W. Williams, General Agent:

CH JACKION, SAMUEL PHILBRICK EDWIND QUINCY, WILLIAM BASELTY.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION

and Faneuri Hall for their deliberame they have lately easted some of
me and offensive orcasedings imagince when engaged upon the case of a
y the name of Latimer Stun, under
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From the Utica Gazette of Nov. 30.

The Anti-Slavery Convention, whose adspeen for some time heralded in advance, need its -session in the Bleecker-street Consolic C

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John S. dury. City : a Sianto hn 16. Issue

per, to nk the

to be conducted, under the auspices sistant, no-organized church, and noment class of abolitionists, in and we may prefit readily guess what will adopt to their proceedings and ret, too, is prefit distinctly foreshadowintons brought forward yearerday by he chairman of their business compositions brought forward yearerday by he chairman of their business compositions brought forward yearerday by he chairman of their business compositions of the state of the chairman of their business control which, were, in substance, that the the Airman of the business control which, were, in substance, that the the Linds States, so far ag it sancara of a fugitive slave to his master, and, and of no binding obligation upon tites, or individuals; and that the late sisten of the Supreme Court of the affirming its provisions, and specifyin which it was to be carried into effect; and that it was the duty of evec to withdraw himself from the supplies of such a constitution, and such strong contunacious principles and be sure, for peaceful long-sufferers, and the supplies of the continuous principles and be sure, for peaceful long-sufferers, and the surface of the character of the continuous principles and be sure, for peaceful long-sufferers, and the surface of the continuous principles and be sure, for peaceful long-sufferers on the supplies of the surface of the continuous principles and be surfaced to surface on the surface of the surface of

The Ani-Slavey Convention of Thursday, Dec 1. The Ani-Slavey Convention proceeded on Tuesday themone, to the discussion of the resolutions with that been introduced by Garrison in the fore-size, and they to make the theorem of the first color of the trees, and they not a made the trees and the same and carried out the spirit of them to the forest and carried out the spirit of them to the following the same and carried out the spirit of them to the following the same and the same an



BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1848.

sters.

Next came S. S. Forres, from New-Hampshire, hot thought, and probably justly, to recommend manufile to his antience by atting that he had been oprisoned five times in a felon's prison for 'opening atting that he is mouth for the dumb' or the spalayed. Some of seven santyprdous, we learn, were for the offence of starthing reliefuous conferenciation by his gratitious

which circumstance grew the following correspondence:

Nes 2, 1842.

Bex. Mosga Chase: Sin.—I am directed by the Barad of Managers of the West Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society, to inform you, that they will held a session at my coording-room, this evening, at 7 o clock, and they will be happy to meet you there, to take into consideration your suggestion respecting giving notices on the Sabbath, or at any other place more agreeable to yourself, of which you shall give notice to them, through me, by the bearer; or through any other channel before the hour of meeting.

JOHN M. FISK: Siz.—I will cheerfully give anti-slavery notices, provided your Society will give a public pledge, and ablide by tight your Society heliows in the divine appointment of the Sabbath, the ministry, and the church organization as held by this church and the General Association of this State: and that you disclaim al, fellowship with and patronage of all individuals, societies and publications aspensedly received by evangelical believers that you disapprove of, and will not repeat the interruptions and insults to which I have been subject in the house of God, and allow me the liberty of discharging a free conscience, in my personal and official duties, without being reproached or condemned.

I will be happy to attend your anti-slavery concerts of prayer on the last sabbath in each month, as they were formerly conducted, i. e. the exercises shall be purely religious, consisting of prayer, singing and exhortation, with free remarks touching the moral and religious evide of slavery mainly, under the direction of the pastor.

Your 50, 1842.

JOHN M. FISK.

To the above note, a verbal reply was received from Mr. Chase, that he did not intend his letter as a reply to the invitation sent him to meet the Board of Managers this evening.

a reply to the invitation sent him to meet the Board of Managers this evening.

Nov. 25, 1649.

Rev. Moses Chase: Sir.—The Board of Managers of the W. Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society being informed that your letter of the 16th instant, to the Secretary of the Society, was intended for a response to the invitation given you, through him have an intervier, with us upon the subject of giving notices on the Savisht, will not attempt to imitate your ingonuly in so studiously and successfully avoiding to notice the contents of his note to you, but will endoavor so directly and distinctly to take it in nor measure doubtful whether we meant it as a reply to yours, or not,—and thereby relieve you from the necessity of applying for information on that point. Had we been favored with a consultation upon the subject, we, too, might have thrown in proposals how we would have relieved you from giving anti-slavery notices, and some others; but as it is, the credit for gratuitously defiring to do all the work in that line, must be bestowed upon your generacity. If may be, that the terns which you propose are very liberal; but it seems unnecessary to consider that point, until we have sacertained whether the Society can delegate or authorize any of their number to do it.

You are aware, probably, that a genuine anti-slavery society is somewhat peculiar work to do, and peculiar institution to swercome, and peculiar institution to overcome, and peculiar institution to work with. But the attributes of our association are, many of them, may be, all of them, connected with various other associations; although not combined in any other one. The main charac-

Yet the feature of our organization, which we wish to expaliate upon may be better illustrated, perhaps, by reference to an engine company, whose a propriate business it is, to put out fire's by the application of water; so the business of our Society ment, no dispute about that.

C. No, Sir, we want your name to make it out.

Mr. E. Well, I don't think much of such kind of characters as you've got on assay to resolve itself into a look and ladder company to resolve itself into a look and ladder company, in order to take down a building to a brown of the diames, but or existing the rough the size of the lames, but occasionally beats a hole through the size of the house, or caus one through the size of th

they are all admitted on equal terms to all political parties, unless the Liberty party be an equiton; possibly they may require evangelicatives—all are welcome upon a common level there; and in consistency require of persons; it, they believe that all men are created equal, and sees an inalienable right to their liberty; and sees are an another they have invibied that doctrine from the ble, or from the U. S. Constitution, or from creams, and the analogy of things, is quite immaterial as in our associated: capacity. If the person has a good-reasten for believing it, it is sufficient to dility hin to the acceptance of the Society. If the at way, it may settle believe on the brotherhood of it markind, and his disposition to see the true rinciple carried out.

By purusing the following extract from the log of an anti-lisavery creeds.

C. Well, the seed of the s

stics. C. Here, Sir! here: put your name down there. Mrs. B., we want to collect 150 dollars in this twn for the American Bible Society, to put a Bible to every family in the country. How much will

you give?

Mrs. B.—My prayer to God is, that all the people, of this nation may be permitted to have familles of their own, and until they are, I believe. I shall pay my money to bring it about.

C. You are a member.

Friend C., do you Universalists folks admit colored people into the mansions of the blessed, in the

Friend C., do you Universalists folks admit colored people into the mansions of the blessed, in the next world?

Friend C. Well, I can't say—they make them stand back pretry well in this—I think I shall go anti-slavery in this world, and let the next take care of itself.

C. Want to join, Sir?

Friend C. Well, I don't know;—got any Orthodox folks in your Society?

C. O yes, lots of 'en.

Friend C. Do they go anti-slavery?

C. Yes.

Friend C. No mistake?

C. No; they got turned out of the church for it.

Friend C. O well, Pil join.
C. Joseph D., thy meeting last seventh day

the confusionists?

Joseph D. Nay. Hallo! friend, put my name on paper; I do not!ike to be too much at ease in

Mr. E., we are taking names to an Anti-

rentlemen and fadee, benevotent rentlemen and fadee, benevotent in meeting there to-day.

C. Ah! I had not heard of it.

Mary. Yes, they expect to have the Rev. Mr. F., gent of the Missionary Society, and Rev. Mr. G., the missionary from Persia, and they expect to have a very interesting time.

C. Yes.-well, I called to see your father about beining our Anti-Slavery Society—do you suppose

C. Yes-went, realized to you of the world join?

Mary. Im sure I don't know.

C. Well, wont you join?

Mary. No, I guess not, I don't kn

oin.

Mary. Well, father says the Garrison folks are letermined to overthrow the Sabbath, the Church, and the ministry.

C. O that's a mistake. All they want to over-throw is slavery.

Mary. Well, they have such work, I should not

is slavery. "

yy. Well, they have such work, I should not
to have any thing to do with it. You, had a
le time at your meeting the other evening, they

C. Nothing very terrible; we had a very good Why! Didn't some women speak there?

meeting.

Mary. Why! Didn't some women speak there?
C. Yes; you don't call it terrible for a woman to speak, do you?

Mary. Yes, I do, in public. They ought to be ashamed of themselves.
C. Well, do you say you wont join?

Mary. Yes, I do. I would cut off my right hand first.

corrections—men, place or white, under any circumstances.

C. Well, sir, look at our Constitution, if you please.

Dacon. I will. Well, sir, I see nothing in your Constitution but wfat I can subscribe to. You may pit my name down; or rather, I will; see, what's to pay, a dollar?

C. No, sir, twenty-five cents.

Dacon. That all? That's rather a triffing sum for so magnificent air enterprise.

C. True, but you know the day of small things is not to be despised. Deacon, what do you think of Deacon K.? would he join?

Dacon. Well, I was talking with him the other day, and he finds a wonderful sight of objections. You can't get his mind to bear upon the subject, for he seems to think that the clergy and the church need our sympatilies more than all the rest of the world, and is mighty 'fraid that our, religious meetings are to be broken up. He says it is a political concern, and the church has nothing to do with it: you know he had a distillery a few years ago.

C. Well, I'll go down and see friend W., and then I've got through: know whether he's at home?

Dacon. Yes, I was down to his shop an hour ago, and he engaged to tap the parson's boots this afternoon. Mr. C. told him he liked pliable soles.

C. Friend W. What, the anti-slavery?

Friend W. What, the anti-slavery?

