

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1842.

Ogilby to Mr. Steeds

WM. COILBY, Consul. Hon. Chas. R. Vaughan, &c.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer

WHOLE NO. 623.

Boaton, Oct. 21, 1842.

Look, too, at the following, written by a lawyer, and see if it be not as much a note of hand, for the purpose of bribing Mr. Cooledge lilegally to retain Lattmer, as mine, subsequently given to the same person, but in which a specific sum was offered, in case Lattmer should be freed:

Boston, Oct. 21, 1842. I hereby promise to pay to he keeper Oct the jail, any sum due to him for keeping he body of said Latimer, on demand.

Colored Mariners in South Carolina.

Colored Mariners in South Carolina.

The following are the remainder of the documents communicated by President Tyler to the House of Representatives of Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the House, proposed by Mr. Adams.

ANAOT for the better regulation and government of free negroes and persons of color, and for other pusposes. c. 1. Be it enacted by the honor flower of Representatives, now and resembly, and by the authority or person and after the passing or person.

upon the shoulders that most richly deserve it; and Messrs. Gray and Austin seem to me to be liable to indictment under Sec. 8, of Chap. 128, of our Revised Statutes.

But hahere on wards. A slave-hunter comes hunting on Massachusetts soil. He finds his charter of the property of the property

who preceded to be entro-scruck, at the idea that any one should apparently away the doctrine that "the first justified the means." By no means do I consent to the doctrine; but; in this world we sometimes earn to the doctrine; but; in this world we sometime tawe a choice of evila—and certainly, in the present tawe a choice of evila—and certainly, in the present lawyer a choice and the combined to keep the combined of the combined to keep the combined to the combined to keep the combined to keep the combined to the combined to keep the combined to k

whites a few remarks upon our present duties, and goon the plan, even now, to prevent a repetition of such an outrage. The Constitution of the United States, as expounded by the triburals of the Initied States, as required to the triburals of the Initied and Constitution of the United States, from time to time, brought to light by decisions of those triburals, they should forthwith be recome of the second of the two facilities as a slave, is entitled to a trial by jury claimed as a slave, is entitled to a trial by jury claimed as a slave, is entitled to a trial by jury the deciring is better suited to Algiers, than to Massachusetts. Let it not long disgrace the jurisprudence of the nation. In reading De Teoqueville's America, I Let it not long disgrace the jurisprudence of the nation. In reading De Teoqueville's America, I Let it not long disgrace the jurisprudence of the nation. In reading De Teoqueville's America, I awas much struck with a remark by 'data philosophical observer of the workings of our institutions, viz. that currently also the state of the surface of the Lurides States, (though, dowbless, it may be a legally correct, construction of the Constitution) been made in France, a bloody revolution would have been the result. Nothing can be more glaring than the fact, that the late decision given by Judge Story is the severest blow ever attempted to be, inflicted upon our liberties.

The Stamp Act was as dust in the balance in comparison with it. If this judgment cannot be reversed, we can yet virtually and constitutionslif set it saids, by requiring our State officers never to help, directly, or indirectly, in returning a ruisway alave, and our just le for ever being used as baggeons for southern sleve-hunters. To gain sheek objects, the Great Massachusetts Petition in prepared, and will be presented, if possible, to every family of the State. The central point for Boston and the State, is at Amory Hall, at which every man and woman, who feels an interest in this matter, will India information, and a hearty welcomer, where the state of the control of the first of the state of the control of the state o

From the A. S. Standard

In former tenstks, I have aheven why elaveholders feel less interest in the tarift, either as a means of encoarging heme indicatry, or creating a home market, than the freemen of the North; that the South has, at all periods, ainced to prevent a just and equal seportionment of taxer; and that the rule of exaction established by the Constitution is as unfounded in fact, as it is immoral and impolitic in principle. For what is this exemption from taxation, and this representation of property fin men, but a splendid bounty upon the grossest violation of the fundamental principles of the froveranent? It is suicided. Think of northern freemen scraping together of their fortunes the wrecks, which the jeal-use and hostile policy of alwhelidees has made, in order to pay them annual and immense premiums for their slave-breeding and slave-trading; if craves

the service of the se

not change its character. It certainly was not for revenue. The Senate inserted it after the house ha matured, their plan for revenue; and besides, amounted pretty nearly to a prohibition. But now at the end of fifty-three years from the first ense ment of that duty, a change has commenced in the affairs of the cotton planters. Their memopoly we the market of Britain, and in fact of the world, it was the contract of the cotton planters.

beginning to be vigorously contested.

The annual incrase of the production of cotton British India, though the business is in its infase is greater than was the selfer cryp in the Unit States twenty years after the cultivation was comenced. Already, Indian cotton supplies a third the consumption of England; a quantity excosing the entire crop of the United States, so late as 182 It is delivered in London at a cost of 9.2-5 scones pound; which is less, by 7.4 5 cents, then it cost the American planter to deliver it on the wharves. Charleston, Mobile, and New-Orleans. Add to this freight, insurance, the British daty, and commissions, amounting to four cents more, and how will be possible for American cotton to compete lon with such a rival in the markets of Europe? Ho is it possible, without a strong protective duty, the it can even retain possession of our own? Accordingly, the late tariff has restored the duty to the cents personned; nearly fifty per cent, on the value if we were, allowed to receive foreign cotton. Whil it stood at the minimum of the compromise act, it about one cent per paund, orders, it was said, were from Boston and Salem for cargoes of East Indication. At that time, the presses of some of the second and as soon as this was granted, the roat of 'repea the second of the compromise act, it also said to the constitution.' How it possible for free and honeset industry to continu in such a copartnership?

