance of a very brief instruction from the Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, a slave holder, felt, no doubt, very anxious to promote the interests of slaveholders, in common with the whole South.

14. Although the government of the United States have put an end to the southern slave trade by law, on paper; yet it has refused to aid Great Britain to put an end to the result. As long ago as Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, the British government made application to Independence. Independence.

Mr. Wise inquired of the Speaker if the paper wa

resentable,
Mr. Adams—Ah, the gentleman has come to the
presentable, has he? (Laughter.)
Mr. Wise said it was not a petition, but a series
f resolutions. f resolutions.

Mr. Adams said it was not a series of resolution was about to be directed

out a resolution which was about to be directed to congress, and which he presented.

Mr. Wise and several others objected to its reception, and moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Hudson demanded the ayes and noes and they seem reduces.

rere ordered.

Mr. Adams—There can't be a more important—

of the House.
Mr. Adams said they should have more of it be

Mr. Adams said they should have more of it before the end of the session.

He also presented the petition of forty men of the United States, who say, that in visiting the island of Cubs, and some of the southern ports of the United States, they are, in violation of the Constitution, and without being accused of any crime, subjected to grievous and unjust restrictions, and saking that steps may be taken to remedy this grievance. The motion to receive the nettion was laid. ance. The motion to receive the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams said he had a petition to present, which unfortunately was somewhat personal to him

gelf. It came from apparently respeciable of Georgia, who complain as a grievance had been appointed chairman of the Committee of the committee of the control of the contr

. Wise objected to the reception He would not agree that this st

tion. He would not agree that this subject as be discussed.

Mr. Adams said it was strange that the redsfrom Virginia should object, when he himself made the same charges as the potitioners had.

Mr. Holmes rose to the point of order, but noise and confusion were so great as to preven being heard for some time. He was undern however, to ask whether it was in order to dischoos?

however, to as a hoax?

Mr. Adams. [with much scrimony] How be the gentleman know it is a hoax? [Laughter] Mr. Holmes said it was either a boax or as used to the House, in the person of one of its veems, and most respected members, and therefore a House, consulting its own dignity, should take notice of it.

motice, consulting its own dignity, should then notice of it.

Mr. Adams. Mr. Speaker, I have a right to a fend myself. [Great confusion and laughter.]

Mr. Habersham rose, and he and Mr. Ahm were for some time addressing the chair, and end order! order! one at a time! go it, old 'una sal roars of laughter.

He was understood to say that he had no doubt the paper being a hoax. He had heard a week up of this memorial, and had called upon the sense man from Massachusetts for the purpose of existing it, and he was convinced as he saw it that it was a hoax. The memorial and the signatures.

ing it, and he was convinced as he saw it that a hoax. The memorial and the signatures see in the same hand-writing, and though it pay to be from the county (Habersham) where he sided, and in which he had a very general see ance, he did not know a single individual name was attached to the memorial, thous surnames were familiar in the county. The tleman from Mussachusetts therefore could not that he had told him a week ago that it was a Mr. Adams claimed the floor as a matter of lege to defend himself against the imputation the petitioners.

lege to defend himself against the imputation of
the petitioners.

Mr. W. C. Johnson said that the gentlemas for
Virginia had raised the question of recepion at
that no motion ought first to be put.

Mr. Adams. The gentleman has no right y
raise the question. [Tremendous uproar.]

The Speaker said the gentleman from Virga
had raised the question of reception, but the gent
man from Massachusetts had the floor at the has.

Mr. Adams. [with great energy.] The gent
man from Massachusetts claims the right to be
heard.

heard.

Mr. Wise rose to a point of order.

Mr. Adams. The gentleman will himself or
to order. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Wise said he rose to a point of order,
when order was restored, he would proceed.

The Speaker said the House would come to or
and the gentleman from Massachusetts would the

his eeat.

Mr. Wise said he would put it to the Speak, the very moment of presenting a petition was the proper time for raising the question of recept whether the member be on the floor or not. The Speaker admitted it to be so, but the

The Speaker admitted it to be so, but the grademan from Massachusetts raised the question of vilege which took precedence of it. Several respects here called for the reading of the means, and it was read accordingly, and stated that is memorialists consider it a great grievance that is gentleman from Massachusetts should have be placed at the head of the Committee on Foreigns, lations, because while they revere his character a statesman and patriot, whose mame is indefall connected with the history of his country, yet the believe him to be affected with a kind of monomers and subjects connected with pressure whose in on all subjects connected with persons whose his are as dark as a Mexican's and therefore he is at

are as dark as a Mexican's and therefore he is at the head of that important Committee, and they ay his removal thereform. [Laughter,]

Mr. Adams who still had the floor yielded it body. Mr. Marshall, who moved that the gentleman from Massachusetts have permission to address the flost to defend himself against the charges made in the petition. (Cries of 'No, no,' agreed,' order, other, Mr. Wise moved to lay that motion on the table Mr. J. C. Clark and Mr. Linn called Mr. Brews order,

Mr. J. C. Clark and Mr. Linn called Mr. Browns order.

The Speaker said he was in order.

Mr. Brown said his point of order was, that is whole discussion was on a question not properly force the House. The memorial is not a genust one, and, unless the gentleman from Massachusers says he believes it to be genuine, the House half right to entertain the subject.

Mr. Adams—Does the gentleman know it to be forgery?

Mr. Adams—Does the general would have to be forgery?

The Speaker said the House would have to be cide whether it would entertain the subject or st. The question was then taken on laying the spition of Mr. Marshall on the table, and it was decided to the control of the contro

tion of Mr. Marshall on the table, and it was decisi in the negative—ayes 85, noes 87.

Mr. Underwood and Mr. Wise both sprung to the floor; but the Speaker awarded it to the form, who said that, in his opinion, the only way to put in end to this discussion, and it was a most unputable one, was by an adjournment, and he made the motion. (Cries of 'No, no—yes, yes,' and great or flosion prevailed.)

Mr. Adams—It is unprofitable now, will it be more profitable to-merrow moraing? [Load one of order, order.]

Mr. Wise demanded the ayes and noes on the to-journment, but, they were not ordered, and the ops-

Mr. Wise demanded the ayes and nose on the isjournment, but they were not ordered, and the yestion was taken by tellers; it was lost, 77 to 88.

Mr. Wise then re-stated the point of order, totending that the question was, whether the motion
lay the motion to receive on the table, or the quetion of privilege had the precedence.

Mr. Turney then moved to lay the whole salied
on the table.

The question was then taken on the motion of
Mr. Turney, and was carried in the affirmativeayes 94, nays 91.

Mr. Wise then moved an adjournment, which was
carried, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Wise then moved an adjourn carried, and the House adjourned. SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Question of Privilege.

Question of Privilege.

Mr. Adams stated that he had the privilege of the fending himself from the charges contained is the petition he presented yesterday, and said that he had intended to move its reference to the Committees Foreign Affairs, with instructions to choose another Chairman, if they thought proper.

Mr. Johnson asked the Chair if the motion to the petition on the table, which was carried in the affirmative, did not carry all questions connected with it.

ammative, did not early an questions consent with it.

The Speaker decided that all questions consent with the petition was laid on the table, but the gra-tleman had the right to raise the question of pur-

tleman had the right to raise the question of legs.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Holms. Adams, and W. C. Johnson participated, Mr. Johnson was proceeding to state the cust whe understood it, when Mr. Adams said, The gentleman from Marjins speaks false; I did not withdraw my question of pricing.

Mr. Johnson said, that no passion or ill-freing should ever induce him to demean himself compary to the character of a gentleman.

Mr. Adams. The gentleman has an example is that

Mr. Adams. The gentleman mas an that.

Mr. Warren said, having voted with the majorithe would now move to reconsider the vote shell laid the petition on the table.

The motion to reconsider the vote to lay on its table prevailed.

A scene of great distraction ensued, in shell

A scene of great distraction ensued, in shift many questions of order were started, and note is cided. Mr. Everett moved the previous question, which

Mr. Everett moved the previous question, was seconded.

The question was then taken, shall the mair question be now put? and decided by yeas and ngrat follows: Yeas 111, Nays &l.

The main question was the motion of Mr. Marshil made yesterday, to allow Mr. Adams to speak in his own defence, to the charges contained in the peluos, which was then agreed to.