Friend W. What, I meant to have gone down to the meeting the other night, and I thought I should join, but I had to go another way; what kind of time did you have?

C. You yer good.

Friend W. Did you choose officers?

C. You be passed whe president and Cant. Well. Place on M. Persident and Cant. Well. Place on Mr. C. told him he liked pliable soles.

C. Yes.

Friend W. Who are they?

C. Oh, Dêscon M. President, and Capt. K.,

Vice-President, and Amos, Secretary; and we put
on three men and two women for the Board of Man-

on three men and agers.

Friend W. Well, did they fall in with that?
C. Yes, no objection.

Friend W. Was black Sam there?
C. Yes, and his wife, too, and took seats right in the same with the rest.

WHOLE NO. 628.

made no objection; they did, not get up, in a time, nor didn't ske their hats off, but that's tion of theirs, you know.

Priend H. Was the Miller family there?
C. No; they think the world is coming end so con, hat there is no use in doing any

nd so soon, that there is no use in doing any usual bout lakery.

Friend W. Was the Hopkins family, there?

C. No; I guess they don't believe the world is ver coming to an end, and that it will be best to teep some 'niggers' to do house-work. They were ut visiting that night. to the 'Squire's, and the arson's folks were there too, I believe.

Friend W. How many prayers did you have?

C. Only one—short one, too.

Triend W. Any singing?

C. No—had no time to sing.

Friend W. And things went off pretty well, then?

Friend W. And things went off pretty well, hen?

C. Yes, a very good state of feeling indeed, for such a motley company.

Friend W. Ges any members that night?

C. Yes, gos fee. That young fellow that was ook into the church last fall, and Crocker the University, and Nancy II, the Methodist, and a likely young fellow that lives off to the North end of the own, and an oldish woman from the poor-house.

Friend, W. The, parson was down here to-day, and he kind a sneered about that woman Jezebel, as, be called her, that lectured here last fall, but I believe III join the society; here's your quarter.

There, sir, you have a bird's-eye view of the marials of our fraternity, and of anti-slavery societies, as usually composed.

Anti-Slavery Fair.

promise, I will now endeavor to give you an account of my visit to the Anti-Slavery Fair, which opened at Amory Hall, (Boston,) last Tuesday, and closes to-day.

As you were no fortunate to see for yourself, the decorations of the Hall, the arrangement of the tables, and the great variety of beautiful articles with which those tables were covered; I will not weary you with a repetition of them. I thought it all very beautiful, very tasteful, and in every aspect, worthy, of the ladies who had so actively prepared for this, their ninth anniversary.

It is difficult to conceive of the immense labor which, had been expended upon all those little etceteras, of which it took so many to form a tolerable collection. Many hours must have been spent upon, each of the embroidered aprons, painted reticules, richly strongth screens, tabourets, &c. &c.

Many bright eyes must have dimmed over their sak, many a slight, finger must have sched from untiring exertion, and many a feeling of impatience, I doubt not, was quelled, by the hope that they were doing good. But it was not patience, firmness, and trust, which alone, were manifested there. There was ingenuity manifested in, many of the little needle-books, cushions, drawings, &c., ingenuity, which might as well be called genius.

I was much pleased with the little giuter girl—elizabeth Fry was there, I believe, but I could not looked the hem of information of the particles of the property of the property of the little most had a prish nurse, and haby; an Ursuline Lady Abhess, and a peasant-driving pigs; a novice, in pare white robes, and a poor little guitar girl—Elizabeth Fry was there, I believe, but I could not looked the hem of information of the particles at Queen Victoria's table were all beautiful, and some splendid. The Britannia brought an accession of valuables, which bat I am not the first he has thus deceived. I think itsworth, my fourpence-la-penny to know it, but I shall beware how I take another peep into futurity.

The articles at Queen Victoria's table were

work of fairy hands. These went quickly at a dollar each, and many more would have found a sale.

Here was a little Community boy, looking as neat as a Shaker, and standind among the Parisian damsels with the utmost sang froid, shewing thereby, that their waxen beauty could make no impression upon his wooden breast. Here was also a greatjar, which might once have been a repository of nice pickles, or nicer preserves; but which was now filled with dried grass—I don't mean hay, but a collection of various grasses, forns, &c., arranged with much taste, and looking like something which we never saw before. The jar, too, was in complete disguise—first was a coat of light paint, forming a ground-work, upon which were pasted, or glued, some flowers, transfersed from large figured bright colored calico, and then highly varnished.

At the Dedham table, I noticed the evergreen bower, in which sat a maid, in bridal array, beside a little table, which table was nothing more of eleath an a needle-book; the upper lid of which was one cover, and, being raised, disclosed the useful design for which it was fashiened; and reminding me, as some little sofus did, of the furniture of Dickens's state-room in the Britannia.

But there the little bride sat, alone, having a very demure time in her bridal bower, and I wondered why they did not put Daniel O'Connell, or the Irish, peasant, or the Community boy, in with her.

I much lass than some others. You did not see the painting by Pratt, which was placed in the hall after my first visit. It was a colored girl, kneeling with classych hands, and fettered writats, while over her stands the goddess of Liberty, lifting, or dropping, the chains, I could not understand which. I

finite, and Christmas gifte, on Christmas Evo, and the children there learn to count their years, the number of Christmas trees which they have seen. As this was an idea so wholly new in X-and the children were to pay the property of the children were to pay interpendent for their tekets; each ticket entitling its hearer to the entrance of the ball, and a present from the tree. The presents were to be drawn from the tree. The presents were to be drawn from the tree. In slottery Isahlon, only they were all prizes, no blanks.

The doors had been closed from 9 P. M., and were to be re-opened at 7. Cousin E. could not accompany me that evening, so I took charge of my three little companions, and started in time to arrive at the hall by 7 Colock; but the doors were not then opened. The first and second flight of stairs, and the lobbies, were already filied, and the throug was increasing. By and by, the door above was moving, the pressure was so strong the even was moving, the pressure was so strong the rear—but, as the children and parents reported that wood of the could advance. Some pushed, and others braced backwards, and "such a getting up stairs' I noved did see. However, all were in good humor, and

Church, made a number of exceedingly, sensible remarks, deprecating such a provoking and denunciatory spirit and language, as tending to produce in good effect, and not likely to issue in making a single connert to the cause of abbitionism, to which, in all practicable modes, he avowed himself a decided friend; but assuring the speaker, that the citizens of Utica, however maligned or insulted by him, would do him no perspan harm, which he had infimated an apprehension or hexard of. Whether the wish was father to the thought! in him, as leading to the glory. Of a risk martyrdom, we cannot say; though we had our own thoughts about it.

Foster replied by a very unhandsome fling at the two last mentioned gentiemen, by saying that he felt no sperhension of a mob, or of personal harm, unless the dergy of Utica helped to get up, or to countenance it.

ALVAN STEWART came in to the support of his brother Foster, taking, as he said, all his denunciations in good part, as kindly and righteously intended, and, as he confessed, too well deserved; concluded with a very affecting lumentation over the poor fugitive, slave who sometimes knocked at his door, and sought shelter in his garretor his cellar. However, this cost molking but a few tears and sighs, and he, too, raised applauditory stamping of the hoofs.

J. C. Hatthawar, after relating all the history of the Latiner case in Downes, went over pretty much the same ground with the others, not in very Quakerish style or language, and they then adjourned until the evening.

Garanson occupied a large portion of the evening with a very long, and, on his ground, rather able and ingenious speech; supported, as usual, by much sophistry, discoleration of fasts, and rather equinous and doubtful relations of supposed inclents connected with the subject in hand.

Young Ferrar sollowed him as his leader, as he had done before, with a new blast from his soonous grounds and out the public put into the clergyman's place, (the white members spoke below from the platform, and, and the next

From the Indiana [Democratic] State Scaiinel.

Abolition.

Arnold Buffum, an old tory, who till recently published an abolition paper in this State, has removed to Cincinnati. He there publishes the Western Freeman, a full-blooded nigger paper, edited by G. Bailey, ir. Bailey, though he goes the whole hog for darkies, we perceive knows a little more about the tariff than old 'Arnold. He specifies in one paper sundry objectionable features in the late bill; and Arnold yields to his better knowledge, we suppose, because it is likely to pat more money into his purse.

In the Freeman of the 20th ult. It is announced that an abolition State Convention was to be held at In the Freeman of the 25th unit it is amonded that an abolition State Gonection was to be held at Newport, Wayne county, Indiana, on the 5th inst. From this notice we copy the following extract, by which it appears that we Hoosiers are likely to have a black Governor when the abolitionists shall be strong enough to elect him.

to be made, it is at the greatest impressure greates should be in attendance from every part of the State. Let a judicious selection by made, and the Liserip party will go before the people of the State with claims which no patriot can risist. Indiana has already suffered too severely from the misrate of whige and democrats, (falsely so called) both in the national and State legislatures, to have a desire longer to sustain any party, which basely bows the knee to the dark spirit of slavery.

s. S. Foster was at Portland, delivering lectures—
not so much against slavery as against the clergy.
Out of all patience, the assembly broke up the second
or third lecture. It is not strange that there are
those who will go to listen to the ravings of a cray
man. His friends should take care of him. The
cause of the slave ascems to be almost lost sight of
by the two professed associations—one through its
political ambition, and the other in a vain and silly,
as well as wicked war upon the asbath, religious
institutions, and teachers of religion and morality.

Keene Senisme.

A London paper states, that among the vessels destroyed by the last terrific storm at Funchal, was the
Creole, whose name became so notorious in the recent
discussions with America.

arorice. He is suit to have the greatest fund of anecdotes and stories of any man in America.

