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# TH.LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XIII .--- NO. 4.

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AGENTS. MAINE. - A. Soule, Bada. NEW. HARVELLE, N. P. Rogers, Concerd., --Wil-fiam Wilbur, Doese, .- Leebard Chase, Aliffred. Yerkows, --John Bennen, Foodsteck, -- Rowland T. Robinson, North Perrisburg. Massacturstram. - Mosse Eurery, WestNeubery j.-C. Whipple, Areburgsort, -- Luther Bouiell, Greon Y. S. Wilder, Fickburg. -- J. T. Everett, Princeton J. Church, Springfield -- Josah, Hayward, Salem John Lavy, Lowell, -- Josah, Hayward, Salem John Lavy, Lowell, -- Josah, Bayward, Salem John Lavy, Lowell, -- Mossiah, Dordester Jame Assin, Nanteder, Ferlahen C. Franch, Fall, Riter Jame Assin, Nanteder, Bertrey, -- Num. (S. Sione, Materione, -- A. Bears, Centre in J. I. Store, Materione, -- A. Bears, Centre in J. J. Store, L. F. W. Jan, Dear C. S. Store, C. Barnan, Ha-F. Y. Wash, Dan S. S. Store, Church, J. Store, Mart, -- D. Bind, Taunton, S. S. Store, J. Store, Mart, J. Store, J. Barn, Clement, Tenezord, T. F. W. Beinan, Northempton; Alvan Ward, Markmans. TT. F. R. seontington of this list see the last pare

[17] For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

Noyes, George Ashburn

AGENTS.

have just cause to upbraid the memory of our forge-failters, and to complain of our contemporaries, will satisfy me that Larve not lived altogether in vain. May that Gol whose imparitel live knows no dif-ference between those to whosh be has imparted a portion of his own april, and upon whom he has im-parted a bis own april, and upon whom he has im-ressed his own image, reward you for your kindness to me new, and in times guate, and sanction and blase to me new, and in times guate, and sanction and blase your generous and noble efforts to regain all the rights of which you have been deprived. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Albany, Jan. 40, 1843.

The Northampton Resolutions.

The Northampton Resolutions. The following resolutions, in modification of shore passed at Northampton, on freedom of speech, are re-quested insertion by the signers, as 'more correctly expressing their view of the subject.' Resolved, 1st. That, in our view, the highest and pureat form of worship is that which gives to every man the ubmost liberty of speech, consistent with the exercise of a spirit of low cand brotherhood; and who seeketh such to worship him as worship him spirit and in truth, can feel offended or disturbed by any speech, or address distuted by such a spirit. Resolved, 2d. That the exclusive appropriation of the right of speech, in professed! Christian assem-biaten with the spirit and principles of Christiantly, and hostile to the spiritual welfare and edification, both of those who exercise such right, and of those to whom it is denied; that it is opposed to the prac-tice of christian missonrise in all parts of the ord, who are ducated, sent and supported by the churches of America, those missionrise constantly appropring at idelations features, and the distri-bution of tracts, thereby exposing themselves to the oppole, and the preach of an ignorant and bigoted prove spirations of the is contrary to the spirit of first, and which amounts to lording it over God's heritigs that it has prings from a love of pre-emineer, which its contrary to the spirit of fore direct, that it has contrary to the spirit of for its, and which amounts to lording it over God's heritigs that it has been the cordicest ages of of corrupt Christian is in contrary to the spirit of for its that its is contrary to the spirit of for its and which amounts to lording it or God's heritigs that it has been its contrary to the spirit of for its and which amounts to lording it or for its or farst of corrupt Christianity, that it deprives Christ

pre-eminence, which is contrary to the spirit of Christ, and which amounts to lorling it over God's heritage; that it has been, from the carliest ages of the church to the present time, one of the means of corrupting Christianity; that it deprives Christ-ians of the liberty wherewith Christ has made them free, tends to degrade their minds, and to suppress discussion upon moral, social and religious subjects bearing directly upon the improvement, and happi-ness of mankind. Resolved, 3d. That it is the duty of Christians, scoording to their opportunity and ability, and in the spirit of fidelity and meckness, ito protest against and endeavor to remove this unchristian and injuri-ous practice; that while we would deprecate all at-tempts by violence or unnecessary intrusion of our optimous to infringen the right of others, as much as we would such attempts upon our own, yet in the re-cent proceedings of professedly christian workship-pers against T. P. Beach and others, we do not re-cognize this epirit of the spirit of the instante with we consider one of the vital elements of Christianity, ut, on the contrary, the spirit of the most anti-christian persecution. Resolved, 4d. That our warmest sympathy is

but, on the contrary, the spirit of the most away christian persecution. Resolved, 4th. That our warmest sympathy is due, and is respectfully tendered to T. P. Beach, now in prison at Newburyport, for the alleged crime of free-speaking in a professedly Christian assembly, and to his wife and children, thus deprived of their natural protector and guardian. DAVID MACK, WILLIAM LARNED, E. L. PRESTON.

Consolutory Epistle from E. Mack to T. P. Beach Consonatory Epistue from E. Anack (o'f. P. Bench. Bro. Basic, in communicating the following letter, says it 'ought to have been published at the time in the Liberator, but it has been overlooked.' We did not receive it in senson to be published before out suffering brother was liberated.

SALEM, (Camp Ground.) Oct. 13, 1842.

not receive it in season to be published before eit suffering brother was liberated. SALEM, (Camp Ground.) Oct. 13, 1842. Mr BROTHER BRACH-In prison-I reiter from the throng of excited lives, now mustered here, to commune with you in your im-prisonment, shut up from the free airs and the golden scenes of mellow autumn, which our Heavenly Fa-ther is pouring and spreading out for the enjoyment of his creatures. But our brother, some of them, have taken it upon them to exclude you, from par-ticipating in our Fathers' bountial gift. Such evil has this world fallen into-not of late, for the first, but from olden time-still continuing and yet to continue. And it falls to you, my dear brother, to be put in priorio for conscience' sake. And how, is it with you in the spirit? I trust you are thus free-free in Christ, though you links are barred from that freedom to which our Maker formed them. O, how high-landed the presumption of creature-man, to take away that freedom! Brother, they know not what they do. No, brother, they know not what they do. No, brother, they know mot what they do. No, brother, they know mot unforment. Forgive, too, those who are so stipildly insensible of the wrong and our low to them and pray-person them. Forgive, toos, those who are so stipildly insensible of the wrong and our low to the suffer-ing soft hecause of righteonsmest in you. Was it not ao with our Lord 2--foraken of his friends 2 denied by them? Yos, btarged, forsken and denied of them. May you rejoice in the privilege of fal-filling your proportion of the sufferings of the bady of Christ, and this your prison be made as a haverely palace to you. I spoke of time to come-and who can pierce the future? There is a veil thrown, in infinite widdom of them. May you rejoice in the privilege of fal-filling our proportion of the sufferings of the bady of Christ, and this your prison be made as a heaverly palace to you. I spoke of time to come-and who can pierce the future? There is a veil thrown, in infinite widdom on those whow will

shadowings, caray part on those who will bear true testimony and our oppressed brethren. But it needs not that we should see the future. May we that are yet at large be faithful if our testimony, whatever it may be, and whatever may be the consequences to our liberty, our worldy conforts, and to our lives. I contemplated visiting you on my way down, (or but could not stop, thinking to return to New-

ap,) but could not stop, thinking to return to New-buryport from this place, or on my way back from Boston. Perhaps I shall go immediately to your place of bonds. O what a woo has befallen the and, that imprisonment awaits testimony to truth ! May you, dear brother, realize Christ's presence, and have joy in him, in your prison. I think it may bo the will our Father that I see you soon, perhaps to-day. The will of the Lord be done. ENOCH MACK.

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Speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio,

On the bill for relief of the people of West Florida. [WRLITEN OUT FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

House or REFERENTITIVES, Jan. 14, 1843. Ms. Gronzes said that a gentlemain not now in first set, (the Hon, Win, & Calhoan of Massachu-setts,) had intended to present some objections to be bill now before the Mouse. As that gentleman said be) is absent, I'feel it my day to state such ob-perions as exist in my own mind. In order to be inderstood, I will briefly rolate some historical fasts 1811, Congress, by secret resolution, authorized the such articles of the provinces for delivering possession of the same, or any part thereof, to the Unide States." By virtue of thereof, to the Unide States. The yritue of the year, 1812. While there, here main articles are historical fasts of the same, or any part thereof, to the Unide States. They virtue of the year, 1812. While there, here mainer his compand committed all those of an invaling arouy. They were not restrained by the year of the stringer, we grant no compensation. New Your of the stringer, we grant no compensation, where man der will, when taken from our clittens of the same, or any here. They were probably here the stringer or vicility relates of the people of an invalid, when taken from our clittens of the stringer or vicility relations. They were probably detored the stringer relations of the people was made of the slave of real readings. I fear they were the stringer or vicility reads and they compensity of the year of the slave reads readings of the people was made of the slave from years. I fear they were the stringer or vicility were probably deceendants, are not tikely in band are in this, for were inder the scennes and the 1815, the tage in invaded House or Representatives, Jan. 14, 1843.

Jackson invaded the territory of West Florida, and similar depedations were committed by the troops under his command. In 1818, he again invaded East Florida, where like depedations were commit-ted. In 1819, the United States, by her then Socretary of State, Join Quincy Adams, entered into a treaty with his Catholic Mejesty, acting by his Minister Plenipotentiary. Don Onis, by arhich Florida was ceded to the United States. The last clause of the ninth article of this treaty is a follows:

is as follows: • The United States will cause satisfaction to be made for the injurice, if sary, which by process of law shall be established to have been satisfaction to be shall be established to have been satisfaction to be shall be established to have been satisfaction to be shall be established to have been satisfaction to be the observation of the American samy in Flurida. In 1823, Congress passed a law to carry into ef-fect this chose of the treaty. At this time, all de-particents of the Government appear to have com-curred to their construction of this provision of the treaty. They limited it to the operations of the American army in F18, under Gen. Jackson, as its terms plaiolygimport. But I understand that all pay-ment for slowers, well and the samp, was re-fused by the Treesury Department. The people of Fluids, however, were not satisfied with this Him-tation, particularly those who had saffered under the invasion by General Matthews. They applied for indemnity also under the law, and their claims were rejected. They then applied to Congress for relief, and in 1812 and in 1813. This was an act entirely gratuitons. The fosses reliefs and in 1824 another law was passed for the purpose of estending inducing which Shain, in matthew in 1812 and in 1813. This was an act entirely gratuitons. The fosses many the law of 1844. This was an act entirely gratuitons with Shain, in meany the law of 1844. The property were paid for, but no payments were since all on the factors and the intervention of the second on the second all ogether beyond cure stupilations with Shain, in meany the law of 1854. The factor and the second on the year 1858, when the skiel or ension, provent with able have law of the army of the Treasary found himself as through yeart by shareholders, who claimed to have low factors and the analytic the arm springen in a fact Northolds have to share alloyed to the arm particit in the re-trend the subject to the then Attorney Genera-Ferla Grapping, w \* The United States will cause satisfactio

In situation of the campaing in the second net of the subject to the then Attorney General, elik Grandy, who seems to have arrived at the rry situalizatory conclusion, that men were properly, ide opinions of the Attorney General, vol. vi. Fix, oc. 2d session, 26th Congress.) He seems not only bare considered men as properly, but he appears b have supposed that stealing them constituted a art of the operations of our armics in Forda.— This Jearned opinion was deemed, satisfactory, and to doors of our Trasaury were thrown open to the aveinoiders, and the money acquired by the toil of orthern freemes, was handed over in payment for the bance and situ he batory, and we are now asked to ske another step, and pay for the losses sustained a West Piorida, by reason of the invasion of Gen. ackson in: 1814. We are, by dhis bill, not only sked to pay for all property used, taken, and de-troyed by his army, and by the followers of his amp, but we are asked to pay for the slaves killed in Weat Florida, by reason of the invasion of Gen. Jackson in: 1814. We are, by glub sill, not only asked to pay for all property used, taken, and de-stroyed by his army, and by the followers of his camp, but we are asked to pay for the slaves killed and stolen by his army, and those who followed it. The House will bear in mind that the Govern-ment holds itself responsible only for the authorized nets of its agents. The commander of an army may imprese provisions for its aupport, if they are not fur-nished by the Government; or he may impress teams to transport his baggage and arms, when they are not otherwise provided. But he cannot fo beyond that, and take property not allowed to an army by the laws of the country. If he take on family pic-tures, or any other articles which we do not ordina-rily provide for our armise, it is a trespass, for which he done is liable. As before remarked, I under-stand that property of a army, whether it was taken by order of the commanding officer, or by the followed to an army, or such articles as we never (grmish to our troops. This practice of the Gommanding officer, or by the ordinarily allowed to an army, or such articles as we never (grmish to our troops. This practice of the Gommand with, our own citizens is the same as in private life. If our agent keep within the bounds of his authority, we hold ourselves responsible for his acts; if he transcend his authority, we are not bound. Now, if the House desire to go intriber than we have been accustomed

elview new new set of the states if the 'transcend authority, where not bound. Now, if the House to to go littler than we have been accustomed o with our own elificate and grant to the people Poind in idemuity for all acts committed by our skee, or upon property which they were authorized skee, or upon that which they had no authority to skee, or upon that which they had no authority to skee, or upon that which they had no authority to skee, or upon that which they had no authority to skee, or upon that which they had no authority to skee, or upon that which they had no authority to skee, or upon that which they had no authority to skee, or upon that which they had no authority to which seeks to grant to the people of West riad indemniky for the starse sloch by the army, by the followers of the army under Gen. Jack-on of the bill for the reason that it seeks to use this of the Constitution; and, in my opinion, is to pable violation of the constrains me to oppose ble violation of the constitutional, rights of the lef of the free States. It is, therefore, an un ing scase of duty that constraints me to oppose assage of this bill—s bill which is to take fror pockets of my constituents, and of the people or res States their money, and apply it in paymen uman fiesh. I do it from no wish to stir o , by agitating what is generally called 4*H* alse guestion, but I do it in defence of the from timel indust of the people of the frame States. al rights of the peo

forward thi no agency in bringing forward this as been done by others. Its phasage is is, and we must silently permit it to be-or we must array ourselves in opposi-arther progress. Gentlemen from the us, and we mu