Wor is India the only source of danger, in this re

spect, to lie southern six-beholders, or 'farmers,' as they affectedly call themselves, when they wish the peak of the southern six-beholders, or 'farmers,' as they affectedly call themselves, when they wish the real yeomen of the Texa state of the southern six and the same of the southern seasons and the same of the

The Brst. consequence of Texan independence, under British and Fench guaranty, will be a prodigious influx of emigrants; especially of planters from the South. It is true that their slaves will be worth less in Texas than they ordinarily are in the United States; but if this difference is considerable, they will sell out here, and buy on their arrival there. However, at the present time, there is no sale for slaves at the South, at any price. Emigrains will be therefore carry their slaves with them, for some time to come. The slave-trade from Africa and Cuba will receive a new impulse. Slaves will be so cheap, that the importation from the United States, which that the importation from the United States, which that the importation from the United States, which that the importation from the United States, and by sent or war much, except of convict slaves, and by sent or war much, except of convict slaves, and by sent or war much, except of convict slaves, and by the confer us is and to be better adapted to offer us is and to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, that said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, that said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, that said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, that can be sufficient to sugar and cotton, the said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, the said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, the said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, the said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, the said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, the said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, the said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, the said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, the said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, the said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, when the previous labor of clearing, the previous labor of clearing and sugar produce, in a sugar and said to be better adapted to sugar and cotton, which has a sug

O Richard, O mon roi, Le monde t'abandonne; Ill n'y dans toute la terre Qui s'interesse

they will lave nothing left but negroes, whom the as neither employ nor feed, and whom nobody will up. What, then, can they do? Nothing but prayor the cholera. It is said that they have prayed for the cholera. It is said that they have prayed for a continuance of slavery; and surely it, need traying for heinging a new weet and surely it.

Then will the time have come, which was fortised by John Randolph, when, instead of the master advertising the eleve, the aleves will altertize their mastern as 'round' and the mastern as 'round' and the circumstance the eleves have a large the circumstance the eleves of the properties of the proper

There is one deep shade to the picture. Our poor colores betthen in Texas will be worse off than Job, surrendered into the hands of Satan, without the condition of sparing life; but so they would, were they within the United States. Their agony, will not, however, be so protracted. Stavery will not however, be so protracted. Stavery will not never the state of the political supremacy. It will not there enlight ambition, as well as avarice, in its behalf, and govern ten millions of freemen with a whip. I should even hope that in so small and dependent a State, it would soon give way before the enlightening and humanising influences of commercial and political allimness with powerful and political political state, and are abolished, and are abolishing stavery, and whose irreveable purpose it actems to be, that stavery shall be veneble purpose it actems to be, that stavery shall be

take this zure; and from the past policy of Great Britain and France, I feel great considence that they will. For why did those nations so promptly recognic Texas? though they were perfectly aware that the was held in duress by a band of fereign couldwand brigands, and that what little work and respectability there was in the country, was bound and explicitly there was in the country, was bound and explicitly there was in the country, was bound and explicitly there was in the country, was bound and explicitly there was in the country, was bound and explicitly there was in the country, was bound and got one that the country of the country was bound and got one that the country of the coun

From the Boston Atlas.
The Latimer Case.

Constitution by the sholitionists, that we have yet or second. The cleak is thrown naide—all previous forms, and cataninations, and legal tests are disclaim forms, and cataninations, and legal tests are disclaim ced, and that ground openity taken, by a public fine ced, and the ground openity taken, by a public fine filled, and the second of the first search of the control of the first search of the firs

The above is an extract from an article in the New-York Union, on the Latimer case, which has recently excited so much interest in this city, and elsewhere. A more gross and notorious likel upon the city of Boston, could scarcely have, been concered in the brain of the editor of the Union—or a more contrageous falsification of the true state of the case, at issue between the staveholding and the non-shveholding States, on this great and important question.

the whole abolition discussion, of adhering to the provisions of the Constitution. Abborront to releiling as the existence of slavery in our otherwise free country always has been, we have considered the Constitution a political contract, in which on fathers who achieved the revolution had engaged as the best one they could make, under the then existing circumstances—and we have looked upon the bergain, thus unavoidably entered into, as of binding obligation upon us, the successors of the contracting parties.

I nat there is a coep and strong teeling, tast as quiring the poincey of public opinion, prevailing i the hon-slaveholding States, adverse to the institute the non-slaveholding States, adverse to the institute of the poince of the poince of the poince of the poince of the institute of the content of the poince of the institution of conjecture. To all the evil imputations and the ril consequence, which have been entailed upour pountry by the existence of the institution our pountry by the existence of the institution our pountry by the existence of the institution of domestic slavery within its borders, the North has submitted quietly, and uncomplainingly, until thimpositions of the South have passed a point beyone which they were rendered intolerable. We have stood still, and seen the power of our government actually wielded by the influence of slavery, and we have not repined. The equivalent in the Constitution, for the admission of the slave basic representation, was the adoption of the same basic of the state basic of the state of the property of the property of the constitution of the expense of or the property of the property o