M. J. Campbell then started a question of privelege and that was, that the charge against the great leman was presented by himself, and could be withdrawn by him at any time he chose, it not being before the House; and if the charge was true, the gentleman was laboring under monomans.

ng prog II. Its with th ited Sta eived ni Stock is n eleme of indu reholdir stery, t a the m African ves,) th hings, t bas thur ith the

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lar same ort, are sort, are sort, are sort, are sort out on the complist the ale to the complist the competent of the compete

ived of the right of defence, merived of the right of defence, merived to the notice of the Househat of the Ho r enclosing the petition, which Dear Sir, and signed James

m said that there was no such indiam said that there was no sect much enhancement, Georgia, està, if it was a hoax it was a greater viege than if it was a reality—an in-resty of this House. If the petition se charge was not a hoax; and he put fence on that ground. He was chargwith Lagrant to compete ter to sate in, or when the subject came up to pay a dealers for their losses—
rous voices called the gentleman to Speaker ordered the gentleman to

is mored to lay the question that table. Carried.

Is then proceeded in his defence, and a letter from a late Senator in Congress s., (Mr. C. C. Clay,) which he contendine same charges in substance which he is the petition, and written in the He was then proceeding to cite a lettern Accorack, by Mr. Wise, the called to order by Mr. W. C. John-hair decided he could not say or quote trelarant to the charge contained in

siked if he could be allowed to quote sked if he could be allowed to quote from the Accouncek letter. decided he could not. dision Mr. Adams appealed. of the Chair was not sustained,

called the gentleman from Massachu order, and demanded a decision of the and his point was, that the gentleman had in discuss the question of slavery or non-to disgrace himself, and in so doing to

e House.

saker decided, that although the gentleot of order, he thought from the dec ner appealed from that decision.

a sked to be excused from voting

nestion on the appeal was progressing, by nays, when the Speaker said he had not The question of the gentleman from North

all was then continued, and the decision of can was not sustained, ayes 87, nays 89.

motion was then made that the House adwhich was carried, ayes 86, nays 57.

HELIBERATOR. BOSTON:

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DAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1842.

ot only withstood all the vigorous as number of its victims; yet it is in the work has been performed for the sub t dreadful system-that anti-slavery ditional emancipation have multiplied is insignificant number to a mighty host rand religion which they could rally to make the foreign slave trade an illegal prac alred more than half a century of active West India slavery-the surprise of every in ses to pollute our soil, but that such as gress has been made towards effecting it Its existence in this country was almos ith that of the first pilgrim settlement. Since tei became an independent republic, i ered national protection, encouragement, sup Stock is held in it, in all parts of the country ent that pervades and controls ever olding States. It has obtained such power ry, that the religion and politics of the name and dreadful a prejudice against all per-African descent, (particularly all such as are) that they are treated as the offscouring period of two hundred years, is not to be morally attempted, by a single blow, but wavering faith, and protracted exer know how extremely difficult christians, on account of their dread of ith respect and courtesy. great human family, know from therefore how such conduct is generally re-ni. The overthrow of American prejudice, then, must necessarily be the work of many years,

ide in its extirpation until slavery itself be are ignorant of the philosophy of reshe are afraid or unwilling to espouse an mass, it may seem as if money, time, tal-ture expended to very little purpose by the they often tauntingly ask, 'What done?' as though nothing whatever had placed. They walk by sight-and they t slere system is still apparently impregnasee, moreover, that, within the last ten than half a million of slaves has been the capital stock. 'And this, ye misguided as capital stock. And this, ye may get the end of your feel they exclaim, is the measure of your toil Akardan your insame project! Your toil cleas as was that of Sysiphus! Your measure of the end of il wrong-your hopes are all delusive! ing forward, undismayed by opposition saired at their infatuation; but when they serting that they are 'on the full tide o ent, that every thing is working ly for their cause, that they have already desthiblaw to the monster slavery, and a victory is near at hand, those blind cavillied at such audacity, and shocked les disregard of truth !

er the most favorable circumstances. Being

and fostered by slavery, not much progress

frait reform, there is a vast amount of preto effect upon the object to be cast down only all that can, but all that need b of time, lo secure victory. Every gigan-time is surrounded-by numerous out are not easily vanquished, which serve the condict and to prevent a general en-ad which constitute, in fact, the chief section with the chief section of the chief section when these have been success of the citidel is conquered without mucl

Perhaps there has never been a reform,—certainly none since the days of Luther,—hemmed in, at its commencement, with more difficulties, or started under more hopeless auspices, or less likely to obtain a strong and rapid growth, than the anti-slavery reform.

Slavery, though a local institution, was an omnimes. cided every election. It had subjugated nearly every pulpit in the land, and priest and politician were alike pulpit in the land, and priest and politician were share rousy notative to that processing, from the highest to the lowest—all trades, from the most lucrative to the least remunerative—were influenced by it. It poisoned the mind of the Maine wood-cutter by the side of the whether the abolitions have made any progress.

When a nation is to be reformed, the first thing, is order, is to arouse it from its slumber of moral death and when this is acomplished-when the trump, of reformation has startled every sleeper and agitated every bosom, and the people are compelled to listen to unwelcome truth—the reformation may be said to have made a mighty stride onward. But to effect even this one object, much time, much exertion, and a large expenditure of means, are necessary.

If, then, the honest inquirer would know, whethe the abolitionists have made any progress,-and if he would correctly measure their su and efforts they have put forth,him inquire into the condition of the nation when the anti-slavery trump first gave a full and certain sound What, then, was that condition?

So far as the free States were concerned, no other interest was felt in the question of slavery, or in the condition of the free colored population, than was manifested in a blind support of the nefarious scho of African expatriation, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. The people were in gross darkness and profound apathy, in regard to the facts of slavery, and to the relation which, ecclesias-tically, religiously, politically and constitutionally, sustained to that system. The idea of getting they sustained to that system. The idea of getting rid of the objects of their prejudice and cruelty, by rid of the objects of their prejudice and cruelty, by transporting them to the coast of Africa, was exceedingly agreeable; and clothed as it was with the pretence of a religious concern for the spiritual regeneration of a backward. It is a struggle for the rights of man—for the spiritual regeneration of the spiritual regeneration is increasing antity, and converts to our sacred cause are multiplying in every direction. This is conceded even by the southern present and the spiritual regeneration of the spiritual regeneration is increasing antity, and converts to our sacred cause are multiplying in every direction. This is conceded even by the southern present and the spiritual regeneration of the spiritual regeneratio a religious concern for the spiritual regeneration of a benighted combinent, it seemed to bell them into a pro-found slumber. Further than this, they knew nothing and cared nothing about their duties and responsibilities as the members of a republic which held in cap-tivity a frightful portion of the inhabitants. An antislavery sermon was never heard from the pulpit .-The press was equally dumb. The entire North lay croncling in fear under the overshadowing power o slavery—spell-bound, palsied, death-struck.

Behold how great, how wonderful, how universal the change! A small body of men, without influence without wealth, almost without any means—at first, regarded with contempt, laughed at as fanatics, stighave galvanized the whole country, and so thorough ly aroused the people to a sense of their perilous con-dition, that they can never slumber again until the last vestige of slavery be removed, or the exterminat-ing judgments of the Almighty make the United der to make it hear and know the truth, by the recep ally performed. The sea of agitation is rising high er and higher; the storm of excitement is increasing in power and sublimity; the land is reeling from the caythquake shocks of the conflicting moral elements.

The abolition of slavery is the all-pervading subject of conversation, discussion, inquiry, and speculation, from one end of the country to the other. All political, all religious, all legislative bodies, are compelled to give it their serious attention, and to take-some kind of action upon it.

If the friends of the anti-slavery enterprise have done nothing else, in stirring up this unprecedented all marvel, and which ensures the speedy downfall of car of southern slavery. At the communion table tory.