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ree States most select the position which they de-rise to occupy. They must, by their votes, aid in taking money from the pockets of their consituents and handing it over to those who claim the bodies, the flesh and blood of their fellow-men as properly and the boner of the northern States, and of the Feddral Constitution. I will remark further, that here questions of the Constitutional rights of the pressing spon as from so many directions, that their directions of the Constitutional rights of the pressing spon as from so many directions, that their directions of the Constitutional rights of the pressing spon as from so many directions, that their directions of the constitutions of the property of the state of bills now upon our calendar which in-force taken and the various parts of the Union, and mark to Scheim the various parts of the Union, and at the Scoth, the Intensity of which is increasing daily. Fran conducting increase and collisions of supposed rights, in must conclude that every direc-tate of parts difficulties. These feeling is constant-by gathering sting the to right rank constants of your difficulties. These feeling is constant-ble for adjusting those of the removes of supposed rights, nevery delay will increase the difficulties, from which is there have no long abrunk with a termiles of allaying it. I therefore deem the prevent time its mark favor-ble for adjusting those of the removes of allower, if, however, we have not the moral coursige to meet these important questions in this Hall, and the decide pron them as statement and patrici, it requires to impiration to foresee that the people will assume to hemselves the responsibility which they have as-

signed to us. I shall not presume to predict the minner of the adjudication, nor when that event shall take place. Sir, if we pass this bill, shall we not add to the feelings of the North, which have already reached of the sir, and over the cattle, and over her cattle in the set of the sir is and over the cattle, and over the cattle is a single set of the site of the sir is and over the single set of the site o signed to us. I shall not presume to predict the mainner of the adjudication, nor when that event shall take place. Sir, if we pass this bill, shall we not add to the focings of the North, which have already reached a point where they cannot be triffed with 2 Task gentlemen of the North, which they are prepared to take the money of their constituents, and pay for slaves killed by the army of General Jackson, or stolen by the followers of his camp? Are gentle-men of either political party from the free States prepared to thrust their hands into the pockets of heir constituents for money to hand over to the staveholders of Florida as a compensation for slaves? If, Sir, we are prepared to do tha, let us do it openly and fearlassly; let us splace ourselves before the world in that attitude; let there be no dodging or constituents will submit to it, that hey have not the aprint, to resist nor the indegendence to oppene such apirit to resist nor the inc violations of their rights ; oppose such

violations of their rights; let his be made the issue, and the result will may be doubtful. In all sincerity, It ask souther gefilenen if they believe we can compel the starty sons of liberty at the North, whose fathers and brothers fell in the late war, and who were thrown pennyless upon the world, to contribute a portion of their property, acquired by foll, to pay the slaveholders of Blorida for negrees enticed away by the followers of General Jacksofts comp? If we pass this bill in its present form, we shall adopt a new principle into our legislation—one that has not heretofore been known in an American Congress— one that, up to this day, has been denied and repu-diated by this House. It was that gentlemen will motice this inportant fact, and that they will be pre-pared to say by their sole upon the passage of this bill, whether they are uilding to averture the princi-ples which have guided our national legislation for more than half a centry. I am not prepared to go into a minute examination of all claims for slaves that have been presented to Congress since the adoption of our Constitution. The leading cases were ably examined by my highly respected prede-cessor, the Hon, F. Whittlesey, in a report which hey as Chairman of the Committee of Claims, made to this House in 1830, (vide 31 vol. Reports, 1st Session, 21st Congress. (De Cleich there read that in port of the Committee of Claims, made upon the more of the Committee of Claims, made upon the more of the Committee of Claims, composed of the battle of New-Oriens, Impressed with the roading was cleared, Mr. Ginnava refumed.] The ease presenced by the report is one of the tower which he held as property under the laws of Louisiana. This slave, while diviring a horse and cart hot me public service by order of the com-manding of Franeti Largh. Whon the roading was cleared, Mr. Ginnava refumedal to the Committee of Claims, composed, on em-ter the committee of Claims, composed of mem-ters to here the share share has every the manding of this conclusion of Congress on this subject has been uniform. All applications for indemnity for the loss of slaves have been rejected, without exception; and 1 appeal to gentlement or maintain inviolate this usage, which, by universal consent, has now become law with Lay not violent hands upon a rule thus sanctioned by, the wisdom of our productions of the sanctioned

by the wisdom of our predecessors for more usan fifty-years. The report which has been read speaks of it as 'a delicate question,' and of 'adding to the excitement literady existing.' The Committee, like other mem-bers, were in the habit of approaching this subject with a kind of horror which their imaginations seem to have thrown around it. They 'appear to have been suwilling to examine, in detail the principles on which they based their report, but the precedents were established by those who assisted in framing "But around the based their sound by the been up." on which they extend to the who assisted in framing the Constitution. Their examples have been ap-proved and followed down to this day, and in my opition should not now, be departed from. Those sages and patriots who framed the Constitution must have understood their own intentions in framing it; and, being guided by the most pure lowe of country, while subsequently serving in this Hall, their de-cisions on this point are certainly entitled to great works.

But, overwhelming as the authority of these pre edents is, and conclusive as the former practice of this House would seem to be, there are other an far stronger arguments to be drawn from the Con-stitution itself. But, before entering upon this par-of the screment. I propose to examine briefly th

far stronger arguments to be drawn from the Con-stitution itself. But, before entering upon this part of the argument, I propose to examine briefly the maxim which prevails so genorally in the slave States, that 'slave are property.' This saying is frequently made by genetimen from the South, and is sometimes repeated by those of the North.' The Constitution of Ohio declares that 'mam is created free, and is endowed by his Creator with a right to the unintercrupted enjoyment of tife, liberty, and the pur-suid of happings.' This Constitution ny colleagues haid myself have often sween to support. How, then, we can can call man property, and say that as such he beforgs to his fellow-man, is a matter which I cannot ready com-prehend. But it is said in the Kentucky, and all the other slave States, by their laws have declared a portion of their people to be the property of the oth-ers. Here is the conflict between the laws of Ken-tucky and Ohio. They are at variance with each other, and cannot be reconciled. Yet, sir, as I pre-fer the doctrine of our Constitution. I may enjoy the blessings of liberty while I remain in that State. If I prefer the slaverate in its privileges and hive under States, and public these the more of Ohio cannot the propert to have the more of Ohio cannot propert the slaver to interving the under states and public them the more of Ohio cannot prove the size of liberty of the other properts of Ohio cannot prove the slave of the other properts of Ohio cannot prove the slave of Ohio cannot be the properts of Ohio cannot prove the slave of the other the other of Ohio context of the other of the slave of the other the other of Ohio Context of Ohio Cannot prove the other other of Ohio Context of Ohio Cannot the share of Ohio Cheo the properts of Ohio Cheo ther other and public them the new of Ohio Cheo of Ohio Cheo ther of Ohio Cheo the properts of Ohio Cheo ther other other

THE LIBERATOR

d over every circumstant "This," says Sir William Blackstone, "was t ign of property." It is founded upon the comma Heaven, and is totally unconnected with the is our slave States. This marked distinction i seen persons and property has been observed rists, statesmen, and witters, from the congress upits to the present day. In 1776 the Congress rece colonies declared ' that all men are eres to many submy of the Convention that frag b) to colonies decision of the Court A. The members of the Court Constitution were profoundly read in nature sicipal law, and well understood this fundaments inction. Mr. Madison, who is styled 'the fath "Constitution,' has left on record his opinion "Constitution,' has left on record his opinion "Constitution,' has left on record his opinion." He declared "Constitution,' We have using the constitution of the declared "Store the constitution of the declared the constitution of the declared "Store the constitution of the declared the d of the Con of the Constitution," has left on record his opinion, as expressed in the Convention. 'He declared it 'verrog to adm starse to be properly.' We have no intimation that an individual in the Convention dif-fered from him. On this point, so far as our infor-mation extends, there was no difference of opinion. On the contrary, we have conclusive evidence that the distinction between persons and property was kept up by the language of the Constitution itself. Is every instance where that instrument refers to the unfortunate class of people called shaves, they are characterized as persons. Thus, in fixing the ratio of representation in the 21 section of the 1st arti-cle, they are denominated persons. When it grants is congress power to suppress the shave trade, in section 9, article 4, in providing for the receptor of fugitive shaves, they are signin styled persons. But in po instance are they alluded to as prop-erty.

In section 2, article 4, in providing for the recenpture of forgitive slaves, they are again skyled rexsors. But in no instance are they alluded to as prop-ery. Howind really seem as though these facts could leave no room for eavil as to the light in which the Constitution of the United States regards them. If the opinion of the Sopreme Court of the United States could make this guestion more clear, I might in 16th Peters, in which the point came before the Court, and it was said by Jastice McLean that al-though slaves may by the laws of particular States be declared property, 'yet the Federal Constitution regards them only as presons.' But in my opinion the language of the Constitution is conclusive, and cannot be made more apparent by argument. In some of the States, slaves are declared property. But the question now before us is, do these laws overrule the laws of other States, and do they super-sede the Federal Constitution is conclusive, and the free States, that of the Federal Government. In some of the civilized world, the hand of Na-ture, and the voice of God, have distinguished per-sons from property; and it is now too late for a par-ticular State to overturn these authorities, and force upon us the new principle that man is property, or that property is man. It cannot be done. My friend in front of me, (Mr. Howard, of Michigan) sizys it cannot be done short of a 'biil of sale from the Al-mighty.' But, Mr. Speaker, should such an instru-ment be produced, I would at once deny its authen-ticide. "The Speaker pro term. (Mr. McKennan, of Penn-sylvania) decided that Mr. Giddings was out out of order, and desired pinn to proceed." "The Guester pro term. (Mr. McKennan, of Penn-sylvania) decided that Mr. Giddings to be come excited at what I was saying. I hope to con-tol my own feelings, let others do as they may. I thave said what I desired to say upon the subject of man holding man as property. There is, however, another view of the question, to which I wish to call the attenion of the House. It

the attenuous the constitutional right to involve the people of the free States in the expense, the discrete or the guillet of slavery. With them it is a matter o principle and of conscience. They will not consen to be involved in slavery, unless they are constitu-tionally liable to be made participators in that inst ution. I deny that they are thus liable. I lay it down a

I dony that they are thus liable. I lay it down as a principle well established—one that is not to be denied or doubted, that by our Federal Constitution no power was delegated to Congress to involve the people of the free States, in the expense, the guilt o the disgrace of that institution. I have on a forme occasion stated soung of my views upon this point har I trust the House will bear with me, it upon the present occasion, I again roler to the doctrine which but I trust the House will bear with me, it, pool the present occasion, I again refer to the doctrine which I trust will at no distant day be acknowledged as a furdamental principle of this government. In order to be understood, I will refer to the situation of the several States prior to the adoption of the Constitu-tion. At that period, each State exercised supreme and unlimited power over the institution of slavery within its own limits. Each possessed the power to contince or abolish it without interference or interd her freedom in the degree. Virginia etts to share with her could are with her any j are diagrace, or the guilt of a ston, involve Massechusetts to any extent whatever in that institution. If the slaves of Virginia we gkilled or fost, or ran away from their unsters, he people sustained the loss, if any ; nor could the throw any part of it upon the people of Massachu tests. The people of the latter State enjoyed their froedom entirely exempt from the restrictions of sla-very. Her people were not liable to be called m-is ocntribute their funds to pay for the since of the fieldow men. At the

ples. the formation of the Constitution, the people At the formation of the formation of the second states of the second sta printy. The same conflicting views and interest, existed at that period that exist at this day. Thi northern States were anxious for the aboliton of slavery. The southern States refused to adopt the word and curtust her slavery to the control of this Federal Government, nor work of the southern State Trust the liberty of her people to that power. On the subject of slavery, cash State, therefore relating to the federal Government, the slaver of the rest to the federal Government, exception for the subject of slavery, call State, therefore relating to fail the slaver of the souther of the institution. Delegiting no potion of these power ers to the federal Government, except the power to legislate go far as to enable the corners of Jugilies almes to recenture them. This power was expressly We hay tacky. But it is said that we are bound to consider laves as property, because the laws of the slave should violate the rights of the popel of Canada in should violate the rights of the popel of Canada in the are the people of the slave States bound to con-sider man free, because the parament law of Ohio has declared him so. Sir, our law is as binding information of the popel of Chentaky at the laws of that States have people of Central and Ohio has declared him so. Sir, our law is as binding information people of Central and Ohio. We acknowl-olge no superiority in our sister State, nor do we calam any for our own. We stand upon the same level, onjoying equal rights, and umintaining an latters, killed in defending her citizens (per hap her valuable than a freema? Or is the loss of a slave of more importance to the country than that of afree-man? Has the mition a deeper interest in the liver of slaves that it has in those of freeme? That difference in the laws of the several States existed at the formation of the Constitution. Had the framers of that instrument intended to have var-tured the doctime of the free States, and of the cir-iticle world in this respect, they would have been ilkely to leave some evidences of that fact in the Constitution itself, or in the delates of the conven-tion that framed it. The distinction bave ever-

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slation in regard all speak of ' natof the free Stat

# From the Liberty Bell. Letter from Lord Morpel CASTLE HOWARD, Oct. 28, 1842. r DEAR MRS. CHARMAN: Your note has followed me across the Atlanti