There were several colored persons, male and female, present, and they appeared to be on terms of intimacy and equality with the whites. We were much pleased to witness the perfect gentlemanly and lady-like deportment of the colored persons.—They appeared perfectly at home. It was, really, the only meeting we were ever at, where the distinction of color, so far as social intercourse was presented by the colored anti-savery lecturer, moving among the ladies withialt the galantry and address of a well educated and well bred gentleman.

Quintuple Treaty-African Stave-Trade, &c te of the United States :

Also, to communicate to the Senate alt the information which may have been received by the government of the United States, going to show that the
'course which this government might take in relation
to said yeasy has excited no small degree of attention
and disfusion in Europe.' Also, to inform the Senate how far the 'warm animadecesions' and the
'great political excitement' which this treaty has
caused in Europe have any application or reference
to the United States.'

The words quoted in this part of the resolution ap-pear to be taken from my message above mentioned. In that communication I said:

that communication I said:

'No application or request has been made to this government to become a party to this treaty; but the course it might take in regard to it has excited no small degree of attention and discussion to Europe, as the principle upon which it is founded, and the stipulation which it contains, have caused warm animadvarrices and great political excitement of the present assistance of Congress, I endeavored to state the principles which this government supports, respecting the right of search and the immunity of flags. Desirous of maintaining those principles fully, at the same time that existing obligations should be fullfilled. I have thought it most consistent with the honor and dignity of the country that it should execute its own jaws, and perform its own obligations, by its own

'What danger there was gations' of the United Si ression of the slave-trade s,' if we did not remove

ers, it we did not remove the pretext and motive for violating our flag and executing our laws.

I have already quoted from the message the enterparagraph, to a part of which this portion of the inquiry is supposed to refer.

As to the danger there was that the laws and the obligations of the United States, in relation to the suppression of the slave-trade, would be executed by others, if we did not remove the pretext and motive for violating our flag, and provide for executing our laws, I might say that this depends upon motorious facts and occurrences, of which the evidence has been in various forms before the country, and all the branches of the government.

When I came to occupy the Executive chair, I could not be ignorant of the numerous complaints which had been made on account of alleged interruptions of American vessels, engaged in lawful commerce on the coast of Africa, by British cruivers, on the ground of their being engaged in the slave-trade. I could not be ignorant, at the same time, of the veil-grounded suspicions which pervaded the country, that some American vessels were engaged in that odious and unlawful traffic. There were two dangers, then, to be guarded against; the one that this traffic would continue to be carried on in American ships, and perhaps much increased, duels

closing such markets effectually, at done and forever.

It always gives me sincere pleasure to communicate to both Houses of Congress, any thing in my power which may aid them in the discharge of their high duties, and which the public interest does not require to be withheld. In transmitting the late treaty to the Senate, every thing was caused to accompany it which it was supposed could enlighten the judgment of the Senate upon its various provisions. The views of the Executive, in agreeing to the eighth and ninth articles, were fully expressed; and, pending the discussion in the Senate desired. Upon this information was promptly complied with, and nothing kept back which the Senate desired. Upon this information, and upon its own knowledge of the subject, the Senate and upon its own knowledge of the subject, the Senate are pronounced its judgment upon its own high responsibility; and, as the result of that judgment, the treaty was ratified, as the journal shows, by a vote of thirty-nine to nine. The treaty has thus become the law of the land, by the express advice of the Senate, given in the most solemn manner known to its proceedings.

The fourth request is, 'That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence with our Ministers abroad, relating to the foregoing points of inquiry.'

If this branch of the resolution were more definite,

Accepting, I hat James B. Jary of Foreign, vs. and Elbridge Gerry Austin and others of the city of Boston, in this State, agents of the said Gray, have by the imprisonment of the person of George Latimer, an alleged fugitive from slavery, without process of law, in one of the public jails of this State, violated the fundamental and natural rights of the

of the Constitution of the United States, and me Bill of Rights of this State. Résolved, That the requisition of the Government Virginia npas the Overturo of Massachusetts, for the delivery of the person of George Latimer, as a fugitive from justice, for acts alleged to have been cammitted by him when a slave, is null and void ac-solution of the control of the control of the Sour, that slaves are not recognized as persons any more than any other animals; therefore, George

W. ADAM. Se

ur bro. Rogers, in his last Herald of Freedom, escribing a late spirited Convention held in Mil-, in the Granite State, in reference to the impris-

THE LIBERATOR

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1843.

onment of Thomas P. Beach, says—
I give no sketch of the speeches—only saying they were no white behind the usual talk at our meetings, in ability and interest. Peculiar interest was imparted by the narratives of Beach, Johnson and Latimer, of their enslavement and escapes. I hardly ever bedrd a narrative of such escapes, his resions of escape, his treatment, the character of mastery and slavery, his oratic mater, the character of mastery and slavery his going to 4th of July, its mortal offence to his demo cratic master, their interviews, which he described better than Shakspeare ever did, whatever he could! I was the native power of human speech, although it had been enslaved. What would have been it almighty indusence had George been left to free at live speech! His terrible whipping, which, he said roused him for the first time to manhood—his talk to his master, and the master's laugh—his escape—all interlared with those "agracious and curious remarks humanity will make when it is unedcated, and not afraid. George fears nobody in speech, whatever he used to. He has no diffidence. Latimer is less fluent, and has less strength of mind, though he talked intelligently, and fold his story well. Beach talked as well as a man can who has been to college. The facts he rolated were of vital interest, and important to our cause and more meeting the character, and important to our cause and more meeting the content of the meeting remains to be

lar account of the motives and inducement by which Mr. Thompson was influenced to visit British lab be spared, there can be no doubt that his isrest

but it is you that I am come to see.

to converse, and G. T. frankly told him, that there's to converse, and G. T. frankly told him, that there's to converse, and G. T. frankly told him, that there's was on the most radical principles of juricie to the people—the poorest and most opportunities. That he and the British India Society could not be identified with any party, as their sole all middle of the natives of India. In all this, Dwarkmankes tirrely concurred, and declared his principles and desired sign to be precisely the same. G. T. paid him may successive visits, which were so interrupted, however, by the dysistors or one description or other, that Dwarkman the proposed they should spend a fornighte annuth proposed they should spend a fornighte gother in Echibargh and the Highlands, for the propose of discussing the affairs of India. Scarely had he arrived in the Caledonian metropolis, than the Scottish subjects; consequently, the Indian the Scottish subjects; consequently, the Indian the was again plunged into a vortex of fastion—visit of ecremony and compliment took the place of the fermion of his oppressed countrymen. To accomplish this of his oppressed contrymen. To accomplish this of his oppressed countrymen. To accomplish this of his oppressed countrymen. To accomplish this of his oppressed countrymen that or a head company him during a winter's tour on the continest of Europe—which was resolved upon, when a second

WASHINGT

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day, Mr. Botts, d to-morrow bri d to-morrow bri against the Pres statement has statement has does injustice Houss of Repr

the natives of India-10, which G, the hope of thereby obtaining a large sake information, and establishing a coperation both at Bombay and Cally possibly bedone by writing. The might ago, to proceed through France G. T. who sumbarks in the Orienting of the Cally of time. I have presumes, my kety affection which I know thou entersely G. T. and which, I am sure, will render particular interesting. G. T. left us year, he charged me with messages of love to kin America, most especially to thyself, and to have written, but his numerous engrevented. He has been holding meetings that, which, besides arrangements for his demanded to the surface of the surface of

or then and thy dear family are in health. My as improved very much during the nummer, good Quekers generally, I am abiliged to keep set in the quiet. My love to thy wife, and subtiled discerning and affection.

Believe me to be,

"LIZABTH PEASE.

Hamanity has sustained a vant loss by the of dear and valued cousin Jonathan Back-The tromination of his life was sudden, but, good reason to believe, he was prepared for 1956.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

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Letters from David L. Child. JANUARY 7th

e money given by the British governmen slaves lost from on board the Com No opposition was made to it, an had. In the House, a bill for the same been on the calendar for some weeks, but story objects to its passing without discussion, use this. The money paid by the British sangle was received by Mr. Forsyth, late Secre-feate. He proceeded to pay it, over to claim a f5000, or therabouts, remained in his hands be set out of office. This he passed to the Trasury, where it now remains, and the obditablit size it out, and make a distribution herion made to characteristics. under the Constitution, to negotiate indem-slaves lost in the slave-trade, or to receive sales on account of such, or to pass any reg is the subject. On Friday, this bill coming fillmore requested Mr. Giddings to withdraw ving that he was no more friend

of liberty or slavery. etilion of David C. Eastman, of Fayett o, praying that Congress would cause t and placed in the library of Congress,

over the democratic national cor that in the great auction that we favor, or his neutrality, and per

honor of the Judge, or the egality of the proceedings. But, on democrats reject it, and the here him-id it an insult. He means to make The old gentleman is said to be a heavy losses by endorsements.

JANUARY 8th.

Man was expected to preach in the Hall.

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mentairs to-day, but I am informed that

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rady arrived to that state of national imbe
kane are eight hundred years in reaching;

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inface some manhood into our blood. afsee some manhood into our blood. I

JANUARY 9th. Mr. Botts, of Virginia, gave notice that he more being forward articles; of impeach sat the President of the U. States.

State of Repeared in the Emancipator in justice to the Massachusetts delegation as of Remarks. presentatives. In the great case of

the impeachment of Mr. Adams, the delegation, in voting in the affirmative on the notion to by the resolution of generary on tile table, acced conformably to Mr. Adams's express wishes. They consulted him, assuring him that they would vote on this question just as he desired, and in any avent would stand by him to the Last. He replied that he could not vote for the motion, because it would be interpreted into a shrinking from a trial of the charge; but if the House should please to make flat disposition of the subject his, considering the great interruption of the public huminess, which his delegates must necessarily occasion, would prefer that the thing should take that course. The delegation, and all his friends, except two or three, who desired that the issue traised betwirt Mr. Adams and the alseveholders should be tried, whether he wished it or not, voted accordingly. I am authorized to say that, throughout the whole of this persecution, the delegation realied unhesitatingly, and stood firally around him.