But the nation has not been morely thrown into state of high excitement. An immense amount of in-formation, respecting the origin, nature and tendency of slavery, has been apread before the people of the non-slaveholding States, in the shape of tracts, pam-phlets, books, newspapers, lectures, and other forms of publication. Without this information, the nation al agitation would have quickly subsided, and a fatal al agitation, would have quickly subsided, and a ration relapse been the consequence. To scatter it broadcast has required no small amount of money. But let it be remembered that the anti-slavery enterprise was commenced without pecuniary means, and that the first newspaper enlisted in its defence had not a single specific to their great enterprise than by giving their attendance at the semi-annual meeting of the County. gle subscriber on the issuing of its first number. 11, day next. From the preparations that have been made since that period, hundreds of thousands of dollars we feel no hesitancy in expressing our conviction, the have been expended in the cause, and abolition intelligence has been diffused in all parts of the land, it furnishes decisive proof that great progress has been made toward the overthrow of slavery,

Another fact, equally important, deserves the seri us consideration of those who imagine, or affect I believe, that the abolitionists have made no impression on the slave system, if they have not positively retarded the progress of emancipation. The number of actual slave-owners in the United States, it is believed, does not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand-less than the population of a single northern city. So small a body could not hold nearly three millions of slaves in bondage, without the physical co operation of other parts of the country. Upon that co operation, the southern planters rely; and the withdrawal of it would be equivalent to a proclamation in favor of immediate and universal emancipation. Ev ery intelligent man knows, and every hones man will readily concede, that the moment the overwhelm-ing physical force of the North shall cease to be pledged to the South against slave insurrections, that moment will the slaves be able to recover their los

der more hopeless auspiecs, or less likely to obtain a strong and rapid growth, than the anti-slavery reform. Slavery, though a local institution, was an omnipresent power. To its omniscience, the attribute of omnipolence seemed to be very clossly allied. It had its spies, its informers, its paid tools, its volunteer friends, its interested partizans, its influential patrons, its commercial connexions, its family relationships, its political backers, its religious retainers, in all parts of the republic. Whatever sentiment was attered in opposition to its supremacy, or whatever movement was ottered for its subversion,—however humble the individual by whom that sentiment might be uttered; or made for its subversion,—however humble the indiwidual by whom that sentiment might be uttered, or
however insignificant the party by whom that movement might be made,—was sure to be noted down,
and to bring peedy retribution along with it. It was
found to be literally true, in a thousand cases, that a
found to be literally true, in a thousand cases, that a
man's fees were they of his own household. He who
dared to be and to avow himself an abolitionist, made

the slave system is upheld—who is the active partiner in the comern—and where rementance
and reformation must first take place. Even supposing that they could have safely labored in the South,
who what was in the safely and the safely labored in the South,
while they left the still more guilty North to go unrebuked? Can a stream rise higher than the fountime? Why should we go to the South, if slaves, dared to be and to avow himself an abolitionist, made up his mind to lose a respectable position in society, and to be covered with reproachful epithets. Popularity, reputation, influence, property, and even personal safety, were all perilled by him who 'lifted up his voice in favor of immediate and universal emancipation. It was a disgusting offence, an enormous crime, to insist upon the equality of the colored man with the white, and to call for the banishment of prejudice. The spirit of Slavery was vigilant to detect insubordination, at all hours, in all peaces, under all guises. Its espionage was universal, perfect, frightful. It travelled in all steam-boats, sailing packets, rail-road cars, and other public conveyances, and carefully marked every one who ventured to question its dilly marked every one who ventured to question its of their blows? If they are not laboring in the right divine origin. It held almost every printing-press under its control. It ruled at every caucus, and decided every election. It had subjugated nearly every whole body of slave-owners and their abottors are faciled every election. It had subjugated nearly every whole body of slave-owners and their abottors are faciled every election. It had subjugated nearly every whole body of slave-owners and their abottors are faciled every election. It had subjugated nearly every whole body of slave-owners and their abottors are faciled every election. It had subjugated nearly every whole body of slave-owners and their abottors are faciled every election. It had subjugated nearly every whole body of slave-owners and their abottors are faciled every election. It had subjugated nearly every whole body of slave-owners and their abottors are faciled every election. riously hostile to their proceedings, and the whole colored population are warmly enlisted in their favor

mind of the Maine wood-cutter by the side of the wistern boundary—it blinded the vision of the dweller on the granite range of New-Hampshire—it palsied the understanding of the sturdy farmer on the Green Mountains of Vermont—it subjugated the spirit of the western emigrant on the very borders of Mexico. This was the terrible power to be grappled with and borne down to the earth!

When exists a subjugate the side of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that, during that period, a mighty change has taken place in public sentiment, in all the free States, in the results in the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that, during that period, a mighty change has taken place in public sentiment, in all the free States, in the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that, during that period, a mighty change has taken place in public sentiment, in all the free States, in the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that, during that period, a mighty change has taken place in public sentiment, in all the free States, in the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that, during that period, a mighty change has taken place in public sentiment, in all the free States, in the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that, during that period, a mighty change has taken place in public sentiment, in all the free States, in the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that the state of things at the North in 1842. Now, if it can be shown that the state of things at th in favor of immediate emancipation; that the anti-sie very movement has been steadily and rapidly growing in majesty and power, so that Church and State are fast becoming influenced by it to take right action on the subject of slavery; that thousands of societies, mbracing persons of all sects and parties, have bee organized, expressly to break the slaveholding alli nce between the North and the South, and to let th inslaved go free ; that anti-slavery presses have bee established in nearly every free State; that legisla tion has, in various instances, come to the rescue of bleeding humanity; that thousands of petitions, signed to Congress, praying that no national countenance of that various presbyteries, synods, conferences and churches have branded the act of slaveholding as flagrant sin against God, and withdrawn christian fel lowship from those who subject their fellow-creature to bondage;—if these and a thousand other facts equally cheering and decisive, can be shown, (and they are notoriously true,) it follows, as a necessary consequence, that the mighty prop which has so long sustained the slave system is about to fail, and tha the jubilee of enfranchised humanity is not a remot

The anti-slavery agitation is increasing daily, an

'And Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won!'

what is the South relying for quietude or fence? She is in the wrong, and therefore can hav no repose. She has no moral power to wield in contest like this, and therefore cannot defend hersel from the motal assaults of the abulitionists. She can not expect either to outweary or to overawe th friends of impartial liberty : they will trouble her cor nations, and from her violence acquire new strength They will allow nothing to deter them from seeking the immediate and entire emancipation of every Ame the immediate and entire emancipation of every American slave. Never were men more in earnest. Le the South hear, and take warning! At present, the case stands thus: There are multitudes at the North whose abhorrence of the slave system loads them to refuse the use of slave grown productions. There are hundreds of thousands who are united, in an associa ted form, to do all that in them lies to overturn the and advice to all runaway slaves from the great prison house of bondage; and these are aided by many wh do not wish to be classed among the abolitionists of a slave insurrection, fight either personally or by proxy against men who are struggling to break the fetters of tyranny. There are multitudes who have sundered their political and religious connexion with in that unrighteous and dreadful compact, by which the slave system. It is, in itself, the first, most important, and longest step toward a great and final viclowed to make his appearance. Facts like these should be soherly pondered by the South. They are not to be treated sportively, or derisively, or skeptically There is but one remedy for this state of thingsnamely, the total and immediate abolition of slaver This will be peaceful, safe, profitable. Why does t South hesitate or linger, in such an emergency What will she gain, what will she not lose, by d

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lay?

we feel no hesitancy in expressing our conviction, that it will be an occasion of no ordinary interest

Coxoness. A record of the very exciting scene that took place in Congress, last week, in relation to that took place in Congress, last week, in relation to the subject of slavery, may be found on the preceding page. Mr. Adams, it will be perceived, is struggling manfully against the slaveholding power in behalf of the rights of his constituents, and of insulted human-ity. It appears the House of Representatives have re-fused to receive the resolves of the Legislature of Vermont! What will the Green Mountain Boys say to this?

The report of the committee in the House tatives of this State, against granting the us Representatives of this State, against granting of the Hali to the Massachusetts A. S. Society for neeting, and the debate which graw out of it, wil receive attention in a future number.

Read the communication of A Friend to Lib erty, if you would know something of the cunning and craft of the slaveholding power.

Protracted illness in the editor's family has pre liberties. The slave system is guarded by northern vented his giving much attention to the present and bayonets, and the entire strength of the Union exertNorfolk Co. A. S. Society.