Mr DEAN MRS. UNA-Your note has followed me across un-rominding me that when you once asked me ' for th cause's sake,' to write a page or two for your anou use's sake,' to write a page or two for your anou cause's sake,' to write a page or two for you anou the 'Liberty Bell,' I promised that write to tell you that the profile write to tell you that

cause's sake,' to write a page or two for your annual publication of the 'Liberty Bell? I promised that 'I would think of it.' I now write to tell you that I have thought of it, and the result of my ripe reflec-tion is a conviction, that for the 'cause's sake,' it would be better for me to decline the honor of being one of your contributors. I any emphatically, 'for the cause's sake.' Since I had the pleasare of meeting you, all my personal observation of slavery has been made, and it has pread over a large surface. I have been present at debates on the subject in Congress; I have witness-ed the working' and effect of the institutions of the South and southwest of your Republic, and in the Island of Cuba; I have conversed with its friends, its enemics, and with neutrals, for such there are. I have met among planters and their families, with persons not only of the most agreeable and refined intercourse, but of high bonor, of real humanity, of deep and anaffected plety. Yet, so far from my not feel myself precluded by any sentiments of deli-cacy, or even of gratitude towards theon, from giving the fullest and most public vent to my opinions or ony feelings, if I could think that 'the cause' would thence derive the slightest benefit. The same grounds would induce me to concur if any use to which it might please you to put what I now ad-dress to yon, even, with the pirpose of proving that I should be an easuredly, is it from want of sympathy

which it might please for her of her series of proving that I should be out of place among the regular ringers of the Liberty Bell. Not, most assuredly, is it from wait of sympathy that I should abstain from being carolled in that good followship. While slavery does not strip all its dvocates and agents of many high qualities and ex-alted virtues, so will not a scal for the abolition of slavery ensure, an exemption from faultis and incon-sistencies, errors in judgment and blunders in con-sistencies, errors in judgment and blunders in con-sistencies, errors in judgment and blunders in con-virtually, throughout the wide Union, with a respect and interest scarcely to be inspired for any other 'cause's sake', on the globe. Upon the soil of your 'own continent, abounding and abiding indeed are the stores of pleasant and instructive retrospect which I have garnered up for myself from the de-lightful acquaintanceship; from a face of nature, rich, various, in some at least of its features, unpar-alled? if on subjects and undertakings which, in their development or progress, must powerfully in-therest every one who is alive to the advancing desti-nise of this spacies. Among these, the purpase which has banded you together, appears to me to as-sume the place of the highest dignity, it may be of the sprint of bothy chivalary with so much of the sprint of bothy chivalary with so much of the logic of the most statistical checkulsing, and appealse alregely to the impulses of the most fervent humanity; which hooks for use fruits on earth, and has such root in heaver. From a contact like this, why can I even seem to shrink? It is plain that the conduct of all well-wish-ers to the cause ought to be resolved to one simple issue—the good of the cause itself. Now I an in

histonity ; which looks for such fuilts on earth, and has such root in heaven. Shrink ? It is plain that the conduct of all well-wish-ers to the cause ought to be resolved to one simple issue-the good of the cause itself. Now I am in-clined to believe that the admitted difficulties by which it is beact, would only be aggravated by the intervention of foreign co-operation; sufficient jeal-ousy is on the alert among the tobacce, rice, cotton and sugar growing. States, against the presenting of Massachusetts and Olio; Leev to consider the particulation of the cause stelf. Now I am in-clined to believe that we against the presenting of Massachusetts and Olio; Leev to consider the particulation of the cause stelf. The sum of the particulation of the cause stelf. The sum of the particulation of the cause stelf. The sum of the particulation of the sum of the sum of the sum of particulation of the sum of the sum of the sum of particulation of the sum of the sum of the sum of particulation, which is a sum of the sum of the probation, whether lavished from the Tribune at Paris, of from the floor of the Capitol, it is on the motives which the part taken by my coun-try in the emancipation of her slave population. Within all the corners of lifer territory, upon the free billows of the common ocean, I should be the hast to bid her shrink from any right or effort which have the special constitution, it would ap-per to me that all foreign interforence whatsoever, muonity may exact or counsel. But, inside the presents of sum own Republic, and the compli-cated relations of your several States, beneath the obligations of the is field constitution, it would ap-per to me that all foreign interforence whatsoever, muons of self-interest with the dignified grab- of wounded national, honor. I am conscions that I may seem to you to magnify any possible effect that might proceed from some probably very pointless entime short oney that an subscele the the insi-nations of self-interest with the dignified grab- of wounded national

Who, would be free, themselves must strike the

Now, strong as my opinion would be upon the sup position of a possible permanence of the present system, I should think him a bold man who could contemplate without shuddering the issue of a negro insurrection. The true application of the line in your case is this: your case is this : 'Who would make free, themselves must strike the blow;'

and, moreover, if the peculiar difficulties of the struggle seen to point exclusively to American efforts for their solution, so for American brows ought to be reserved the undivided laurels of the triumph. Thought I may have chanced to use the metaphors dents, and we shall wrangle over Larits. I am not understaing the importance which attaches to such considerations; but after having trod the confines of slavery, after having traced our dark colored breih-ren in every condition, from the boy with the cres-cent mark of native royalty on his horw, just sold into eternal servitude upon the shore of Cuba, to the empet and disciplined recruit, who firmly treads the soil of Canada, I feel that henceforth the main por-tion of my interest, hopes and aspirations as to the course of public events in the world fround me, must be directed to the onward march of human freedom. In that imposing cause, the friends of the slave in the United to the onward march of human freedom. In that imposing cause, the friends of the slave in hele United States of North America appear to use to hold the most forward and critical position. May all may you do the work of Heaven with the spirit of Heaven, accompanied by the sympathies, the hopes and the payers of the Christian people of all ations; but relying alone on the Everlasting Arms beneath toy our disposal. Believe me, my dear Mrs. Chapman, with the most sincere estem and good wishos, your most faithful servan; MORPETH. [Some editorial remarke, interded to scompany this latter, are accluded to give place to the speech-nits and the give a scompany the

[Some editorial remarks, intended to accompany this letter, are excluded to give place to the speech or Mr. Giddings.]

he Daily Advertiser and Lord Morpeth's Let Stearns as theirman. Some amendae product to two of the resolution of the resolution tion of Nr. 1. Whiton, when the standard the me tion of Nr. 1. Whiton, when the standard effect. Forings would have a beneficial effect. Objected to taking up the time with and he wanted, he said, to get at the 'odi self. Lane, however, proceeded, relati ment he received from the citizens of his return there for his with and child he attributed to inform the saint at the Convention held here: In the saint Convention held here in the saint convention held here in the saint Stearns as chair [This article appo ed first in the Boston h ult.

VOLUME XIII.

of what he had here in the paid a heart-felt and deserving of Deacon Ripley of Ply sympathy with the friends Boyle, after Lane had finish of what he hed mid die

Boyle, after Lane had said the prev of what he had said the prev had been informed, was n not, however, believe it was believed. He again went gave some

slavery lecturer has produced and. The people

felt themselv as slaves? The answer, of co ative, but at the same time it the public might protect one i it was known he was a free

ple, that a man might be cla proof required, was seknowly by the highest tribunal in th our liberty, so far as the law

sed friend Boyle of n loring, in order to ere ared it better to keep r. Boyle explained.

Mr. Boyle explained, that he was misundersti-ent; that he stated a si-the imputation of misre-ing upon the gentleman denunciation, was, as u-he complained of, with son, in others. Mr. Ru

defended with great Wilder, whom, he stat honest, upright man. ham, also defended his

us, or in disguise. ham, called Lowe have been procure

that such a p

and that he wonne as more them. This has enseite erable excitements since among the people at tion, who excurse themselves by assering th petitions bave not been sufficiently reinchul-them. The meeting adjourned at 10 clerk, a apology had been tendered from Mr. Wi minendorstanding Mr. Boyle. The mathin areas was done.

From the National A. S. Standard.

American Theology and Democrary

The Rev. Alexander M'Cain lia pely speech of twenty-eight pages, delivered let general Conference of the Methodia H church, 1532, quitted, "Savarer Duraw Scarruras, Against the allacks of the Add Will the Revened author never that the the Lord, inquiring "Cain! there

With the Trevent author never near the Lord, inquiring 'Cain? Cain? San brother?' A copy of this work was sent to Mr.Ca miswered as follows. We recommed? his democratic brethren, who wish to pl the head of this republic.

I have read with pleasure your pam Slavery defended from Scripture, A tacks of the Abolitionists.' You have fully and ably made g You, have shown, beyond all costro-

You have snown by by our overy is sanctioned both by ment. He who denies it, cism, must be a hypocrite. I trost your pamphlet v tion. It is calculated to d ling the assaults of the de our institutions, but also b its determination of uphold A mysterious Providem

brings together, in that portuor races, in nearly equal numbers, nearly, and of the most opposite of any two on the globe. The under the present relation, for rice, in peace and prosperity, provement of the inferior race, ally and morally, and withou superior. They cannot be sep lines under any other. Dest

ripture, despite un acrisy of the designing. I regret that unavoidable enga is from tendering at an earlier.

With great respect, I am, &c. J. C. CALI REV. ALEXANDER MCCAIN.

The Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagare, w

hompson, arrived at Marseiller ray back to India. He was to the for Malta, in the British ster by the mail for India. Health

too. New-York Commercial Aread that the Mahormedans are in ad-Christian nations in eivilization. At the Barbary States, says that the Fol-at blow, by a decreive comprehensi-off the fetters from every slave in shut up every slave-market, and evel exitoguishment of human slavery.

Campalishment of fumma slavery. An anti-tikolition society has been Charles, (Missouri) The pamble "Whereas, the foll aptiti of eastern ab hydra-haged sergent, is all farking producing dissatistation and distance in hydra-haged since the statement have sufficed much low, they there have sufficed much low, they there have be optimion of radiatibular. Append Data Components and statement have be optimion of radiatibular.

Abolition of Slarery in

A mysterious P bring together, it

other must be subjection, and duty con-all hazard; and in shown that we have

MY DEAR SIR:

Wasminoros, Acg. 3 ISt

h piegsure your pamphlet,

enraptured with it, that they mendable patience that whi white man, would very likel

of the 23th uit.) To the Editor of the Caurier: The Daily Advertiser of Monday, Dec. 26, con-tains a column of commentary on a lettor of Lord Morpetibs, giving his reason for not furnishing an anticle for the Laberty Bell, an anti-slavery annual. This reason he states to be an apprehension that the circumstance of his being a forsigner might excite a new storm of obloguy against the anti-slavery cause. His Lordship's reasoning is certainly non-of the most conclusive, but i does not merit the hit-ler example to the Advertiser's eulogum. The fallery of Lord M's creasoning his in the supposition that the measures of the abolitionists have an atimate view to the most conclusive, but in does not he removal o slavery by any others than they who have the lega control of the memorial of slavery from the nations To the Editor of the Courier control of the matter, whereas, un oppochre the removal of alwery. If lomfin by national law, and to crea-entiment throughout the world, by acts and arguments against Amer  $\sigma$  compel the democratic despois t very shame. Their measures are which Englishmen employ to net, ightened public opinion, upon the c totisms. Admitting the position the designeet interfere, by the exlightenee provide the series of the series o

After that, would very likely have a once. At the meeting at S. H. in the e-tatimer again told his story, not havi finish it the day before, and many present, who had not heard the comme Rev. M. Russell, minister of S. H., in somic romarks in relation to the co-tion which Latimer ind been obliged Rev. Mr. Russell, minister of S in some remarks in relation to it tion which Latimer had been ob der to seenre his freedom, and tr to the existence of slavery ita warmth and feeling, both at the previous day, showing that he f faction at the remarks of Mr. necessarily, he stild, be decept connected with slavery, for siar from beginning to end. He the its (or rather denerits) of the Pri of Hingham, had declared lines the truth of all that Mr. Boyle a Wilder, of S. Hingham, therefo after Mr. Boyle had sat down, to ro his wife fet themeetwees in da ter, and Lord atometers this matter when in the' country, most effectuary contradict. This reasoning of Lord Morpeth's, the Advertiser thinks 'as applicable to the case of every citizer of Massachusetts as to his own, and this on the ground that' they are laboring to produce an effice without the shadow of right to interfere. This ists in the District of Columbia, and in Florida, and ists in the District of Columbia, and in Florida, and that for its existonce there the citizens of Massachu-setts are as responsible as if it were in Barnstable or Berkshire; the citizens of Massachusetts, eligi-ble to her highest offices, must carry evidences of their property in themselves about them, if they via-it the seat of government, or be liable to fee sold, under national laws, into endless alwery for their polders themselves have denounced as worse than the foreign traffic, and without which slavery cannot survive, is placed by the Constitution

the foreign traffic, and without which slavery cannot survice; is placed by the Constitution at the mercy of northern votes; of the knowledge of these things the Advertiser is orobably innocent, as well as of direct control, and the suppression of this informal commerce, that a great proportion of the energies of the abolitoniats is directed. ' What has the conscience of a northern man to do with the conduct of a Carolinian?' sneeringly asks the Advertiser Much-when that conduct may involve link informal measure to put down a service in the supercession is made the hunting-ground of the slave-catcher As to the general argument of the Advertiser cond-ing interference with the sflairs of foreign States (as he represent the slave States to be with regeon is made the hunting-ground of the slave-catcher. As to the general argument of the Advertiser touch-ing interference with the affairs of foreign States (as he represents the slave States to be with repar-to us) in spite of the, 'we the people,' of the Con-stitution—I apprehend some pregnant illustration might be found by turning to its files, and seeing what it said about the times when supplies wer-sent to the Greeks to enable them to throw off the Ottoman yoke, and when a banner was sent from Fales, who were actually doing their beat 'to cu Fanemi Hail to encourage the insurection or poles, who were actually doing their best ' to their masters' throats.' It would be edifying at interferences with the Soltan or the Czar. Ar the present time, where is the virtuous indign of the Advertiser, when there is a great corpor within a musket-shot of its office, called the A And, a

the present time, where is the virtuous indignation of the Advertiser, when there is a great corporation in the construction of the office of the comparison of the Advertiser, when there is a great corporation for Foreign Missions, established for the very purpose of destroying the 'domestic institu-tions' of Ceylon and Hindotsa, and thet, by the every ecapoirs of pervasion and argument which the abolitonists us's against slavery in the States? That I fear that the article of the Advertiser shows in not to be as wise in its generation as it has been supposed to be. I fear lest it have committed what all judicions men regard as worse than a crimo-a-blander. I think it is mistaken in believing 'that inter-tenths of the reflecting persons in our own. State' agree in the opinions he expresses, and which he gratutosily imputes to Lord Morpeth. The ag-iation of the sheeting persons in our own State' agree in the opinions he expresses, and which he gratutosily imputes to Lord Morpeth. The ag-iation of the sheeting persons in our own state' agree in the opinions he expresses, and which he gratutosily imputes to Lord Morpeth. The ag-iation of human predicaments. Knickerbocker tells au that the worthy burghers of New-Advat-dan regulated their wanes avery moving by the Governer's, which he used to set daily for their ac-commodation. But there are some venthor-coches of later times which have so rusted into a wrong di-rection, that not even a chang of wind which makes the vance of State-house and meeting-house spin round, can send them creaking to the more whole-come point of the popular brezez.