in part, those property in human beings.
The people of the slave States claim to hold to to the Constitutional provision, giving them the right to stress their fugitive slaves in the free State That provision was, as is well known, very reduction I had provision was, as is well known, very reduction I had been the constitution—and the obvior equivalent for it has been, long since, openly an unblushingly violated. The Constitution of the U.S. provides that 'the clitizens of each State she entitled to all the privileges and immunities of clitizens in the several States.' This Constitution contact the privileges and immunities of clitizens of the States, who passes into another State, a concatenate, which guarantees to every clitzen of an one of the States, who passes into another State, as the privileges and immunities of clitizens of the State, has been flagrantly violated by the legisla schusetts should travel into the State of South Cas olina; what would be his fate, under the existing what would be his fate, under the existing was of that State? Would he be left to come an go as he pleases? Would he be left to come an go as he pleases? Would he be left to come an go as he pleases? Would he be left to come an entire the state of the

expect. The miserable drivel of the Union, about uniting the South upon their own men and measures, and no defence of their own Constitutional rights, is no defence of their own Constitutional rights, is until the south listing for any northern man to tolerate. Every body knows, who knows any thing of the politicion of the country, is as a gainst the North, the South and southern may be south the North, on the other and southern medically united which the North, on the other and, has been divided and being the Every the South and control and the south and the south and control and the south and th

The Virginia press, and the Virginia people, may assume as arrogant and Joffy a tone as they chosen as recommendation of the season of Latimer. They will find that the people of Massachusetts understand the matter quite as well as they do. A change has one eler the spirit of our dream. We are ne looser to be deluded into a semi-servitude to the South I they expect us to exercise a conscientious and sustedious regard for their rights, they must have little more care how they trample opon ourselve, may be a seminary of the seminary of the

'Escaping to the South.'

Hasins, a dissinguished merchant of our city, made sin appearance, suddenly, after an abseloc of more binns peer. The boy had been united away from his mester, from Pass Christias, semme before least, by one of three timerant, philanthropists who occasionily make a visit of depredution and then to our neighborhood. After a residence of some months at an ourth, the later became obvasiafied, and occaped of the South, and voloraterily sought his master's sertee and procession.

The above which appears originally in the repleans Picsyune, and which has been commend by northern papers to the attention of those person the are as glower at a to believe with Jefferson the house of the person of the person of the person to be the person of the person of the person to be person of the person of the person producing into abever, powers startly at pertured the person of the person of the perpendicular person of the perpendicular person of the perturbation of the person of the person of the perpendicular person of the person of the perpendicular person of the perpendicular person of the person of the person of the perpendicular person of the person of the person of the perpendicular person of the person of the perpendicular person of the person of the person of the perpendicular person of the person of the person of the person of the perpendicular person of the overshow, will at once find a place in every virtuous mind. Especially will this he she case if we have it for granted that Mr. Hannas alave is take it for granted that Mr. Hannas alave is take it for granted the sent of a close of the shows, some of the virtual transfer of the shows of the sent of a close of the shows of the short of the sh

user in saver or savery, occase slaves return to their maners, see that they are holding up the best possible proof that the slave system is one of the possible proof that the slave system is one of the follest things that has ever existed on early? It thoroughly degrades men, and makes too many of them incapable of appreciating the beauties and bleasings of liberty. It is a well known fact, that in limes of searcity parents have sold their children into slavery; and men shave been known to part with their personal liberty for the sake of bread. These facts prove, not that slavery is a good thing, but that the world is full of villany and crime,—that men who are constantly preaching up the beauties of Christiantly, which professes to be a reinjoin of love, permit their brethren to die spiritual deaths, in order to eke out a miscusse to be river, which had been to think valuable; and that men who profess to be the exponents of liberal principles, are the willing tools of tyrants, and earr ready to torture conduct which springs from a fear of starvation, into an evidence of indifference to freedom.

When Coonwell was ceasured for selling seven. English gentlemen as slaves, it was said in defence of the measure, 'that the persons thus transporter to ton't one consented to go, but went with remarkable cheerfulness.' This was very true, but what was cheerfulness.' This was very true, but what was cheerfulness.' This was very true, but what was cheerfulness. This was very true, but what was cheerfulness. This was very true, but what was cheerfulness. This was very true, but what was savery of Vignias of Barbadocs, on the part of Englishmen in general? By no means. The persons thus add were prisoners made in a civil war and who might have been put to death at once, according to the usage of the time, as they were taker with arms, against the government, procisely as describers. They went with cheerfulness into shadewhere. They went with cheerfulness into shadewhere they death. The cheek was they referred shadewhere they death they were sold, we believe, for a limited period of they were sold, we believe, for a limited period of they were sold, we believe, for a limited period of they were sold, we believe, for a limited period of time. Now, if a man were gravely to argue that Englishmen of the seventeenth century, were rather partial to slavery, they themselves being bought and sold in the market, because certain natives of England at that time went into slavery with remarkable cheerfulness, in order to eave their forfeited lives, our only difficulty would be wheter to consider him a knave or a fool. One or the other of however, they themselves being bought and adold in the market, because certain natives of England at that time went into slavery who w

Massachusetts versus Virginia.

there was a sievery meeting in Norfolk, Ya. on the 5th inst. to take into consideration the case of James B. Gray. There was also an anti-slovery meeting on the evening of the 6th inst. at Hingham, to take mine consideration the case of George Latiner. At this meeting, the following resolutions were offered by Sydney H. Gray, and being fully discussed by Sydney H. by were adopted transimonals:

Whereas, George Latiner, a fugitive from tyran ny, did, in the simplicity of his heart, and the igno ny, did, in the simplicity of his heart, and the igno ny, did, in the simplicity of his heart, and the igno foolishly deem, that in the metropolis of N. England the capital of the free State of Massachusetts, his birth-right would be recognized,—that when his fee should bouch our soil his sheakches would half all—and whereas this his egregious simplicity and igno rance was duly corrected, and a truck howledge of the blessed institutions under which we so happill fourish, substituted, in this place, by the unified efforts of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the U States, the Chief Justice of the Commonwith of Massachusetts, the High Sherfif of the country of Saflok, he City Automor of Motto, the Saflok, and City Automor of Motto, the Saflok, and conclude the country of the Commonwith of the Commonwit

are that deeply and lerrently thankful as a rer that Gorge Latiner's is at length freed from a tender mercies of estition lists and northern analyst mill we cannot but regret the final six resorted to bring about a consumnation so devonity wished ry-preferring that our Judge, Sheriff, Distor, and nestables should be forced to obey the requirements common law, and the distates of common humany and installess of common humany and the distates of common humany and the distates of common humany and the distance of the distance

Acesoved, 'Inat we will use every means in our owner to fee ourselves from the enormous guilt of apholding, as citizons, the 'American system,' by settloning our own Legislative to make it a penal settloning our own Legislative to make it a penal set of the settle set

right, the right of praying for a radies? of grievances, which right of praying for a radies? of grievances, which right of the radies of officer ances, which there are seldon dared refuse the most abtest of this right, has been denied to us, the citizens of this enlightened and christian rapublic, by those whose ourselves have choken to be our rules, yet us the conservation of the petition Congress to take the will call! continue to petition control the Constitution, no that the liability of the North to support six rays, whether by three of arms or degal energona, shall coase forever.

It was voted, that the above resolutions he sent to the Liberator for publication.

INGREASE 8. SMITH, President.

Janu's Lincoln, Ser'y.

Fire in Salem.—The large tamery belonging to Elijah A. Hanson, near the Harmony Grove Cometary, in Salem, was mendly destroyed by fine, with the exception of two small buildings. Loss \$7000 —no insurance... This is the first fire in Salem since October, 1839.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 184

LIPA REPEAL OF THE UNION RETWEEN NORTHERS LIBERTY AND SOUTHERS SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO THE ABOLITION OF THE ONE, AND THE PRESERVA-

Illness of Mr. Garrison.

vented, by severe illness since his return from Nev York, from resunning his editeris' labors. His a sence could move the full more severely than at preent by the readers of the Libersiot. The present veried and important aspects of the cause, which not perceive and present like him,—the narrative of hour in Western New-York,—the vigorous exposure the machinations of the fose of the American Societ there, since his return, his strong cheer of encouring ment, his piercing note of wareing, his single worthet turns back the flight,—his single bow that once unvisors and disarms, were more mode than now. But many, with fervent prayers for his recovery, will do what they can however insufficiently to secomplish his work till he is able again to fill host.

Our Cause--Its Present Position.

hindering influences overcome—the Colonization Society conquered—the American Union Relief Society conquered—the new organization stripped of one set of discussinguished at its birth—the Certain Application of the Society of the Socie

We renew the exhortation to all the friends of the aunce, to let nothing secape their vigilance, either in heir respective special, ecclesiastical or political entering the secape the secape the secape to the secape the secape to the secape the secape no labor unperformed, no siltring word unaid, no friend unawakened, no fee unawailed, or unorgiven. Go forward in prayer and sacrifice, with sears free from with the secare free from with or doubt or fear.

We have the satisfaction of informing the reader of the Liberator, that their long-tried, and true fellowaborer, David Laz Cutta, is on his way to Wast abover, David Laz Cutta, is on his way to Wast langue, for the purpose of keeping them informed the progress of events there. We expect from his theory expected the section of Congress, and its vices members upon our cause, which his theroug knowledge of the workings of the federal government from its formation, his personal observation; or is action since his owd times, his fidelity to the antilavery cause, and his vest fished of general and political knowledge so eminently fit him to make to us to one can better lay bare the mystery of political knowledge so eminently fit him to make to us to one can better lay bare the mystery of political knowledge so eminently fit him to make to us to one can better lay bare the mystery of political knowledge of success, exc. with lacid expositions o saffle, by exposure, the politicians who would, a flamlet says, 'ejecumvent God.' The Liberator will through his means, be the medium of such an array of acis, reports of speeches, &c. with lacid expositions on he great congressional game now playing for shave and the souls of men, as will enable us to act with fall knowledge of all its points. Let every triend whose ye this meets, immediately procure at least five and thouse the success of the success and the success of the country of sufficient operations throughout the land, I labor more and more strentously and devotedly for extinction of slavery. It will impose a subtained health is the success of the subcitical success of the

Catching at Straws.

spon an isolated fact of the return of a fugitive slave of the land deliged in the team of offering humanity, indicative of the rotten foundation on which slavery is based, and of the readiness of its advocates to use many material, however first, to prop it up. For a brobble exhibition of the shallow pretamens of such conseners, we an article from the Newtocket Ideader, as a preceding column;—and we would take this occasion to endmand that paper see the support of all content democratis who wint to minister a character or consistency, and who would listen to the vice of Cartait, which is aver assiling to them to 'const eye consistency, and who would listen to the vice or consistency and who would listen to the vice or consistency, and who would listen to the vice or consistency and who would listen to the vice or consistency and who would listen to the vice or consistency and who would listen to the vice or consistency and the work of the sub-circum of the sub-circum money alone for historical facts with which all the properties of the sub-circum money alone for historical facts with which illustrates is a principles, Mr. Hazewell; it editor, eign a walking Encyclopadia of History—v.

The General Agent gratefully acknowledges the cipt of fifteen dollars—a donation to the Liberator, as Hon. N. Borden, of Fall River.

Emancipator and Mas

We learn from an Emmergator tim via circulation in the eastern part of the Su-via Society of which it is also organ is make at counter statements in the weren part sun. Society, and its organ are in the greater team money, and that unless they obtain to money and that unless they obtain to make follow his brethren Stanton and Emry three, and the committee of the Absistance of the mass sound open.

as would the news of the bankuper of the Hampton. They have witnessed Mr. Luvin fices of the cause to his own interests a day two came in competition—they have she witnessed the cause to his own interests a day two came in competition—they have she witnessed the competition—they have the property of the competition of the competition

We do not want any body's money to men, apon the ministry, the church, and the Saha, such; but
We do want it to wage an eternal way was
GROSLAVERY where one of the saha,

On the heads of the Editor of the Enseme, is equally guilty co-workers of the fine beautiful guilty co-workers of the fine committee, James G. Birney and other, mark of writing doing, of hypocritical pretent, and anyal of, their early and trusting assecting, an oring and unrependant wickedness up in his which forbids the hope that they can shust ause of the slave in any other way then the rehemistible one by which God bring goods will.

The intelligent and experienced sneet as then its mean to information on the ndpt. It was the things to be a seen the facts. But we wan dis whom this Emancipator extra seems sneety are for the support of a letter-writer at Washipsath this season, that it is but the bait by whicher to be made to swallow a barbed hock, this to be made to swallow a barbed hock and it is for a purpose they little suspect. They make tain this letter-writer, without entaining is law patter, the Massachusett Abelition Society, and sequently the whole mesh of diander spins Germ and the original and faithful abolitionist, which Society was formed to weave. We wan are may have been taken in by this fain-sneing up its under-water deformities, which they wad its from with the herror that honesty facts, or fact and faithful faithful from with the herror that honesty facts, or fact sail farms into connection with cool, shuffing real fateway into connection with cool, shuffing the

Let every thing be called, that it may be the by ite right name. Political partheauthy is not a tion:—plain statements of facts are not pulime The devotedness of men to the anti-slaver as

The devotedness of men to the anti-slaver as in the depermination to stand by it though its me were hopeless, and to stand by it spains its cale enomies—its concealed ones, though

Standing but to perish with their raised las While Freedom dies with them—

is not a spiteful quarrel between two anides organizations; neither is it a personally enhanstate of mind, cherishing the remembence eight Fidelity is not hardness, nor truth is vecin. It to come to affirmation, always better that supconfidence in the Emancipator on the part of manoho. Ass taken pains to inform kinself of a reposition and past course, 18 the act of a insurafool.—w. w. c.

A Voice from the Jail.

A very neatly printed little abset of the sind is Transcript is issued from the Newburger Init our brother. Thomas Parnell Beach. 'In', as touching language of Rogers, 'going on his 7th is, his 10th week, his 8d month of impresentati

in 10th week, his 3d month of impissamed. It is no difference of measures,—so efems vision about the exercise of the riphid space triding error of judgment, or binder is called the citizen side, in any true fixed is the selection of the riphid space of the riphid sp

We commend this little sheet to the people, her will be sustained as long as needed: and as me as some change of circumstances shall give itself freedom for coing_oft, or until the nestsized freedom for coing_oft, or unil the nestsized freedom that the train from him is, the same that it had set apart to play the typecon, and become repentant. For this, aboltiously, it idds of their other efforts, should abor with case the control of the control of the control of the con-

NOTION. The individual, who borroused in his top containing Mr. Adams' late speech to have containing Mr. Adams' late speech to have titerally, is requested to return it, as we have on to use the same. Every friend to the constitution of the cons

Yours, &c, S. DYER.

baffled slavocracy of Norfolk, disso to da fe with which they had be reginations while the proceedings are pending here, have hit upon a are their victim. They have proc

be in a man's hiding himself when a wild beast is in pursuit of him—ano beasts are now are relations with whom tigers and hyense would justly complain of being compared. Mrs. Glasse, the ancient and excellent writer on cookery, commence a receipt for dressing a hare with type significant word—first catch your Aare. I have that the friends who know the form where this poor hare is hid will take care to keep it from his pursuers, so that they may be disappointed of the hell-broth on which they have set their bearts. Should he be seized in spite of all their precautions, it will, then be time enough to see what Massachusetts when will suffer to be donn in the premies. There will be plenty of such cases to test the spirit and accertain the rights of the men of Massachusetts, without compromising this poor follow—He is a special solpect of the harred of the slavehold-re, and they will not fail to make an example of him

THE NINTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

At AMORY HALL,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

IJ The funds to be devoted to the diffusion of antielectry principles through the community; and NOI
to making an adoltion political party, with which this
effort his no connection.

SEAL OF JOHN, HANCOCK

The one which he always wore and
This most valuable rests of revol
be found at the Book Table.

SWISS CARVED WO
A lot of the carved vases, cottages
and, of the most admired kind.

AUTOGRAPHS.

The collection is rare and valuable, and has been just linerased in size and value from European in the collection of the col

TAPESTRY.

CHARITY TABLE.

To the Proc Chisens of Massachusetts.