Wasutheror, January 14, 1843.

Washington, January 14, 1843.
The resolution of Mr. Slade, having been dispose of in the manner I have stated, Mr. Morgan, of New York, immediately submitted a resolution, directin the committee on territories to inquire into the expe the committee on territories to inquire into the expe-diency of repealing an act of the territorial logislature of Florida, passed March 5th, 1829, 'to prevent the future migration of free negroes or mulat toes to seid territory, and for other purposes.' This act was pub-lished in the sani-slavery papers some mon this 200— The following digest of the act will enable the reader to understand the merits of Mr. Morgan' resolution. The act convists of 9 sections, and is intended to affect three classes of colored persons.

1. First, Freemen who came in between Feb. 22d, 1819, the time of the cession of Florida, and Feb 10th, 1832. They are to have guardinas appointed for themselves, and for each of their children, which guardians are to have all the powers over their wards, that masters have over their slaves, except the right of proporty; and the said wards are to be subject to all the laws to which slaves are subject. For each certificate of guardianship, they are ta pay one dollar,

certificate of guardianship, they are to pay one dollar and a cepitation tax of one dollar per annum. In case of refusal or inability to pay said tax, they are to be sold by the cheriff for such time as is necessary to pay

2. Freemen immigrating since Feb. 10th, 1832. 2. Freemen immigrating since Feb. 10th, 1832—
These are to be sent out of the territory forthwith; and, in case of refusing to go on or before the 1st of Oct. 1842, to be sold by order of a justice of the peace, or county judge, for 99 years. No appeal is allowed, except as to the fact whether the defendant be a free person, or had a residence prior to 1832.

3. Officens of other State and territories. If they come in a vessel, and go on shore, they are to be seized by a sheriff, and lodged in jail, and the vessel is to be bound to pay hill fees, at the rais of one deline.

is to be bound to pay juli fees, at the rate of one dollar per day; and if they are not taken away in ten days and the fees paid, then the sheriff, on giving three days notice, is to sell them at auction for 99 years and retain, for his own use, one-fourth of the pro-

This law is so cruel, tyrannous and unconstitution-al on its face, that it may be thought to need no com-ment; yet I cannot forbear noting the peculiar effect of some of its provisions.

The third class are to be sold without any judicial inquiry, judgment or order, for 99 years, on the mere authority of the sheriff, and on three days' notice.—

Suppose any colored person whatever, say an old resident before the cession, whose rights are therefor secured by the treaty, should be seized by the sheriff, sold, and hurried off to the prison of a plantation, without time to obtain the aid of friends, if he has without lime to obtain the aid of friends, it no many, with no record of the proceeding, and no trace of his fate left behind; what chance would there be of rescue during his natural life. And to this horristic of the sheriff is tempted by one fourth of

ble oppression the sheriff is tempted by one-fourth of the proceeds of sale, i. o. at the usual price of slaves, by 200 to 300 dollars in each case.

The second class are allowed the privilege of an appeal from the order of a justice of the peace or county judge. But what does this amount to? The defendant cannot appeal on a question of law, either to try the validity, or to correct the construction of the act. He can appeal only so to the fact of freedom, or of residence subsequent to Feb 10, 1832; and the privilege amounts to this, that he may prove himself a slave, and therefore not subject to as for 50 years! or a resident prior to 1832, and therefore subject to a guardianship, almost as had as slavery itself! The General Assembly of Pandemonium would shrink from such legislation, and Satan would veto it. Hed there been a discussion of Mr. Morgan's resolution, I think that many of those who voted against it would have been discussion of Mr. Morgan's resolution so the state of the service of slavery, would have dored to give their voices, and record, their names in favor of this portion of the sortice of slavery, would have dored to give their voices, and record, their names in favor of this portions of the second and the provides of the service of slavery, would have dored to give their voices, and record, their names in favor of this portions of the second and the provides of the second and the provides of the service of slavery, would have dored to give their voices, and record, their names in favor of this portion and the second the second the second and the provides of the second and the sec

their voices, and record their names in favor of this horrible act, if they had supposed that the full stroci-ty of the deed would be manifest to the people. There is not a free State, there is not an hor

YEAS. MAINE.—Cifford, Littlefeld, Lowell, A. Marshall, N. Hanvenine.—Burke, Eastman, Reding, Shaw Massachuserts.—Coshing.** Rhouk-Island.—None. Vernicyr.—None.

VERMONT.—None.

NEW-YORK.—Bowne, Brewster, Clinton, Doig, C.

4. Floyd, Gordon, Houck, R.McCtellon, Partridge,
Riggs, Van Buren. Ward, Wood.

NEW-JERBEY.—None.

PERSINTIANIA—Billack, C. Brown, Fornance, Gerry, Gustine, C. J. Ingersol, Keim, Newhard, Plumer,
Westbrook.

ry, Gusline, C. J., Ingerter,
Pictatrook.

DELAWARE—None.
MARVIAND—W. C. Johnson, J. T. Mason, J. D.
Jones.
Vincivia—Cary, Coles, Gilmer, Gogzin, Harris,
Hays, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, Powell, Steenrod,
A. H. H. Stuart, Summers, Taliaferre, Wise.
Norry Canciss.—Arrington, G. W. Caldwell,
Daniel, Deberry, Graham, McKay, Mitchell, Rayner, encher, Saunders, Stanly Washington. South Carolina.—P. C. Caldwell, Pickens, Rog-

GEORGIA.—Black, M. A. Cooper, King, Meri-wether, Warren. KESTUCKY.—L. W. Andrews, Boyd, G. Davis, W. O. Butler, Gteen, Owsley, Pope, J. B. Thompson, Tribler

riplett.
TENESSEE.—A. V. Brown, M. Brown, W.B. Campell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Gentry, C. Johnson,
McClellan, Turney, Watterson, C. H. Wil-

iams.

Outo.—Dean Matthews. Medill, Socaesy, Weller.

Outo.—Dean Matthews. Medill, Socaesy, Weller.

LOUISIANA.—Dawson, Moore, E. D. White.

INDIANA.—R. W. Thompson, J. L. White.

MISSISSIFI.—Gwin, J. T. Hompson,

ILLINDIS.—Reynolds, J. T. Stuart.

ALRANA.—Chapman, Houston, Lewis, Shields

MISSOUGI.—J. C. Edwards, Miller.

ARKASIAL.—Cross.

MICHIOAN.—None.

NAYS. NAYS.

MAINE.—Bronson, Fesenden, B. Randall.
N. HAMPSHIRE.—Vone.
MASSACHUSETTS.—J. Q. Adams, Baker, Borden
Briggs, Burnell, Calhoun, Hudson, PARMESIER
Baltonstall, Winthrop.

ERRENT, VANIA. BERRON, J. Brown, J. Cooper cry, J. Irvin, W. W. Irwin, James, McKannan schard, Ramsey, Read, J. M. Russell, Tolund.

RECAPITULATION.

Morthers Democrats, 33 Northern Whigs, Northern Whigs, 3 Northern Whigs, Northern Tyler men, 1 Southerners of all par-lice, Total 112 Total

This vote does not vary materially from that of it. Slade's preamble and resolution, which I set ou last week. The changes were, that Arnold clean, Redney of Del. whige; W W. Irwin of Pa. democrats, went over to the anti-slavery side, and J. L. White of Indiana, whig, to the slavery side. It is extremely important that this case be laid before the country, in order that they may send their petitions asking that the Florida act may be repealed. They

sale for 99 years, of free colored men, citizens of otti-er States and territories, arriving by sea on said terri-tory; also requiring the subjection of free colored men in said territory to guardians, with the powers of slave masters, and selling them for taxes in case of re-fusal or inability to pay the same. Mr. Bronson of Me. and Mr. Ramsay of Pa. marked as democrats in the vote on Mr. Slade's resolution in the last week's Liberator, are whige, so that the vote stood, year, northern whige 63, instead of 61; and northern democrats 10, instead of 12. D. L. C.

To-day, among cases of private claims, came up a In-day, among cases of private claums, came up a bill to compensate inhabitants of West Florida for property taken, destroyed and carried off by United states troops, under Gen. Jackson, during his incur-ion into Florida, in 1814. Mr. Giddings moved that this bill be re-committed,