### For the Liberator. The Plymouth Co. A. S. Society.

The Plymouth County A. S. Society held its qui terly meeting in Hingham, the past week; Wednesday, at South Hingham, during the day, a U Derby Hall, in the lower part of the town, in t in the lower part hursday, in Derb afternoon, and at S. Hingham in the evening meetings were of great interest, and can have given the cause an onward impulse. S. ham is almost *lera incognila* to anti-slavery, has never been a meeting or lecture there except those held and given by the friends f ord Lane, Charles L. Re

ieetings will increase the second sec cterised by great simplicity, or or of narration, but by great nee of the habit of attentive ob His address excited great and paint is half-darkened mind and over is half-darkened mind and over i gnorant of what slavery can f with wonder upon a man, in 'no mark of negro-blood, and who s own grandfather. He was fol and, in a short, but very feeling

I ment arrived.
In the evening, at Derby Hall, the resolutions before the meeting were laid upon the table to give an epoptranity to Latimer to tell his story. Although laboring under considerable enharmsment from the novel situation in which he was placed, and the difficulty of conveying marative of his escape from the novel situation in which he was placed, and the could be under the story of the twilliam Carpenter, of South Boston, Gray's will be constant and his receptare by Gray. Remond followed in a speech and his receptare by Gray. Remond followed in a speech and his receptare by Gray. Remond followed in a speech and his receptare by Gray. Remond followed in a speech state of some bases and here so alweys acknowledged to be the most eloquent ever delivered in Hingham. He was argumentative or pathetic, grave or gay, tegder or severe, as suited his purpose, or occasion required. The hises and here so place, how ever, listened to him whole of us. It was only necessary, he told them, who only wanted a little change of internation of the audience, how ever, listened to him whole of the audience, how ever, listened to him who end wanted a little change of using which be able to be avered to a special of the solution of the Sopremo Court in the case of Frigg, showing that for some transfer yon the decision of the Sopremo Court in the case of the aver of which the people wrein graves organized in Derby Hall, on Thureday afternoon, by the choice of the Key. Mr.

into the opinion of individuals." Anglet Deals.—Some persons creater traces, lataly, merr Thiobalastrille, La-theman skull and homes, and a namer that a runaway negro, or some alter who had, stolen hings and placed they cavity, for one of all was right and fread forement, and as the hollow was in turn round, he stored to death. The cavity has a stolen home and as the ballow was turn round, he stored to death.

The amount raised by direct taxation of Georgia, is \$220,000. We observe it slaves is 31 1-4 cents each ; on the negr-

WEOLL NUMBER, 629. THE LIBER ATOR

## BOSTON: EDAY NORNING, JANUARY 27, 1843.

TA REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN EFFAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN FORTHERS ND SOUTHERS SLAFFRY IS ESSERTIAL TO HOS OR THE ONE, AND THE PRESERVA TURE. IT

# Where are the scattering Votes P.

rere pris-regential on nos-fhir set. Reinsadar ar hese the track and onners the track and on the track and the track and the track and the track and the track on the track and the track and the track on the track and the track and the track on the track and the track and the track and the track on the track and the track and the track and the track and the track on the track and the track and

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med in St forth, the ionism, like mong then by whereby ow-citized resolve to the inquirie

there are the scattering Votes 92 adeal neuros for Governor of this Com-nerved Soft25 Systes; John Davis, (whig), Sandel F. Sewall, (Liberty party.) 6,452; 180. The Engancipator sneeringly re-

we have but a word or two returns, we have but a word or two original platform' party, which were beerdor, just pavious to the election, wotes, either did not beed the in-ted with heir old parties, or they did or, they are a very minute company heir connels and conduct must hence-ny little weight with 'voting aboli-

and for self-complacency and heasting on the add for self-complacency and heasting on the a Liberty party supporters; and we propose, to answer the question, ' Where are your

at place, we would premise, "it savo pudence first to denounce those wh retto the "original platform" as not so haman government men,' and the A formular generative votes at the polls ; for an devices of the 1, laberty 'party, as it produces modules 'new organization,' to a American Anti-Slavery Society, and a secondored of these who are mires ab-whole have, wholly shandhoned political side to their political parties, and who at abaliyoning ought, not to be made a side to latitotox. These charges, be it ampletly nullify each other ; but each of the second se in after their votes at the polls ! fo ted as policy may seem to dictate ; and nake them believe what they say, then s with an ill-grace from them because attering votes. explanation, it may seem str

ars at a distance, that, ij dary at a distance, toat, so large a company professedly platform, and where the 'ok n finds its stoutest supporters, the numbe or votes is so timited. What, then, is the

of this engine -In regard to the racent election in this State e the same remark will apply to elect re.) a very large number of the voting rally under the banner of the Mas sty,-notwithstanding their op obtical organization,-cast their A.S. Society,—notwithstanding their op-dumetrophicial organization,—exattheir asistently enough.) for the Liberty party It is églimated by some of our friends, a their passession, that from one third to all they votes cast for Mr. Sowall were d organizationists. Yet all these; or at my as were bestowed in this manner, are the Emancipator, and will generally be the public, as the alvocates of the Libch is thus enabled to strut in borrow In so this enabled to struct in borrow-the credit they get for their nuwise official organ of that party, is to be offic with "their old parties," or - foot being a very insignificant company ! at they can delude themselves into voting for the candidates of the Lib-to field even any compensate to the give any countenance to the Il received 6452 votes ; and the is, that all those who voted for use he is an abolitionist, but bethe candidate of the new political move this is a most orroneous conclusion. We ces in which some of the warmes

the 'old organization ' supported Mr. Sew they repudiated the Liberty par in to be one of the earliest aboli field-a member of the Board of Mana the field-a member of the Board of Janan-Massachuretts A. S. Society--in favor of anti-slaver Piberty--and a man of remark-of lie and integrity of character--and for, in the gave him their suffrages. Many at to the polls, destilute of tickets, and as a convenience voted for the Liberty party.

It follows, of course, that all those te non-resistants make no use of the ise; and they stand on the 'original which an attempt was basely made to vain, by those who afterward them platform, and organized themselves in-ody. These are with the State Anti-ity; but they are not for releasing polities to from their anti-slavery obligations at om their anti-slavery obliga their anti-slavery obligations at titute, in our opinion, the life wery enterprise, and may be re-ers shall top and flee. They olifical reform than any other mirry; and they exert a more obligation. re political influence than five he throng to the ballot-box. they adopt, and the doctrine alge, will yet make the legislation ther country plastic as clay in the patter, and place Jesus Christ at the veromental arrangements, and ensure establishment of that kingdom which preces all'others, and never be destroy-fug abolitionists, instead of being in-political bearings of their cause, are of most uncomposition in their cause. ompromising in their oppose other it assume a religious or they hail every indication of retate as the precursor of the uniof mankind

is enother reason, in addition to atch, why the number of scattering or in this Commonwealth, and in oth-santry. The divine cause of non-re-multimodes to examine the nature and to examine the moral of governments-the moral toil-the right of one port of the discussions on this sub-ical to read the Constitution of a that of their own State, as with they find in them assumptions, and monitor with the natural rights of their present convictions, they cannot con-terments random what they cannot consci-terments random what they cannot consci-ling the second second second second second and a conditional second second second the moral warfare against slavery. They remains and what they cannot consci-ter astigation; but they perceive the second warfare against slavery. They remains and the second second second the moral warfare against slavery. They remains a second responsibilities which avery voter neces-responsibilities which avery voter neces-responsibilities which avery voter neces-responsibilities which avery voter neces-trander the American government, in period, and thing of human life f and as thally an act which sanctions life-taking, thally an act which sanctions life-taking, and and the the is period to they ware no longer found at the ballot.box. utterly repugnant to the it appears eman from Tunis bas tree, street dominions the caute in fillin incovered articles in ar support o'il doe within the is visit ha ud fallen o harror t are no longer found at the ballot-box. Are they lost to the cause? Do they y influence in community? Have they re abarract abolitionists? No. On the frame of their zeal for the deliverance of the State

crowded with so much success; for the cultivation of than his anti-divery vows, and that in any their moral sensibilities has naturally strengthened emergency, he will prové false to the cause of a their hatred to evil, and increased their desire to do trodden humanity. It tridicules and contemps th

good. Fourthly. There is still another class of abolition-Fourthly. There is still another class of abolition-futs, whose conkliness are not troubled wither in xo-ting, or neglecting to voice, at the ballochay. For them, pollities has no charms; with them, an ordinary annual cleation is a matter of small consequence; and, on the whole, they feel measurably weened from all active participation in political controversies. Yhey are neither ided fah? more tests iron area; i nor are they politicians. They have become disgusted with the monstrous profligacy of party politics, and more interested in the use of strictly more linetranis-talities for the regeneration of the country. Ab-sence from the polities is not, on their part, an indi-cation of apathy for the success four cause; nor is the purity or strength of their abolitonism to be test-ed by the frequency which they attend the elec-

them, politics haves charmer, with there, an ordinary annual plaction is a unitar of small consequence is and in the winds, they fool measurably account of from all active participation in political controversies. They politicitants. They have become dispusted with the measures profilings of party politics, and more interested in the use of strictly moral instremant, and the string from the book of party politics, and more interested in the use of strictly moral instremant, and the string from the politicitants. They have become dispusted with the measures profilings of party politics, and more interested in the use of strictly moral instremant, and the string from the transfer of the courty. Abtended they have been and they are strictly from the use of strictly moral instremant, and the courses of party politics in the parties wholly unsepresented in the use of strictly moral instremant, and before of party politics, the measure the string into the representative in the totage of Libery party in the non-vising should inclusion of Libery party into they account from the political point of view, the anti-alvery is not not fract whose induct fract whose induct fract, whose infine the string the instruction fract, whose infine the string the instruction fract, whose infine the string of the courty of the libery party induct during they they have fract the liber instruction fract, whose infine the string the instruction fract, whose instruction fract, w

fluence . felt from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth.' Let those who now wield the same weapon, and rely on the same instrumentality, be laughed at as they may; their course is diviately sanctioned, and they cannot fail to be 'more than con-querors, if they endure to the end.

• Beriah Green's term of contempt for those aboli-tionists who are not politicians. [Speech in Fancuil Hull.]

### Political Inconsistency.

As the result of the State election in November last, the Emancipator claimed that some six or eight Lib-erty party men had been closen as representatives to the Legislature; and with this number, it was thought, both of the great parties in that body, being almost somely behaved which being almost. rety party men had been chosen as representatives to the Legislature; and with this number, it westhought, foith of the great parties in that body, being almost equally blanced, might be bulled in their choice of candidates, until one or the other should form organic ty, vote for the Liberty ticket. To the struggle for Speaker of the House, on the first ballot four includers of the commonwealth over Thomas Rus-they had to do was to vote on, and vote vere, for the real 'Simon Pure,' until a choice should be steed of their own ; and, according to their own profession, all they had to do was to vote on, and vote vere, for the real 'Simon Pure,' until a choice should be steed of the wings and denocrate, and finally procured the election of a Clay Whigas Speaker,—abandoning their own candidate even after the accession of almost the entire democratic strength to their side,—our readers were dily informed. The mannet, in which the E-instigator attempts to secred by the Lib-ety party, and for whose course that procure the entire democratic strength to their side,—our readers were dily informed. The mannet, in which the E-instigator who was elected along by the Lib-ety party, and for whose course that party can be held responsible '!!--[Sof then, its boast in Norember had reference only to 'elevenime in huekam i' and its political mountain, so desperatoly in travial, after all, has brought forth—aching '] But it almost in modiately contradigent this assertioly by site Lib-ing the ray are two force of the Liberty candidate, and its politics but those of the Liberty candidate, and is politics but those of the Liberty candidate, and is politics but those of the Liberty candidate, and is ondices that also of the solitor is a long and well. Writen save, wideling this second in the second trial, he was elected ... We know that he the same instead as area, and, in consequence of a portion of the state of mole site of a veteran politician. This looks very much is a thorofical for the solitor we thow and the sequestion for reat meeting in Fancui Hall, which nominated Han rev CLAY fur-the, Presidency of the United States After stating that four unsuccessful ballots were made it proceeds in the following triumphant strain:

Clay and Calhoun say? This extract is replete with political mendacity, self. This extract is replete with political mendacity, self. the oppressor's yoke 'is mere political gammon, and in the annals of political partizanship. We proceed to analyze it for the edification of our readers. It is the poelius basis of the Liberty parts, that it presents the only generate and consister abalitionism in the land; that it can make no compromise with pro-slavery on any terms, or for any 'purpose; that it is based on immulable principle, and discards all workly policy. It distinctive destrines (which it we limit the edification of the agents and publications are, that the two great political par-ties (whig and democratic) are inclusive when the government, 'Gov. Morton ready? gives eonth-ties (whig and democratic) are inclusive presents, 'Gov. Morton ready? gives eonth-ing sourdenace to the anti-laver protement; and the government, 'Gov. Morton ready? gives eonth-ties (whig and democratic) are inclusive part in a data and inter right. It does not depend upon the saced on of his is allo to expect that they will give any coundenace to the anti-laver may of the can-didates nominated by those parties, (even though such candidates and play to the base for the southers). This is undeniably 'fincendiary' language and revolu-gendents and to play in the messives beloves the whole the accident of birds, or the possession of groups, but the immediate gift of God, who created, in his own image, all mon. This is undeniably 'fincendiary' hanguage and revolu-country to use all their constitutional and legal pow-re for the abelition of slavery) is to prove reservant to the result of of the heritary of our own obscure per-tak-masters. It assumes that the nomination of any abolitionity to right whise or democratic the and of the southers' and the result of the the whise or democratic the and a result the transment for the the result of our own obscure per-aon. One of the herit meands of the southe task-masters. It assumes that the nomination of any abolitonist by either the whigs or democrats, instead of being an indication of a wonderful change in pub-lic sentiment, is decisive proof that he is regarded by and near barst so intensely as now, and in service their exertions in the cause been them as one whose party predilections are stronger