This Society held its annual meeting, on Wedner-day, the 19th inst. in the Town Hall, at Dedham. A day, the 1970 inst. in the Town Hall, at Decham. A large number of delegates from distant portions of the County were in attendance, and the debabs were of unusual interest and naimation.

Just P. Bishop, of Boston, presented the following

Resolved, That, as advocates of free discus regard to whatever has to do with the interests of the common cause, we regret the action of the State Society at its lest annual meeting, in refusing, at the request of a minority of the Committee on the Treasurer's Account, to print with its proceedings, the report of said minority. port of said minority.

Resolved, That the State Society be requested, a

the coming annual meeting, to rescind said action, and to publish said minority report with its proceedings.

After remarks by the mover, Erastus Worthington, Wondell Phillips, and others, the resolutions were in-

definitely postponed by a unanimous vote.

The following resolutions, after being di The following resolutions, after being discussed by Erastus Worthington, William H. Spear, John A. Collins, Wendell Phillips, John M. Spear, Hiram W. Blanchard, Charles L. Remond, Thomas Earle, Joseph R. Engley, Edwin Thompson, and Samuel Tur-

ner, were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we see with extreme regret, in the
negotiation between England and the United States negotation between Lugiand and the United States touching vessels suspected of being concerned in the slave trade, that our government not only refuses to unite in the necessary means to suppress that borrid traffic, but will not consent that our vessels should be traffic, but will not consent that our vessels anome or visited for the purpose of ascertaining whether our flag is not prostitude to disguise the slave trade of other nations; thus exhibiting great indifference to its enormities, and indirectly affording aid to those en-

Resolved, That the Church sustains slavery, who Resolved, I hat the Church sustains sharery, when she, and her clergy, neglect to specify its evils, to re-monstrate against them, and to rebuke and reject from her communion those who trample in the dust the rights of their equal brethren, or who spologize for, or refuse to bear a faithful testimony against their

Resolved, That we carnestly call upon every one who would be a consistent Christian, to uplift his voice against this grand iniquity, and to shake off the dust of his feet against those religious associations

which countenance or support it.

Resolved, That the prejudice against color only absurd in itself, and cruel in its operation, and and deadens the moral perceptions of him who in-dulges in it, as to make him insensible to the rights he denies to others, and to the injury he does his own

of republicanism and civil liberty, and every dictate of Christianity, utterly condemn the whole system of American slavery, under all circumstances; and that duty to God and man, religion and humanity, demand of us a plain testimony against it, and an earnest stru gle to procure its abo

*EDMUND QUINCY, President. JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Boston Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Boston La-dies' A. S. Society was held on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 1849, 1842. The meeting was opened by the reading of a portion of the scriptures by

Several interesting letters were read from the La dies of Glasgow, Cork, Dublin, &c., &c. and replies to them, which were accepted, and ordered to be for warded.

On motion of Anne W. Weston, it was unanimousl Resolved, That we renew our subscription for 50 copies of the Liberator for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That 25 copies of the Liberator be to Maine, and that Mrs. Chapman, Miss Sargent, and M. G. Chapman, be a committee to attend to their

On motion of M. W. Chapman,

Resolved, That we will expend the sum nocessar to print the Constitution of the Philanthropic Society of Port au Platte, in English, Spanish and French and forward the same by the first opportunity.

The following resolutions were presented by He

rietta Sargent, and adopted by the meeting. Resolved, That our pondence be instructed to express to individuals and

ocieties, who have aided the cause the past year, ou grateful thanks for their liberal kindness. Resolved, That we welcome Charles Lenox Re-mond's return, wishing him all success in the renew

al of his labors as a champion of Truth and Liberty. Resolved, That in view of the happy results to the cause of our labors the past year, we feel greatly en

Resolved, That we renew our testimony of confidence and respect to William Lloyd Garrison, 'be

A letter was read from N. B. Borden, relative the gag rule and the prospects of our cause in Con On motion, it was

Voted. That those ladies engaged in circulating pe

titions, be requested to finish before the first of February, and to return their lists of signatures to 25 Corn hill, or to Anne W. Weston, 6 Chauncey Place. After the transaction of some other important business, the Society adjourned.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

Render unto all their Dues.

MR. GARRISON :

tion paper, two pieces of poetry, one of them from your own pen, with your name originally attached, and the other from a correspondent of your paper; for neither of which you nor your paper have th per credit. Now you, in your abundant charity to ward a brother editor, or in your liberal allowance fo the oversight of printers may consider this an unin-tentional omission. It may be so; but permit me to express my opinion that the omission is sign, somewhere, and to be set down to the account of a littleness of soul, the deformed offspring an noxious growth of secturianism, the deluded and i es mad votaries of which we have seen will resort to any act, however mean, to filch from you any and every thing that may ennoble you in the es-timation of the truly wise and good, or awe into si-lence those who are otherwise. This omission (trifling, perhaps, in the estimation of one at w head the shafts of malice are directed with deadly hate) I must consider intentional; and would hence inquire, if a reflector of Christian light and virtue car be guilty of such gross injustice and despicable mean ness? and further, if this is Christianity, what is ' in · FAIR PLAY fidelity '?

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN THE

OLD CRADLE OF LIBERTY !! A Meeting of the CITIZENS OF BOSTON AND VICINITY will be held THIS DAY, (Friday, January 28,) in FANEUIL HALL, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to bear a Public Testimony egainst the continuance of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Co of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, and to devise ways and means for redeeming the Character of the Nation by the purification of the Scat of Government from the foul states of Oppression, Misrule and Violence, in a peaceful and constitutional manner. Among the speakers who may be expected to address the meeting are Col. Miller of Vermont, N. P. Rogers of New-Hampshire, James Cannings Fuller of New-York, Wendell Phillips, George Bradburn, and Charles Lenox Remond of Massachusetts. Let the gathering be immense, and the Old Gradle of Liberty rock as in days of old!

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

Some particulars received via. Baltimore, of a riot at Kingston, in which several lives were lost, ave at Kingston, in which several lives were lost, ave at ready been published; but a young friend, a native of this city, who has rended the last few years in Jamaica, has received the following letter which is more in detail as to the c. use of the disturbance, and furnishes it for publication:

DEAR Sig.—I heartily rajoice that you are away for we have had stirring and bloody times in King ston, all caused by W. Mitchell's arbitrary exercisof powes, and I am afraid your too head would have taken you into many a scrape.

Vesterday afternoon. Lieft the counting house,

for we have had sirring and bloody times in Kingston, all caused by W. Mitchell's arbitrary exercise of powes, and I am afraid your hot head would have taken you into many a scrape.

Yesterday afternoon, I left the counting-house at five o'clock, and every thing was quiet; at a quarter past five, I was called out to look at the police and people aquabbling in the market square. I houked and saw a few boys and women opposing the police, who were apparently endeavoring to prevent some of their amusements. In the course of a couple of minutes, quite a crowd of women, children, and half grown boys were assembled, and the women began to throw storps and broken bottles at the police, who were obtiged to run for their lives. Armstrong, the inspector of police, at this moment galloped on the parade, but stones and broken bottles soon convinced him that prudence was the better part of valor, and old soldier as he is, he galloped off, but soon returned with a reinforcement of foot and horse police, armed with muskets and swords, but these after firing over the heads of the people were beaten off the parade, All this occurred right under the barracks, which now poured out its immates, and the police being again reinforced, a very respectable armsed force was now opposed to the populace. At this moment the Mayor came down, but the people police him hard, and he was forced to ruiter for safety into the barracks, come down, but the people police him hard, and he was forced to ruiter for safety into the barracks, from which they fired two or three rounds of magistrate and colonel, now appeared in the field, and by direction of the Mayor read the riot act; while doing so he received a blow from a stick on the hand, which I understand broke one of his fingers. At this period I made the best of my way home.

Very shortly afterwards, the people attacked the military with atomes, and they were marched into the barracks, from which they fired two or three rounds of the populace should endanger a whole community, and swake all the b

Arrival of the Britannia.

The Britannia arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, in 18 days from Liverpool.

The Britannia experienced very heavy weather, having had her paddle boxes much injured and her life boats stove to pieces during a tempestuous gale. She also grounded off the harbor of Halifax, but was got off again in a few minutes.

Arrival of Boz. Among the passengers in the Britannia, we perceive the name of Charles Dickens, Esq. perhaps the most popular of all the living authors.