with instructions to report a provise, that nothing therein contained should be construed to authorize therein contained should be construed to authorize payment for slayes. He observed that he was aware of the prejudice with which to we heard, when he opposed a southern claim; but if he could got the attention of the House, he would present the principles on which Congress had always acted in relation to claims of compensation for property in man. He requested that a report made by Mr. Whittlesey, as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, in 1835, might be read. It was read accordingly. It recites a great number of cases in, which Congress had decided against such claims. In one, a slave, horse and cart ngninst such claims. In one, a slave, horse and car d been pressed into the service. The horse and ve were killed, and the cart destroyed. Congress d the owner for the horse and curt, but refused to y for the slave. He admitted that, under former Florida by Gen. Jackson in 1818, and by Gen. Mat-thews in 1812, slaves had been paid for, but this was by a misconstruction given to those acts by the At-torney General, Felix Grundy, and was contrary to the intention of the acts, and to all the adjudications of the House, in like cases. This government never had recognized the principle of property in man. Clafins of this sort arising in the revolutionary war, had been rejected. Mr. Madison, the father of the Constitu-tion, had distinctly declared that the Convention, which formed the Constitution, repudiated the idea. which formed the Constitution, repudiated the idea, so fat as this government, was concerned. Mr. Greferred to the third volume of the Madison papers. The Supreme Court of the United States had established the same dectrine, for full argument and solomn deliberation in the case of Groves vs. Slaughter. This was an action to recover the price of slaves, introduced and sold in Alississippi. The defence was, that such introduction and sale were contrary to the law of that State. But it was contribed that Congress, baving by the Constitution the sole power to regulate commerce between the States, it he law of Mississippi was null and void. The court, however, austained the law of Mississippi, precisely on this ground, that the Constitution régarded slaves only as persons, and in their transit from State to State, as parsengers, and not as merchandize, and therefore which formed the Constitution, repudiated the now be met and decided. He felt no approaching and discussing it; and, in his judgement of degree of sensitiveness and delicacy, had been m ifested on such occasions, which was altogether out of place, unworthy of free, intelligent, and independent men, and unworthy of statesame. Let us meet it, said he, (for meet it we must.) firmly, kindly, dispasionately. Mr. G. dwelt at considerable length upon the monstrous absurdity and inconsistency of A people establishing its national existence and its institutions upon the principle that all men are created equal, recognizing the atrocious principle of property in man. He never would admit it, unless he saw a bill of sale from the Almighty, and then he would question its genuineness. [Mr. Holmes, of S. C. called Mr. G. to order for sacrilege. The Speaker, Mr. McKennan of Pa. being in the chair, decided that Mr. Giddings was in order.] Mr. Giddings resumed, and McKennan of Pa. being in the char, decided that Mr. Giddings was in order.] Mr. Giddings resumed, and alluded to the disposition of some gentlemen to suppress free debate. [Mr. Holmes rose again, and said, I called the gentleman to order, not for abolition, but for accrilege.] This was like the Pharisees of old, who said, "We stone thee not for doing good, but for blas-

This is a slight sketch of Mr. G's speech, but it presents, I believe, all the essential points, and most

mphalic expressions. There was much restlement ad angar manifested while he occupied he floor. Mr. Black, of Georgia, would not reply to the go leman from Ohio as he deserved, and as he would tleman from Ohio as he deserved, and as, he would it his speech had come from any other man. By an act of this House, that gentleman had been stripped on his importance on this subject; and now stood it is condition which precluded that notice of him which he [Mr. B.] would otherwise have bestowed on him. H. Black was called to order by Mr. James, or Pennsylvania. Mr. Giddings, however, begged the Mr. B might be permitted to go on. The Speaker Mr. White, being now in the chair, decided that this cities of the Mr. White, being now in the chair, decided that this cities of the House referred to had nothing to devil the might be quite of this decide and was not in order. scion of the House referred to had nothing to do with the subject of this debate, and was not in order Mr. Black then proceeded to comment on some of the precedents cited in Mr. Whittleev's report. He attempted to make out, that the cases there cited were those of voluntary expoure of slayes to be killed or injured in the service of the United States; and as that of vessels wrecked on the Bahamas, the slaves on board of which had been paid for by Great Britain. Mr. Levy was mistaken as to the analogy here. Great Britain consented to pay for slaves so lost at one time, because then her municipal laws, in the islands where the shipwreck took place, maintained the principle of property in man; but as soon as those laws ceased, and slavery was abolished, then sile refused to make any compensation for such loss. Now the relation of the free States to the present question is precisely what that of Great Britain was to the claims for compensation in the latter cease.

The House, though much excited, was, I am told, calm and mild, compared with what it has been herestofere.

Mr. Adams moved the adjournment, and has floor for next Friday, when the debate will probably

I ought to mention, in connraion with the statement of the vote on the Florida law, that a day or two after that vote was given, Mr. Burnell, of Massachusetts, in complaining of the indifference of the House to claims, and injuries of the obscure and unfriended, and referring to an attempt by him, at the last session, to obtain justice, and to establish real democratic principle, in respect to tha right of promotion, for apprestices in the news, said he could get no aid nor attention from the democracy, so called, to his efforts to open the door of preferrentto those poor boys, against whom, however meritorious, it had been longshut; but let a barbarous law for enslaving men, the citiz and of this same of their own free States, demand the aid of this same

I am informed that orders are to be despatched forthwith for the return of Commodore Jones from the Pacific, in consequence of his piratical seizure of the Mexican town of Montercy, the capital of Upper California. This is a strange business. I hope the country will look to it, until it is most thoroughly explained, and the wrong repaired. I am approbasive that there is much in this affair beneath the surface. D. L. C.

Please to correct the following errors, which o

For 'professed' read or profound.
" 'gree' y " j j y y.
" 'Cornet' " Comet.

In giving the Yeas and Nays on the resolutions In giving the Yeas and Nays on the resolutions of Mr. Slade, of Vermont, the name of Fillmore, of N. York, was printed in statics by mistake, he having always voted right, so fars at know, on slave questions; and the name of Slaw, of N. II., was erroneously printed in capitals, he having as uniformly voted

graph of my first letter, in the printing office. I wrote that the Speaker had re-appointed Messrs. Ad-sms and Giddings: Chairmen of the Committees on Foreign Relations, and on Claims. The name of Mr. Adams and the phrase on Claims' were left out, so tha Mr. Giddings was made to stand Committee on Foreign Relations. as made to stand at the head of the

THE GREAT PETITIONS.

The Latimer Committee announced in a Latime Journal extra of Jan. 12th, that they had receive THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND NAMES to th Great State Petition against slavery in Massachi tain other towns, and that they also expected larg returns from the remaining towns of the Common wealth. The Latimer Committee have now receive

PORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND names to the Great Massachusetts petition, and the number of thousands of signers in the Statu at large is increasing every day. The time of presentation has been deferred, in order that a few days more may be employed by friends in every town in procuring names.

The great object is to purify Massachusetts of alsvery. To accomplish this, we want to have ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND NAMES on or before January 20th. These can be obtained, if each friend of freedom will devote a portion of time immediately to this work. Days are not often so precious as the next few days will be to the success of a great cause. Friends, meet in overy town at once, if you have not

Direct to H. I. Bowditch, Wm. F. Channing, Fred-Direct to H. I. Bowditch, Wm. F. Channing, Fre-prick S. Cabot, Lutimer Committee, No. 3 Amo Hall. Boston. WM. F. CHANNING. Hall, Boston. Boston, No. 3, Amory Hall, Jan. 17, 1843.

Ma. Grovings. It will be seen, by the letter our Washington correspondent that Mr. Giddings has covered his brow with fresh laurels by a very able speech in opposition to certain claims of certain south-ern slave-mongers on the Government ern slave-mongers on the Government. We sha look for the speech of Mr. Adams, on the same que tion, with much interest.

I is yet a very fatiguing effort for us to wiel the pen, but exercise and a gradual return of strength will soon enable us, we trust, vigorously to discharge all the duties of our editorial station.

The letter of E. A. Webb, of Keene, N. H. has been received, and the wishes of its benevolen writer shall be faithfully complied with.

*One last, best effort now!

It will be seen that a further extension of time as been given by the Latimer Committee for the irculation of the GREAT PETITION in the Comhas been given by the Latimer Committee for the circulation of the GREAT PETITION in the Commonwealth. This extension, it is true, is only to the 26th instant; but these are revolutionary times—the times that try mon's souls—and the friends of liberty must move with the celerity of light, and conquer by their abiguity. Not a fourth part has yet been accomplished, in regard to obtaining signatures to this Petition, which ought to have been and may above be done. The Committee ask that the number of petitioners be augmented to one must have necessary to be granted promptly. Let it not be forgotten, that the eyes of the whole country, and especially of the South, are on this movement; and any thing approaching to a failure, in this includace, would be most disastross to our great enterprise. Go to work, men and women—boys and girls—direlate the petition from house to house, and let every solutions in the State have an opportunity to sign it. We call upon our anti-slavery women, especially, to see that the work is done efficiently and seasonably. Some towns have done nobly, but there are others which have yet to prove that they are not trailorous to the cause of human rights and impartial liberty. O, proud will be the children, who, on arriving at manbood, will be enabled to say—"The names of our fathers and mothers were affixed to the Great Latimer Petition!"

I know of no words, and shall not attempt to find any, to express my grateful appreciation of the kind-ness of those gifted and estimable friends, who, durness of those gifted and estimable friends, who, durlog my absence from the State, and my long confinement by illness at home, have occupied the editorial department of the Liberator with so much ability, tact, originality of thought, fidelity of purpose,
and power of language. They have imparted to
each successive number of the paper a vivacity of
spirit, boldness of utterance, and variety of talent,
which it is not in my power to exhibit, and the absence of which will cause unfeigned regret wherever
the Liberator is circulated. Notwithstanding I am
a despit wheir debtor. I vanture to call upon them solely for the sacred cause in which we are enlisted, what they have been led to perform primarily, and chiefly from personal friendship and sympathy.— This I do not ask at their hands to relieve me in the Ins I do not ask at their hands to relieve me in the slightest degree from any editorial labor, but in or-der to give a stronger impulse to the anti-slavery movement, and fresh interest to the columns of the Liberator. Let the well-known initials of 'sy. w.c.' 'z. q.' 'w. r.' 'c. x. w.' &c. continue to be seen. from week to week, as hitherto, by the readers of the paper, and it will be perused with unwonted in terest and satisfaction.

To those kind friends who have generously aided

the Liberator by their pecuniary contributions in this its hour of need, I have nothing better to offer in return than my sincere thanks. May they never have occasion to regret what they have done. Their benevelent co-operation may still be needed, from time to time, though I hope an extension of the subscrip tion list will render this unnecessary; but the paper is widely hated and feared, and its enemies (espeis widely hated and teared, and its enemies (espe-cially its religious foes) spare no pains, and stick at no devices, to cripple its circulation and effect its downfall. The combined powers of a corrupt and downail. Ine commence powers or a corrupt and time-serving clergy (and they are still formidable) are incessantly wielded for its destruction; but, thanks to its faithful, generous, untiring friends, it still survives, and long may it continue to live, 'a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well.'

Great Meetings in Boston Next Week! We want the space of a column, and find we have scarcely one inch left, to make a stirring appeal to the members and friends of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, to secure their crowded attendsetts A. S. Society, to secure their crowded attendance at the meetings to be held in this city next week. Are they not 'minute men,' who need only to hear the word, to march in solid columns? The city authorities have granted the use of FARKUL HALL, for three days, the first meeting to commence on Wednesday, Jan. 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Hall of the House of Representatives has been granted to the Society for a meeting on Thursday evening. Under such auspicious circumstances, we have a sight to expect a strong gathering of tried have a sight to expect a strong gathering of tried spirits, especially from all the adjacent towns.

Reception of Delegates.

The prospect now is, that a very numerous delegation will be present at the anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society, next week. Many will come from abroad, rich only in faith, and in 'the abundance of their poverty,' with means sufficient only to meet their travelling expenses. All who come should be hospitably entertuined, 'without money, and without price.' The Board of Managers of the Society carnestly desire of all the friends of the cause, who carnestly desire of all the friends of the cause, wh carnestly desire of all the friends of the cause, whoreside in the city, that, as far as practicable, they
will make immediate preparations to accommodate
these beloved strangers and co-workers, and give
information at 25, Cornhill, without delay, as to the
place of their residence, and the number they are
able to entertain. Let this be regarded as a direct
personal appeal to each one of them. Let not our
country friends be compelled to draw an unfavorable inference as to the hospitality of Bostonians.
They will be content with the humblest accommodations and the simplest fare. dations and the simplest fare.

The political suspense in this Commonwealth has The political suspense in this Commonwealth has ended by the choice of Marcus Morton for Governor, and Henry H. Child Lieutenant Governor, (both democratic.) and the filling of all the vacancies in the Senate by democratic candidates, thus giving a large majority to that party in that branch of the Legislature. In the House, the whige and democrats are about equally balanced. In the Senate, the vote for Morton was 27; for Davis, 11; one blank. A joint special committee has been appointed on the subject of slavery and the rights of our Adlavery petitions justice and equal rights have nothing to apprehend, and every thing to hope.

Leave nothing Undone.

We trust that while the friends of freedom in Ma We trust that while the friends of freedom in Massachusetts will spare no pains to procure signatures to the Latimer Petition, they will also remember to circulate, at the same time, petitions for the repeal of the iniquitous marriage law, and for the protection of colored travellers from the ruffianism and inhumanity of certain rail-road corporations. It is important that these petitions should be signed and forwarded with the least possible delay. Let them be sent to 25, Corubill, free of expense, and they will be immediately presented to the Legislature. A good opportunity to send will be presented by the delegates to the annual meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society next week.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The communications of C. L. *C. K. W. *B. *W. L. T.* and others, and on file for insertion in our next number. Also, Sketch as of the Anti-Slavery Fair, No. II.

It has been already stated, that the meetings of the American A. S. Bodesty, which were held in Utica a few weeks sides, were interrupted by frequent molecratic demonstrations. Among other causes which stirred up the moh, and which, if not expressly designed, were precisely calculated to incite to law-less outheaks, were the canning and abusiva article, signed X. (written by an atjudge, named Bacph.) which we save placed in the Keinge of Oppression. We stall have occasion to comment on the course pursued by this renerable scoffer and defamer in future numbers.

Capital Panishment:

We are highly gratified to perceive by a notice in mother column, that a meeting is to be held in this city on Wednesday next, at 30 a clook, A. M. to discuss the subject of Capital Panishment, with reference to its aboliton.' If the Logislature should, a tis present session, abolish this barbarous and anti-christian law, it would mightly increase the meral influence, and greatly enlarge the reputation of Massachusetts. She ought to have taken the lead, instead of waiting for any of her sister States to go forward in this humane work; but all that she can now do is, prompt ly to imitate their noble example.

Clerical Impudence.

Let none of our readers full to give the correspondence of the West Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society with the 'Reverend' Mosee Chase, (see first page,) a careful perusal. The letter of this 'divine' teacher is a choice specimen of priestly arrogance, stopidity and fully; and the reply to it is admirably adapted to the subject in hand. Without knowing any thing more of the aforesaid Mosee Chase than what his letter gavals, we have no besitation in pronouncing him to be in religion a higo and hypocrise, in spirit a despot, in self-conceit a prodigy, and is manners a barbarian. It excites at once ludicrous and melancholy feelings to think of such a creature acting so a spiritual guide and teacher. ual guide and teacher.

COURSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN BOSTON.

The Boston Femala Anti-Shwery Society has made trangements for a course of lectures, to be delivered at Amory Hall, by the following persons:
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
EDMUND-QUINGY.

EDMUND QUINCY, JOHN PIERPONT, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, SAMUEL J. MAY GEORGE BRADBURN.

Tickets for the course, at \$1 00 each, may be obtained at the bookstores, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Cornbill, and at the door. The first lecture will 25 Cornhill, and at the door. The first lecture will be given on the first Monday ovening in Pebruary, by one of the abovenamed gentlemen. The deep interact of all the aspects of the subject of alayery, at the present moment, together with the knowledge, eminent ability and experience, great eloquence, and devotedness to the anti-alayery cause, of these gentlemen, with their entire freedom from partiant views and feelings, cannot fail to make this course of lectures a source of great benefit and satisfaction to all who attend them. Notice will be given of the division of subjects and order of Lectures, as soon as the arrangements are completed. as the arrangements are completed.

The Publishers of the Liberator acknowledge

1 50

THE CASE OF THE SOMERS. We do not coincide with the views expressed, in the article copied from the Herald of Freedom on our last page, relative to Commander McKenzie. But more anon.

RALLY TO FANEUIL HALL!

RALLY TO FANEUIL HALL!

The annual macting of the Massachusetta Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the OLD CRADLE OF LIBERTY, commencing on Wednesday morning next, January 25th, at 10 viclock, A. M. and ending on Friday evening. The true-hearted friends of the cause in the Commonwealth, and elsewhere, will perceive from the fact that this immense hall has been obtained for the "use of the Society, that an overwhelming attendance is not only desirable, but absolutely indispensable to give dignity and efficiency to its deliberations. Every effort will be made to give a hospitable reception to all who may come from abroad. The occasion will be one of thrilling interest. On Thursday evening next, the Society will hold a meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives, commencing at half-past 6. Let the city be througed by abolitionists next week, in a manner as yet un-precedented.

JOHN A. COLLINS,
for the Committee of Arrangements
Boston, Jan. 20, 1843.

CONVENTION.

For a good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit fither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit

seither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

Lutke vid.

Feeling a desire for the propagation of a gospel adapted to the mecessities of man's spiritual nature, and believing that the goop levesched by Christ and the control of the control

The Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold an adjourned meeting (which will be its annual meeting) at Princeton, on Wednesday, the first day of February next. The varied and important aspects of the cause of liberty in our county render it important that the true friends of the slave turn out by scores from every rown in the district. Our true-hearted friends James Boyle of Ohio, and Charles Lenox Ensonad are expected to be present. Come to were sundered forever, that hind us to our wives, our sons and daughters, our parents, our bothers and sister; yea, as though see were suffering the doom of slavery. The abolitionists of Princeton will give you a hearty welcome.

J. T. EVERETT, President

T. EVERETT,

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The following question will be discussed on Monday evening, January 23d.

'To which is the degradation of the colored people to be attributed, their own supineness, or to the prejudice of the whites?

MEETING ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. There will be a meeting in this city, on the fourth Wednesday in January, (the 28th.) at 10 eclock, A. M. at the Second Universalist Church in School-street, to diction of the County o

MARRIED-In this city, 1st inst. by Rev. J. C. coman, Mr. Augustus Murray, to Miss Dorothy Ann Beman, Mr. Augustus Murrey, to Mark Williams. In New-Bedford, 11th inst. Mr. Robert H. Piper, to Miss Alexine Nelson.

DIED-In Hingham, Thursday the 5th inst., Mary B. Cushing, aged 34.

The un's clear radiance fallsh on
The mighty leeberg; yet it standeth
Unheeding, as the ocean's wave,
When loyal fatterer commandeth.
But could the tropic's noonlide heat
Be poured upon the jey mountain,
Soon would the gentle streams dancend
Its sides, as from a flowing fountain.
Thus with the human soul—the light
Of truth may beenn on it for ever;
Unless it feels love "gipind warmth,
"Twill be subdued and softened never.
Then let the flame of love burn high.
Nor check its influence o'er thy spirit;
Gentle affections, arefuel love,
Thou knowest thou largely dost inherist.
Give thy deep sympathies full play—
All are not made for 's opes of hunder;
Say, art thou called to bear a yoke,
That thy best feelings wither ander;
I know full well thy ardent soul
Is to its inmost centre shakes,
With holy indignation, when
God's plainest laws by men are brokep.
And men, too, to those very lawe
Willing allegiance professing:

God's plainest laws by men are broken.
And men, too, to those very laws
Willing allegiance professing;
Yet, with the sinner proudly join,
The poor and ignorant oppressing.
Tis a hard thing for feeling hearts
Gainst mighty wrongs to combat calmly;
But 'neath the indiguant thunder-cloud,
Oh! let the orb of love beam warmly!
Let the kind feelings of thy heart
Be manifest—why should at thou cherish
The harsh and storne alone, and leave
These heavenly vinituits to perish?
The world is cold as well as dark,
And love as much as truth 'tis needing;
Forgst not, then, the kindly heart,
While for the darkened mind thou'rt pleading.
Bath, Me.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Man-of years! whose life hath been Spent in wickedness and sin; Wanderer of the many road Leading wide from Heaven and God,-Road which doth its pattern take From the Eden-hating anake,—Thou who from thy life's beginning. As with cart-tope's hast been sinning: Though thy feet-hath travelled long, Paths whose guide-boards point to UT Yield not to despair thy fate, Deem repentance not too late—Mercy waitsth, prayer hath power, Christ can bless the eleventh hour. Christ can bless the eleventh hour.
When the friend of sinners died,
One with him was crucified,
Who, in death's last agony,
Prayed, 'O Lord, remember me.'
'Thee!' while day's declining hours
Blush on yonder guilty towers,
Fer grim night's rebushing frown,
On Jerusalem comes down,
Thou shalt dwell with me above,
First to sing redeeming love.'
Man of years! 'tis not too late,
'Yied not to despair thy fate;
Mercy waitsth, prayer hath power,
Christ hath blessed the eleventh hour.

THE MAGDALEN.

THE MAGDALEN.

The world foreive her not—for one offence
The world shite Mercy's gate on penitence:
And like the brand which seals a villain's shame.
Forbids return to virtue and to fame.
Fet shame to those, the merciless—to them
Who, proud in untired virtue, dare condemn;
To such as still in folly scircle run,
Too dull to feel, too cold to be undope;
Or acreely chaste in thought, yet asfe from harm
Merely because they want the power to charm;
Who, with disgust, or mingled joy and hate,
Hear of the blighted pame, the roined fate
Of all that once was beautiful—the sye
More bright than theirs—the birth, perchapes
high—

Who still disdain the fallen fair to raise, who sail dudant the fatter air to raise, But think by cruelty to merit praise; Oh! let them know, that mercy is the grace, Which pours a ray divince o'er mind and face, O'er other's woos, on sorrow let them pause, Nos while they scorn to pity, help to cause.

From the Herald of Freedor SONNET.—FALL OF SLAVERY'S PRIEST-HOOD.
It comes! Thank God, the day begins to dawn,

When, from their throne on prostrate necks, ar hurled

where the training on prostrate necks, at hurled. The leastists mousters of the moral world, Who have beptized in impocent blood the spawn Ofcentral hell. Jehovah's hosts are drawn in war-array, with hunners wide unfurled, And swords made keen in Heaven, that fercely

whirled.
Shed living lightnings, which the fee feelers,
Sees trembling. Cowering in their bely place
The hireling hell-hounds gnash their teeth

The hireing assistance in the hour add disgrace how).

And belok their curses, which but add disgrace
To shame, and make their rottenness more foul.

From their dark altars soaked with human gore,
Riss, creed-bound coffice!—and their reign is c'er.

E. D. H.

November 3, 1842.

From the Liverpool Chronicle BURAL SONNET .- WINTER. BURAL SONNET—WINTER
Give to the Poor! warm clothing—frieg—food—
At once, unsparingly, and humbly give!
Prevent the winter cough, the frame-chilled brood
Of throse which make it westrings to like.
For, lo! November, derenched in fogs and rains,
Glooms on the air, and incubates the Earth;
Pays short and fickle mip the laborer's gains,
And bring increase—of suffering and of dearth.
Lucky the Woodman who shall find employ;
Plant the young tree: or, lest the floods destroy,
Extend the drainage, and the courses keep.
The busy, and the bountsous, at this time,
Are mind and body warm, alone, throughout or
clime.

MISCELLANY

mes in Congress---No. WASHINGTON, TURSPAY NIGHT, Dec. 13, 1842

As soon as the journal was read this morning. Beers spring to the floor, and called out, "I peaker, I rise to a question of privilege. He it set on to say that he had seen a letter written me gentlemen in Bochester by the Secretary Art," a letter which my hartequin upon the pure the particular states of the particular s

og a scone.)
Mr. Borra still on his logs, saidthat as fur as the alumny in the Secretary's letter concerned himself, as ropalled it with indignation. But in addition to the Secretary's letter, another gentleman, a warm friend of the President's, in his late speech at Meworyport, said that Mr. Piper was desirous of refusa ge to allow his name to be used as a candidate for a second term, but that all the members of his cabi

hill.

Mr. Wiss.—I rise to order—the paragraphs do not involve a question of privilege.

Mr. Borrs.—When a letter, calumatous as this is, from a person filing such a high station—

Mr. Wiss.—Taking off his white overcost, and evidently preparing for a skirmish, I rise to order.

The Spraken said there was no motion before the

Iouse.

Mr. Botts.—Do I understand the Chair to say—
SPRAKE.—The Chair has decided.

Mr. Botts.—The Chair is exceedingly rigid. I

Mr. Botts.—The Chair is exceedingly right appeal—
The Speakers said, that if Mr. Botts would make his motion relative to the question of privilege, the Clerk would take it down.
Mr. Botts wrote down a resolution, calling for a Select Committee to investigate the charges contained in Mr. Spencer's letter, and report thereon.
Mr. Wass rose to a written point of order, that this was not a question of privilege.
Mr. Botts—(ancering and rubbing his hands)—Well, we may as well take this thing slowly and deliberately.

iberately.

Mr. Wise—(excited)—Mr. Speaker, I say the mo-ion cannot be entertained, because—

Mr. Borrs—(excited)—I'm not to be overruled

SPEAKER.—If the gentlemen will speak one at a ne; the gentleman on my right— Mr. Borrs.—If, the Chair wishes to hear my col-igue first, I'll give way. The SPEAKER said there was a difference between

league first, I'll give way.

The Sip-Arra said there was a difference between a privileged question, and a question of privilege. The latter was for the House to decide upon.

Mr. Wise said there was no more difference between them than 'Jenny come out,' and 'come out, Jenny.' There is not such a degree of sovereignty around us in this froe land, that a Secretary of Warmight not say all he has said in that letter, and a great deal more, without its being considered acmedium magnatum. The matter complained of, was a chargo against the whig party. Now he (Mr. Wise) thought that the business of the nation certainly had preference over the business of the whig party. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Borrs.—I claim to be a magnate of this land, and I will repel any scandalum magnatum. (Laughter, because he pronounced the Latin badly.) Is not a charge like this, made by the Secretary of War against the whig party, a charge against Congress itself? (Roars of laughter from all sides of

Wa ragainst the wing party, a charge against Congress itself? (Roars of laughter from all sides of the House, and cries of '00h' '00h'' '0h'') '0h'', in the case of Mr. Gilley, sir, (Great sensation, and cries of 'wrong',) whom I never think of but with feelings of deep sorrow, a paragraph appeared in the 'Courier and Enquirer,' charging a member of this House with corruption—

A MEMBER—(in an under tone)—Member of Congress,

A MARKER—(In an under tone)—meaning or Congress,
Mi corruption, and my collesgue was the first to
raise a question of privilege thereon, and have a
mine a question of privilege thereon, and have a
first view of the mine of the mine of the mine
Mr. Wirst, much excited, rose and said that it was
not a mere newspaper paragraph, but a charge made
by Matthew L. Davis, a respectable letter writer,
that a bribe had been taken by Senator Ruggles in
the matter of mail-locks. It was not a political
charge, but one of direct corruption by a respectable letter-writer.

tter-writer. Borrs.—My colleague, Mr. Speaker, seems nined at least to make three speeches to m Mr. Wise .- I shall treat the gentlemen with all

lue courtesy, sir.

Mr. Borrs.—I'm not disposed to receive any oth-

Mr. Borus.—I'm not disposed to receive any other treatment at your hands, sir.
Cries of 'order,' 'order.'
Mr. Borus.—My colleague says the one written by a respectable letter-writer, charging one member with corruption, tous a question of privilege; but because this was written by John C. Spencer, Secretary of 'War, and charges half Congress with corruption, it is not a question of privilege. (Great laughter.)

reption, it is not a question of privilege. (Great laughten, it is not a question of privilege. (Great laughten, which was a problem of the privilege of the pr

If was a Common of the traption.

Mr. Borrs said that the charge in Mr. Spencer's letter was a gross calumny, come from where it might; and if there had been any such bargain made, he should like to have the High Commission er thereof brought to the floor of the House, and punished.

The Spraker said be had indulged both gentle

The SPEAKER said he had indulged both gentlemen too-much.

Mr. Wisz.—I never want any indulgence of the kind from the Speaker, and (Great laughter), and I never get it. (Roars of laughter).

Mr. Borrs said that such an infamous proposition, as that mentioned ir Mr. Spencer's letter, could not have been made without his knowing it. (Gries of *Oh! ' 'Oh!')

A MEMBER—(in an under tone,) perhaps he was at a horse race at the time.

Mr. Borrs wished the falsehood to be stamped on the forehead of him who told it. Was there a member of the cabinet who could hold this office under such ignominious terms?

A MEMBER.—Yes, one.

A MEMBER Mr. Botts.

'That's the best thing I ever heard from Granger 'Served him right')

The year and pays were then taken to lay Mr.

Retain region on the taken and complete thus.

-Well. I've tried it at any rate, and

From the Herald of Freedon

MR. EDITOR:

MR. EDITOR:

As the selfish, cowardly, tyrant spirit of the land enalayes more than two millions of our fellow-countrymen, whose emanicipation it is your object to aid in effecting, it may not be altogether incompatible with the main object of your paper, to present to your readers some account of an exhibition of that spirit on another and different theatre of action.

On the late passage of the United States Brig Somers from the coast of Africa, previous to arriving.

The Tragedy on board the U. States' Brig S

at the island of St. Thomas, it was made known to commander Alexander Slidell McKenzie, that a plot or conspiracy, or what was supposed to be a conspiracy, bad been entered into by Midshipman Philip Spencer, (a youth about nineteen years of age; and son of the present Secretary of War,) and a portion of the crew of the brig, to slay the officers and convert the brig into a pirate. On the 25th or 26th day of November last, young Spencer, the boatswain's mate, Cromvell, and a seanan named Small, were put into irons—and the brig, for aught uppears, quietly and with favorable winds, proceeded on its way to St. Thomas, at which place it was the intention of the commander to touch, for the purpose of replenishing supplies. On the first day of December, McKenzie consulted his officers as to what should be done with Spencer and his conrades, who were then in irons; and it is said that the officers were unanimously of the opinion that the officers were unanimously of the opinion of the theory of the consultation of the consultation. Spencer, Cromwell and Small were accordingly run up at the yard arm of the brig at mid-day, on the same first day of December—and after the bodies were lowered, the burial service was said over by McKenzie—the corpaes committed the other than the corpaes committed the corpaes corporated the corpaes committed the corpaes corporated the corpaes co

contract wished the falsehood to be stamped on forehead of him who told it. Was there a memorif the cabine two could hold this office under ignominious terms?

MERIPER—Pes, one.

T. BOTTS wished the falsehood to be stamped on forehead of him who told it. Was there a memorif the cabine two could hold this office under ignominious terms?

MERIPER—Pes, one.

T. BOTTS wished the falsehood to be stamped on the false weights thrown in by them for effect. Under ignominious terms?

MERIPER—Pes, one.

T. BOTTS wished the falsehood to be stamped on the false deathed in the public papers, and sundraction in the false of the false weights thrown in by them for effect. Under the false hold is described in the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction in the false hold in the public papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers, and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers and sundraction is the case as at present make two papers and sundracti

public opinion be set N. H., Dec. 30, 1842

of \$10.

Auful Epidemic.—We regret to learn that the town of Day, in this county, is afflicted with a terrible epidemic, (the black tongue,) which had, at the last accounts, deceased some twenty or thirty of the inhabitants, and was still raging with fearful fatality. Eliphaz, M. Day, Supervisor of that town, together with three or four members of his family, report says, are among the victims of this decadful maday. Further than this we have not learned.—Serstoga Sentinet.

Malton, the save not tearped.—arrange seatmen.
Wilson, the Steepic Climber.—We have more than
once referred to the fearless intrepidity of this individual in mounting and repairing steeples, or the high
stalks of public works, and to the tradesman-like manner with which he finishes his perilous operations.
He has, of late, been employed on some of the loftiest stalks in the city, and he now devotes timself to
stalk-climbing as a profession. The follow thinks ne
more of climbing a height of 200 feet, than of swallowing his breakfast.—Glasgow paper.

The debt of Louisians, divided among the free white population of that State, is at the rate of \$130 for each white man, woman or child. The debt of Alabama is at the rate of \$45 66 for each white person; the debt of Mississippi, \$40 98 for each white person; the debt of Maryland, \$40 for cach white person; the debt of Pennsylvania, \$20 40 for each white person; the debt of Pennsylvania, \$20 50 for each white person; that of New-York, \$3 96; that of Georgia, \$3 19; that of Ohio, \$7 18.

It is stated by the Hannibal (Mo.) Journal, the Ir. Dickinson, of the Bay Mill, killed, at a single

Dominica.—This little island has been doing well and all parties in it seem delighted with the prospect for the future. The Dominicas of the 31st Augustonic conjectuaises the planters upon the very large ergo which has been taken off this year, and the expectation off doing the same next year. It is stated, the paper says, that the crop will exceed 4000 hogslends and that the island has not, since the year 1832 shipped as large a quantity.

shipped as large a quantity.

The Richmond Whig, 'the most malignant of the class of political papers which extend countenance' to alsvery, says that we, the editor of the Courier, ouight to be prosecuted as disturbers of the peace—as incendiaries, who are attempting to wrap the social edifice in flames; and if a Boxton jury raise to inflice unlishment, the whole South ought to accept it as a signal to prepare for a cowardly surrender, or a manyly defence of their rights. Our 'Boston jury' will please to take notice of the distressing alternative, and govern themselves accordingly.—Boston Courier.

The Philadelphia National Gazette says that a letter has been received in that city, from a gentleman in China, which states that 'at the city of Chin-Ki ang foo, three hundred women committed swields, in preference to being subjected to the savege licentiousness of the British soldiery. So it appears that butchering men by thousands, for during to maintain and defend their own laws, was not the worst feature of England's infamous war upon China.

Ingorant Hork.—We have only time to call it tention of the public to an unpretending, yet value in the public to an unpretending, yet value in the public of the public of the structure of the public of the public

Runnicay Slaves.—The National Intelligencer of the 2d inst., contains advertisements for 96 runnway slaves. A reward of three thousand five hundred dol-lars is offered for their apprehension.

The Canton Gazette states that an officer of hig rank is to visit England, to represent China at the Court of Queen Victoria. The presence of a Chines ambassador in her Majesty's drawing-room wool make a great sensation.

A Black Lawyer.—A colored man was recenily called to the Bar of the Middle Temple, London. His father is one of the Senators of Jamaine, and possessed of a very large fortune, the bulk of which he cutalled on his son. Slaver Captured.—A Portuguese schooner, about 500 slaves on board, was carried into Leone, Nov. 3d, by a British cruizer.

Travellers may now leave Portland (Me.) in the morning, dine and do business in Boston, and be in New-York before breakfast the next morning. Distance 325 miles, 25 hours.

An English paper states, on the authority of advices from Holland, that a fire broke out in Batavia, on site 22d of August, which destroyed preparty to the value of 2,500,000 florina—about £200,000.

An English Protestant paper, in announcing the conversion of an important Catholic functionary, says 'He renounced the errors of the Roman church, and embraced those of Protestiantism.' A monument to Zacharish Mecaulay, the celeb inti-slavery advocate, has fately been crecte Westminster Abbey.

In the State of New-York there are fourteen thous-and one hundred and eleven professional men; or one to every one hundred and seventy-two of the popula-tion.

There were 86 fires in Boston, last year, which de-troyed property to the amount of \$107,694.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

"UT Equally free to all,
NASHUA AND LOWELL RAULROAD.
FAIL AND WAYTER ARRANGEMENT.
O'N and after Monday, Sopt. 12, the passenge
of the stand will run daily. Sundaye accepted, in conmexion with the care of time Boston and Lowell Rail

Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 A. M., and 4 3-Mi. Leave Lowell at 81-2 A M., 1834 and 53.
M. or immediately on the arrival of the cars from

octon.

Leave, Nashville for Lowell and Boston at 6.
M. and 12 1-4 and 4 1-2 P. M.
Passengers can be conveyed to Concord, N. H.
Concord railread, which is now open to the
for transportation of passengers and merchanthe cars on the road connect with all the trains or

The cars on the road consect was a consect of the c

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

N and after Monday, October 3, the passang trains will run as follows, viz:

IT Humanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, passenger trai will run as follows, viz: Leayê Boston at 7.1-2 and 11.1-2 P. M., a 4.3-4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 7.1-4 A. M. 1 and P. M.

Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company Oct. 2.

BF 3n odious distinction on account of color, and a ullying propensity to carry it out. EASTERN RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Duc. 5th, Trains leave as follows Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM. 11-2 PM. Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM, 11-2 and 4 PM. Roston for Salem, 7, 01-2, AM, 11-2, 4, and 51-11.
Marblehead to Salem, 7.1-2, 11.3-4, A.M. and 4 P.M.
Purtland for Boston, at 7 A.M., and 1.1-2 P.M.
Portsmouth to Boston, 7, 10, A.M., 41-2, P.M.
Salem to Boston, 8 1-4, 9 1-2, 12, A.M. 4 1-2, and
1.2-P.M.

Salem to Marblehend, 10 1-2, AM.2 1-4, 63-4 PM This Company will not be responsible for any loss This Company will not be responsible for any rdamage to baggage beyond \$100, unless paid for rate of the price of a passage for every \$500 litonal value.

Tr Equality of privileges.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 19, 1949, passenger trains run Jeily, (Youndays 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.A.M. and 1 P. M. for Boston. Springfield at 6.A.M. and 1 P. M. for Boston. Worcester at 91.2.

1-4 PM.
which is about 15 minute

M.

The evening train from Albany to Boston arrive at hatham at 2 1-4, PM, at Springfield 6 1-2 PM.— aves Springfield at 6 next morning, and arrives a

nneid, Brattleboro', Hanover, & Boston at 3 P. M., may take th GEORGE BLISS, President.

IT Human rights not restored, but shamefully out BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMBOAT TRAIN FOR NEW-YORK, via
Steamboat Train For New-York, via
Steadys, Thursdays and Saturdays. Tickets an
steamer berths at Harsden & Co's, and the ticket of
flee at the railroad deput.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS we Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton ww Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 71-and 314 P. M. we Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bed d Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, a

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof. ... W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
O'N and after Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1842, the accommodation trains will run daily, except Sundays O mouston trains will run daily, except Sundays, as follows:

**Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
Leave Worcester at 6, 1.2 and 9 A, M. and 4 P, M.

The first and last trains from Boston, and the second and third from Worcester connect with the trains
of the Western Railroad. The first and second with
the Namich Bellinead.

of the Western Railroad. The first and second with the Norwich Railroad.

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR WICH, will leave Boston at 4 o clock, P. M. every day, stopping at Framingham, Worcester, &c. A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6 K. M.; Boston at 2 P. M. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent

No unwarrantable distinctions. NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD RAILROAD AND SERVIVORS.

THE New York steamboat train will leave Worrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worcester and Beston, on the arrival of the testeamer from New York.

arrival of the stamet from New York.

ACOMMODATION TRAINS
leave Norwick at 6 A. M., and 4 1.2 P. M. daily, except bands.

The trains leaving Norwick at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The trains leaving Norwick at 6 A. M. and Worester at 9.1.2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and Western rail roads

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't

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of GEORGE LEE, hat of Boston, in it
Suffolk, laborer, deceased, and has take
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