THE LIBERATOR.

energency, he will prove, and that is any par-energency, he will provide faste to the cause of down trodden humanity. It ridicales and contents the di-intersted and impartial political concernment and from the beginning, by the American A. S. Society in which, until a comparatively late period, all the shellionists in the land were agreed 1 and it grow remarkably facetions and mirthful as it contemplate the 'scatteration' policy, and the old plan of wieldin the balance of power between the whig and democrati-ic narrise.

hands of any man who is connected with either of the two great oparties, expectally if he be a prominent member of that party. As for surselves, we have no doubt of the sincere desire of Mr. King to promote the cause of emaneipation, and of his readiness, as Speaker of the Hause, to do what in him lies to insure the success of the various anti-slavery politions that are now before the Legislature. His course in the Senate, on shis subject, will give him historical re-nown with nosterity.

nown with posterity. We are induced to hope as much, at the preses We are induced to hope as much, at the present session, from Mr. Robinscon, the President of the Sen-ate. Should a casing vote be necessary from either of these presiding officers, on any question relating to our great enterprise, we have no doubt that it will be put into the right scale—the scale of justice, human-ity, and equal rights.

ated us all of one flesh and blood? Does it not cry aload for inclination? If the will of God is to be the paramount law, with which all human actions should harmonize, in its folfilment there will be nothing left of 'civil accessively' as now understood, 'nor will any place be found for such a personage as 'llis Excetten-cy Marcus Morton, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the State, by sea and land, 'who, by the Constitution, is re-quired 'to assemble in marinal army, and put in war.' Tike posture, the inhabitants of the Commonwealth' ---ind 'slao to kill, slay and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all futing way, onterprise, and means it proceeds in the following triumphant strain:
 Now was winnessed a singularly refreshing specia, the gladdening to be eye of all friends of likety and the rights of man. Every member of the Masscho-rections, abandoned their old parties, whele dia the and 'shou to be the comparison of the states, coptions, abandoned their old parties, whele dia the abolition ranks, at a moment's warning, and, sroop and void for Daniel P. King and Lewis Willmant.
 Proud day for Impartial Fredom'. Let the bondman draweth bight' Let the Liberty wars of other States, shour ous triamph-fir the bluery Party End of canagonare (2) of this formosystemic, and the state or canagonare (2) of this formosystemic, and means shour ous triamph-fir the bluery Party End of canagonare (2) of this formosystemic, in full states were and were also comfortibly digested our uni-expected meal, we will join in the chers. Bat, tell it not in shind, publis it into it in the strenge of Pen-dleton, lext the inneruemised overseers—What tell (Chy and Cahour say?)
 This extract is replete with political mendacity, self.

eon. One of the beat paragraphs (and probably the mos-eincere) in the message, is the following, recommend-ing the abolition of capital punishments, and a gener al melioration of the criminal code ;

"The history of criminal jurisprudence shows the mitigation of panishment does not liversace or On the romrary, crimes are found to be most have on the romrary, crimes are found to be most have any accerding the second second second second any accerding to the second second second second any accerding to the argument in favor of lead participations and the analysis of the second participation of the second second second second the Legislature should does it more wise to c means the very second second second second second water durates. I am also of equilibrium that a gen melioration of the criminal code would better com will the present spirit of penal legislation, and to diminish, rather thin jurcease, the commission differees." aggra

This recommendation is agreeable to the claims humanity, the genius of the age, and the spirit Christianity; and we forcently hops the Logislatus will cordially arquiesce in it. It will subject to a horrors, and Ell with feast agonies, these spiritu usurpers, who, in their tasselled pulpits, 'Torture the pages of the hallowed bible, To sanction crime; and robbery, and blood; And in oppression's hateful service libel Both mas and God:'-

Both mas and God' --and their hyena. outrries will soon be heard through-out the Commonwealth; but THE FRONTER prepared to smotion this merciful change in the criminal code, and will sustain their representatives in making it. WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

### Letters from David L. Child.

Letters from David L. Child. Wassurstory, January 16, 1843. We are now in the midst of the annual farce of the olonization Society; and I must admit that the ac re played their parts well, though each had his pro-gue about being 'unyrepared' That disciplined tors played their parts logue about being fu logue about being 'unprepared' That disciplined hypocrite, R. R. Gurley, read a report, which was chiefly distinguished by the delicacy and adroitness with which it pandered to corrupt prejudice and iron-hearted tyranny. The slave trade was of course i leading topic. He said that it had its cause 4 in the leading topic. He said that it had its cause 'in the barbarism of Africa,' which Colonization was going to civilize. What a nice optate this for christian and republican consciences; what a sweet consolation for the visitings of remorso! It is not the slave-trader, the sear-tobber-it is not the purchaser, the land pirate, who carries on the slave-trade, it is the barbarism of Africa! How characteristic of the Secretary. "O heaven, O carth, and shall I couple hell ?"

I felt that in the calm, cold, wheedling tone of the veteran impostor, there were a thousand daggers for the bosoom of the poor colored man-a thousand cold,

the besom of the poor colored man - a thousand cold, merciless chains to weigh thin down to the dust. A Mr, Lee, of Baltimore, delivered a beautiful eu-logy upon the late Francis S. Key, a member of the Board, and Eating, his slaveholding and coloniza-tionism, a very respectable one. Mr. Miller, a Senator from New Jersey, followed with a residution proposing new securitions of tori-

with a resolution proposing new acquisitions of terri-tory, so us to extend the possessions of the Society from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a coast of 300 from Capo Mount to Capo Palmäs, a coast of 300 miles in extent, and embracing, I presume, four or five millions of acres; when we have no evidence, thus far, that there is yet one hundred under cultiva-tion. The last huthenic evidence I recollect to have seen on that subject, was the letter of Governor Bin-ney, which declared, that except gardens, there were not fifty cultivated acress in the whole colony i This is a perfectly natural consequence of the freshle and tremulous state of dependance in which the color nists have been kept, straining their eyes for the arri-val of relief from the ocean, instead of looking to the land, and to their hands, for subsidence and preservity. If ad the colony been left to itself, unencumbered by the help of this and its itself.

its, all de the colony been left to itself, unencumbered by the help of this ambitious Board, it would proba-bly have been in a flourishing condition long ago. The beat measure they could now adopt would be to cut the connexion with this Society, and rely solely upon themselves. The very first colony at Plymouth, though landing in winter, and on a hard and sterile tract, succeeded without help from home, while in Virginia, with the advantages of a mild climate and a fortile soil, three colonies, under powerful aid from the parent country, periahed. Colonies are like chil-dren. If pampered, they will not learn to help them-selves, and will live a life of infancy. Left to cut their own way, they become hardy, industrious, man-ly, and flourishing. Of this principle, the faiceal lag-islators and statesmon of the Colonization Board, who islators and statesmen of the Colonization Board, who islators and statesmon of the Colonization Board, who assume to shape the destinies of a people four thou-sand miles off, seem not yet to have derawn in their philosophy. The truth probably is, whether they are conscious of it or not, that their object is to cramp the colored tace here much more than to expand and, improve the colony. Accordingly, there is not, at this time, a fouler digrace to that race, than this very colony, which was to elevate them all into govern-ors, generals, ministers of the gospel, &c. I believe I speak according to the itteral fast. I have constantly heard of their holding out to every likely colored heard of their holding out to every likely colored man, who was doing some good to his race here, such heard of their holding out to every likely colored man, who was doing some good to his race here, such meretricious allurements to induce him to go there. And can a scheme, batched from such motives; and situationed by such arts, prosper? God Gröhid!. No that I do not wish well to those unhappy exiles; I do an from the bottom of my heart; but I wish aill more that the morel government. of God may not be over-turned, or brought into disrepute. Rev. Mr. Audrews, of Virginia, submitted a reso-bution, caling upon the Board for a census, for a re-

Rev. Mr. Audrews, of Virginia, submitted a reau-lution, calling upon the Board for a census, for a re-turn of paupers, schools, agricultural and all other statistics. Mr. A. asserted, that the great oblique for success of the Society in interesting English phi-lanthropists, (for the Sccretary, he said, was admitted to have fuel the best of the argument,) was the pas-sion of the English for statistics. With these the Secretary was unprovided. Mr. Andrews' speech was, I think, the best of the eroning, und the least promeditated, and he was, the only speaker, who did say or insituate that his appearance there was quite expected to himself! Mr. Wise, of Virginia, abused Great Britain in good set terms; denounced her motives, and her

good set terms; denounced her motives, and her, emancipation; and declared that, while she was making a false clamor across the Atlantic about our slaves, she was holding millions in India in the slaves, she was holding millions in India in the most horrible bondage that ever existed under heaven. He ended with a smart slot at American abolitionists. He said one of their societies had within a few days boasted that they had colorized, mark the word, Mr. Chairman, cotoxizzth five hundred slaves in the last year. And who were there obsized, these two word, Mr. And where were they coolinized, these negroes, who could not be kept comfortable with, half a cord of wood every night, fill the blankets in the world, and their feet in the ashes, in Virginia ? They were is of Canada, smilds the frosts and snows and areiis ice of Canada.

Canada.

without it would burst with the 'perilous stuff' they without it would burst with the 'perilous stuff' they carry. Another avourd, more eloquently expressed than any other part of the speeches, was, that the colored man, be his intiligence and withus ever so scalled, could never be recognized as a main and as a citizen in this country. They had fought our builtes, we entrusted them with our lives and fortunes, yet they ever despised, and must be, by men infinitely their in-foriors in intellect and moral worth; and, 'O, most lame and impotent conclusion,' this was the reason why they should be punished with banishment! I burned to may to these infatuated men-'If this be so,

keep the colored man, if it be only to do him justice Do not send him away, the victim of inhuman and acknowledged wrongs. For your own askes, for the sake of your country, remove this staing from her rep-utation, and this toint from your scale, before you remove them beyond the reach, and from yourselven the anoncruty of 'afonement." emore them beyond the reach, and he opportunity of 'alonement.' In point of style, the speeches we erally very

In part of styre, are specified. I returned home binking of this: "When the force lion arged the cruci chose, When the stere panther sought his midnightprey, What file reserved much or this christian rach, A race more polisible, more severe than they?"

JANUARY 20th

The Colonization meeting was continued by ad-journment last evaning. There was a great decline in the attendance and interest of the meeting. Noth-ing was the same as on the previous evening, except the Secretary. There he was with that same the ing was the same as on the previous orening, except the Secretary. There he was with that same hear-breaking tone. Mr. Sampen Mason, a representative of Ohio, off reaf a resolution that it is expedient to call for ail from State and Péderal legislators, and among the grounds of the claim he urged that this was a Society that disturbed the harmony of nobody ! *Rev. Mr. McLean*, one of the Board, moved a resolu-tion to raise \$4000 the present year. Dr. Proudit moved something, and made a speech, but he was distant from me, spake as gently as a zephyr, and 1 fell asleep. I afterwards learnt that he read some tosats at a dit of fully celetration in Libering, as proofs of the patriotism and literary improvement of the col-ony. Mr. Morehead, a Sanator from Kantucky, moved a resolution commemcative of the virtues of the late Samuel L. Southard, a Vice-President of the Society. His speech was a habrious failure. Stange the late Samuel L. Southard, a Vice-President of the Society. His speech was a laborious, failure. Stange and inscrutable are the differences smooting men. Ex-ery word, to my ear, was a stigma upon the deceased. At neither meeting did I discern above three or fagr colored persons, and these the only occupants of an acre of gallery. There was no man from New-England who took any part whatever, and no member of Congress, nor other person, except prices. Proudfit, from the empire State.

The utter scepticism, which the great body of the

The utter scepticism, which the great body of the colored propN have ever manifested as to the cspacity and tendency of this Society to do them any good, would put men, not actuated by passions foreign from their professed object, to serious thought. Yet the neglect and contempt manifested by the colored people for these friendly and indefatigable exertions in their behalf, seem to instruct the Society as all the as-their operations interest the colored people. But het an ab-olitionist approach thein, and their kindled looks, their welcoming smiles, their zealous services, their deep 'God bless you,' crowd the enjoyment of years into momente. nto moments. A day or two since, Mr. Briggs of Massachu

A day or two since, Mr. Briggs of Masschusetts proposed a resolution to inquire as to the propriety of granting a pension to John Cary, a colored man of this city, supposed to be T12 years old. He was a body servant of Washington, at Braddock's defeat. He was also a servant of the same in the revolution, and still possesses a uniform coat given him by Wash-ington. He lives chiefly on charity, principally of a church. He has been offered a hundred dollars for his coat but he ensure he induced to see with he i. his coat, but he cannot be induced to part with it. In his coat, but he cannot be induced to part with it. In an interview, Mr. B. asked him, who was his master, 'God is my master, Sir,' he replied, lifting his hand and straightening himself up. 'I never had any other.' Being asked whether he wished to live, he said, 'Yes, if it please God, but if he could have his way, he would rather be absent in the body and pre-ent with the Lord.' D. L. C.