The Chartists.—We find in the English newspapers numerous notices of the movements and meetings of the Chartists all over the United Kingdom. So far as we can judge from these appearances, Chartism is fast gaining ground, and must in the nature of things finally overwhelm the country.

The general aspect of affairs in Great Britain was about the same. The winter thus far had not been so severe as the early indications had led us to expect—and this clemency had served to mitigate somewhat the sufferings of the people. Still, those sufferings were severe, almost beyond example or endurance.

On Wednesday, the remaining portion of the troope On Wednesday, the remaining portion of the troops ordered to embark for China, consisting of 420 men of the 26th and 110 of the 5 th. Regiments of Foot, arrived at Portamonth. The whole of the troops intended to be conveyed from this port to the Saphre and Apollo, are now on board, 800 strong, consisting of detachments of the 18th, 26, 49th, and 55th. Most of them are quite young men, and will prove a valuable acquisition to their respective regiments now in China.

They sail to-morrow, and will go round to Plymouth, where they will join her Majesty's ship Belleisle, which carries out Lord Saltoun, and the 98th regiment, and some of the artillety. The three ships will then proceed in company on their voyage to China, carrying out togettier an effective force of about 2,000. Many women and children have also embarked.

Nine persons perished in Manchester, on the 30th Dec. from eating poisoned food—whether by accident or design is yet unknown.

There had been several shocks of an earthquake at Naples, and at the last accounts Vesuvius was belch-ing forth flames at a great rate.

The Queen Downger's health continues to mend and a satisfactory bulletin is consequently expected t

A man named Richard Weeks, a pensioner for a long time in the Bethnal-Green Lunatic Asylum, had fallen to a legacy of £120,000. It is feared that even this large sum can prove no 'cure' for a mind dis-

There were continued reports of plots and conspir acies to destroy the Royal Family of France, and ar-rests continued to be made.

A great fire occurred at Rouen in France on the 14th of Dec. which destroyed thirty buildings, including a cathedral.

Strong complaints of distress begin to come from the manufacturing districts of France. Not less than 50,000 operatives are said to be out of employment in Lyons and its suburbs alone.

The splendid chateau of the Duke de Barante, near Thiers, in France, was entirely burnt to the ground on the 13th Dec. This chateau was associated with some important historical recedections, and was the scene of a highly popular French romance.

Considerable interest was excited at Rennes in France by the repeated discovery of quantities of Roman coin, in making executions in the bed of the river for the purpose of constructing new quays. In one place, these coins were dug out literally by the bushelt. They are mostly of copper, and bear the stamp of Tiberius Cesar.

The warfare between the Druses and Christians in The warfare between the Druses and Christians in Syria, still continued, at the last accounts, under circumstances of the most bitter enmity. The Turkish troops sent to cuell the disturbances had been only purially auccessful, and had themselves been guilty of some excesses which added new festures of bleed to this already burbarous conflict. All the christian villages stretching along the foot of Libanus, had been dewastred, and there was no safety for christians except in Beyrous likelit.

cept in Beyrout itself.

The Circassian War !—Grast Victory!!—Intelligence has been received at Constantinople, by way of Trebizond, of a victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians; the most signal and decisive, it is said, that has occurred since the beginning of the war. A large expedition, consisting of thirty thousand men, had been disembarked on the coast, with a view of destroying the grain, which had been collected by the Circassians after the harvest, when a storm having suddenly arisen, drove the ships from their anchors.

The Circassians availing themselves of the opportunity, assailed them fercely on every side, and the Russians, separated from their stores, which had been carried out to sea, were compelled to make a diastrous retreat through a country consisting entirely of mountain, forest, and defile. With the exception of two thourand who escaped to Auspa, hie whole of the thirty thousand were killed or made prisoners; such are the seconds received from Trebizond.

Envised and United States—London, Jan. 1.—A

The tenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society was held in this city, in the Melodeon, on Wednesday, and was in session at the time our paper want to press. Last evening, it held a meeting in the Hall of the House of Rupresentatives, but we are unable to furnish our readers with any of the proceedings until next week. Suffice it to say, every thing ooks well for our cause. By the Treasurer's report, it appeared that upwards of seven thousand dollars had been contributed to the Society during the last year, and that the Society is now entirely out of debt.

Great Riot at Columbus, Georgia Five Build a ings Destroyed.

columbus, Georgis, was thrown into a great excitement on the 4th inst., by the discovery of the murdered body of one Arnott, on the premises of a notorious magistrate named Ivey, the associate of a reputed gang of outlaws.

A mob collected, rushed upon his horse, and destroyed five buildings. A large meeting convened next day in the market-house, at which the Mayor, Col Lewis, presided.

A resolution was presented, directing Ivey, and all other such characters, to leave the city in a certain number of hours, or that summary means would be used.

number of hours, or that summary means would be used.

Col. Hines Holt, late M. C. and Judge Sturgis, interposed in behalf of hav and order, and a substitute, declaring that the law of Ge orgit were sufficient to protect the innocent and punsh the guilty, finally prevailed, and the meeting adjourned.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. Monitz, Jan. 11, 1842.

Moritz, Jan. 11, 1842.

A law was published this moraing, authorizing the Sheriff to take charge of all culored men on board the vessels in the Bay, imprison them, and charge about \$7 each for his trouble. He is also to require bonds from the captains for the sum of \$200 sech man, that he will take them away on his departure with his ship. These veratious proceedings have no origin in any recent occurrence, or cause of uneasiness, but the old Jewish rule of retailation.—a sort of combination in the South by way of offset to the abolition ngitation. The number of blacks in the Bay is said to be 350; who are now to be thrown into prison, suffering the privations of criminals, for no evil deed or action. The same law promises to cause expense and excitement in the city. Such are the results of hasty legislation, carried through the halfs by party strife and contention, and on the last day of the session, when all errors must remain twolve months before they can be corrected. About 60 ships and barques are at anchor in the Bay.

From the Mobile Register, Jan. 19.

From the Mobile Register, Jun. 19.
The report foretofore brought to the United States, that the inhabitants of Kingston had objected to receiving the Creole negroes, is, as we suspected, incorrect. They were all welcoused: as heroes, and sent into various parts of the Island for better security.

A novel notion broached—that the British laws cover the Balanna waters; and that entry into them by American coasting vessels coming into the Gulf, ipse facto frees every slave that may be on board.

NOTICES.

D' ADJOURNMENT. 4

The Essax County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a special meeting, (agreeably to adjournment,) at South Andover, commencing on Tuesdey morning, as 9 o'clock, Feb. 8, 1842. By vote of the last meeting, the discussions on the following resolutions will e continued:
Resolved, That the great body of northern clergy,

ing, the discussions on the following resolutions will be continued:

Resolved, That he great body of morthern clergy, a few individuals only excepted, by their continued silence on the wrongs of two and a half millions of slaves, their malignant and persecuting opposition to the anti-slavery enterprise, and their manifest deter mination to fellowship southern man-stealers as Christians and christian ministers, have proved themselves, by their own profussions, a great brotherhood of thieres; and, instead of being supported as the ministers of righteousness, they should be held (on their own principles,) in exceration and abhortenee by the whole human race.

Resolved, That the sectarian corporations, and offer bodies, called churches, in our country, that not only refuse to bear a faithful public testimony against slavery, but recognize as Christians, southern manistealers and adulterers, and in many instances have excommunicated for their fidelity to the slave those who dare not be partakers in their sin, have shown themselves to be like Babylon in apocalyptic vision, the habitation of devils, the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird; and time if it is the imperieus duty of abalitionists to come out of them, that they be not partakers in their sin, and that they receive not of their plugues.

Resolved, That our three organized political parties are giving most undoubted evidence, that, as parties, they are destitute of moral principle, and are not the genuine friends of liberty; and we would solemnly warn all true abolitionists against wasting their political influence in their support.

C. Lenpx Remond, (recently from Europe,) Frederick Douglas, the fugitive, Abby Kelley, Parker Pilhbury, from New-Hampshire, J. A. Collins, and many more devoted friends of our eause, are confidently expected to be present.

Come one, come all: Engage in our deliberations, and partake of our hospitalities.

JAMES D. BLACK, Secretary.

January 13, 1842.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bristof County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Taunton, on Tunsday, Feb. 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock. The friends of the cause throughout the county are samestly invited to be present. We hope to see large delegations from Westport, Dartmouth, Fall River, and Assonet. Distinguished advocates of the cause from Boston and elsewhere are expected to be present to help us on in the good work. Let us all be there.

WM. C. COFFIN, Secretary.

WORCESTER COUNTY, NORTH DIVISION

A S. SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this Society will be field at Hubbardston, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February next, commencing at 10 of clock, A.M.

The officers of the year ensuing will be obesen at this results.

Our friends may feel assured that no efforts will be spared to secure the attendance of able and distinguished advocates of the cause; and it is earneally hoped, that there will be a full attendance of the closed of the allow from every town within the limits of the Society.

J. T. EVERETT, Pra-C. WHITE, See. pro tem. Holden, Jan. 24, 1842.

NOTICE.

My friends in Providence are informed, that, at my request, the following named persons will receive any donations intended for my school in Jamsica, and forward them to my address at New-York—Mrs. Sarab R. Smith, Miss Amerancy Paine, Wm. Aplin.

NANCY PRINCE. Boston, Jan. 25, 1842.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Lecture Committee beg leave to announce that arrangements have been made for a course of Lectures to be delivered before the Association os Tuesday Evening. The introductory will be given by WENDELL PRILLIPS, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1st, at the Smith School Room; to commence at 7-o clock-Admittance to each lecture, 6 1-4 cts.

WILLIAM C. NELL, THOMAS JINNINGS, BENJAMIN WEEDEN,

DIED-In this city, 21st inst. Mrs. Catherine M wife of John J. Patal, aged 26.

Situations.

Two or three good boys can obtain situations in the ountry, by applying at 25, Cornhill.

Now is the Time.

Now is the Time.

The Finest Head of Hair produced by Wyeth's Cream of Lillies.

All, who have used it, acknowledge its superiority for the embellishment and growth of the nair. It gradually changes the color of rad, gray, or light hair, to a beantful dark. Nothing can surpass this Gream for dressing the hair; it not only promotes its growth, but preserves its failing off, or turning grey; and to those wearing curls, either real or false, its qualities will be manifest by the first trial; nor do they get out of curling in damp weather, or after dancing.

Also Wyeth's Curling Gream, Milk of Roses, Extract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the skin, Honey Water, Florida Water, Cologne Wate, &c. do.

For sale only by the appointed agent, A. S. JOB-DAN, No. 2, Milk-sireet, secund door from Washington-street.

POETRY.

For the Liberator LINES,

Written on hearing Mr. C. L. REMOND, a young col ored man of talent, but slight education, lec Prejudice against Color in the United States. Long Afric's sable sons have slept

In darkness deeper than their line,
And long their hearts th' oppressor kept
More barren than their parched Karroo;
A moral night of awful gloom
Hung rayless round their land, like doom. While 'neath the banner of the free, And 'neath the cross in christian lands,

The Negro pined in slavery,
And bore her hopeless heathen bands,
Till stripped of all that Nature gave—
In soul and body both—a slave.

Though he was man-a brother born-His base oppressor dared, in scorn,
To point the mournful, moral blight
His hand had wrought, and say, The thing
Was only meant for chattelling!

Through city, town, and hamlet rude, A curse of caste inglorious ran-soulless prejudice subdued The spirit of the colored man; Nor mind nor merit gained him place Or favor mong the fairer race

But, thanks to better days and men, The work of FREEDOM is begun, And Slavery's dark and robber den Explored and opened to the sun; With all its deeds of darkness there, Shaming the light that lays them bare !

Thanks to the ABOLITION BAND, Truth's dawning day-star glenns afar,
And men are listing, heart and hand,
Life-soldiers in this glorious war,—
To conquer Projudice, and raise
The Negro to his mathood's place. Nor have they wrought thus long in vain,

To prove the brotherhood of all-Lo, here and there a broken chain! Lo, minds released from servile thrall. And colored men of genius, worth, From long obscurity come forth !

SMITH, WRIGHT, REMOND and CORNISH rise, With other kindred souls, erect, Faint sending o'er benighted skies, The gleam of negro intellect:
And South and North a spirit's stirred,
That must and with be felt and heard.

Ay, wide o'er all this guilty land
Has freedom fired the colored breast,
And every tongue and every hand Is sworn from silence and from rest,. Till Slavery wither in the light, That streams abroad o'er vale and height Go on, in truth and love go on !

The God of justice guards your cause; Let statesmen threat, let churchmen frown, Yet trust in God-nor ever pause; Bate ye no breath, nor civb Till Freedom's perfect work is wrought. I.G. BLANCHARD.

[From the Boston Daily Times.] ENGLAND'S CRY.

'BEEAD on Bloop,' is the awful inscription up some of the banners paraded in the provincial tow of England.—Boston Times.

The voice that shakes old England thus, Comes not as came that thunder cheer From Trafalgar and Waterloo, Upon a nation's greedy car. No Nelson now, nor Wellington, Inspires the dreadful cry, Troubling the just sky-Of BREAD OR BLOOD!

"Tis not a nation's ringing shout, When banners fly from tower and dome, And million hearts, as one, are out, To welcome heroes home. Yet here are shouts !-- they 're not thine own, O lawful victory's crowning God! Yet here are banners! and the throne

Trembles at ' BREAD OR BLOOD! Ar Brend or Blood!'-in sallen wail It comes from home and naked hearth; From mother o'er her babe, whose lip Is parched with curses for its birth. From perishing, abandoned men Borne on to death by penury's flood— And England's cheer gives place to yells.

Whose agony 's akin to hell's—

Of 'Banad on Baood!'

On ! on ! in long procession comes The injured, down-trod, desperate group ! Who wonders that Destruction rides, The dreadful leader of the troop? Tie life or death ! and yet no horde Of plundering Pict, or brawling Dane, Are these—worse! worse! stern English hearts, That ask, and will not ask in vain, When for their households, clemoring food,— Withheld by tyrants,-on they come, For BREAD on BLOOD!'

Like pulses of a mighty heart, Where'er the stream of being flows. They hear it! those false feudal lords, The titled tyrants of Saint James-The titled tyrants of Saint James.

They hear it! those imperious dames,—
And paleness gathers o'er their checks,
Who long have Misery's call withstood.
A People trampled, risen, speaks
In 'Brkad on Broop!'

SHE hears it ! feeblest of vain things, A simple girl in other sphere— But doomed to don the crown of kings Away, away, what doth such here? HE hears it! pennyless boy-prince-Who cares not, though an empire bleeds, And millions perish, if they gorge This Caligula and his steeds." HE hears it, who the hearts of men Holds in his hands, you blessing God— Not the heart's answering fond 'Amen,' But Bread on Broop!'

We hear it! our Atlantic's roar Sinks down beneath its knelling call, And who but weeps that death should fling O'er a whole realm his funeral pall? And who but wonders that the axe Should decimate three kingdoms so; And men should freely give their blood, When bloated courtiers bid it flow? Who wonders that the cry is up,
From wretches for their stolen food? Tis time, when filled is horror's cup, For BREAD OR BLOOD!

We hear! and blush to think our veins, We hear? and blush to think our reins, Nourished by Freedon's generous tide-Were filled at founts so died in shame, So cold to Manhood, Virtue, Pride-O, is it true, ye fields of yore? Say, Cressy, Blenheim, Agincourt! Say, Sovereign God!

Did these degraded, patient men Spring from the Anglo-Sexon, too? These millions, cowering to a few,— Submitting to a gilded chain— Ha! even so! they're men again! They'd reached extreme of ruin, when Forhearance is a word abut out; There a meaning in that dreadful shout, 'The race is heard in that one cry; Doom or deliverance is nigh Doom or deliverance is nigh In BREAD OR BLOOD!

unto eternal life, by Jesus Christ our Lord.' How then is it with woman in the new creation, in the crestoration, in Paradise regained? Is she delivered from her curse? is she once more the equal of man? Or is she still his slave? Let Paul himself answer. 'For as many of you as liave been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ. There is neither Jew un nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor Gemale: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.' Gal. iii: 27, 28. In the very nature of the case, if the fall reduced the woman to subjection, the restoration in Christ places her again on her to original footing of oneness and equality. Therefore, the more thoroughly Christian any husband and wife become, the nearer equal will they feel themselves to be in every personal right and privilege. There will be no ruling of the one over the other. It is the certain tendency of Christianity, spritually and practically carried out, to restore woman to a personal equality and companionship with man—to render her one with him in all the percogatives of free moral agent. And here we have what we may reall a Christianion terr, which will tell us the degrees of Christiani attainment in every nation, denomination, and family of mankind. Where woman is most of it. And there too, where woman stands higher in the scale, man is highest. He improves in every trait of nature's nobility, as his mother, sister, and wife, are improved.