The Latimer Committee again address you to urge upon you prompt, earnest thorough schon on THE GRART MASSACHUSETTS PETITIONS. We lay them again before you.

great peter you.

GREAT PETITION TO CONGRESS:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America.

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Messachusets, extractly desiring to free their Commonwealth and themselves from all connection with domestic shavery, pad to secure the citizens of their State from the danger of cristrement, respectfully To pass such less body to the Conference of the Conferen

GREAT MASSACHUSETTS PETITION

GREAT MASSACHUSETTS PETITION.

To the Scaate and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, citizens, of the State of Massachusetts;

The undersigned, citizens, of the State of Massachusetts, etamently, desiring to free this Commonwealth and themiselves from all connection with downestic slavery, and to secure the citizens of this State from the danger of emilavement, respectfully prayour honorable body.

1. To forbid all persons holding office under any wor disk situate, from in any way, officially or under color of office, addinger absting the arrest or detending the state of the state of

tor. A superintendent to insure the circular the Massachusette petitions has been appoint written to in each town.

We urge you to see that this office is fit some one in your, own town Ar ONCE. The tendender should district his town, so that house shall be visited, and take measures that be immediate, efficient action. We urge freemen to volunteer as an assistant in circum the work of the control of the con

We would also urge man, and minister in your town to all the work by counseling minister in your town to all the work by counseling with the state of the subject of Laving and the subject of Laving Massacruserry, and choose representatives to a man and the subject of Laving Massacruserry, and choose representatives to the subject of Laving Massacruserry, and choose representatives to the subject of Laving Massacruserry, and choose representatives to delegate sale subject of the subject of which two delegates sale subject of the subject of t

visited. Frience, cally and thoroughly, for the none.

cally and thoroughly, for the none.

cally and thoroughly, for the none.

We urge that the great pattions be returned to the Latimer Committee, at their head quarters, No. 3, Amory Hall, Beston, if you have the particular to the committee, and the particular their possible, come free of expense.

Let them, if possible, come free of expense.

Let the possible come of the possible come of the possible come free of the possible committee of

be felt that this is no possible State.

Newspapers throughout the Six requested to copy this circular, requested to copy this circular.

H. I. BOWNITCH, WM. F. CHANNING, FRED'K S. CABOT,

3, Amory Hall, Boston, Dec. 13, 1842.

The Vandyke--Letter from E. G. Loring. Boston, Dec. 5, 1842.

POETRY.

WEEP NOT FOR THE DEAD.

BY MUS. GEORGE LENOX-CONVINGHAN

Nicce of Robert Emmett.

Weep ye not for the dead, neither bemoan his but weep sore for him that gotth away: for he si-return on more, nor see his naive country. But shall die in the place whither they have ted him e-tive, and shall see this land no mora.' Jeremiah, chap. 22. per. 10 and 12

Not for the dead—not for the unconscious—week Whose country's ruin troubleth not their slaep: There is a mockery in the tears ye shed. For them who from the wrath to some have fled. No, weep not for the dea

Your grief afflicts not them: they do not hear The tone whose lightest sound was once so dear: Would ye awake them, if ye could, to know What we they loved and left must ondergo? Wake not the dead to we

Wake not the dead to woo Weep ye not for the dead; a blessed doom Hath closed on them the portals of the tomb: Their quiet memory dreams not of the past:
Their anchor, through eternity, is fast:
Their changeless fate is cast

Their changeless fate is:
Weep ye not for the dead:—but weep, weep so
For them who go—and shall return no more:
Weep for the vanquished, captire, caile bands,
Condemned to waste away in foreign lands,
With nerveless hearits and ba Weep for the weary, way-worn, aged men, Who deemed they ne'er should leave their

ugain: go, they go from that beloved home,— go in distant dreariness to roam, And back they shall not com

And back they shall not come Weep for the delicately nortured young, Whose childish accents must renounce the tongue In which their mothers aught them to liep forth Praise to their God,—good will wall on Earth; The tongue that halfed beher birth Weep for the widowed bride, on whom the blight Of desolation restelt; whose life i light Is quenched within the tomb of one that lies In the fallen land she learned from him to prize,—Fallen, never to arise the she will be a halfed. The first halfed brave.

Fallen, never to ari Weep for the brave,—the banished, baffled brave Bereaved of all they vainly bled to save;— The brave who still would gladly die to free The naive country they shall never see,— Dear, even in slave

Weep, weep for these; but let no senselses fear.
Flow for the dead. Exempt from grief and fear,
The land that bore them pilloweth their head;
Their graves among their father's graves are sprea.
Then weep not for the dead.

From the Herald of Freedom

aron me Herald of Freedom

The southern Methodists, while enslaving their
neighbors, are in the habit of singing at their religiou
for the southern Methodists of their religious and their religious their religious their religious to the southern of the Heraventy Library
heir canticles so as to have it suit their slav panels
meridian, and here it ha. It would be as much as the
reader a sides were worth, to bear Frederick Douglass
the fugitive, sing it, on the way home from an Anti
Slavery Convention, among a car-load of abelition
fats.—N. F. M.

This parady recommends.

[This paredy appeared originally in the Liber tome years since.]

SLAVEHOLDER'S PARODY.
Come, saints and sinners, hear me tell,
How plous priests whip Jack and Neft,
And women buy, and children sell,
And preach all sinners down to hell,
And sing of heavenly unioh.

And sing or neaventy union.