### Sketches of the Fair -- No. II. THE CHRISTMAS TREE

This new attraction we owe to the taste, ance and ingenuity of the friends in West Röxbury. Saturday atternoon was ilevoted to it, and the sale meanwhile suspended. Every thing being previously in readiness, a young pine tree of the exact height of the Hall was brought triumphantly in, and hung with gilded apples, glittering attings of nuts and almonds, tissue paper purses of the gayest dyes, filled with glit-tering egg-baskets and crystals of many colored sugar -with every, possible meddebook, pincushion, bag, basket, cornucopin, pen-wiper, book-mark, box and doll, that could be afforded for ninepence, with a number affixed to each. By sunset, the tree was completely loaded with its Christmas gink, brilliant with sparkling cones and gilded butterflies, so arranged by invisible supporters at the savem about th light among its treasures, and every branch briefling with wax candles, while the nce and ingenuity of the friends in West Roxbur

as to seem about to light among its treasures, every branch bristling with wax candles, while trunk was thickly studded with colored lamps. trank was thickly studded with colored lamps. The erowd in the street, meanwhile, which awaited the opening of the doors, became every moment more dense, to the utter astonishment of the managers, who had expected but little more than the pleasure of giv-ing the anti-slavery families a brilliant spectrale... The whole city came pouring to the hall, which will hold but 800 people at the extent. "The Nath Massachusts Anti-Slappery Fair---Christhindleinbaum" - had wrought like a short-

and but Sub propie at the extent. • The Ninh Massachusetts Anti-Stepery Fair---Christkindleindown -- had wrought like a charm. Stair-cases, landing-places, auto-rooms, were all chok-ied up, and thousands, it is said, went away disap-pointed. But to those who did obtain entrance, the blgző of the Christmas Tree was a spectacle even be-rond the bright expectations they had formed. The erush was so great as to prevent the citiling of the numbered foutiage from the tree; and its distribu-tion to the holders of the tickets, to the great chagrin of the managers, who did not bear the disposit to do. When it was explained to them that the unexpected erowid would prevent the execution of the plan at that moment, but that it would be completed during the week, they all cried 'good', yielding like good eriddren to the necessity which could not be over-come, and came on Monday morning in successive erows to receive their prizes. KEEP SATE CHARTSMAS STALON IN MIND, YOUNG PULTEND; for WE will flor the sike of the anisolity re-come and came on prize the size of the anisolity re-terows to receive their prizes.

FRIENDS; for we will for the sake of the anti-slovery cause, he completely prepared for a crowd then ! It is very fatiguing to make such preparations, but they keep the sufferings and the wrongs of the little alaxy children before the public eye-they kelp to arous the public conscience?; and therefore the Churter XAS free, next year, shall flame site a new constella tion in the weat former to tion in the moral firmament .- w. w

### Correction.

MR. EDITOR-There are several typographical en rors in your publication of the correspondence of the West-Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society and Reverend Canada. Mr. Penrose, Solicitor of the Treasury, offered a resolution, which he said would put the climat to all the other proceedings of the enemy. It called upon the ministers and churches to come to the said of this Society. He spoke with great zeal, glorifying God for bringing good out of evil, by bringing Africans into slavery. There was one agowal made by nearly every speaker, which increased, to an outterable degrea and then they all exalted the Colonization Society in a fine or two. It ought to read, if it may be that the a fine or two. It ought to read, if it may be that the sectuation Society is secret as the society of the society in therefore the safety-valve of their consciences, which without it would burst with the 'porlings suff' they have ascertained whether we, as officers of the Society in therefore the safety-valve of their consciences, which without it would burst with the 'porlings suff' they as the whole means the society is suff' they have ascertained whether we, as officers of the Society is some whether we, as officers of the Society is therefore the safety-valve of their consciences, which without it would burst with the 'porlings suff' they therefore the safety valve of their consciences, which without it would burst with the 'porling suff' they therefore the safety valve of their consciences, which without it would burst with the 'porling suff' they suffy and the stream of the society is as your paper as the society of the society of the society of the society is seen and then they all exalted the Colonization Society is seen an uncensary to consider that point, until we have ascertained whether we, as officers of the Society is the society as officers of the Society is the society as contraction society is the society of the society is society to be society as your papers the society as contraction society is the society of the society is society the society is your papers the society as a society of the society is the society of the society of have ascertained whether we, as officers of the Soci ety are competent to conclude such a contract as you propose, or whether the Society can delegate or au thorize any of their number to do it. ONE OF THE BOARD. West Brookfield, Jan. 22, 1843.

Omissions:

Several communications, intended for our presen number, and the official proceedings of the great Lati-mer meeting in New-Bedford, and of the Plymouth County Society at Hingham, aro deferred for want o room.

Great Convention in Connecticut. The friends of primitive, unfettered, free-bolitionism in Connecticut are hereby notifi red, freenotified that autonuous in Consection are nevery notified that a Situs Anti-Silvery Convention is to be held in Man-chester, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th, 16th and 16th of February, the object of which is to organize a Sitate Society, auxiliary to the Amer-ican Anti-Shavery Society, and to deliberate and act upon great questions connected with the present inican Anti-Slavery Society, and to deliberate and act upon great questions connected with the present in-terests and future walfare of our enterprise. It is hoped that this will be the greatest anti-alavery gathering ever winessed in Congeticat, and that the friends in Marchester and vicinity will saw that ample ac-commodations for the delegates are provided. The official call for this Convention is unavoidably post-poned till our next.

# Liberty in Fancuil Hall.

Liberty in Fancuil Hall. The Massachustic Anti-Slavery Society colebrated its eleventh antiversary in the Qid Cradit of Liberty on Wednesday last, and will continue its meetings at the same place, by adjournment, until THIS EVE-NING, when a grand and overwhelming meeting is anticipated—the use of the Hall, for three days, har-ing been obtained for the Society. Last evening, the Society was to have held a meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives, but our paper goes to press to early to give any particulars. The attendance of Alesstea and finands is lasses, and all easen to he anjo too early to give any particulars. The attendance of delegates and friends is large, and all seem to be animated by the right spirit.

### Annexation of Texas I

Aneration of Texas 1 In consequence of the late arrival of the mail from Washington on Wednesday, we have been most re-volve the series of the late arrival of the mail from being the series of the series to this courty. The peo-ple of the North may rely upon it that this temen-dow question is far from being settled—that the rob-ber, assains, tyrants and slave-monger of the South are invincibly determined to obtain the annexain at Trans, at all hazards—and that nothing but the most prompt and resolute action, on their part, can prevent the consumming of this frightful compires. We shall give Mr. Child's letter next week. shall give Mr. Child's letter next week.

### The Great Petitions,

It is almost too late to say, numer in THE LATIMER. PETITIONS. Unless they are received already of IN-STANTLY, they are too late. The TWENTY-SIXTH OF JANUARY has arrived. The time is

already too late to arrange what we have received. We hereby give notice, that there will be a public meeting of the Petitioners either at Faneuri Hall or meeting of the Petitioners either at Faneuri Hall or some other commodious place, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, FER. FIRST, and we invite you to come up by thousands. Due notice, will be given of the place of meeting in daily papers of that date. Bring your wives and your sisters. Again, we say, remember JASUARY Soils and FERNUARY lat. The County Delevaties are circular scourced to meeting commber JANUARY 2616 and FEBRUARY 1st. 100 County Dolegates are extremily requested to meet at 3, Amory Hall, at 9 o'check, A. M., on Feb. 1st. 17 J. ROAWDITCH,

H. I. BOWDITCH,

For the Latimer Commit Boston, 3, Amory Hall, Jan. 26th.

### . NOTICE. Latimer Petitioners I

Latumer retinoners t There will be a public-meeting of the signers of the Great Petitions against Slavery in Massachusetts, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY PIRST, at 11, A. M. in Fanenil Hall, or some other place, which will be notified in the city papers, to unite in the steps preparatory to presenting the Legislature. State Petition to

The whole body of signers from every town in the whole body of signers from every town in the strend. W. F. C. the State are invited to attend.

COURSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN BOSTON.

The Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society has made atrangements for a course of lectures, to be delivered at Amory Hall, by the following persons :

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. WENDELL PHILLIP FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

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

GEORGE BRADBURN. Tickets for the course, at \$1 00 each, may be ob-sined at the bookstores, at the Anti-Shavery Office, 52 Cornhill, and at the door. The first lacture will be given on the first Monday evening in February, by one of the aboversamed goutemen. The deep inter-tor of all the aspects of the subject of slavery, at the present mement, together with the knowledge, emi-nem ability and experience, great elequence, and de-votedness to the anti-slavery cause, of these gentle-men, with their entire facedom from parisan views and factings, 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.

Dr We are again reluctantly compelled to omit an obituary notice of Mrs. Eliza Gill, of Fitchburg-one of the truest spirits in the land and world,

. NOTICE.

• ROFICE. The Wereoster Courty North Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold an adjourned meeting, (which will be its annual meeting) at Princeton, on Wednesday, the first day of Febrary for the The varied and impor-tant aspects of the cause of liberty in our county ren-der it important that the true friends of the slave turn out by scores from expiry town in the district. Our true-hearted friends, ante Boyle of Ohio, and Charlas Lenex Remond are expected to be present. Come to the treewer, friends, as though the tender these and anti-ters and daynters, our proteins and size tens, and chapters, were suffering the dooin of alavery. The abolitionistics Offriences to will give you a hearty welcome. 2. T. EVERETT, President J. T. EVERETT, President BENJAMIN WYMAN, Sec'ry.

CONVENTION.

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

ties, which is nothing short of salvation from all an in this life, for which easily a first of the salvation of the salvatio

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Lecture on Monday evening, Jan. 30th, will be delivered by ILRARY W. WILLIARS. Subject-Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin. MARRIED-In this city, 17th inst. by Bev. J. T. Raymond, Mr. John Jackson to Aliss Mary Ann Simmons; 19th inst. by the same, Mr. James Butcher to Aliss Mary Butcher; 18th inst. by Rev. J. C. Be-man, Mr. John J., Fatal to Mrs. Margatet Cosey; Mr. Lemuel Barr to Mrs. Mary Davis; 23d inst. by Rev. G. M. Clark, of Grace Church, Mr. Edward Gray to Miss Mary Jane Gregory.

\*I. ···-

Hartford, Jan. 16, 1843.

4

16

POETRY. The following original effus n, in Ipswich, Essex Co

MASSACHUSETTS TO VIRGINIA. 's northern hills on

greeting to Virgi rord of haughty challenging, no peal, andy tread of marching files, nor clang of 's steel.

No trains of deep-mouthed cannon alo

A round our silent areans unrodden lies the snow ; Around our silent areans unrodden lies the snow ; And to the land-breeze of our ports, upon their e rands far, A thousand sails of Commerce swell, but noce a spread for War.

We hear thy threats, Virginia! thy stor high, Swell Larshly on the Southern winds which me

along our sky ; Yet, not one brown, hard hand foreg bor here; No hewer of our mountain oaks

fear. What means the Old Dominion ?

When o'er her conquered valleys

And side by side, with sons of h men intered Tarleton's charge of fire

wallis, then ? orgets she how the Bay State,

er old House cuil Hall? When, echoing back her Henry's cry, o on each breath

Of Northern winds, the the thrilling ERTY OR DEATH ! What asks the Old Dominion? If no

proved False to their fathers' memory-false to the faith the

loved : If she can scoff at Freedom, and its Great Chart

spurp, Must we of Massachusetts from Truth and Duty turn

We hunt your bondmen, flying from Slavery's hatefu voices, at your bidding, take up the bloodhounds

graves, From Freedom's holy altar forms to tear you ed slaves !

Thank God ! not yet so vilely can Massach The spirit of her early time is with her even now ; Dream not because her pilgrim blood moves slo

and calm, and cool, She thus can sloop her chainless neck, a sister's slave and tool !

All that a sister State should do, all that a free Stat

may, Heart, hand, and purse we proffer, as in our early day But that one dark loathsome burden, ye must stagge with alone, with alone, And reap the bitter larvest which ye you

own !

awn : Hold, while ye may, your struggling slaves, an den God's free air With, woman's shrick beneath the lash, and hood's wild despair; Cling closer to the 'cleaving curse' that writes

your plains, The blasting blasting of Almighty wrath against a land o chains.

Still shame your gollant ancestry, the cavaliers of old By watching round the shambles where human flesh i

Gloat o'er the new-born child, and count his a value, when maddened mother's cry of wee shall pie slaver's den !

Lower than plummet soundeth, sink

Plant, if ye will, your fathers' graves

weeds of shame ; Be, if ye will, the scandal of God's fair un sh our hands forever, of your sin, and sh and curse.

A voice from lips whereon the coal from Fra-shtine hath been, Thrilled, as but yesterday, the hearts of Ber

. mountain-men : The echoes of that solemn woice

still In all our sunny valleys, on every wind-swept hill And when the prowling man-thief came hunting f

his proy Beneath the very shadow of Bunker's shaft of grey, How, through the frie lips of the son, the father

warning spoke ; How, from its bonds of trade and sect, the Piigrim city broke !

A hundred thousand right arms were lifted a A hundred thousand voices sent hack their loud reply; Through the thronged towns of Essex the startling

summons rang, And up from bench and soundin gloom her young me chanics sprang. The voice of free, brond Middlese

The shaft of Bunker calling to that of Lexington

Norfolk's ancient villages; from Ply rocky bound To where Nantucket feels the arms of o

From rich and rural Worcester,

calm repose Of cultured vales and fringing woods the

To where Wachusett's wintry blasts t dars stir. Swelled up to beaven the thrilling ery

And sandy Barnstable rose up, wet with the salt sea

spray-And Bristol sent her answering shout

sett Bay ! Along the broad Connecticut old Hampden felt the thrill,

And the cheer of Hampshire's woodmen swept down from Holyoke Hill.

The voice of Massachusetts ! Of her free sons and daughters-Deep calling unto deep aloud-the sound of many wa

Against the burden of that voice what tyrant powe shall stand ? No fetters in the Bay State ! No slave upon her lund

Look to it well, Virginians! In calmness we have borne, F In answer to our faith and trust, your insult and you

scorn ; You've spurned our kindest counsels-you've hunter for our lives-

And shaken round our hearths and homes your main acles and gyves!