Our brother's second text affirms that the head of the woman is the man,' as Christ is the head of the church, and God the head of Christ. His third goes still further and says, 'As the church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives be to their own husbands in every trait of nature's nobility, as his mother, sister, and wife, are improved.

Our brother's second text affirms that the head of the counts is the man,' as Christ is the head of the woman in the same sense, or as absolutely as Christ is the head of the counts and the same sense, or as absolutely as Christ is the head of his C

f her own conscience? Pro ad of his chu Doon or deliverance is night
for Brace is heard in fliet one cry;
for the Fractical Christian.

From the Practical Christian.

Equality of Men and Women.

I six you to explain to, no the following Scriptures, the control of the con

women are inferior to men. Now may be the women are inferior to men. Now may be the women are inferior to men. Now may be the women are inferior to men. Now may be the women are inferior to feel the women are inferior to men. Now may be the women are inferior to men. Now may be men and updated on of ideal they would be also the women are inferior to men. All this contribution of the women are inferior to men. It is the whole the passage of the women are inferior to the limit of God to Eve, soon after her inferior to men and in subjection to the other and in points. We will grant all which is generally opened and in the contrary the importance of God to Eve, soon after her transgression, when also was refused to the service of the save such as the doctrine of the first of the contract application. All this conductive for contract the words, salves, in relation to indeal subject to the words, salves, in relation to indeal subject in the subject in the passage contradict itself, contract application. All this conductive the contract application. All this conductive the contract application. All this conductive the contract application of God to Eve, soon after her transgression, when also was brought points. We shall follow this method in the entire of the contract of God to Eve, soon after her transgression, when also seed to the contract to the contract of God to Eve, soon after her transgression, when also seed to the contract to the contract in the contract of God to Eve, soon after her transgression, when also generally perfect to the was brought into judgment. It is the sentence again to the contract the contract of God to Eve, soon after her transgression, when also generally perfect to the was brought into judgment. It is the sentence again to man, and it is expected to the series of the same of the contract of God to Eve, soon after her transgression, when also generall churches, contradicting, catechizing, and dictating to their hasbands, he suppressed the evil by enjoining silence and subjection. They were not christian women; they showed neither a christian spirit, nor a christian decency. They were dictators and usurpers. This evinced that they were yet in the fallen state, and ought to be under the dominion of the man. Women will never regain their forfeited rights till they come fully into the spirit and wisdom of Christ. Then all the men in the world will be unable to keep them down.

But, after all we have said about the degradation of woman in the fallen carnal state, and about Paul's

But, after all we have said about the degravation of woman in the fallen carnal state, and about Paul accommedation at the necessities of the early times, while most of the converts to Christianity were but partially redeemed from their old habits and preju-partially redeemed from their old habits and prejupartially redeemed from their old habits and prejudices, we cheerfully admit that there is a sense in which 'the head of the woman is the man.' In this the scriptures do but recognize and affirm an obvious fact in the human constitution. Wherein, then, is man the head of the woman? In what sense—in what respect is he so? Is he so in any sense which renders him obsolutely superior to her as a free moral agent? Is he so in any sense which renders him obsolutely superior to her as a free moral agent? Is he so in any sense which deprives her of an equal voice on questions of personal rights—the great inalicnable rights of 'lite, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?' We say so. And this is the turning point of the whole controversy. rights—the great inalicnable rights of and the pursuit of happiness?' We this is the turning point of the who and the pursuit of happiness? We say no. And this is the turning point of the whole controversy. That there is a constitutional physical difference between the male and the female, more or less affecting their temperaments, habitudes, and spheres of action, is undeniable. The man is constitutionally disposed, and better qualified for the more public duties and enterprises of life; the woman for the more domestic and less adventurous. Man and woman, as husband and wife, are virtually one in all their interests. They constitute the primary community. If the man is constitutionally better qualiced for the more public duties and enterprises of life, he is the natural executive head of the partner-ship—not the absolute dictator. The woman is the partner and counsellor. In their true relation to each other, they are equals. They suggest, disculs, deliberate, and determine what shall be done for the common good. They divide the cares of their little community between them. The man as president of the council, assumes the external and more public duties; the woman, the more domestic and private, though often quite as difficult, arduous, and trying. He is fitted to excel in resolute action, she in patient exertion and passive undurance. Their respective departments are in themselves equally honorable, equally important, and equally responsible. The woman is as necessary to the man, as he is to her. Ehe can centribute as much happiness as he can to her; and both, if true and faith happier together than they could be spar

both. These are our views of the sense in which the head of the woman is the man. We have contemplated the sexes according to the general course and order of nature. There are exceptions to all general rules. We have spoken of man as he generally is. Some some are more masculine in their physical and mental qualities than many men. Some men more emitine than many women. In all ages, these remarkable exceptions have appeared; and in all ages, superior muscular and intellectual endowments in woman have insured to her a commanding influence, in spite of all custom. That there is any essential difference of sex in the souls of human beings, or that any such distinction will be known in the immortal state, is clearly contrary to scripture and reason. The whole difference is radically physical. Constitute men capable of conceiving, breeding, bearing, and nursing children, and they would have women's souls. Take away the peculiarities from women, and they would have men's souls. But things being as they are, the relative predispositions, aptitudes, and capabilities of the sexes cannot be materially changed.

This brings us to the second inquiry, viz: whether there is any thing in the Constitution of the Fraternal Communion which really conflicts with the scriptures respecting the rank and rights of women? In that document, women are placed on a footing of 'personal equality' with men. They are entitled to an equal voice with men in all our meetings, and are eligible to all our offices. We have taken off every arbitrary imposition upon their humanity. If they can rise, they may, to the highest sphere of influence. Is this repugnant to scripture or reason? Let it be remembered that we profess to stand on purely christian ground. We are not under the law of violence are also and the standard of the particular and the standard of the particular and the second of the sexes continued to the general opinion. Office holding with us is invested with no arbitrary authority, or physical co-creion. It is a service rendered by equ

ble, too, that we shall always have nen in our communities, who will not be well qualified for these stations. But their personal equality with others will be no sufficient reason why they should be chosen to perform services for which they are unsuitable. Too many people confound all distinctions on this enhance. If women we altitude to be essentially equal with men, as free moral agents, it is inferred that they are to be placed above men, that they must needs be thrust forward into stations for which common sense shows that they are naturally. they must needs be thrust forward into stations for which common sense shows that they are naturally disqualified, that all the great distinctions between male and female are to be broken down, and, in fine, that both sexes are to be unsexed. The Fraternal Communion will do nothing to justify such mistaken notions. They will follow the order of unperverted nature, and endeavor to demonstrate the true equality of the sexes, without violating their mutual relations, or forcing either out of the sphere of usefulness ordained by the all-wise Creator. We will not be further tedious to our readers, but submit what we have written to the candid consideration of not be further tedious to our readers, but submit what we have written to the candid consideration of our inquiring brother, in the humble hope that it will prove in some measure satisfactory to him, and pro-fitable to many others.

From the Lynn Record

Mobs.

The Editor of a newspaper who deliberately undertakes to raise a mob for the purpose of attacking an individual with personal violence, is far worse than a highway robber. He is more malignant; his object is to terrify, to injure, and to disgrace. If he succeed, he alarms a whole neighborhood, and sets an example of immense mischief, of vast injury to society. The robber generally injures but one person. His object is to help himself; not to inflict injury on another.

injury on another.