They ill bleat and ba, like any goats, gorge down black slieep, and strain at m Array their backs in fine black costs.

And chief their negroes by their throats, And choke for heavenly union. They il church you if you sip a dram, And damn you if you steal a lamb, Yet rob old Tony, Doll and Sam, Of human rights and bread and ham, Kidnapper's heavenly union.

They'll talk of heaven and Christ's rew And bind his image with a cord, And seold and swing the lash abhorr'd, And sell their brother in the Lord, To hand-culf heavenly union.

To hand-cut heaventy unron.

They'll read and sing a bacred song,
And make a prayer both loud and long,
And teach the right and do the wrong,
Hailing the brother, sister throng,
With words of heavenly union.

They Il raise tobbacco, corn and rye, And drive and there and cheat and lie, And lay op treasures in the sky, By making switch and cowskin fly, in hope of heavenly union.

They'll crack old Tony on the scull, And preach and roar like Bashau-bull, Or braying ass, of mischief full, Then seize ild Jacob by the wool, And pull for heavenly union.

A roaring, ranting, sleek man thief, Who lived on mutton, veal and beaf And never would afford relief, To needy sable sons of grief, Was big with heavenly union.

Love not the world the preacher said, And winked his eye and shook his bead, And seized on Tom and Bick and Ned, But short their meat and clothes and bread Yet still loved heavenly union.

Yet still loved beavenly union.

Another preacher whining spoke,
Of one whose heart for vinners broke;
He tied old Nanny to an oak,
And draw the blood at every stroke,
And pary'd for heavenly union.

Two others opa'd their iron jawk,
And waved their children in gew_gawBy sijning negroes' backs and mawe,
They keep up heavenly union.

All good from Jack another takes,
And entertains their flirts and rakes,
Who dress as sices, has glossy snakes,
And cran their mouths with sweedin'd cakes,
And this goes down for union.

From the Irish Friend.
THO DYING TRIES

This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise.'—Lul xxiii. 8, 42, 43.

kness revisit Gethsemane's bowers de the false splender of Herod's pr clay shall be cold from thy languin

MISCELLANY

Coming Out.

Friend Hazewell: Please inse

ally Meeting of Orthodox Fri ed 'Quakers.'

world; they having as opposition to ret trade, and its concette maintenancement. b, where so the property of th

om-sellers, slaveholders, aristocrats and tyranteride rough-shod over the people, and they sa

Society, still loving the principles that fire together. Fore claim, no farther fellowship with you. Respectfully, I. C. RAY.

From the Herald and Journal.

From the Herald and Journal.

Spiritual Slavery.

Is it the duty of Christian females to pray in religious conferences or prayer-me presence of the other sex? Is it scripture it have a good influence on society when it ted, and upon the impenitent?

These queries, if I understand them, so formed upon the assumption, that werener.

I, which comes e men, if it mean no dishonor for a

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

Boarding School for Girls.

MR, JAIRUS LINCOLN

(AN receive in his family a few young Lad
where they will be instructed in all brace
thich are assumed to add where they will
eive kind attention. Terms for board, instruct
method washing, 43,50 per week.
Hingham, July 8. Ladies in the Country

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

Seston.
Leave Nashville for Lowell and A. M. and 12 I-4 and 4 I-2 P. M.
Passengers can be conveyed to Co.

road.

Fare from Nashua to Boston \$1.50.

from Nashua to Lowell, 50 cts.

from Concord to Boston \$2.50.

from Concord to Boston \$2.50.

from Concord to Lowell 1.30 cts.

from Concord to Lowell 1.30 cts.

from Concord to Lowell 1.30 cts.

for any part of New Hampshire, Verment, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown.

N. H., Windsor and the stage offices, 9 and 11 film st.

where seats can be secured it any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the stage routes.

Oct. 2

Human rights not invaded.
BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, October 3, the passenges
trains will run as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7.1-4, A. M., and 1 and 5.P. M.
Leave Dover at 6.3-4, A. M., and 12.1-4 and 3.1-4
A. M.
The morning and avening trains each way. will

A.M.
The morning and srening trains each way will connect spin the trains of the Lowell, Nashua and Concord callroads.
The Depot in Buston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the ears of this railroad are subject to no detablition by change of convayance.
Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-Hampshire.

Ampshire.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston ar over. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent. Oc. 2.

D'Humanity respected.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

O'N and after Monday, Sopt. 12, passenger trains
ull run as follows, viz.:
Leave Boston at 7.12 and 117-12 P. M., and
4.3-4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 7.1-4 A. M. 1 and 5
P. M.

CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company.
Oct. 2.

The odious distinction on account of color, and allying propensity to carry it out. bullying propensity to carry it out.
AFB ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Aug. 18th, Trains leave as follows
Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM, 12 M, 5 PM.
Boston for Boston, 7, 8 A, 19 M, 31.2, 5, 7 PM.
Selem to Marblehead, 7 3-4, 9 1.2, AM, 1, 2 1.5

Salem to 1

4.14.6 PM.
Portsmouth to Boston, 7.AM, 12.1-2, 4 PM.
Salem to Boston, 7.1-4, 9, 11, AM. 2.1-2, 5.1-2, 6
PM
Marblehead to Salom, 7, 8.3-4, 10.1-2, AM. 2, 3,
540 PM.
Sundays to Portsmouth at 12 M.—from Portsmouth
This Company will not be responsible for any loss
ordaming to bagging beyond \$100, unless paid for at
the rate of the price of a passage for every \$500 ad
ditional value.

(ION KINSMAN)

JOHN KINSMAN, Muster Transportation.

T Equality of privileges.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1842, passenger trains run daily, (Nundays excepted.) leaving Boston at 7 AM, and 3 PM, for Albany. Albany at 7. A. M., and 1 P. M., for Boston Springfield at 6 3-4 AM, and 6 1 P. M. for Albany. Springfield at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Albany. Worcester at 8 1.2 The Mail Jerail leaves Springfield Startdays, at 8 12 AM. arriving at Boston at 8 AM; returning, leaves Boston at 2 PM. and Worcester at 4 1.2 PM. arriving in Springfield, at 7 1.4 PM.

The time is Boston time, which is about 15 minutes.

The time is Boston time, which is about 15 minutes.

leave A Ibany for Utica at 7 PM. sining train from Boston to Albany arrives ter at 5 1-2 PM. at Springfield 8 1-4 P M.— morning at 63-4, arrive at Pittsfield 9 3-4, m at 11 2-4, and at Albany at 12 M. ming train from Albany arrives at Challam ming train from Albany arrives at Challam ming train from Albany arrives at Challam freeded 3 3-4, A. M., at Springfield 12 1-2 recator 3 3-4 PM. and at Borton at 6 1-2

hatham as a lave of the state o

GT Human rights nor restored, but chamefully out raged still.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

FALL AND WIFTER ARRANGEMENT.

TO COMBRICE SET. 1, 1842.

Boston and New York U. S. Meil train vin Stomington.

THE United States Mail Train will leave Boston daily, Sandays accepted, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and Frovidence daily, Mondays accepted, on the arrival of Mail from New-York.

*ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Boston for Providence, Dedihim, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7.3.4 A. M. and 3.14 P. M.
Leave Providence for Boston, Tauntog, New Bedford and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at 7.1.2 AM, and 21.2 PM.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7.1.2 AM, and 21.2 PM.

DEDHAM BRANCH RAILROAD.

The trainer addaily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Boston at 8.1.2 AM, 181.2 M. 3.1-4 and 6.1.2 PM.

Leave Boston at 8.1.2 AM, 181.2 M. 3.1-4 and 6.1.2 PM.

Leave Boston at 8.1.2 AM, 191.2 M. 3.1-4 and 6.1.2 PM.

M, Leave Dedham at 7 1.2 AM, 10 AM, and 5 1-4 PM W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

DOT No exclusiveness.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

WINTER BRRANGEMENT:

On and after Tuesday, Nev. 1st, 1842, the accommodation tesins will run daily, except Sundays as follows:

s follows:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
Leave Worcesster at 61.2 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The first and last trains from Boston, and the scond and third from Worcester connect with the train
f the Western Railroad. The first and second with

the Norwich Railroad.

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR WICH,
will leave Boston at 3 o'clock, P. M. every day, stopping at framingham, Worcester, &c.

A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6

A. M.; Boston at 2 P. M.

All baggage at the risk of the owner. A. M.; Buston at 2 P. M.
All baggage at the risk of the owner.
WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent

WILLIAM PARKER, Supermientant

(I) No sunbarrentable distinctions.

NORWICH AND WORGESTER RAIRROAD

RAILROAD AND STRAINGAY UNIT SOLDE

AND SEAV YORK.

(I) HE New York sissemboat train will leave Work

cester every day, (Sendaya excepted,) on the arcival of the train whish leaves Boston at \$P\$. M., and
will leave Norwichfer Worsester and Beaton, on the

arrival of the steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

leave Norwich at \$A\$. M., and 4 1. P. M. delify, except Sandays.

Laive Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. M. and Wor
The trains leaving Norwich at \$A\$. M. and Wor
The trains leaving Norwich at \$A\$. M. and Wor
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The trains leaving Norwich at \$A\$. M. and World World World World Western

The World Western and World World World Western and World Wester

NEW PUBLICATIONS

scriber, in Belknap-treet, ed man named THOMAS 1 is about 5 feet 10 inches hi sharp features—nearly all off—is bow-legged, and a 1 having been broken. A su for the etection of the the content of the the state of the extention of the the extention of

W. OULD inform her customers and finvise has increased her business, salhinnd an assortment of Fancy Goods, Sudalery, &c. Straw bonnets dyed, altered, etpressed, in a superior manner. Fashiosales,
attended to with nestness and despatch.
N. B. Bonness of all kinds made to order.
Roston, Oct. 28, 1842.

FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to infection as may visit Boston, that excellent Boarding House for their temperance principles, at No. 5, first louse below the Bethel Characteristics.

GENTEEL BOARDING

No. 157 ASN-NTREET, B
RESPECTFULLY informs his scafarie
and the public, that his old stand are
the Temperance system, where he will
exertions to retain that share of the public
so liberally bestowed.
Sep

THE subscriber has lately opened a general ing. House, situated at No. 4 Southack. The house has been put in complete repair well calculated to accommodate always well calculated to accommodate always award their partenage. Stranger the city are solicited to call at the Union where every exertion will be made to read sojourn a pleasant one, and that too on the me erate terms.

IMPORTANT WORK!

Dec. 5, 1842. Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Millian

BOARDING HOUSE

nce with good order and the principles of CHARLES A. BAT No. 5, Sun Court Street Boston, June 8, 1842.

For Respectable Colored Seames HENRY FOREMAN,

UNION HOUSE,

A DICTIONARY OF
ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MIXES.