We wage no war-we lift no arm-we fling no tore The fire-damps of the quaking mine beneath yo

We leave ye with your bondm ye can, With the strong upward tendence have given

For Freedom and Hur No slave-hunt in our border No slave-hunt in our borders-no pirate on our No fetters in the Bay State-no slave upon our

NON-RESISTANCE. For the Liberator.

Case of the Somers

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. So s those who refuse to submit to the laws of God; who will not have Christ to reign over them. When the propriety of any given act is presented for their con-sideration, they ask not whether God and duty re-quire it, but whether its performance will hazard their precious lives. As if the performance of duty dut not sometimes imperatively demand the sacrifice of life; as if continuance in this world through livres-tions are the wave the hest cirt that. God could rs and ten were the best gift that God coul on his children; as if the claims of conbestow upon his children; as if the claims or con-science, honor, love to man and fidelity to God, ware immediately aulified when danger appeared : Is it necessary to prove that the path of duty may lead through a host of dangers, and terminate in a grave which presents itself visibly open to the pilgrim through every step of his journay? Every common

brough every step of his journey? Every commo soldier, who sells his blood for a shilling a day, know this. Let us take it for granted, then, that every tian knows it, and proceed to the considerat four subject. Was it justifiable for Mackenzie to kill Spencer and

Was it justifiable for Mackenzie to kill Spencer and his associates ? By justifiable, I mean, was it in ac-cordance with the laws of Gol? for Landerstand litese to be synonymous terms. This is the inquiry. How are we to ascerthic what course is justifiable, or wint God requires of us in any particular case? Let us take if or granted, again, that all Christians will admit that course to be right, which the procepts of Christ requires a four usage.

will admit that course to be right, which the precises of Christ requires as to pursue. Spencer had proved himself (supposing, for the sake of argument, that the proof on that point was complete) the enany of Aukcharie and his officera. Their duty in the case, then, will be decided by what Christ says respecting the treatment of enemies :-

## 'Forgive your chemics.'

" Love your enemies." "Do good to them that hate you. These precepts, which Christ gave without kin

qualification, positively forbid the treatment which Spencer received, and positively require a course of

Spencer received, and positively require a course of action directly opposite. The execution of Spencer was therefore unjustifia./ ble, and, being the deliberate, unauthorized destruc-tion of human/life, it was MURDER. Will it he said that this death is justified by the laws and customs of the nawy? Then those laws, be-ing muit-christian, should be abolished; and until they are abolished, every cool man should renounce and abolished, every good man should renounce and abandon the navy. A Christian has no right to en-gage in a service which requires him to violate his to God.

daties to God. Are we told that Mackenzie would have endanger-ed his own life by sparing his enemy?. Then it was his duty to endanger it. What would he say to his ligutenant or midshipman, who should refuse the per-formance of a service assigned him, because his life would be endangered by it? Would he not indipant. ly reply-'Sir, your duty is more important than your life,' and may not the charge of cowardice or unfaithcase supposed, be fully retorted upon himself? i duty assigned him by the Creator in this case to forgive his enemy, but he discheyed it because vas afraid. iss, which he would make upon the offender in

Not to be a straid. Is it urged that Mackenzie acted in this case for the welfare of others, and as their guardian and protector? To this I reply, first, that the office of guardian does not release its holder from the claims of Christianity; its duties should be performed in conformity with those claims. And in the second place, the obligation to forgive enemies, and return good for evil, which resist upon commander Mackenzie, rests with equal force upon everyone of the erew. And if they have no rick to revenge themselves, and return evil for to right to revenge themselves, and return evil vil, they have no right to delegate this power t mander, and he has no right to exercise

for them. Every man, every society, avery nation, is bound by the laws of Christ to forgive all enemies, to mani-fest that forgiveness by a practical return of good for evil, and voluntarily to incur whatever damage may assis from this caurse of conduct. The claim that danger absolves from this duty is equally applicable to all other cases in which duty involves danger, and will cover every instance of cowardice, descr-tion and forced for first that has ever discrand the tion and breach of trust that has ever disgraced the world. And especially should an officer of the navy, (a profession which, however unchristian, has at least the morit of ordinarily disregarding danger,) he ashamed to excuse his conduct by such a reason. ue asnamed to excuse his conduct by such a reason He would consider it an insult to be told that he was afraid to fight, but confesses, without a blush, that he was afraid to pardon.

We must, however, allow that, view, the hanging of Spencer was in perfect conso nance with Mackenzie's profession and ordinary busi ness. He is commander of a ship of war; his to cupation, the means whereby he lives, is to keep in readiness sundry instruments and ministers of death readiness sundry instruments and ministers of death and use them upon his fellow men when he thinks fit Colt was only a teacher of book keeping; he had an right to kill Adams; it was out of his line of busi-ness; Mackenzie was a killer of enemies on com-mission; he found Spencer to be an enemy, and pro ceeded to kill him, of course. We must also admit, in justice to the dead, tha Samere seted in the true simit of his and ession

aftow him to take the command, and he deter-dat hey should die. He had evidently the quali-of a great naval commander, and would probably e-killed multitudes of people with great honor to self and his country, if he had waited a little killed multitudes or pro-elf and his country, if he had waited a to-the President's certificate, empowering his for the Presidence o. This action was premat

It is also worthy of notice, the kenzie acted on the same principles, and pursued the same course of reasoning, in their different enter prises Each designed to secure the safe accomplish ent of his own of his own purpose by the murder of those were likely to interfere with it. Neither regard-

who were likely to interfere with it. Neither regard, by the viscous welfare of the other. Neither re-spected the 'insignable right to life and liberty' of his opporent. Spencer, if he had succeeded, might have kept the officers and their party prisoners, until his opporent. Spencer's the the tought it is after for world than Bronson Alcott. But it is founded on the insignitor is at a bacterist of the tought is after for States, but he liberty of States, but he liberty of the south here's but the tought it is after for his solid be willing to engage in a pratietal expedition to the south here continued the same; only the should be willing to engage in a pratietal expedition to the design of the voyage, they engaged for a speci-tif is ight, not because they have any assurance that had due to them to kill who we any assurance that had here will have been they religion on his side, but because for his further in and will able they heat the firing. And why should they heatnes, transaction as the other 'one was as fair a business transaction as the other.'

one was as foul a transgression of the law the other. the other. We now come to the inquiry, what ought Macken-zie to have done? It is difficult to asswer this que-tion. But this difficulty is asswer this que-tion. But this difficulty arises, not from any doubt about the requisitions of the christian rule, but from the manifest impossibility of incorporating this rule with the laws and usages of so essentially anti-christ-ian an establishment as the navy. It is as if one should try to moderate the coldness of ice, by mixing a little for with it. They cannot be mixed. As far as Christ-innity is introduced, so far the energy and vitality of the navy must necessarily be destroyed. One or the the navy must necessarily be de other dies at the contact ; there can be n ween Christ and Belial. The navy is he anti-christian assumption, that it is right to hat ad kill one's enemies. While this principle contin wledged and acted up n, it is felt to b ues to be acknowledged and acted upon, it is full to be absurd to appeal to a contrary principle as having any force or obligation. It is as if pirates should attemp to divide their plunder according to the requisitions on the golden rule. The very attempt to act upon that rule would destroy their profession. So the applice tion of the christian rule to the case of Mackenzi hows us that he had no right to be in the navy at a and for the same reason that he has no right to be thief, or a drunkard, or a liar, because all these thing thief, or a drunkard, or a har, because all these things are contrary to the laws of God. It is us impossible for a Christian to fill the first of these situations as ei-thor of the three others. If commander Mackenzie ever becomes a Christian, he will of course renounce and abandon the navy. And if assailed by an enemy, he will o love him, and return him good for evil; an course of conduct does not suffice to preserve his li he will expend his last breath, like Christ and Si hen, in prayers for the forgiveness of his murderer C. K. W.

State Slavery---Imprisonment of A. Bronse Alcott---Dawn of Liberty. To the Editor of the Liberator.

To the Editor of the Liberator. Sin-Another stone in the old exitle of human wrongs has this day been loosened, of which you and your readers will be interested in learning the par-ticulars, if, in the unavoidable excitement of the co-casion, they can be reported. Thousands feel the in-iquity of the incorporated state system as keenly as the millions have felt the incompatibility and base-ness of the incorporated church system. A forced church, a tyrannous love, has long been felt to be no church and no love whatver; and nota few perno church and no love whatever; and not a few pe no church and no love whatever; and not a teve pr sons in this country, as well as in all other parts the world, are folly prepared to suffer violence, per-cution and desith, rather than commit any act to ac port such false and forced Christianity. But of t numbers who feel that the State, when it calls up us by its club law, its mere briggand right of a stro-are to support support of hypothes. murdrecus arm arm, to support guns and bayonets, murderou and navies, legislators, judges, jailers, exec teachers, &c. &c. no one has yet, it scems, ve to act upon the conviction, and passively endure ences, whatever they might be, of a faithf consequences, whatever they might be, of a final adherence to principle. It is often said, that in a con-dition of society where one is obliged to let pass a much that is immoral, it is not worth while to under go so much inconvenience count of State prosecu in the feel

Very different to this, however, has or you created that the payment of the town tax involved principles and practices most degrading and injurious principles and practices most degrading and injurious to man, he had-long determined not to be a voluntary party to its continuance. Last year, by the lemiency of the collector in prepaying the 1 1-2 dollar, the question ways not brought to issue, and only the hum-blest instrument of the State was subdued, in yo fal-as he deelared the law was too base for him to exe-cute. "This year, a step further has been gained. "By the system of putting up the collector's office to public sociors, and accepting the man who wild do the dirity work for the lowest per centage, the town is pretty sure to secure the services of the most eutabled instrument of its tyramy. When the citizene gene-rally shalt take the trouble to look into the law and the circumstances of this faftir, they will shudder at

the circumstances of this affair, they will shudden the slavery to which they subject themselves; and ner they do so, the better; for greater oppress n any they have thrown off, have grown f iller beginnings.

han any they have thrown on, have government smaller beginnings. This year, a collector was appointed, who could ex-scute the law; and although no doubt it went hard with him to snatch a man away from his home, from his wife, from the provision and education of his lit-to thit are in which burge he found Nr. Alerti tratle children, in which latter he found Mr. Alco renely engaged, he nevertheless did it - He wi ed, with his own eyes, the little basty preparations ttend him to the jail, the packing up a onveniences to ward off the inclemencies of the sea and yet, with no higher authority than the gen son, and yet, with no higher authority than the gen-eral warrant in his pocket, which, without particular investigation, trial, or inquiry, hands over the liberty of every townsman to his discretion, he took a follow-citizen, an un ffending mañ, to a long confinement. - To the county juil, therefore, Mr. Alcott went, or rather was forced by the benigmant State and its del-ional interment. Pockethy: the authorities afficies. icate instrument. Probably the authorities antic ated that if they showed a rigid determination to en ce this old monstrous system, a weakness would

covered somewhere ; that domestic attraction suld be too potent; that wive or friend would inter o, and pay the money. But they were mistaken virtuous man is not often surrounded by friend But they were mistaken A virtuous man is not often sur who would persuade him to des irn his back upon moral principles, jus ioment. In this case, at all events, no

wise enough so to act. Having worked up to this point, it appears the en-emy's courage failed. The constable collector-hav-ing brought his victim to the juit, the next step was to find the juiler, who appeared to be not at home. A considerable delay ensued, during which the prisoner ise enough so to act. We must also admit, in justice to the dead, that Spencer acted in the true spirit of his profession. So course, waited patiently; and after nearly two The naval rule is that the enermy must yield or die, hours had thus been passed, the constable announced Spencer knew that the officers of the Somers would not allow lim to take the command, and he deter. Our inquiring how that happened, he said that both mind they should die. He had evidently the quali-ties of a great naval commander, and would probably have killed multitudes of people with great honor to many agenteman who may be regarded, and who would willingly be regarded, as the very per ion of the St

In these facts, humble as the individual and the cit amstances may appear, we have a wide and deep ubject for reflection, which I trust you will not pert to pass in a barren manner. This act of non-re sistance, you will p of poverty. For Mr recive, does not rest on the ples Alcott has always supplied some poverty. For Mr. Alcott has alway or neighbor with food and clothing t ount than his tax. Neither is it w

The name is of small importance. When Church and State are divorced by public opinion, they still may State are discreted by public opinion, they still may carry on an audulerous intercomme. Then, look at the peculiar law in this case. When a debtor is imprisoned by an ordinary creditor, he can be balled out, and have considerable likerty to employ himself, preserve his ficalth, and the like. But the impersonal town is an inexorable monster, and permits not his debtor to quit the prison walls. He is treated as a convicted folon. No trial, no jury is asserted him.

THE LIBERATOR.

of God :

s permitted him. Many are the points worthy of considerati Many are the points worthy or consideration in-volved in this uncould, barbaric, unchristian attac of the law; and I earneally trust you will not allow the occasion to seeape your enlightened and benevolent pen, nor fail to inform the public at large of the facts. Yours, minorely,

Yours, sincerely, Concord, Mass., January 16, 1843. C. L.

Donation to the Cause.

Donation to the class: IF We know nothing more of the benevolent wri-ter of the following, than what is contained in his cheering epiale. His testimony as to the religious influences of the Liberator and Non-Resistant on his mind we commend to the onlice of those pitous bigols, who have grown hoarse in their deceifful outcries a-gainst us on the score of 4 infidelity. - ED. Lts. KEENE, N. H., January 14, 1843.