The exciting of a riot or mob, we have always The exciting of a riot or mob, we have always considered a species of treason, of the most daring find dangerous character. Its direct tendency is to destroy government. Look at the mobs in Mississippi and Arkansas. Murdering whole neighborhoods, and reducing society to a state of anarchy. It is the most covardly act which can be committed, for the person who instigates a mob always does it on supposition, that the party attacked has too much continued to the continued of the c

An Apologist for Adultery !

The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle of the 6th inst lluding to the case of Dr. Lardner, says-

alluding to the case of Dr. Lardner, says—

We notice that some of the Boston editore are attempting to get up an excitement against this distinguished scientific lecturer, who is about to deliver a course of fectures in that city. It will be so at first. In New-York, the Doctor had to encounter the came; by of a portion of the public press; and there is no doubt that, when he gets fairly under way in Boston, there will be a great reach in that city to hear him, for there are few men in this country, or in the civilized world, who can lecture so learnedly or so successfully on many scientific subjects, as Dr. Lardner. It is with the rich treasures and resources of his mind, that the public press should concern itself, and not his foolish love affairs with an English woman. Suppose we should investigate the private conduct of some of our eminent statesmen at Washington—without meaning any one in particular—would any thing desirable be gained by the inquiry? There is nothing perfect in this world. (!!)

Massacruserrs. The official returns for Governor and Lileut Governor are as follows:
For Governor, whole number of voice,
Necessary to a choice,
John Davis had (elected) = 55,324
Marcus Morton. 51,367 Marcus Morton, Lucius Boltwood, (Abol.) Scattering, Whole number of votes for Lieut. Go Necessary to a choice, 55,535
George Hull had (elected) 56,076
Heany H. Childs, 20,735
Ebenezer Hunt, 3564
Scattering, 1862
Messre. Davis and Hull were the Whig candidates.

From the report of the Treasurer it appears that he receipts of the year have been \$404,313 18 The expenditures do. do. 399,828 57 The balance at this time in the Treasury is \$7545 MAINE. The official return of votes for Governo Ration as follows:
sat September, is as follows:
Fairfield, (Opp.)
Kent, (W.)
Curtis, (Abol.)
Scattering

Relies of the Red Men.—The whole number of In-dian tribes west of the Mississippi is 45. The number in these tribes is 235,799. In various parts of the United States there are 9 tribes, from whom 79,448 have been removed to the west of the Mississippi, and 62,013 still remain east. There are also six tribes remaining east, from whom some have as yet been re-moved. The entire number of red men east and west of the Mississippi is estimated at 334,595.

A Twen destroyed.—Mr. Walsh, in one of his letter from Paris to the National Intelligencer, says that the town of Komera, on the Island of Schult in Hungary at the confluence of the Wang and the Danube, was a the end of November visited by an earthquake, which shook down all the timber houses, and severely dam aged other buildings. In consequence of this disaster upwards of 5,000 people are said to be ruined, and left without a shelter. The general loss is estimated at an immense amount.

Railroad Opening.—Preparations are in progress for a grand opening of the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad, by a ball at Pottsville, and other gay ceremonies, on Monday the 10th inst. Cars will be provided for two thousand pursons, to be drawn to Philadelphia, by one engine; and 100 cars loaded with 350 tons of coal; fresh from the mines, will be drawn also by a single engine, to give the Philadelphians the first earnest of the blessing of cheap fuel, and plenty of it, at all seasons. On the following day the company purpose returning to Pottsville, to particle of the hospitality of the coal region, which has been handsomely tendered to them on this occasion.

A correspondent of the Transcript says—'I am sold that some of the New-York nabobs have actually clothed their servants in British liveries—'white turned with red, and red turned with white—and that equipages are to be seen in Broadway with menageries of these dressed monkies in front and renr, whose office is to show off the wealth and greatness of their republican masters. Democracy! hide thy head for shame.'

There was to be a meeting of Scotchmen and their descendants on Monday evening last, at Albany, in take interested in the subject of granting and forwarding some immediate relief to the poor operatives of the city of Glasgow and vicinity, who are there starving for want of bread.

Railroad Speed .- The train of cars from Alban Wednesday, after passing the summit-level in Charl-ton, ran three miles in four and a half minutes. First mile, one minute, second mile, one minute and a half, third faile, two minutes.—Bunker Hill Aurora.

third mile, two innutes.—Burker fatt stations.

Fire and loss of two Lives.—On Friday night last, the tavern house of N. Potter, at Willimantic, Windham, Conn. was consumed by fire, and a servant grid burnt in it. Mr. Nathan T Benchley, machinist, of Willimantic, was instently killed by the falling of some part of the building —Providence Journal.

Suift as the Flash.—Mr. Tustin, the superintendent of the motive power on the Columbia road, brought the Governor's Message from Harrisburg to this city—a distance of 107 miles—in 4 hours, 38 minutes; a degree of speed which puts the birds to the blush.—Pennsylvanian.

Uncertainty of the Law.—The Supreme Court of New-York have declared that the will of Mr. Abrm Van Vetchen contains several clauses contrary to law. The singularity of the circumstance consists in the fact that the deceased made the will himself, and was considered the ablest lawyer in the State.

Treasurers of Massachusetts.—By the Constitution of this Commonwealth, the Treasurer is ineligible after five years' service. It is a remarkable fact that the six Treasurers to the last thirty years, each having served the constitutional term are living, viv. John T. Apthorp, Daniel Sargent, Natum Mitchell, Jos. Sewall, Hezckiah Barnard, and David Wilder.

Our city is in an oproar. The election for city of ficers was held to day. As soon as the polls were closed, three or four man walked into the room and demanded the ballot-box. They were well armed, broke the box into a thousand pigces, acattering the votes to the four winds. Great excitement in town. Fine times these truly. — Supannah Rep.

A most horrid case of beastly drunkenness is de-tailed in the New Haven papers. A woman was found dead in her bed, the other day, in that virty, and the verdict of the jury was, that has died from drunk-enness. In the same bed was found a listle girl, two years old, almost perishing with cold, and famishing twith hunger, while the beastly husband and father was drunk near the body of his wife.

To the Friends of the Lib

Until two years since, the Liberator we so on the joint necessary of Messar, Garrisos and On the 1st of January, 1830, Mr. Knappen to Mr. Garrison his half of the right to past paper, for two years from that date.

On the 16th of March, 1840, Mr. Knapp we the lefth of the Insolvent law, and he shade at the benefit of the Insolvent law, and he will be benefit of the Green of the Company of the benefit of the Company of the Mr. And the twenty-one months, it was, on the 22d of the purchased by Mr. Garrison, not as having any ry value, (for the paper had never about but with a view to avoid the ambarranment. dod control over its management, and is so against the possibility of its passing, in pur, as friendly hands.

ded control over its management, and is an against the possibility of its passing, in pur, in friendly hands.

The undersigned would take the present to urge upon the friends of the Liberator, the annee of efforts to increase its circulating to urge upon the friends of the Liberator, the annee of efforts to increase its circulating to punctuality in the payment of subscription do not, of course, hold themselve legally may for the expenses of the paper; still, it such that the large sum, in which it has, in each year, fallen short of supporting itself, (anneed 1839 to no less than \$1826 D9, and in 1840 to 56,) has been, and (if we cannot reduce it) may insee to be, paid by a contribution among its diate friends.

All, we treat, who read the paper with intensible to the paper with intensibution, an eccording to their means and apportant burden, according to their means and apportant.

The Liberator is not the organ of any serie or society. Its editorial management will been burden, according to their means and apportant here the undersigned are happy to trust it. In they all agree with him upon some of the state, questions discussed in the Liberator: see it is all necessary to their co-operation. Great prese differences may coexist with entire unity of this beloved friend, while we continue to Diffice, as some of us may from the Liberator, as minor topics, we are all content to stand by the of this beloved friend, while we continue to application of principles, the same charged he application of principles, the same allowed and country and mankind, and the same devot the on God, that first won our esteem for himself, our adherence to his great cause.

FRANCIS JACKSOK our adherence to his great cause.

FRANCIS JACKSON SAMUEL PHILBRICA ELLIS GRAY LORIN WM. BASSETT, EDMUND QUINCE

Boston, December 31, 1841.

The New Genesee Farmer, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL

AND GAMDENER'S JOURNAL VOLUME THREE-FOR 1842.

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Albany, N. Y. Jan. 4, 1842.

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