O trains ran daily, (Sondays excepted.) leaving Boston et 7 AM, and 3 PM, for Albany. At T. AM, and 1 P. M. for Boston. Springfield at 6 3.4 AM and 1 2.34 P. M. for Albany. Springfield at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Boston. Worcester at 9 1.2 A. M. and 5 1.2 P. M. for Albany. The Mail train leaves Springfield at 81 i. 1.2 AM. anti 5 1.2 P. M. for Albany. The Mail train leaves Springfield at 81 i. 2 P. M. arriving at Boston at 8 AM i; returning, leaves Boston at 2 P. M. and Worcester at 4 1.2 PM. arriving in Springfield at 71 i. PM. The time if Boston time, which is about 15 minutes in advance of Albany time. The morning train from Boston to Albany arrive at Worcester at 9 1.2 AM. and at Springfield at 71 i. The ovening train from Boston to Albany arrive at Worcester at 5 1.2 P.M. Are through, §5 00. The care leave Albany for Utica at 7 PM. The ovening train from Boston to Albany arrives at Worcester at 5 1.2 P.M. at Springfield 8 1.4 P. M.\_ Icave next morning at 63, arrive at 1 Pitchfold 9.3.4, The morning train for Albany at 12 M. M. at Vitsfield 3.3.4, AM. at Springfield 12 1.2 M. at Worcester 3.3.4 PM. and thany at 12 M. The worning train from Albany at 12 M. M. at Worcester 3.3.4 PM. and the Boston to Albany at 12 M. The worning train from Boston to Albany at 12 M. The worning train from Boston to Albany at 12 M. The worning train from Boston to Albany at 12 M. The worning train from Boston to Albany at 12 M. DEAR BROTHER HAVING thought much lately of the sad condition of the poor alave, I feel myself imperatively bound to make a greater sacrific to meliorate his condition, and bring about his emancination or error or with to make a greater scriffce to meliorate his condition, and bring about his emancipation as soon as possible. I enclose fifty dollars, to be disposed of as you shall think will best subserve the cause of God and Höman-ity. When I think upon the present condition of mankind, and especially of the two most Christian nations on earth, (folsely so called.) I am led greatly to wonder that men, professing to have their souls lighted with windom from on high, should dare to one as Sociard's same an elosh for upon home the source as the source of the source and the source of the source and the source of t lighted with wisdom from on high, should, dare to use my Saviour's name as a cloak for succh abomina-tions as are practised at the present day. War, slave-ry, and all violence, and all institutions supported by violence, I touthe—I uterly abhor them. If I thought I had a drop of blood in me, that was not thoroughly convinced that the principle of Non-Resistance was a divine principle taught and practiced by my dear Lord and Master, I should lament it. I have great reason to blood God thet I was avect infenced to fake your papers, M at Worcester 3 3-4 PM, and at Dorton Arrive at PM. The evening train from Albany to Boston arrive at Chathum at 2 1-4, PM, at Springfield 6 1-2 PM.— leaves Springfield at 6 next morning, any arrives at Boston 11 1-2 PM. For Greenfield, Hanover and Hauerhill.— Stages leave Springfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, vin Northampton, Greenfield, Brattlebord, Hanover, & Cortempton, Greenfield, Brattlebord, Hanover, & Cortempton, Greenfield, Brattlebord, President. bless God that I was ever inflenced to fake your pape the Liberator and Non-Resistant; and alth the Liberator and Non-Resistant; and although you say some terrible things of the Church and her rabbis, I do not think you are too severe. Every clurge you have preferred, I think can be fully substantiated. And O, their and, their awful end!. I tremble when I think of it. I tremble when I think of the near ap-proach of judgment. I think their consciences, in that day, will be to them ministers of the facecast ven-geance. And yet I have nothing whereof to glory. I thought I was a Christian, ere I aw your paper; but I am now satisfied, but for the light it frought to my mind. I should have embraced the same fatal error with mind I should have embraced the same fatal error with mind, Lahould have embraced the same faile error with the rest of mankind, and gone down to the same place of torment. Why was I led to see its infulness, while others are yet blind? I will bless God for his good-ness, and in bis strength do my best to spread his light, his truth, and expose these horrible things. How few, alas! dare to speak of these things as they deserve! Quarrelling and fighting about things confessedly non-essential, outward observances o gion, tithing annise, mint, and cummin; and alto gether omitting the weightier matters of the law, Go on, brother! I can bid you God speed; and I re

joice to think that our redemption is so nigh. Yours, E. A. WEBB.

### George Thompson.

George Thompson. Arracorsiarios. Those of our readers who took an interest in the movements for the abolition of shaver, will remember that a public subscription was entered into; to be presented to Mr. George Thompson, as a testimonial of gratitude for his ser-vices in that cause. Amongst the subscriptions, was the very handbowne sum of £50 from G. H. Head, Essi, of this city. When Mr. Thompson was here some time ago, lecturing against the corn law monopoly, some romarks on the character of Mr. Thompson were made by Mr. Head, which coming to the knowledge of that gentleman, he immediately returned the £50 that was given as we have do-scribed-atating that he could receive no gift from any main holding such opinion of him as was im-piled in Mr. Head's remarks. Mr. Head again re-turned the moniey to Mr. Thompson, who again sent the back again it was transmitted to Mr. Thomp-soh, who then said he would appropriate it to some done. From the speech of Mr. Sincal, at the meet-ing of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, on Tues-dy last, we find that £35 of this sum has been pre-sented by Mr. Thompson to that Society; and wea are informed from another source, that £10 was knibb's 'African Evangelization Mission'; and £5 for the relief of the nuemployed is a village near Sheffield.—Carlisle Journal.

for the relief of the dischiptoyea in a vising basis Sheffield\_Carlisk Journal. Introstrast to Aontecutvent. We are gratified to learn that the Rev. Henry Coloma, formely of Salem, and now editor of the New Genesse Farmer, has disposed of his interest in that concern after the first of April next, when he intends leaving for Eu-rope, and will act as the European correspondent of that paper. The pain is, for Mr. C. to spond a year in European of that country, and a year on the continent, in the examination of Hennesh, Year on the series of Germa's husbandry and capecially the agricultural or manual labor schools, and the survey will conform to Mr. Colonar's subagy of the agriculture of Massachasetts, and the reports will be published in successive numbers—the first to appear by the first of January, 1844, or scooner, if practicable : the remainder at intervals of two or three months. Cost, 50 counts for each number, to consist of 100 pages, stitched and covered, with explanatory drawing and engravings, tile pages and index. The whole work to be comprised in eight, or at the most, ten num-bers. Mr. Colonar's enground the whole work to be comprised in signicilitural tour.

pose the 'Reporta' of his agricultural tour. Important Decision in the Creole Case.—The N. O. Picayme of Dec. 30th, says, this interesting suit was decided yesterday, and Mr. McCargo received a verdict in his favor to the amount of \$28,400. It seems that in the inpurance policy, there was a clause protecting the property of the plaintiff agrinut for-cign interference, while on the other hand he was to be responsible for any insurrection, elopement, or natural death that might occur among his slaves. The amount of the Judge's charge to the jury was, that there had been such interference, inasmuch as the British authorities at Nassau set Mr. McCargo's slaves at likerty, when one of the officers of the re-sel stated the circamstances of the capture of the Creole by the negroes and demanded succes, in or Creole by the negroes and demanded succor, in or-der that the property of the plaintiff might be pre-served, and the vessel arrive safely in port. The great law point seemed to be, whether the capture great has point sections to be, whence the capture of the negroes by the British was a consequence of the insurrection or not, and this was left to the jury for decision. The verdict, it is thought, will affect the other claims against the Insurance Companies, which allogether, amount to about one hundred thousand dollars.

which altogether, amount to above one balance thousand dollars. MEDICINE. There is a great error committed ev-ory day, in flying to medicine at once when the franctions of the stomacl, and live are disordered, the secretions unnatural, and the food imporfectly digested. Instead of employing purgatives, day af-ter day, to carry off diseased secretions, we should lesson and simplify the food, in order to prevent the formation of these bad secretions. In deing this, we have great prejudices to overcome. The pa-tient feels himself gotting weaker and thinner, and he looks to nourishing food and tonics for a cure. But he will generally be disappointed in the end by this plan. From four ounces of grueel in six hours, he will, under many states of indigestion, derive more nutriment and strength, than from half a poind of animal food, and a pint of wine. I have known dispeptic patienta gain flesh and strength on half a pint of good grued thrice in twenty-four hours. The mestild will acquire a degree of strength and firm-ness if not fullness, of mucele, on this quantity (half a pound of food at dinner,) which will in time surprise his friends, as well as himself. *Dr. John-ston*.

IMPORTANT WORK! TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY. TAn odious distinction on account unt of color. A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES EASTERN RAILROAD.

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descriptions of the commodutes which i their hands. 3dly. By exhibiting some of the fin ments of Chemistry and Physics, to be

sciences: 4thly. To teach Capitalists, wh of placing their funds in some pro industry, to select, judiciously, amo

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L ing House, similed at No The house has been pain re-well calculated to acrommodia posed to award their patong the city are solicited to call' where every exertion will be sojourn a pleasant one, and that critic terms. Boston Sept. 30th, 1842.

JUST Published and for sale Depository, No. 25 Combili, THE COVENANT WITH JUNA

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Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Million

I to with neatness and d Bonnets of all kinds ma , Oct. 28, 1842.

OTICE is hereby given, been duly appointed Adu GEORGE LEE, late of Bo fluk, laborer, deceased, and

Suffolk, laborer, deceased, an that trust, by giving bond as persons having demands up

persons having demands door ceased are required to exhibit t sons indebted to the estate, are ment to

HARRIET D. LEE, Admin Boston, Nov. 11th, 1842.

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FROM THE POSTRASTER GENERAL

Remittances by Mail-A Postmaser are money in a letter to the publisher of a near pay the subcerption of a stirid perces, and letter if writer by himself. "EFAgons who remitt oney should any mate the persons to whom it is to be created

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A. E. MANN

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JOHN E

EASTERN KALLROAD. WINTER ARANGEMENT. D. and after Dec. 5th, Trains leave as follows Boston-for Portsmouth, 7 AM, 1-2 PM. Boston for Costsmouth, 7 AM, 1-2 AM, 1-4 AM Boston for Salem, 7, 91-2, AM, 11-2, 4, and 51rblehead to Salem, 7 1-2, 11 3-4, AM. and 4 PM riland for Boston, at 7 AM, and 1 1-2 PM. rismouth to Boston, 7, 10, AM, 4 1-2, PM. Jost D Boston, 8 1-4, 91-2, 12, AM. 4 1-2, at Portland for B Portsmouth to Salem to Bost Salem to Doston, or events of the second sec

JOHN KINSMAN, Master Transportati UF Equating of printleges. WESTERN RALIROAD. ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1542, passenger trains ran daily, (Sonday excepted.) leaving Boston at 7 AM, and 3 PM, for Albany. Albany at the second se

Auritampton, Greenfield, Brattlebore', Hanoor, &c Passengers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., may take thi line. GEORGE BLISS, President.

IP fluman rights not restored, but shamefully out raged still.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD.

AND NEW BEDFORD RAILROAD. WIATER ARANGEMENT. STEAMBOAT TRAIN FOR NEW YORK, via Stoningion, laves Boston at d o'ledek, P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Tickets and seemer borths at Hardina & Cos, and the sicket of fice at the railroad deput.

fee at the railroad deput. ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Loave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays accepted, at 7 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-4 P.M. Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bed ford and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at 8 AM. and 3 1-4 P.M. Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted at 8 1-4 A. M, and 3 1-2 P.M. Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, and way stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4 AM., and 21-2 P.M. Leave Boston for Dedham, at 9 AM, 3 PM, and 5 1-4 PM.

Are Boston for Decomm, and A. 10 AM. and 4 1-4 PM. Leave Dedham at 7 1-2 AM. 10 AM. and 4 1-4 PM. 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 accor modation trains will run daily, except Sunday

follows: Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M. Leave Worcester at 61-2 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. The first and last trains from Boston, and the sec-nd and third from Worcester connect with the trains. The Western Railroad. The first and second with a Norvich Railroad.

he Norwich Railroad. NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR WICH,

WICH, will leave Boston at 4 o'clack, P. M. every day, stop-ping at Framingham, Worcester, &c. A mail train on Sanday will leave Worcester at 6 A. M.; f Boston at 2 P. M.

All baggage at the risk of the owner. WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent

TO UNIVERSAL AND WORKSTER RAILROAD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LISE BETWEEN BOSTO: AND NEW YORK.

THE New York steambeat train will leave Wor Cester every day, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M. an will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the arrival of the steamer from New York.

eave Norwick at 0 A. an, and A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and We zester at 9 1:2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect. with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and Wester rail roads T. WILLIS PKATT, Sup't

Dr Equally free to all.
 NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
 On and after Monday, Sept. 12, the passen trains will run daily, Sindays excepted, in c netion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell R

ave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 A. M., and 4 3-4

Leave Lowell at 81-2 A. M., 1234 and 53-4 P. M. or immediately on the arrival of the cars from

Leave Nashville for Lowell and Boston at 6 1-2 . M. and 12 1-4 and 4 1-2 P. M.

A. M. and 12 1-4 and 4-1-2 P. M. Passengers carb be conveyed to Concord, N. H. he Concord railroad, which is now open to the p is for transportation of passengers and merchand the cars on the road connect with all the trains on

ond: Fare from Nashua to Boston \$1.50. "from Concord to Boston 2 50. "from Concord to Lowell 3 50. "from Concord to Lowell 1 50. On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermonit, New York, and Canada, yia Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windor and Brattleborough, Yt Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm at, where sensicen he secured in any of the conclus, and correct information obtained respecting any of the theorem.

LP Human rights not inraded. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.<sup>30</sup> FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, October 3, the passinger Leave Boston at 71.4, A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Leave Dover at 5.3.4, A. M., and 12.14 and 3.1.4 A. M.

A.M. The morning and evening trains each way will onnect with the trains of the Lowell, Nashua and oncord railroads.

Connect with relations of the second second

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

ON und after Monday, Sept. 12, passenger trains Leave Boston at 7 1.2 and 11 1.2 P. M., and 3.4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 71.4 A. M. 1 and 5

CHARLES S. STORROW, Agent Boston and Lowell Railread Compan-Oct. 2.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

ing any of the

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS rwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily

"No unwarrantable distinctions.

TT Equally free to all.

Oct. 2.

Dover. Oc. 2.

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Jan 6.

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TT No exclusiveness: