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Financial Committee.

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LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

YOL. XIII. --- NO. 7.

# HE LIBERATOR

[Reported for the Liberator.]

Legislature of Massachusetts IBATE ON THE RAIL-ROAD BILL.

of Boston, was thankful that this subx, of Boston, was shankful that this aud-connection with the previous debate on on of races. He objected to the Bill on that it did not meet the wants of the counhad heard an account, a few days since, y of the Sandwich Islands, who had bee of the Sandwich Islands, who had been priviles of the steamboats—of a native be had been treated in a similar manner; sach had some experience about omnibuses; that, to restrict the operation of the Bill to repraisors, would not meet the wants of programmes, would not meet the wants of an this subject—if there be any such. It good that the other cases which he had the privileges in question, were at the dis-visions, and not therefore under the con-regulative; while the rail-roads, being in-together with the properties of the pro-tact of the programmes of the pro-tact of the properties of the properties of source of a compact between two parties, source of a compact between two parties, tiote from the revised statutes

o him a partial one, which the rail-a right to resist; but he did not find

consulted about it.

Boston, had asked himself, what

n, of Boston, had asked himselt, what in the accasion of these petitions, and to inform himself of the reasons for ites. He had bearned that white indi-ignated them. The grievance in the bear left by white people. He could hat it was felt so much by black-people. red into the regulations of these corpora-id found the accommodations for blacks those of whites; and the only comblacks and whites could not ride it was the intention of this act? an to compal the Directors to inof whites and blacks, whether they would or I so, they lad not gone far enough. Why did and extend the act to incorporated hotels bed fee same right;—was there not the same of I fivan a perfect absurdity for the cars to initiate; and the moment, they arrived at a have it undergo a separation. He knew not achieved the Bill intended further action. If saf far to let the House know it. If this matsworth may be carried on with the religious in-the riminon carriors—and through all the calous of society. It would be a hard matter may be size, but then all men are born free spall. The gentleman from Northboro's says what he wasta-that all men should be on the and blacks, whether they would or -that all men should be on the But, to carry it out, you have to com-of legislation of a very doubtful char-ertain results. He did not believe the

Essex, had entered late, and no all; but he must dissent entirely from what id from the goutleman of Boston. In passke this, the House should do it with calm tion; but it had a full right to forbid of arbitrary and tyrannical power on the opporations. They have called for aid of c) they have called for loans; and if they is, they must expect to, be thus regulated and is. He hoped the Bill would pass, for the school of the rail-road corporations was additive in the extreme. An error as gross as such had generally prevailed, respecting the law, prevailed on this subject. Am I to in the with a nigger? says one gentle-Ma I to inve a great darkey crammed down says another. But this Bill contemplates of the kind. It is not to comper men to sit case, but to do away with fermed and insulting said. It is to froid the efficers of the corposite singling out a man on account of his compatibility of the same choice of a seat. It is to put a stop to a wronghave called for loans; and if they iave. It is to put a stop to a wrong-sdistinction, arbitrarily made by these ch has just as little foundation in law arbitrary and unjustifiable fo y those who awed their power to its auwhom he has not for a long time seen in he wishes to converse: what righ rectors to interfere? If this law were thought the colored people would by those who despised them. He dehoose to sit by themselves, out of a

Set choose to sit in any of the cars, like other Maw a right to hinder them? Certainly It would be ant-republican in the extreme for remain a Pass this law, and it would operate was apon those who have such an itching department. This regulation of the cars was trubblean and unjust, as it would be to tago from the side-walk. The side-walk is highway—o is the rail-road chartered and was such—and therefore should be as safe to II, and subject to the same checks and the such as the side walk. The side-walk is the same checks and the such and therefore should be as safe to II, and subject to the same checks and the such and subject to the same checks and the such as the such as the such as the subject to the same checks and the such as the such as the subject to the same checks and the such as the subject to the same checks and the subject to the subject to the same checks and the subject to the subject to the same checks and the subject to the s ose to sit in any of the cars. like other rd; John Conterbery York City Fuller, Sko 10; John shrille; las est Grone Thoms Per esseralle, Howeren Fulton, to ther U. R. it Holmes, —A. Bree Watten, of Watertown, loped the Bill might wat the proposition. He hoped it might benefit was to exposition. He hoped it might benefit was to exposition. He hoped it might benefit was the proper and therefore he should goode it was the property of the pr r may end newspaper and frank



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1843.

made nor felt any distinction on account of color. He [ (Mr. A.) should hereafter have something to say also. made nor felt any distinction on account of color. Its
would as willingly ride with a man of color, as with
a white man, and gladly took this opportanity to prove
himself a consistent friend of human rights.
Mr. Pans, of Boston, moved that the words, 'railroad,' and other words, be stricken out of the Bill,
so that it might read as a general statute, applicable
to all corporations.

rs; and he hoped this Bill would pass, that they special legislation. Why is it so? Legislation must night be treated like others upon the call-foats, even hough they might chance to be so black that showeast.

the sane, 'Yee, Ma'sma', and No, Sir,' to them as to other are; and he hoped this fill would pass, that they might be treated like others upon the exit-foads, even though they might chance to be so black that charean would make a white mark upon them. A five minter's speech would be long enough, for fault the speeches made in the House were or mere waste of time.

Mr. Hill, of Malden, wished that the gentleman from Boston would accept an amendment from him. He wanted all sher the enecting clause to be strucked to the strucked of the speeches made in the House were or mere waste of time.

Mr. Sawren, of Charlestown, saw no necessity for the law. The matter should be left to public opinion. He had yet to legan that persons aggrisered could not obtain redress at law in any of our courts. If we passed this, we should be called upon to pass bundered like it, and thus the time and the mobey of the Commenwealth would be, weated. The Bill was not called for, sad he should-not vote for it.

Mr. Brozzo, of Beston, courted the present speeches and the would be wasted. The Bill was not called for, sad he should-not vote for it.

Mr. Brozzo, of Beston, cornality agreed with Mr. Sawyer. It did seegs to him that the House would get invalved in a most inexticable labyriant, it it undertook to go through the whole list of offences, and say they should anote committed against colored men. They might as well say that no man should be knocked down on account of differences of vidences, to get it was not standy obliged to make preferences in this matter, it would not do to take from them this right. Ho, himself, had repeatedly submitted to it. A military company wants to go to Providence; and they want acro to themselves. Pass this lize, and thay war, propose, by this addition, to make the thing more pallation. The law was a man's remedy asse; and be subjected: they want acro to themselves. Pass this lize, and that was not peritioner. Was the interest upon the previous to the conductors, in all ands to easily would be the comment o

It was the smallest legislation he had ever witnessed. He said something further, which the reporter could not hear, and then went on to state that he rather inferred, from the character of the amendment, that the gentleman of Boston was decidedly opposed to the whole matter. He would vote for the amendment, because the Bill could not be made worse, an might stand a chance to be made better, but he shoul prefer the indefinite postponement of the whole. [The Speaker assured him that this could not be at that time.] He wished, then, that it might be laid on the table for a few days, as the amendment would make a new

for a few days, as the amendment would make a new Bill of it.

Mr. ALLEX of Northfield, said that the gentleman who had just sat down, had thrown out that the purpose of the gentleman from Boston was to oppose the Bill, by means of his amendment. He would not think it. He hoped that gentleman would be the last to trifle with the House and the potitions, by cleanging the Bill with that intention. For himself, he would hold himself bound to think the gentleman sincere, and would congratulate him on his new position, as a whatter, of Watertown, hoped the Bill might be applied to a opposition. He hoped it might benefit that here are people, and threefore he should godfor it but their rights and privilegar might be demanded to trifle with the House and the politions, by changing that therefore and assumption of power and Directors. He wished them to enjoy the that and privileges that whites enjoy. He was and privileges that whites enjoy. He was and privileges that whites enjoy. He was and would congratulate him on his new position, as a first of precise in convenience could result at the propose, the seminary of the privileges that the privileges that the seminary of the privileges that the seminary of the privileges that the privileges that the seminary of the privileges that the privileges that the privileges that the privileges that the privileges which the mould not regret their having been sent. He be should not regret their having been sent. He be should not regret their having been sent. He be should not regret their having been sent. He be should not regret their having been sent. He be should not regret their having been sent. He be should not regret their having been sent. He be should not regret their having been sent. He be should not regret their having been sent. He because think it. He hoped that geatleman would be the last there was, last year, a just cause of combinations, the would not regret their having been sent. He because the privilege that there was, last year, a just cause of combined that there was, last year, a just cause of combined the privileges that there was, last year, a just cause of combined that the purchase. He would not regret their having been sent. He because the him that the purchase th

For the present, he would only read the provision of the revised statutes, under which the charter of any corporation established since March 1831, was subject

would as willingly role with a man of color, a white man, and gladly took this opportanity to prove himself a consistent friend of human rights.

Mr. Pank, of Boston, moved that the words, 'rail-road,' and other words, be stricken out of the Bill, so that it might read as a general statute, applicable to all corporations.

Mr. Powt, of Boston, did not intend to put any obstacle in the way of the Bill, as he did not think the objections to the abrogation of the Marriage Law applicable to the passage of this. He would relate circumstances which would prove bim free from personal prejudice. Thirty years ago, he was a member of a Literary Society, and 'a full-blooded black man was admitted to all its privileges and advantages. He had once a colored gentleman to tea at his house, and at the same time a colored servant. She left the room in great wrath, declaring that she came there to wait on gentlefolks, and not upon a nigger. (A laugh). He saw not how this Bill could properly pass without the consent of the rail-road corporations. He did not object to Mr. Park's memment, hut doubted whether public opinion was far advanced enough to sustain it.

Mr. Park, of Boston, modified his amendment still further, to make it still more general in its application. He intended to go farther still, and as the Bill at the case that no pasty differences should be made the basis of distinction. There was the old South Church, with its Orthodox Congregational creed, and its pews for the colored people, up under the case of the respectable colored man could steps which would be selected to the political one also, by making the Bills pass spect, he meant to go more thoroughly still, and attend to the political one also, by making the Bill species that no party differences should be made the basis of distinction. There was the old South Church, with its Orthodox Congregational creed, and its pews for the colored people, up under the case. Bill express that no party differences should be made the basis of distinction. There was the old South Church, with its Orthodox Congregational creed, and its pews for the colored people, up under the caves Away with such absoniable distinctions. As the Bill stood, it was special legislation. Why not go for the whole people. He called upon all friends of the Bill to vote for his amendment. Why not strike out corporation, and say individual? Why not specify cabman? He saw not why the principle did not apply equally. The Bill, so amended, would be an honor to the Legislature of 1843. After the amendment should be adopted, he should have something further to say. should be adopted, he should have something further to say.

Mr. Holdbrook, of Boston, meant to go for the amendment. He hoped somebody would get up and make a flaming speech of five minutes, and that then Bill would pass. He knew as much as any other person whatever, of the colored population. He had been in the habit of employing them, and would say that their general character was higher than that of the white population. A drunken black was soldom-seen. He always found them panetual. He respected them, and always treated them with respect. He said, 'Yes, Ma'um,' and 'No, Sir', to them as to others; and the hoped this Bill would pass, that they special legislation. Why is it so? Legislation must special legislation. Why is it so? Legislation must

ting Diff. But one thing more would be done by it, and it would be very mischievous. It would put it out of the power of Directors to accommodate the public, if we did not leave the superintendent some discretion.

Mr. Kenall, of Brookline, meant to vote in favor of the amendment, though against the Bill. He agreed with the gentleman from Charlestown. He hoped the House would excuse him; but, though the was an old man, and had watched the legislature of the House for some years, he had never, for must confess, been so much surprised by any Bill as this. It was the smallest legislature of the reporter could not be seen to much surprised by any Bill as this. It was the smallest legislature in the formal transfer out of the reporter could not be seen to much surprised by any Bill as this.

of the rail-roads had done right, yet this wedge was to be made to enter upon them also. If the Bill could have been narrowed down, so that only the by-laws of these two rail-roads should have been touched by it, he should have been ready to go for it, as they had undoubtedly been the occasion of some suffering. But if these two corporations would take the alvice of an humble gentleman of the House, (and he would require the reporters to take notice of his words, they would-repeathose by-laws isnatanty. This was his precise view of the case:—that the Logislature had not come to the point where it would be appeliqued to interfere; that, through the influence of public opinion, we should gain the point without legislation; that if the petitions helped to effect that purpose, he

Mr. PARK, of Boston, said that as his friend from Northfield had inade an observation upon his course, of which his other friends had not been able to find out whether it was serious or not, they had come up to his research and he thanked them. He would assure to his research and he thanked them. He would assure to his rescue, and he thanked them. He would assu to his rescue, and he thanked them. He would assure them all, that his course was polectly parliamentary. Did gentlemen mean to say it was net? The House should, for the remaining twenty days of the session, learn from him quite a different ductrine—quite a different doctrine! He should like to know if a majority of the House, sitting there with Marcus Morton at its head, would decide that to introduce an mendment protecting the rights of the people, was trifling with the House? He should amend, and amoud, and get a Bill as much to his liking as possible, and then, if he chose, disporge the whole. The House had got to accept his amendment, or reject it; and he abould like to see the votes.

hould like to see the votes.

Mr. Allen, of Northfield, bade the gentleman re nember that he had wished to give him credit for incerity, when he cose to correct the gentleman from Brookline, who had drawn the opposite inference.

He had not said the gentleman trifled with the House.

He had hoped the contrary.

Mr. PARK—Well, well, Sir! whatever the gentleman trifled with the House.

Mr. Park—Well, well, Sir! whatever the gentleman said, his remarks meant that I was trifting with the House, or they meant nothing. It seems they meant nothing. This Bill against distinctions has a distinction plain upon the face of it. It implies, by declaring that one set of people shall make no distinctions, that others may! We must have special legislation, 'The argument was good for extending the Bill to incorporated hotels.

Mr. Park went on to say something, which the reporter did not follow, about the possibility of his wife being obliged to sit by a colored man, and of a school of girls being possibly unable to exclude a colored man from the car they had selected. He believed that this whole movement was got up, by a feverish

that this whole movement was got up, by a feverish effort on the part of persons over-zealous in a good cause, and by others desirous of making political captal, and others destrous of making a speech aided by the out of town anxiety which his friend from Charlesthe out of town anxiety which his friend from Charles-town, (he meant the late post-master) might have something to say about, as foreign influence. He agreed with another gentleman who had spoken, that on the Taunton and New-Bedford rail-rood, the diffi-culty was occasioned by a white gentleman, and, as appeared on evidence in the cave, that the colored man was willing to take the sent that was assigned him. It was an objection to this Bill that it compelled a white man to sit by a colored one, whether he would or no. Of course, it was more obnexious than the Bill for the repeal of the marriage law, which the Bill for the repeal of the marriage law, which permitted the exercise of the right of choice. He wished it to be understood, that the colored people always preferred as ociating together. There was the African Baptist church, a highly respectable one,—far nore so than some white churches which had been all his views would be answered; so he believed would those of the colored people themselves. Who had everheard of such a thing, in social life, as a mixed party? Such a thing might have happened, but he had neverheard of it. If gentlemen persisted in this thing, they ought, in consistency, to make a tessellated pavement of the Tremont House board, placing a black man and a white alternately from end to end of the table. The law should be made to apply also to all incorporated hotols—all common carriers and cab-men. If there was a principle in a part, there was a principle in the whole. (Symptoms of risibility.) If there was fun in a part, there was fun in the whole.

which was accepted without a count.

A few remarks were then interchanged between Mr. Park, of Buston, and Mr. Wheeler, of Water own, which were inaudible to the galleries. The words or common carrier were then offered

by Mr. Park, as an additional amendment, and were Mr. Loza, of Lynn, doubted the vote; whereupo

had, and it was found to be adopted by t count was had, and it was found to be adopted by 164 to 67. Mr. Brooks, of Baston, then moved the indefinite

Mr. Booox, of Boston, then moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill.

Mr. Lose, of Lynn, called for the yeas and nays. The House refused, and indefinitely postponed the Bill by a vote of 171 to 61.

Mr. Thomas gave notice that he should hereafter move a reconsideration of this vote.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

lomo sum, humani nil a meulienumputo.—Tenence

From your kindness on former occasions, I am induced to hope you will have the goodness to give place, in your columns, to the following communication.

cation.

As you are aware, the American Notes for General Circulation, by Mr. Charles Dickens, have been made a theme of much animadversion. On first cursorily reading them, I was, I confess, inclined to the opinion, that they were in some measure obnoxious to confutation. This was natural. With American prejudices, influenced by the prevailing sentiment by which I was surrounded, and that promiument characteristic for matter is

gation of percerted statements, to stigmatize the fame of these States. The thing was yet to be perpended. A subsequent dispassionate reading of the book, together with the opportunity I have in the mean time enjoyed, from actual observation, to become more conversant, than before I had been, with the subjects of which it treats, have filled me with admiration for the ability and candor which it evinces. I have heard, too, the opinion respecting it of many a good man:—jampridem factum esset opportuit.

To notice, in detail, the notes of Mr. Dickens, or to confine myself to their topics, is not, however, my design.

or to conne myself to their topics, is not, however, my design.

He has been only a transient observer of what he describes; but, nevertheless, brings to it a full measure of that versatility of talent—that inimitable graphic beauty, and correct knowledge of an throposophy, which are so admirably conspicuous in all the various productions of his prolific pen. Southern slavery and northern prejudice, those curses, of which the poet might well have said they were.

Begot by furies in the depths of hell,"

servedly engage his notice; and hence the ctions which jacalents prefer. Jupiter, Sa d Uranus have satellites, and so have other and Uranus hav

What phrensy, shepherd, has thy soul possess'd in the work of the half prun'd, and half undress'd Quench, Cerydon, thy long-unanswered fire; Mind what the common wants of life require.

Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum,

a fit apopthegm for their edification. Now, the supposition that Mr. Dickens

is a fit aposthegm for their edification.

Now, the supposition that Mr. Dickens could view, without emotion, the many unnatural, and at the same time, to him, novel spectacles, incidents to his pervasion of our country, there is nothing in our acquaintance with him to warrant His course in the premises has been manly. But to laveigh against reprehensible features, whether of the laws proper, to which he stands amenable, or of conventional usages, not laws, which, for the sake of harmony, he feels bound to observe, is a right and aduty peculiar to the citizen.

In our government, there is much cause for complaint. From Maine to Georgia the decree is established, that one portion of the people is to suffer the most flagrant outrages that can be perpetrated by the other portion. And it is an argument of those of European descent, the dominant party in this matter, that those of African extraction, the outraged party, are radically their inferiors, and are therefore legitimate subjects of their maltreatment.

This doctrine is, however, a paradox, and is erroneous.

Commared with the Tartarean, the very danued,

This doctrine is, however, a paradox, and is erroneous.

Compared with the Cartarean, the very dammed, customs under which the colored people here labor, the Lernaean hydra, against which the mighty provess of Hercules, while unassisted, was directed in vain, were, for monstrousness, as a pigma to a girant. The simile between the produges is not, however, unary; for as in dispatching the Peloponnesian monster it required Hercules to decapitate, and Iolas to sear the wounds, so in the extermination of slavery and at se ognates, the men and measures now employed, although they may not, like Hercules, be increasing the evil, require the combined-active agency of the orgarized party for their assistance, in order to ensure success.

The conduct of Thrasybulius, the Athenian general, who undertook the expulsion from his country of the thirty tyrants, when he could call to his aid only thirty of his friends, is not unworty of consideration. Dirumptur areas gair integrant lazartur.

The means that heaven yields must be embrac'd, And not argeteds i.e.se, if heaven would.

The means that heaven yields must be embrac'd, And not neglected; else, if heaven would, And we will not, heaven's offer we refuse; The proffer'd means of succors and redress.

The profiler d means of success and recress.

If other meh point to their distinguished ahecetry, we, too, can enumerate, among other eminent Africans, the names of Hannibal, Memnon, king of Ethiopia, who, aside from his noble conduct towards Priam, and towards Nestor, whose son he had slain in the Trojan war, is noted as the inventor of the alphabet.—Terence, Cyprian, Augustine, Turullian, and last here, though not least, Touissaint L'Ouverture.

African, Baptist church, a highly respectable one,—far more so than some white churches which had been since organized. They stood, in this, on a right four-ing—so did the African school, which had as good building, as warm a fire, and as good instruction, as the white schools. If he could find that, in the series chools. If he could find that, in the series chools. If he could find that, in the series chools. If he could find that, in the series chools. If he could find that, in the series chools. If he could find that it is the series of the colored people themselves. Who had over heard of such a thing, in social life, as a mixed party?

Such a thing might have happened, but he had never heard of such a thing, in social life, as a mixed party?

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Such a thing might have happened, but he had never heard of such a thing, they ought, in consistency, to make a tessellated payment of the Tremont House board, placing a black man and a white alternately from end to end of the table. The Do not these high suthorities sufficiently refute

and personal beauty.

Do not these high authorities sufficiently refute the infernal dogma, pandemic only in America? A great and unaccountable change, it is true, has by an all-wise Providence been brought over us. But we are happy to be relieved by the knowledge, that Africa is not the only nation that has suffered regression and dimission.

regression and uninssion.

'Tho Goth, the Christian, Time, War, Flood and Fire,
Have dwelt upon the seven-hill 'deity's pride;
She saw her glories star by star-expire,
And up the steep barburian monarchs ride,
Where the car climb'd the capitol; far and wide
Temple and tower went down, nor left a site:—
Choos of rains: who shall trace the void
O'er the dim fragments cast in lunar light,
And say, 'Here was, or is,' where all is doubly night?'
Detections of the star of the

And say, 'Here was, or is,' where all is doubly night?

But nothing which can be adduced on either side
can affect the principles involved. It is time we
should define our position. The cord of our forbearance is fast graining its utmost tension; and if
any think the perturbation, consequent on our condition, may not, unless anticipated by the speedy execution of public justice, yet make an exhibition,
he misy be loiling' in unwarrantable security.
Heaven forbid, that we should act with undue haste!
and Heaven forbid, too, that we should confune
to maintain, our present passive and abject position.
The citation of law, beyond the Golden Rule, in

and Heaven forbid, too, that we should continue to maintain, our present passive and abject position. The citation of law, beyond the Golden Rule, in proof of the culpability of any system of human bondage, I have always thought extraneous and improper. There is no man of sane mind, who does not carry in his own breast the materials necessary for arriving at rightful conclusions;—who does not possess something unerringly apodictical of the true responses to the questions—have I a right to maltreat my brother? Would I be so treated? Nothing inside its involved. No one attempts to prove

lily, or to gild refined gold.

When I say that liberty can only be enjoyed, preserved or recovered, where it is held paramount to life, I sate a truth incontroversible. I appeal to history, ancient and modern—I appeal to the conduct of coval nations if the genius of banished Liberty can be reassecitated or revoked, or if the referes of

DEAR GARRISON:
Inotice, in the last Liberator, the following paragraph from the Keene Sentinel:—

'8. S. Foster has been in Portland, delivering lec-tures—not so much against sharery as against the clergy. Out of all patience, the casembly broke up-the second or third lecture. Is it not arrange that there are those who will go to hear the ravings of a crazy man? His friends should take care of him. I have no hesitation in saying that the writer of this

paragraph, if acquainted with the facts connect the occurrence to which he currence to which he here refers, has the heart and Uranus have satellites, and so have other bo-dies—nations. It was discovered by some of these modern disciples of Caligual, that the work in ques-tion would, by disabusing the public mind, exert a

A GENTS.

MAISE.—A. Soule, Bath.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—N. P. Rogers, Concerd;—William Wilhut, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Miljord.

Verroors:—John Bement, Foodstock;—Rowland

T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massacturery:—Mossa Emory, Feet, Yeachvarbury;—
C. Whipple, Neadwryport;—Luther Boutell, Groter;
J. S. Wilder, Fitchburg:—J. T. Evereit, Princeton;
J. Church, Syringfeld;—Josiah Hayward, Salom;
J. Church, Syringfeld;—Josiah Hayward, Salom;
J. Church, Syringfeld;—Josiah Richards, Feeter

Join Levy, Loxet!,—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorekester

end eichnity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;

Isaac Anstin, Nanitact;—Elias Richards, Fey
mouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stones,

Waterteen, F.A. Bearac, Centreville — Isaael Perkin,

Lynn;—B. Freemon, Breester; R. F. Walleut, Den
is:—George O.Harmon, Maeshill;—Joseph Brown,

Andower;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown:—John

Clament, Tonnesed; George W. Benson, Northsmp
tin; Alvan Ward, Athburnham.

(ET) For a continuation of this list, see the lastpage [TF For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.] J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

AGENTS.

WHOLE NO. 637.

England furnishes us any record. And whether acquainted with them or not, his head is certainly the receptacle of any thing but sense and reason, not to perceive that his assertion, that that mob was got up, not in defence of alavery, but of the clergy, and that, too, against the 'ravings of a crazy man,' is the foulest blot upon their reputation which it is in the power of his or any other pen or tongue to inflict. A was in defence of the clergy! A peaceful meeting broken up—the city hall repeatedly fired—benches and settless broken into fragments—women brutally assaulted—a bold and daring attempt to assassinate a defenceless broken into fragments—women brutally assaulted—a bold and daring attempt to assasiants a defenceless stranger, and he a non-resistant, and a poor-unfortu-nation and the angular production of the clergy against the 'ravinge of a crazy man'!!! And has it come to this? Are our clergy sunk so low as to ac-cept protection of a mob against the 'ravings of a crazy man'? And such a mob drunken, murderous,

crazy man? And such a mob, drunken, murderous, and dreadfully pricana? So says the Sentinel. And he is right—at least, so far as this, that the mob was got up, not in defence of slavery, but of the clergy. But, whether against the 'travings of a crazy man,' I leave for others to decide.

To place the respective parties to this transaction, as well as the pious and humans editor of the Sentinel, in their true light before your readers; that they may the better judge as to which of them is laboring under the misfortune of liaving lost his reason, I send you the following extract from a notice of my lectures you the following extract from a notice of my lectures at Portland, which I wrote at the time, but neglected at Portland, who...
to offer for publication.
STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

A SCENE AT PORTLAND.

A SCENE AT PORTLAND.

My lecture, on Friday evening, (at the City Hall, which had been engraged for a course of lectures on Anti-Slavery, Temperance and Non-Resistance, was largely attended; but, much to my regret, the audience was composed mostly of our sex. Only some fifteen or twenty women were present. But these were women, and not l'adies. My subject was the guilt of slaveholding. The audience were evidently stung to the quick with a sease of shame and remorse, as I dwelt upon the character of the men, in Church and State, on whom they had bestowed their highest offices and honors; but I saw nothing at this meeting to awaken serious apprehensions of an outbreak.

On Saturday, the city was in a rather feverish state through the day, the religious part especially, which was, in fact, nearly the whole of it—for, in Portland, every body is religious. In no other city or town in the Union, probably, is the Sabbath better observed, or meetings better attended, as you might infer from the readiness of the people to mob all who 'lecture against the clergy.' Several of the churches held consultations, and appointed 'targouter committees, to act on the following Sunday; and men of no doubtful standing in their respective churches were heard to say, that I ought to be drummed out of town, or words to that effect.

The audience, on Saturday evening, was not essentially unlike that of the previous evening. Most of them were anxious to hear; but there were present some fifty, or more, men, and boys, who had been sent there, or had came of their own promptings, to break up the meeting. But their intentions were signally defeated by the prompt and energetic movements of the friends-of-free free development, when meeting in their endeavors to suppress the liberty of speech. And if the means to which they resorted for the accomplishment of their object, were less gented and refined, than those selected by their better-dressed coadjutors, they certainly, were not more dischonorable; nor were they more effectual. The former a

and would cheerfully open it for our accommodation, if were his own property; but that a large number of the most influential gentlemen in the city had remonstrated against it, and he did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to do it. The only reason assigned by these influential gentlemen for shutting the Hall was the sucredues of the day!

As there was no other house in the city that could be obtained for anti-slavery purposes, we were obliged to hold our meetings, on Sunday, in the open sir. Fortunately, however, the weather was fine, and the attendance was large, numbering from one to two thousand. A few unhappy spirits attempted to disturb our first meeting, but they were be obtained for anti-slavery purposes, we were obliged to hold our meetings, on Sunday, in the open air. Fortunately, however, the weather was fine, and the attendance was large, numbering from one to two thousand. A few unhappy spirits attempted to disturb our first meeting, but they were quite unsuccessful. In the evening, I addressed a crowded and highly attentive audience at the Universalist meeting-house, on Temperance. In speaking on the guilt of rum-selling, I employed the same epithets and comparisons which I had used on a previous occasion to illustrate and enforce the guilt of slaveholding, and which had produced such sensation throughout the city. But I saw no wincing, or manifestations of displeasure, on the part of the audience, nor could I afterwards learn that there was any complaint of hard language.

My next and last appointment in the city was on Tuesday evening, at the City Hall. On Tuesday worning, a second attempt was made to close the Hall; but as no shadow of spolegy could be found for so unworthy-an act, it proved abortive. During the day, reports were in circulation that preparations were making for a mole, but I could not learn that

pressed strong approximate the supposed them groundless, or nearly so, as a subject for the evening was calculated to interest the feelings and win the confidence of the laborin classes. But, on entering the Hall, I was at one apprised of my inistake. The audience was not those that I had addressed on previous occasions—nor that I had addressed on previous occasions—and was present, except those who were entered the supposed of the supposed to the supposed t apprised of my initiate. The audience was not the one that I had addressed on previous occasions—not a woman was present, except those were entering in company with me—and but a woman present, except those were entering in company with me—and but a wiready nearly filled. My entrance was amounced by those about the door, and received by the assembly with a fiend-ish grin that would have graced a conclave of New-Zealand canniblats. I had spoken but a few minutes, when my voice was interrupted by the whitting and other noises of a class of boys and young men, who were, apparently, only tools in the hands of a more daring set of ruffiants, who were standing in and about the doors, and who were themselves only the snaring watch-dogs of the spiritual aristocracy of the city, on whose behalf they were committing these shameful outrages. Poor fellows! I pritted them to be in the service of such masters; but I could ship pity, for they were beyond the pale of reason. They next commenced throwing eggs, but were soon overward by several heroit women, who generously selated themselves in the deat, by my side, to share whatever might be intended for me. The noise continuing to increase Octura. Faster, proposed to the addience to remove them from the house. But, before he could resume his seat, a rush a was made upon him from the door, and he was fate.

The meeting now became the theatre of one of the

fate.
The meeting now became the theatre of one of the

most painful exhibitions of human deprayity, of which have ever here, an eye witness. Attended which have ever here, an eye witness. Attended which have ever here and eye witness. Attended to the deek with an dispetation of the half and with rightful oaths and imprecation of the eye witness. Book of the control of the pain of the eye witness and the control of the eye witness and to the deek, with no doohtful intended. Book of the eye witness and the eye witness

my friend? These words, which will intesest no one, perhaps, but myself, and which, certainly, none other can appreciate, have left an impression on my mind, which time can never efface. I shall bear them with me in sweet remembrance to my grave, as a beautiful momento of the disinterested friendship for which the anti-slavery women of our country-are so highly distinguished. It is to the generous and heroic conduct of these noblest of God's creatures, and to Mrs. Morrel in particular, that I owe the preservation of my life to the present hour. The exertions of my male friends, on this occasion, were above all praise. But they were, mainly, force opposed to force, and, in some instances, I regret to say, violence to violence; and the playsical strength was vastly on the side of the mob. True, I was finally rescued from their hands by force. So, too, was the ship which bore the chosen 'twolve' across the tempestuous sea of Gaillee, finally guided safely into its-destined haven by kunam force; but it was the Power which said to the raging waves, 'Peace, be still,' that saved them from a watery grave. These pious defenders of the clergy against the 'ravings of a crazy mm,' meant all that they said when in the hall they declared that they would be satisfied with nothing but the 'blood of the d— d abolitionise': and they were only deferring the execution of their final purpose, in the hope of being relieved of the restraints which the presence of this fearless woman had imposed.

Unexpectedly to both Mrs. M. and myself, our separation proved to be the work of friends. They had found it impossible to raise me up the steps of the door, while she was attached to my arm, such was the force by which we were held back, and drawn in an opposite direction by the mob. You multi-direction by the mob. You multi-direction by the mob. You multi-direction by the mob. You will maturally enough ask, why they neglected to communicate to us their intentions. To this I any swer—in the confusion of the occasion, it was impossible to distinguish between friends and foes; and we should have been alow to trust the professions of any one who wished to separate us, as they very well know. On our separation, the mob gained a momentary advantage, and I was drawn back a short distance from the door. But my friends rallying afresh, with an almost superhuman effort tore me from their power, and the next moment I was enjoying the best protection which the dwelling of an abolitionist could afferd. But even here, it was thought there was no safety. The moh, though unprepared to demolish the building, were, evidently, sufficiently enraged to do it; and the only thing necessary for that purpose was time to mature a plan of operations. But, fortunately, such was the location of the building, that I could be easily placed beyond the reach of danger.

Soon after I entered the house, the Mayor arrived with the whole body of the police, and by prompt and energetic measures succeeded in dispersing the assembly, which, with various intentions, had now gathered to the number of several thousands. But, so formidable and menacing had the rioters now become, that it was only by an assurance from the Mayor, (which-was unwarranted by the fact), that the 'obnoxious individual was not in the house,' that he was able to quell them. But for that assurance, it is quite doubtful what would have been the fate of the building.

Lattimer Meeting in Faneuit Hall.

Lattimer Meeting in Faneuit Hall.

Latimer Meeting in Fancuit Hall.

A public meeting of the county delegations, and others interested in the Latimer petitions to the State Legislature and Congress, was held in Fancuit Hall, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1st. Dr. Bowditch called the meeting to order, and Rev. John Pierpont was chosen President, and W. A. White of Watertown, and C. M. Ellis of Boston, Secretaries. Dr. Bowditch presented a report of the Latimer Committee, which was accepted. C. F. Adams, Esq. the member of the Legislature who was to have the especial charge of the State petitions, being present, was invited to take a seat on the stage. The President then committed the petition to his care, with the following address:—

Sir.—A few months ago, George Latimer, a creature of God, bearing every appearance of a live man, but by the laws of the State of Virginia, held and deemed to be a chattel personal to all intents and purposes,—by the exercise of the faculties and organs given him by his Creator, escaped from his thouse of bondage in Norfolk, Virginia, and, guided either by his instincts or his instructions, came into this Commonwealth.

Hither Latimer was pursued, by James B. Gray, of Norfolk Virginia, who claimed him as his slaye;

of bondage' in Norfolk, Virginia, and, guided either by his institutes or his instructions, came into this Commonwealth.

Hither Latimer was pursued, by James B, Gray, of Norfolk, Virginia, who claimed him as his slave; And here, by the aid of certain individuals ministering in and around the courts of justice belonging to this Commonwealth, he was seized; and, either with or without the forms of law, was thrust fine one of the cells of the jail of the county of Suffolk, where, by the direction of said Gray, he was denied the visits of the sympathizing friends of humanity; nay, was forbiden to be visited, even by the ministers of religion—an indulgence allowed, in the humans spirit of Massachusetts law, to the vilest criminal—even to him whose hands are recking with his brother's blood. Yes, Sir, Massachusetts men—must I say it—citizens of Boston, were found willing, or made willing, to commit this outrage against the laws both of man and of God, at the bidding of a citizen of a foreign State, claiming to be a man himself, and, at the same time, claiming property in his fellowman.

It need not now be told, Sir, by what means this poor stranger, who, almost in the very language of the motto on the shield of our State, not 'ener,' but pade' pitell placedam sub liberator givietem,'—was discharged from his dungeon. It is enough that he is at large; breathing the free air of New-England, somewhere, with the feeling that he is himself as free.

at large; breathing the free air of New-Longmon, somewhere, with the feeling that he is himself as free.

The friends of freedom in this city and its vicinity—the friends of freedom for man, as man—agrieved, or justly indignant, at this prestitution of the forms of law, and this prostration of the rights of man, and fearing that this high-handled wrong might be repeated, should they hold their peace concerning it, requested three young gentlemen of this city,—whole names are kinked repto Report that we have just theard,—names which Massachusetts and the world do not now, for the first time, see connected with enterprises of patriotism and philanthropy—Bowditch, Cabot, and Channing—to act as a consmittee, to frame and circulate for subscription, petitions to the State Legislature, and through that to the Congross of the United States, to the each that, it possible, through the action of the State Legislature, or that of the general government, or of both, its atrocious wronig may be prevented, in all fother time.

The result of the labors of this committee, has

if possible, through the action of the State Legislature, or that of the general government, or of hoth, this atrocious wrong may be prevented, in all fotore time.

The result of the labors of this committee has been laid before you in the Report of the committee which we have just heard. It lies before yon, Sir, in another form, in this 'great roll' of more than sixty thousand names of the inhabitants of this granted the strength of the committee which we have just heard. It lies before yon, Sir, in another form, in this 'great roll' of more than sixty thousand names of the inhabitants of this other roll of nearly fifty thousand, asking the action, of the great government.

If, now, Sir, I am inquired of, what is it that we, as petitioners, ask,—I reply, in the first place, negatively, we ask nothing that shall trench, in the least, upon the rights of Wirginia, or of any other of this great sisterhood of States—upon either he natival rights, or her constitutional privileges. We ask nothing derogatory to the authority, or the legitimate powers of the national government. Let Congress, if it will, pase laws, directing the judicial or executive officers of this State to aid the hundre, of his fugitive slave in seizing him, and again dooming him to hopeless bondage. Let Virginis, if she will, enact her retaliatory laws against her siter State, New-York. Let South Carolina, let Alabāama, Mississippi, Louisiana, if they will, enact her retaliatory laws against her siter State, New-York. Let South Carolina, let Alabāama, Mississippi, Louisiana, if they will, enact laws if that shall take our fellow-citizens of this State—mep, Sir, as free in Massachusetts, in their ports, and thrust them into their loathsome prisons, and impose oupon the merchant ships of Massachusetts, in their ports, and thrust them into their loathsome prisons, and impose oupon the merchant ships of Massachusetts, we ask no retaliatory acts in return at the hand of our own Legislature. We are content to leave all these acts of the slave power to t

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the list annexed to this report, for more convenient referunited States,—that Congress cannot vest any portion of the judicial power of the United States, except in courts ordained and established by itself;

This decision clearly takes all power from State
magistrates to act under the laws of the United ode of Louisiana, whether as an original cancentment
States. And, in a recent case, the same high tribunot says:—"It might well'be deemed an unconstitutional exercise of the power of interpretation, to

The committee have no hesitation in agreeing
insist that the States are bound to provide means to
carry into effect the duties of the pational governcomplain are violations of the privileges of citizen-

can stand?

No fetters in the Bay State! no stare-kunt on her land?

Mr. Adama, in a few words, accepted the charge, and pledged himself to pay that care and attention which the subject deeply merited.

Mr. W. B. Earle offered the following resolve, which, after a few remarks from him, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate each other, and this Commonwealth, upon the declaration of free principles which it has now made, and we hereby pledge ourselves not to lose sight of the work which has begun, until our prayer shall have been granted.

E. G. Loring offered the following resolve, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates and citizens here assembled, in behalf of the petitioners, offer their hearty and most grateful acknowledgements to H. I. Bowditch, Wm. F. Channing, and F. S. Cabot, the Latimer Committee, for their zealous, disinterested, and devoted labors, for more than two months past, in behalf of the great and vital objects of our petitions.

and deviced isolzy, for more than two modules past, in behalf of the great and vital objects of our petitions.

W. A. White offered the two following resolutions, which were accepted, and ordered to be transmitted to J. Q. Adams, with the Congress petition:

Resolved, That we hereby request John Quincy Adams to present the great Congress petition to the House of Representatives at Washington, and we also request the Massachusetts delegation in Congress to unite with and sustain him in bringing if before the national government, and to demand a suspension or repeal of the 21st rule, in order that the petition may be received and considered.

Resolved, That if our petition to Congress shall not be received, the Massachusetts delegation in Congress requested to enter a solemn protest, and declare that, by such non-reception, the strongest bond of the Union is dissolved.

The meeting was dissolved.

JOHN PIERPON I, President.

W. A. WHITE,

C. M. ELLIS,

Secretaries.

The petition was carried on the shoulders of the county delegates, to the Representatives' Hall, and the business of the House was suspended while was received.

Free Colored Scamen of the United States. In the U.S. House of Representatives, January 20, 1843, Mr. Wintinger, from the Committee on Commerce, made the following important

REPORT.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, January 20, 1843, Mr. Wixthrop, from the Committee on Commerce, made the following important

R E P O R T.

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of Benjamin Rich and others, submit the subjoined report:

The memorial of Benjamin Rich and others, submit the subjoined report:

The memorial was commended to the most attentive and respectful consideration of the committee, as well by the subject-matter to which it relates, as by the character of those from whom it comes.

It is signed by more than one hundred and filly citizens of Boston, in the State of Massichusetts, a large part of whom are very deeply interested in the commerce and navigation of the country, others of whom are term of the country, others of whom are unimently distinguished in legal, scientific, or literary pursuits, and all of whom are citizen of the country, others of whom are term of the country, others of whom are term of the country, others of whom are unimently distinguished in legal, scientific, or literary pursuits, and all of whom are citizen to the country of the property of the United States which represented more of the intelligence, virtue, part vising, and property, also, of the most-ophis of New-England. In attestation of this statement, the memorial, with its signatures, is appeaded this report.

The memorialist appear in the character of citizens of the United States, adding, also, that many of them are set forth, that on board the large number of Massachusetts vessels which are accustomed to them, and that the privalegue of the commerce of the country of

tutional exercise of the power of interpretation, to insist that the States are bound to proved means to carry into effect the duties of the national government; but 'State magnizates MAY, if they choose, exercise the authority, VALESS PROHIBITED BY STATE LEGISLATIOS.

As petitioners, then, we ask, Sir, that this may be provided by State legislation. We ask that it may, be made a high missiemeanor, in any citizen of Massachusetts, not acting in virtue of his office as a judicator executive functionary of the United States, and increase of the states of this schusetts, not acting in virtue of his office as a judicator executive functionary of the United States, and increase of the states of this achusetts, not acting in virtue of his office as a judicator executive functionary of the United States, and increase of the states of this achusetts, and the states of the states

prosecution of their rightfal business, whenever the clagislatures of South Carolina, or Lonisians, or Ala-indians, or Georgia, may see fit to enact laws to that the diffet, it is impossible to preview on what principal constitutional laws under which these acts are committed, are, also, in the judgment of the committee, but in direct contravention of another provision of the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States gives the power to Congress to regulate connectes with foreign autions with the constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States gives the power of Congress to regulate connected and also construed. There is no analogy between this power of regulating commerce and most of the other power which have been granded to the General Government. The power to regulate admits of no partition. The contravent is the state of the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States which the Constitution of the Const

operations. Traser, a British sailor, born in the British West Indica.

The act of 1803 was evidently passed in reference to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares, that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808. This provision of the Constitution, it is well understood, had immediate relation to the slave trade, and was designed to seccive to the several States of the Union, until the year 1808, the right to admit, within their limits, or to exclude altogether, at their own discre-

discrimination of color or condition; and unless it is maintained that the citizens of Massachusetts generally may be made subject to seizure and imprisonment for entering these Southern ports in the prosecution of their rightful business, whenever the legislatures of South Carolina, or Louislana, or Alabana, or Georgia, may see fit to epact laws to that bana, or Georgia, may see fit to epact laws to that effect, it is impossible to perceive on what principle the acts in question can be reconciled with this constitutional provision.

The State laws under which these acts are committed, are, also, in the judgment of the committee, in direct contravention of another provision of the first of the proposition of the Comstitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States, were to Constitution to statute book.

mittee lucline to the opinion that it is a mere dead letter upon its attate book.

If, however, it is supposed to have any thing of vitality left, it must be observed that it relates extended to the proper of the

[For these resolutions, see the last number of the

Leverett Saltonstall and John Q. Adams. NATICE, Feb. 6th, 1843.

Natics, Feb. 6th, 1843.

To the Editor of the Courier:
Will you have the kindness to insert in your columns the following correspondence? I trust that the letter of Mr. Saltonstall will be carefully read.
For I am confident that it will tend to disabuse the public mind in relation to a. false impression now prevalent in regard to the charges which have been so industriously circulated against him and the last Legislature of the State.

Being present on the first day of the meeting of the Massackusetts Anti-Slavery Society, I listened to a very ablo report made by Mr. Edimand Quincy, in which he took occasion to comment very severely ugon the dominant party in the fast Legislature for not supporting Mr. Adams when so furiously and bitterly assailed by the slave power at the last session of Congress; at the same time charging them will being affluenced, in the course the parsacid, by a letter from Mr. Saltonstall, warning them that such action would endanger the Massachusetts claim bill. I did not believe that Mr. Saltonstall, or any other member of our delegation, tote any such letter; and I felt equally certain that the Legislature did not about resolutions sustaining Mr. Adams? I can be considerations. I thought in the supporting Mr. Adams; and I felt confident that in o such letter could have been received and thus influence the minds of the members, It was because I had then a deep interest in the question of supporting Mr. Adams; and I felt confident that in o such letter could have been received and thus influence the minds of the members, It was because I had served that we should have party took; and such a vote the warmest Jriends of Mr. Adams feared would do more harm than good. While the question of congress was pending before the House of Representations of consult value pounds of Representations of consult value pounds of Representations of consult value of

The act proceeds to prescribe penalties for the violation of these provisions, and to make it the day of the efficers of the revenue of the United States to notice, and be governed by, the provisions of the laws, then existing, of the several States probibiting the admission or importation of any new moders, and the committee. I placed in the laws, then existing, of the several States probibiting the admission or importation of any new moders, and the committee. I placed in the lands of the chairman (Mr. Ward, of Salem), and or of represent of color, as aforesaid.

A very brief examination of this next will be sufficient, in the judgment of the committee, to show that it has little, if any, bearing upon the grievances complained of by the memorialities, or upon the States any to allude to the left, had it not been relied on, to some extent, by a local transport. Indeed, sary to allude to the left, had it not been relied on, to some extent, by a Catterney General of the United States, (Mr. Berrien,) whose opinion is annexed to the report of the minority—to justify the operation of the Law of South Caroline in the case of the Indeed, and the service of the States of the United States which declares, that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now expand the state of 1803 was evidently passed in reference to that provision of the Constitution, it is well understood, had immediate relation to the slave trade, and was designed to secure to the several States of the United States which declares, the admit all not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808. This provision of the Constitution, it is well understood, had immediate relation to the slave trade, and was designed to secure to the several States of the United States which declares, the extent of the Constitution, it is well understood, in the constitution of the Constitution, it is well understood, in the constitution of the Constitution, it is well understood, in the constitution of the Constitution, the proposed of the cons

VOLUME XIII. Before the close of the sess Quincy; offered an order on the sent to the committee on the Jackson and others; and that of of acknowledged friends of the HENRY WILL

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NATICE, Ja Hon. LEVERETT SALTONST

Dear Sir.—During the p
ted in several of the public
the Legislature of this State
sustaining Mr. Adams, wh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 Wishington, It Diar Sir, --Yours of the 27th fast, is forming me that in the name chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, make since, 'it is stated, that the reason we ture of Massachusetts did not pas a turn of Massachusetts did not pas a turn of Massachusetts of more services of Representatives for present House of Representatives for present

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servent Your obedient servans, LEVERETT SALTONSTAL To HENRY WILSON, Esq., Natick.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTOS CORMET-At the session of the Massachusetts Legal a year since, during the time that Mr. Adm fending himself in Congress from the assel Marshall and others, Dr. Duggan of Quiery

should be known, who, is to the great principles involved in I spoke of the remarks I had heard through one of whom they found

to the great principles involves an acceptance of a spoke of the remarks I land heard to through one of whom they found their public papers.

I would state that the above conversing a diary kept by me at the time, and versing with. Mr. Crowninshied about a week afterwards, he fairly confirmation of the time and the state of at the time. I cannot be, "I see a sto what Mr. Ward asserting the work of the state of at the time. I cannot be, "I see a sto what Mr. Ward asserting the work of the state of a the time. I cannot be, "I see a sto what Mr. Ward asserting the work of the state of t

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WILE

# THE-LIBERATOR

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1843 IT A REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN SORTHERS IL STREET

The One Great Question.

The Norfolk Beacon, in a blustering article respecting the case of James B. Gray and George Latimer, aga. A way with the patry political issues and consist of the day, shifl this momentous question (also is shifly a consistent of the day, the state of the state of the state of the traith of the dectrine which shopkitonists are so long endeavored to instill into the northern and, that, in compasison with the importance of the unitarity question, all other 'spolitical issues and callets,' a bether between whiggian and democracy, such or whether about a bank or sub-treasury, free rule or a tariff, are 'pality' and as dust in the bare, and should be repudiated until this one, great, homeatons question is estilled, whether Liberty or Sarety sale catainly wisce in their generation than the finds of Liberty. They have their theological, reclosional, extrain and political divisions—their geographical es, their local feuds, their geographical

t the slave States would hold this blessed lowed soit is by all that is dear to the RIGHTS? What are the rights here in

ONSTAL

all.

aching and heart, to meet this issue NOW, mid-be, if you were greatly deserving of the Tou are theoretically free, but practically it is to the most hateful and ferrorious tyrante that the most hateful and ferrorious tyrante that the congred mankind. Insist on a dissolution than the congred mankind. Insist on a dissolution fragments are the statement of the sta

at endurance has its bounds; but it lo every general rule, there are excepusi representation in Congress wit she has never enjoyed, and can nev floor of the national legislature ity none. As for taxation, hun dollars have been taken from be for reformation? Yes—her conscience awakened—her eyes to fill with the tears— —her checks to blush with shame—her are with generous emotions—her heart to from stone to flish. There is hope in her.

in, in pursuance of the request of cuttagens to the same tax exceeded in buddness, and enormity that are the exceeded in buddness, and enormity that are prohibited from visiting southers, and the exceeded in the exceeding e outrages, which have been perpetrated

that on contact the subject in the s

intimsey are towards in a moment, to a moment, to respond to erect to the total to a moment to a momen

when said vegsel is ready to sail, the ceptain of said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free, ne. gro or person of color, and pay the expenses of his detention; rand, in case of his neglect or refusal so to do, he shall be liable to be indicted, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than too. sand dollars, and imprisoned not less than two months; and such free negroes or persons of color shall be deemed and taken as absolute slaves, and sold

if conformity to the pravisions of the act passed on the twentiet day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, aforespid.

For more than twenty years, until recently, Mases, clusetts has tan-ely submitted to the enforcement of this nefari us law on her free colored citizens, who by her Constitution, are placed on the same level with all other citizens of the Commonwealth. It has opasted as a serious embarrassment to her commercial intercourse with the South—compelled her to pay for the imprisonment of her own citizens—subjected free men to be sold into slavery. Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana have passed similar enactments, in defiance of the whole North, and off the U.S. Constitution. So intolerable and alarming has this grievance become, that a petition, signed by more than one hundred and fifty of the most respectable citizens of Boston, was forwarded to Congress swits present session, praying that body to grant relief from the tyrannical enactments alluded to, and to render effectual the privilege of citizenship secured by the Constitution of the United States. This petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce, of which Mr. Wistingor, of Boston, is chairman. We have the satisfaction to lay before our renders the Report of that Committee on the petition, which appears to have received the sanction of all the members but Mr. Rayner, who presention of all the members but Mr. Rayner, who presention of less of the contraction of the members but Mr. Rayner, who presention of all the members but Mr. Rayner, who presention of all the members but Mr. Rayner, who presention of the petition, which appears to have received the sanction of all the members but Mr. Rayner, who presention of the petition was referred to the committee on the presention of all the members but Mr. Rayner, who presention of the petition was referred to the committee on the presention of the petition was referred to the committee on the petition was referred to the committee on the petition was referred to the committee on the p seem to have no means of affording tany by the adoption of resolutions condemnatory of the laws referred to, as violating in reseveral particu-ulars the U.S. Constitution. What will be the fate of the Report, constituted of such materials as char-acterise the present session of Congress, it is not diffi-cult to conjecture.

### Testimony of an Adulterer!

Testimony of an Adulterer!

The Charleston Courier, of the 25th ultimo, contains a correspondence on the subject of slavery between Richard Yeadon, a citizen of that place, and the notorious adulterer, 'Dr. Dyonysius Lardner,' who is now lecturing in the South, and, of course, its seeking southern patronage. The object of Mr. Yes don appears to have been, to ascertain whether of den appears to have been, to ascertain whether or not the Dr. carried with him any taint of British abolitionism, and if not, to get him to testify favorably as to the condition of the southern slaves, seeing he could act as an impartial and immendate witness! Surely, the slaveholders must feel themselves put into a desperate predicament, when they are necessifated to beg the certificate of one who absconded with another man's wife, and is now living in open adultery, as to their moral character. Mr. Yendon commences his letter by reminding the Dr. of a partial promise which he made to pass a day on Mr. Ye plantation, 'in order to see something of the slavesystem,' which he (Mr. Y.) can prove to lay unprejudiced mind to be truly patriarchay; nay, he 'can entrench it impregnably behind the example and practice of Abraham, Isane and Jacob, and other patriarchs, under the express sanction of Jehovah himself; nay, more—he 'can also shew it to have been regarded with complacency, instead of denueciation,' or or which can be considered in the control of the careful of the care of the careful of the carefu self; nay, more—he can also shew it to have been regarded with complacency, instead of denusciation, if not with positive approval, by Christ and his Apostles.' [This from an American, who professes to believe in the Declaration of Independence!] He says that every planter is anxious to have written in his epitaph—' He was a kind master, giving unto his servants that which was just and equal, knowing that he also had a master which is in heaven!!! He hoasts of standing among his slaves in the city of Charleston as the head of a family, of which they are members; and so far from Baring, as some abolitionists and for signers foolishly imagine we do,' (the nightly patrole to the contrary notwithstanding!) that when he retires to bed, his slaves will cut his throat before morning, they nightly lock him and his family up in his manion, while they retire to the kitchen. Nay, his says, 'they love us, and would fight for us or our property.' It would be a marvellous spectacle to see property fighting in define of property—would it not, reader? The courage of this Mr. Yeadon appears to be on a par with his veracity. He alludes to Lord Morpeth, and regrets that, 'although admitted to the very elite of southern society, (the clite of a body of men-stealers!) and permitted to examine the working of our slave system on our plantations, he is 'still so far the victim of hereditary prejudice, (') as to look with complacement and approval on the wickel disboss of the abolitionists.' This, however, he regards as the fault, or rather misfortune of his birth'.'

The substance of Dr. Lardner's reply is—that he

the fault, or rather misfortune of his birth '.'

The substance of Dr. Lardner's reply is—that he has 'nordoubt that the physical condition of the slaves, in cities, [mark! not on the plantations,] is better than the physical condition of the free laborers of corresponding classes (where does he find such classes?) in the cities in Europe; —that he believes that condition would be impaired by emancipation;—that the slaves in the cities are quite unconscious of the misery and degradation 'which so sorely grieve those who advocate abolition',—that he thinks' the abolition party are retarding the event which it is their purpose to accelerate '—[can he tell us, if this be so, what he slaveholders, who seem the identition for the propose to accelerate '—[can he tell us, if this be so, when the slaveholders we seem the identition for the control of the co purpose to accelerate — [can he tell us, if this be so why the slaveholders, who cout the idea of emancipation, whether immediate or gradual, are so furious with that party?]—and, finally, that has 'never met with any cases resembling in the least degree those quoted by anti-slavery tourists.' The Dr. is certainly ingenious in confining his testimony to the condition of city slaves; and Mr. Yeadon must be among those when the state of the control of th those who are thankful for the smallest favors, if he deems it worthy of public consideration. So much for the opinions of a servile, strolling, scientific adulterer!

The Second Advent. No. 11.
In the 'Signs of the Times," of the 25th ultimo,
Mr. Miller gives a synopis of his views, in which he
says - 'I am fully convinced that some time between
March 21st, 1843, and March 21st, 1844, according to

Much ridicule has been expended on Mr. Miller, on account of his positive belief and declaration, that Christ will come during the present year; for, it has been objected, Christ himself explicitly stated—'Of that day and hour know-th no man, no, not the angels of heaven, but my Pather only.' Many of Mr. M's opponents concede that the Second Advent is yet a future event; but they maintain that it does not come within the scope of human reason or observation to determine, with any degree of accuracy,—no, not within one hundred or one thousand years,—when that event shall transpire. So they wran it up in now. that event shall transpire. So they wrap it up in mystery, as an enigma which it is idle to attempt to solve, and discourage all investigation and inquiry on the subject. They pervert the language of Christ as to the day and the Kour, and argue from it that no approximation to a correct estimate of 'the time of the end' can be made. It is true, that it looks somewhat presumptuous in Mr. Miller to affirm, that, 'some time between March 21st, 1843, and March 21st, 1844, the Son of Man shall come in the clouds of heaven; but it is equally presumptuous in them to assert that (the event being future, as they admit), nothing satisfactory can be gathered from the scriptures, in relation to this sublime and glorious manifestation.

Christ did indeed declare that no man knew the day nor the hour, literally, in which he should come again; but he was not lors explicit in informing his disciples, that by due waterbulness, they might know about what time and under what circumstances be would make his sense.

nbout what time and under what circumstances he would make his appearance. Now learn a parable of the figstree: When his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is night so likewise YE, [my disciples, with whom I am now conversing,] when YE shall see all these things, the signs which are to precede my coming,] know that it is near, EYES AT THE DOMS. Verily, I say unto you, This generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled. Here, then, is no mystery—nothing intricate or doubtful—no inculcation of the modera dogma, that no attempt should be made to arrive at probability on this point. It appears, from their subsequent course of conduct that the anostles; instead of being course of conduct that the anostles; instead of being that no attempt should be made to arrive at probability on this point. It appears, from their subsequent
course of conduct, that the apostles, instead of being
discouraged by the intimation that the precise day and
hour were not to be anticipated by any degree of sagacity or prophetical testimony, went furth, (as do Mr. Miller and his adheronts now), warning the people of
the fapid approach of 'the great and terrible day of
the Lord.' Their language was—'The night is furspent, the day is ar u axo —'So that ye come behind
in no gift, waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus
Christ —' Brethren, the time is short '—'The Lord is
AT HAND '—' For yet a little shift, be that shall come AT HAND '-' For yet a little white, he that shall com will come, and will not tarry '-' Be patient, there fore, brethren, anto the coming of the Lord '-' Stall

— &c. &c.

Eighteen hundred years ago, the apostles positively declared that it was 'the last time,' and that the Lord was 'at hand.' They preached and practised like men who believed what they taught. According to Mr. Miller, they were wholly misled in their teachings, and unnecessarily raised expectations which it was absurd for them to imagine would be realized in their day. Reiterating their warnings and exhortations, he makes them not only testify against the correctness of their own. tions, he makes them not only testify against the cor-rectness of their own belief, as expressed in unequivo-cal language, but witnesses to prove the soundness on his own theory! It is no answer to say, in the words of Peter, 'that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day;' for, though this is true of 'the high and lofty One who inhabits eternity,' it is not an arguinent to prove that no reliance is to be placed on the plainest declarations of Christ and his apostles. Besides, it was the design of Peter, in stating his grand proposition, to encourage the heats of the early converts against their persecutors. 'Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his conning?' After assuring them that 'the Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some meh count slackness,' he bids them to be 'looking for and heating 'unto the coming of the day of God, for its would come as a their in the night; and therefore it behooved them, (however skeptical others might be,) to be diligent, that they might be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless.

blameless.

In the Signs of the Times, there is a department for scorykus, in which are grouped together the various newspaper articles which hold Mr. Miller's theory up to ridicule. Had Peter, in his day, been able to print a Second Advent journal, he would undoubtedly have made his assertion, that 'there shall come in the left days rebffers,' its motto. The difference of 1800 years between the parties, as to that particular fact, is considerable. I admire the coolness and satisfaction that displayed by the editors of the paper alluded to, in opening a department for scoffers in its columns; but it utterly fails to convince me that the scoffers, to whom Peter alluded, are all those who regard William Miller as a wild and an absurd theorist. It is amosing to see how the most ordinary events.

SEA AND WAYES ROARING - This sign is alm

the previous of a service, strolling, scientific adulterer.

N. B. The Dr. says—and here his sagacity is admirable—that he 'wholly puts out of view the arguments which relate to the moral and intellectual relations of this question. Prudent man!

The LATINER CASE.—Gov. McDowell, of Virginia, in pursuance of the request of citizens of Norfolk, has made a communication to the Legislature, from which the following is an extract:

'I deem it proper, however, in making this commission, to state that one are that of the subject presented by the case of Latiner—that which regards.

Sroms at 7 Sts.—We love from the Parketing of Properties of the requested for the subject presented by the case of Latiner—that which regards.

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Sroms at 7 Sts.—We love from the parketing the parketing the previous p

Here are specimens:

Sroam ar Sra — We learn from the Porland Arsigns, that the United States Cutter Aleht, Capl. White
the combe, arrived there on the 25th thi. Laving on board
the crew of the late select
the crew of the la

GALE AT CAFF Goon Hors,—An English sloop of war from Cape of Good Hope, at St. Helena, courand-nicated information of a severe gele at the Cape on the 7th of September, during which several British vessels were weeked; and also that the ship Fatifield, of Boston, went ashore at Table Bay, and was a wreck.

of Boston, went ashore at Table Bay, and was a wreck.

Instead of filling our sheet with such extracts, we will record an anecdote. One day last summer, I called on an elder't gentleman who lived on the sea-coart between Salem and Gloucester. He was in a corn-field, which was saled on two sides by like waves of the Atlantic, which were then rolling slowly on to the shoot. As we walked howards the house, I referred to his romantic, eitmine, alluding particularly to the bold creak which defended the creat opposite the dwelling. Uninting to some which were not less than they feet high, the said the had som the waves has thought of the said the said on the waves than they feet high, the said the had some the waves than they feet high, the said the had some the water long in sked him how the state of the see had been reaching. I saked him how the state of the see had been reaching. I asked him how the state of the see had been reached, all thas been very moteh more tempestous with the state of the was an old man, and had always lived on that coast.

Here, cettainly, is a most extraordinary grouping ogether of events! First, the sexperience of a seacaptain, who had crossed the Atlantic 106 times. Secand

Here, etchiaily, is a most extraordinary grouping together of events! First, the experience of a seacaptain, who had crossed the Atlantic 106 times. Secondly, the desolating storm on Cape Cod, and the gale at Gloucester 'two years before.' Thirdly, the wreck of the schooner Catherine, of East Machins, and the injury done to a large number of coasting vessels. Fourthly, a gale at Cape Good Hope, (a rare occurrence at the Cape)! during which several British weatels, and a ship belonging to Boston, were wrecked. Fifthly, and lastly, the testimony of an 'elderly gentleman,' who lives on the sea-coast between Salem and Gloucester, that the sea had been very much more tempestuous within the last two years, than ever before within his recollection. And this is the 'literal fulfilment' of the Saviour's pregiction, (see Luke xxi. 25) eighteen hundred years after it was uttered; not-withstanding he solemnly declared to his disciples, after giving them a vivid description of the signs and wonders which should herald his second advent—'Verily, I say unto you, This genération shall not pass away, till ALL BE FULLTILED'! '-Ye shall not have gone over the cities of Israel till the Son of Man be come.'

Misrepresentation.

The Bangor Gazette, a 'Liberty party' paper, alluding to some condemnatory remarks of the Bangor Whig on the late proceedings of the Massachusetts A. S. Society in Fancuil Hall, says—'The dishonesty of the Whig in attempting to comple the Liberty party with the non resistant abolitionists, and to fix upon that party the stigma of every foolish act of which hose non-resistant abolitionists are guilty,' &c. &c.
The dishonesty of the Gazette is at least as glaring and wanton as that of the Whig, in attempting to comple the Massachusetts A. S. Society with the Non-Resistance Society, and in representing the mambers of the former Society as no-government men. What does it hope to gain by such misrepresentation? What has an opinion, as to the morality of the compact between the North and the South, to do with the question of non-resistance? Or how does it appear, that because the Massachusetts A. S. Society has declared that compact to be, in its consciontious judgment, inluman and unholy, in as much as it strikes hands with thieves, and consents with adulterers, it is made up of 'non-resistant abolitionists?' Is the Gazette prepared, either in helaff of the Liberty with the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction in the contraction is a superior to the contraction of the contrac s made up of 'non-resistant abolitionists'? Is the Ga zette prepared, either in behalf of the Liberty party zero prepared, either in behalf of the Liberty party or on its own responsibility, to defend that compact from the charges brought against it in Faneuit Hall? We 'pause for a reply,' after admonishing it to be, ware how it again resorts to misrepresentation to shield the Liberty party from reproach.

### The Literature of the Day.

The Literature of the Day.

The rapid multiplication of books, magazines and newspapers in this country, orlamost every conceivable grade, and of every variety of talent, tasto and design, proves conclusively that the American people are given to much reading, and therefore are able to read, and therefore are capable of great attainments in knowledge and virtue, beyond any other people now living. It is a proof of uncommon activity of mind, as well as of educational ability. Some persons of weak nerves, and also of small forceast, are greatly troubled by it, and seem to regard it as ominous of moral ruin. They say that, so voracious is the appetite of the mulby it, and seem to regard it as ominous of moral ruin. They say that, so voracious is the appetite of tho multitude for literary food and general intelligence, and so ostrich-like their power of digestion, to them nothing comes amiss, whether it be 'flesh, fish, or fowl.' They say that the press is prodigal in its dissemination of literary trash; that a very large portion of that which is circulated and read with so much avidity is of a demoralizing tendency; that the facility which is afforded the poorer classes to supply themselves with all kinds of publications, by the amazing cheapness and abundance of those publications; is a perilous frees and abundance of those publications. dem of choice, which too often is perverted to the worst purposes. All this is true; but what is the ar gument? It is that a dead calm, which interdiets a commerce of mind, is better than a strong wind and rough sea, which enable all kinds of craft to make pr rough sea, which enable all kinds of eraft to make progress, though it may be occasionally to their destruction? It is that the general ability among the people to read it so be regarded as a calamity? Is it that it were better to have a religious, political and literary censorship over the press, than to tolerate its unrestricted freedom? 'Though all the winds of doctrine were let loos to also win the cast.' stricted freedom? 'Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, says the greathearted Milton, 'so Truth be in the field, 'we do injariously, by licensing and prohibiting, to doubt her strength. Let her and Fabehood grapple: whe ever, knew her put to the worst in an open and freeen-counter?' Receive this for an eternal verity, that the press is never so licentious, never so dangerous, never so much at variance with God and man, as when it wears the shackles of despoisan; and that no people are so degraded, so lost to reason, so far removed from the path of rectitude, as those who have lost their liberties. Understand and embrace this proposition, that it is through freedom the redemption of the world is to be consummated, and that no perversion of that heaven-derived bom is so alarming as its loss. 'Be not faithless, but believing.'

Jectual and pure-minded person must deeply lament,— that a wast amount of literary trash and pernicious read-ing, in a cheap and popular form, is constantly throws off by the press, and finds a ready market. But this is only one side of the picture. On the whole, improve-ment is the order of the day, and the demand is in-creasing for a purified literature, which is a symptom of moral morress.

of moral progress.

These remarks we intended as prefatory to a critical These remarks we intended as prefatory to a critical notice of two new monthly periodicals, of a superior character, which have recently mode their appearance — 'The Pioneer—a Literary and Critical Magazine, to the proper of the Control of the Co

Worthy of Nore. The 'Massachusette Abolitionist, after a short period, altered its title to 'Free American,' which carried nothing offensive on its face. The 'Madison County (N. Y.) Abolitionist' changed its name to 'The Liherty Press.' The 'All bany, Weekly Patriot.' These changes inficate any thing but a determination to present a bold front to the enemy. They are all 'Liberty party journals.

U.T. Any of our subscribers having copies of No. 44, vol. 11, which they are not anxious to preserve, will confer a favor on the General Agent by returning them to this office.

public meeting of the friends of the Liberato held in Fancuil Hall, on Friday morning, Janu ary 27, at 9 c'clock

The meeting was called to order by Edmun Quincy, of Dedham. Wm. Bassett, of Lynn, wa chosen Chairman, and W. A. White, of Watertown

chosen Clairman, and W. A. White, of Watertown, Secretary.

E. Quiney read a circular addressed to the public, and prepared by a committee appointed at a preliminary meeting.

It was ordered, that Wendell Phillips, Maria W. Chapman and Edmund Quiney be a Committee, to prepare business for the meeting.

During the absence of the business committee, the meeting was addressed by Messra. Levy of Loyell, J. M. Spear, Tanner of Rhode Island, Ford of Abington, Harriman of Daivers, and Buffum of Lynn Mr. Quincy reported the sight following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Liberator, as the earliest, the ablest, the most powerful and most successful instrumentality, through the experience, fidelity, devotedness, genius, and general high character of its editor, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, has a claim on all the friends of the anti-slavery cause for their constant and strenu-

friends to consider whether they can do more for the cause than by systematic efforts to distribute the Liberator, and whether a part of the funds, set span by them for anti-slavery purposes can be better use than for this object.

Resolved, That every subscriber to the Liberator owes it to the benefit which his own southas received from its pages, to see to it that he distributes at least one copy gratis among his friends.

Resolved, That now when the cause counts its friends by swarming thousands, and sees the eyes of the whole country turned upon it—it reflects no honor on the devotedness of its adherents, that the periodical which they recognise as the pioneer of the outer-prise, and its enemies select as the object of their hottest hatted, should be compelled to make an annual appeal for support. appeal for support.

Resolved, That while we cannot but secon

Resolved, That while we cannot but recognise the title of the Liberator to the first place in the hearts of abolitionists, we must strenuously urge on them the duty of sustaining their official organ, the National Anti-Salveny Standard, and their able coadjutor, the Herald or Freedom, and their able coadjutor, the Herald or Freedom; believing that, from the first establishment of the former to the present hour, it has been most successful in strengthening our organization by the diffusion of anti-slavery principles, and acknowledging our obligations to the latter for its fearless advocacy.

Resolved, That as 'immediate' is the motte of abolitionists, a subscription be now ordered, to enable the

litionists, a subscription be now opened, to enable the Liberator Committée not only to discharge every debt, but to scatter it gratuitously in the yet unbroker flore of the second state.

debt, but to scatter it gratuitously in the yet unbroken files of pro-labora, Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the friends of the Liberator, in every town, furthwith to farm themselves into a Liberator Committee, to devise means for the extension of its circulation, and for the prompt collection and remittance of the subscriptions at the commencement of every year; and that we hope that the first individual, whose attention is directed to this suggestion, will immediately take measures to earry it into effect.

Resolved, That whatever other anti-slavery instru-

neasures to earry it into effect.

Resolved, That whatever other anti-slavery instru
nentality be suffered to fail, or to lack, support, the
joneer paper, Titk Liberators, must be sustained.

The resolutions were laid on the table, to appoint a

In or resolutions were taid on the table, to appoint a committee to receive doquations for the Liberasbor from those in the Hall, and Messrs. Buffum of Lynn, Davis of Gloucester, Sisson of Pawtucket, and Tanner of Warwick, R. L. were appointed on that committee.

The resolutions were now taken from the table, and spoken to by Messrs. Reed of Abington, T. Parnell Beach, Fisk, Phillips, N. P. Rogers, C. L. Remond, F. Douglass, Earlie of Luicester, and Pierce of Nantucket; and were upanimustly resident.

ucket; and were unanimously passed. The meeting was adjourned sine die, to give place to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery. Society, at ha

past 11 o'clock. WILLIAM BASSETT, Chairman

W. A. WHITE, Secret

On Wednesday evening, the eighth, the America Peace Society held, in the Hall of the Represent tives, a public meeting for the discussion of subjecrelative to the cause of peace. In the absence of the President, ROBERT RANTOUL, Esq., of Bevely, was called to the chair, and the following resolutions, pre-

1. Resolved, That war, as a method for the settl

ment of national difficulties, is an unchristian and in-efficient system, and ought to be discontinued by all civilized communities.

2. Resolved, That preparations for war, so far from checking this evil, occasion far more wars than they prevent, and are the chief means of continuing the

custom.

3. Resolved. That the recent adjustment of our dif-ficulties with England, which had baffled the efforts of more than half a century, evinces a most auspicious change in public opinion, and illustrates the possibil-ity of settling all national disputes by better means than the sword.

change in public opmion, and more than the string all national disputes by better means than the sword.

4. Accepted, That the general peace of Christendoni for nearly thirty years, longer than had been known before since the commancement of the Christian cra, is owing mainly to the efforts and influences which together constitute the cause of peace; and such success from the small amount of means hitherto used, calls for devout gratitude to the God of peace, and strongly encourages a large increase of exertions in behalf of this great philanthropic enterprise.

5. Resolved, That peace, as a pioneer or auxiliary to all efforts for the good of mankind, deserves the support especially of those who are embarked in other enterprises of benevolence and reform.

6. Resolved, That, since the cause of universal and permanent peace will require concert among nations, we hait this satisfaction and hope the proposal for a well and the second or mean the subject is London nexternal contractions.

Mr. Beckwith, as the Society's Secretary, made a few explanatory statements, and was followed in pertinent, spirited and eloquent addresses by Dr. W. Channing, Rufus P. Synbbins, Frederick W. Hol-

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held at No 25, Cornhill, Boston, on Friday, February 10th, 1843, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the Liberator. Resulved, That this Board would reiterate the dec-

Resulved, That this Board would reiterate the declaration, that neither the peculiar religious nor political opinions of any officer, agent, or member of our anti-alwary partition are to be challenged as heretical on the anti-alwary platform, so long as he faithfully enforces the right of the slave to immediate emancipation, and the duty of the master to let the oppressed immediately go free!

A true copy of record.

A true copy of record.

Attest: HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Rec. Sec.

Mr. Pierpont's Lecture.

Mr. Pierpont's Lecture.

The first of the course of Anti-Slavery Lectures, arranged by the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, was delivered at Amory Hall, on Monday evening, by the Rev. Jour Piraroart. The audience, though not so large as we could have wished, was yet more numerous than, in the circumstances, we had expected it would be. The admission by tickets,—a measure rendered absolutely necessary by pecuniary reasons,—was an experiment, which, in view of the unpopularity of the cause, many feared would prove a failure. The large and respectable audience that waited upon Mr. Pierpont showed all such fears to he waited upon Mr. Pierpont showed all such fears to he waited upon Mr. Pierpont showed all such fears to be groundiess, and was an auspicious sign of the onwar progress of the great-moral Revolution, on which hang the destinies of this blood-stained and guilty na

Mr. Pierpont's Lecture being introductory to those which are to follow, was not devoted exclusively to any branch of the great question, but embodied a pretty general survey of the whole subject, in its financial, political, social and religious aspects. He traced the operations of slavery, briefly but forcibly, ever since its first introduction into our country, and mercented a truthful and extented as truthful as tr presented a truthful and graphic picture of the cortion it has worked in the body politic. He argue impolicy as well as the wickedness of slavery, by the striking contrast presented in the relative physical and moral condition of the North and the South. The moral condition of the North and the South. The means by which slavery operates upon the leading political and religious men of the North, making subservient tools of our politicians, and 'dumb dogs' of the clergy, were most accurately and faithfully portrayed. The Lecture, though somewhat discursive, was marked, in a striking degree, by the rare genius of its author, and afforded a high degree of pleasuse and satisfaction to the hearers.

The next Lecture of the course will be delivered on Monday evening next, by Wandell Physicips. We anticipate a crowded house.

### Donations to the Liberator.

The General Agent of the Liberator acknowledges rith gratitude the receipt of the following sums as donations to its treasury

From Warren Delano, Fairhaven, Muss. \$10 00 Mrs. D. B. Morey, Boston, 0 50
Christopher Robinson, Lyan, 20 00
Vm. Endirott, Danvers New Mills, 1 00
Francis Jackson, Boston, 25 00
Stillman Lothrop, Cambridgeport, 5 00
E. A. Webb, of Keene, N. H. (the

receipt of which has been ac-knowledged before in the Lib.)

"Jesse Hutchinson, of Lynn, an im-proved and excellent air-tight stove, valued at

Our columns are crowded to overflowing, as usual, Our columns are crowded to overflowing, as usual. The long, elaborate hard-firstructive letter, of our vigilant Washington correspondent, (D. L. Child.) in replation to American claims on France, was not received, we regret to say, until nearly the whole of our inner form was in type, and therefore came too late to be inserted in our present number. If he will endeavor to mail his letters so that they can reach us on Tuesday, instead of Wednesday, their prompt publication will be more certain.—The correspondence of Dr. H. I. Bowditch, of this city, with a physician in Maryland, is unavoidably omitted this week. The perusal of it will be a rich treat to our readers. A reply from Prof. Adam, of Northampton, to the community of the community.

# ANTI SLAVERY LECTURES.

AT AMORY HALL.
This course of eight Lectures will be commenced on Monday evening, Feb. 13th, at 7 o'clock, By JOHN PIERFONT.
2d. By WENDELL PHILLIP3. Feb. 20th. Sub-

ject-Slavery and the Constitution.

3d. By EDMUND QUINCY. Fob. 27th. Subject-Principles and Measures of Abolitionists.
4th. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS. March 6th.

4th. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
Subject—Slavery, as actually existing at the South.
5th. By WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. March. 13th. Subject—What the North has to do with Slavery,
6th. By CHARLES LENOX REMOND. March

20th. Subject-Prejudice against Color.
7th. By SAMUEL J. MAY. March 27th. Sub-

ject-Slavery and Colonization.

8th. By GEORGE BRADBURN. April 3d. Sub-

Sth. By GEORGE, BRADBURN. April 3d. Sub-ject.—Starcy and the Political Partites.—Clay's Speech. Tickets at \$1 00 each, or two for \$1 50, to be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25, Cornhill, or at the booksellers' shops of Messrs, Wm. D. Ticknor, James Munroe, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, John Marsh, and William Crosby. By Members of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, being entitled to tickets, are requested to call for them at 39 Sammer-street.

NOTICE.
The Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at Lynn, commencing on Saturday, the 4th-and continuing through Sonday, the 5th of March. The firends of the slave are invited to attend, as subjects of great importance will be brought up for discussion.

MARY P. KENNY, Rec. Sec.

## ADELPHIC UNION.

DIED-In Providence, 31st ult. Mrs. Sarah Nightingale, supposed to be about 100 years of age, a vary respectable woman of color.

In Fall River, on, the 13th ult. Mr. Richard. M. Crank, in the 20th year of his age; on the 5th inst. Mr. Joseph C. McCarty, of Swannoy, in the 22d year of his age.

## THE TRICOPHEROUS,

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND,

Is now acknowledged by thousands, who use I y, to be the only remedy to prevent bakines to restore the hair that has fallen off, or become to prevent grey; hair; to cure and remove every pearance of sourf and dandroff from the hair; pearance of sourt and dandroff from the hair, and to keep it in the most healthy, soft and glossy state, yet free from all oily and greaty appearances. The chief free from all oily and greaty appearances. The chief virtues of the Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, are: 1st, its braining, strongthening, and clarifying properties. 2d., Its gently stimulating the action of the skin. 3d, Its producing and encouraging a reaction in the built or root, and particularly in the pulp, which receives the vascels and nerves, giving life and vigor to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the circulation of the daids. 3di. Its freeing the skin from the effects of daids. 3di. Its freeing the skin from the effects of the hair, but its freeing the will preserve the hair in beauty and health to the latest period of life. For sale at A. S. JOBANN'S, 2 wilk, 3d door from Washington at.

## New State Register for 1843.

New State Hegister for 1843.

JAMES LORING, 132 Washington-street, has just published the Massacutuserrs Rusers for 1843, containing the New Tarilf of the United States, with the Tariff Law, the State Legislature, the 27th Congress, the Army and Navy Officers, Consuls, Millian Officers, City Officers of Boston, Salem and Lowell, Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Societies, Banks and Insurance Companies, Postmasters, Justices, Lawyers, U. S. Census of towns in Massachusetts, Members of the Mass. Medical Society, State apportion. ment, Treaty with China, Boundary Question, Bankrupter, Commissioners, Boston Pilotage, &c. &c. Peb 17.

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PRANCI ELLIS

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### POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE PRAYERS OF OPPRESSORS.

esolved, That we extend to northern Baptists and to the abolitionists, our warmest affection and regard. They will have an interest if our re.'-Resolution of the Camden (S. C.) Baptis

An interest in our prayers ".
What kind of prayers, forsooth?
Are such acceptable to Thee,
Oh God of love and truth?
Prayers that the bonds grow stronger,
That bind a brother's limb! That bind a brother's limb!
Prayers that the weights grow heavier,
That now are crushing him \_\_\_\_\_\_
Prayers that the love that Jesus felt
To all our simful race,
May, not within the human heart
Find an abiding place!
Prayers that the glorious time shall not;
Within oor day, be known,
When He who came all chains to break,
Ruleth o'cr every zone!
Prayers that the heat of prophetics.

Prayers that the best of prophecies, Found in the Holy Word, Be ne'er fulfilled—that all may know And love the one true God! And in such prayers the northern friends An interest shall find, Who with them join, to chain the limb, Who with them join, to chain use in And cloud and quench the mind;
Who freely give their influence,
And toil and wealth, 'gainst those Devoted few, who steadly
The giant sin oppose:—
To such, a brotherly regard
They cordially extend. They cordially extend,

And pray that Heaven's richest gifts

May on their souls descend.

But do they really pray that love May light each darkened mind And that the melting beams of love Their sympathies unbind? Do they, in truth, desire that those Dear brethren at the North, Dear brethren at the North,
Be freed from every taint of sin,
And zealously come forth
To fight the battless of the Lord,
With weapons He lass given,
Mighty and powerful' to oppose
Whato'er is not from heaven?
Would they? Ah! no: a fiercer yell
Of rage and wild despair,
Tenn lowest deaths of Erchus. From lowest depths of Erebus, Ne'er rent the yielding air,

Than would, at tidings such as these, Sound through the guilty South, O'er hill, and dale, and stream, and shore, O'er hill, and dale, and stream, and she
From every tyrant mouth.

Oh! could the northern churches dare
In God, not man, to trust,
And boldly break each sinful tie,
And venture to be just;
And, side by side, the prosperods thief
And sentenced culprit place,
And when a titled brother sins,
Wishstand him to the face. Withstand him to the face, How soon would hypocrites shrink back,
And tyrants hang their heads,
And-robbing reverends forbear
To talk of their good deeds!

But, nay, 'our sect would be destroyed, But, may, 'tour sect would be destroyed,
Our cause is would be o'erthrown,
Should we pursue that course'—'tis well
Ye call the cause your own.
For God protects no cause that truth
Could'injure or destroy,
No seet that, in impartial loye,
Finds not its chiefest joy.
Oh! mockery of mockeries!
That man should 'er pretend,
Mid tyrapmy and cruelty,
To call the Lord his friend.
At Heaven's pure alter offer not

At Heaven's pure alter offer not The selfish, sinfut prayer— Whatever aids iniquity, Hath no acceptance there.

Bath, Maine, Jan. 8th, 1843.

From the Liberty Bell for 1843. THE LIBERTY BELL. BY JOHN BOWRING.

H. W. H.

THE LIBERTY BELL is hung aloft, On the transatlantic shore; And we hear its echoes, of a and of, Wafted the waters o'er: And welcomed shall those echoes be! Music of Liberty!

Liberty for the white—the few— From the oppressor's thrall? Nay! but Liberty,—Liberty, too, For the black,—for all! Slavery shall not stamp her ban

On any men,-or man. See! there are flowers of every shade Over earth's bosom spread; All by the same Great Artist made, By the same bounty fed;
Brightened by sunshine, freshened by showers,
All those beautiful flowers.

So in the heavens, but differing, far Differing, in glory and might;
But glorious every one, star by star
Rolls in the car of night;
All outpouring,—all, in their turns, outpouring,-all, in their turn Light from their golden urns.

Flowers and stars,—in heaven, on earth,—
The feeblest as the first,
The impress bears of a glorious birth,
And is in glory nurst;
And is led onward gloriously,
Through its varied destiny.

Despised there is none—degraded none;
Each holds its ordered place;
But 'tis man—asurping man, alone,
Who hath stigmatized his race;
Who hath giv'n his fellow—O shame! O shame!
A slave's ignoble name!

But, the heavenly elements, which mould, In man, God's effigy,— They were never meant to be controlled To a slave's destiny: To a slave's destiny; Nor shall they long;—for the slave shall be As the free-born—aye, as free!

Come, then, that bright and benignant time, When LIBERTY's blessed BELL,

When LIBERTY's blessed BELL,
All earth re-echoing it, shall chime
Slavery's final knell;
And Slavery's dreary tales be told
As a mythic page of old!
London, 8th Sept. 1842.

### SONNET. BY WORDSWORTH

Feel for the wrongs to universal ken
Daily exposed—we that unshrouded lies;
And reek the sufferer in his darkest den,
Whether conducted to the spot by sighs
And meanings, or he dwells (as if the wren
Taught him concealment) hidden from all eyes, In silence, and the awful modesties
Of sorrow:—fiel facility -feel for all, as brother men !-Of sorrow; -- foel for all, as brother men!— Feel for the poor, -- but not to atill your qualms, By formal charity, or dole of alms; Learn to be just -- just through impartial law; Far as ye may, erect and equalize; And what ye cannot reach by statute, draw Each from his fountain of self-sacrifice.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Property Meeting at Lynn.

A special meeting of 'The Society of Cuircraft Information of the Common Commo

ducer.

15. That no test for membership should be insti-tuted; but, when a vacancy is occasioned, any one who desires it should be entitled to enter the commu-ers, certain stars, beautiful

ature and wants of man. 19. That by virtue of this combination of interests, 19. That by virtue of this combination of interests, to himself whatever is essential to his wants am and the introduction of labor-saving machinery, labor comfort, and that will protect the weak, the ignoran may be reduced one half or three fourths; and thus and the decrepid from the infringements of the avariance of the community might be enabled to sustain a large clous, or, what is better, will destroy the alimen number of men and women, well supplied with periodicals and publications, who might advocate, with-cloud the principle of avariance of the principle of out money, and without price, the great principles of

reform.

Exceptions were taken to that portion of the report i
which denies the right of an individual to absolute to
which the products of his own labor. No one to
defended the right of radividual ownership in the soil,

That the fraternity of the human family cannot the interest of evils were not use the state of the base of civiliza8. That trade and commerce, the base of civilization, can be superseded only by the ability of the community to produce every thing essential to its own
munity to produce every thing essential to its own
the admitted right of one man to chattelise another, legitimately grow out of it, is whips, chains, gags and munity to produce every thing essential to its own waits.

9. That three hundred families are necessary to sustain all the horrors and impurities of the plantation follow the admitted and chaitelise another, sustain all the agricultural, mechanical, scientific and educational departments of the community.

10. That scientific and mechanical power should be introduced, so as to supersede, as far as possible, the necessity of manual labor.

11. That it is important that the community should be located in a healthy region, and in the heart of a thickly populated country, with good mill privileges.

12. That a large dwelling, with factories, and other buildings, should be creeted, with a view to health, niste, convenience and seconomy.

13. That since the soil, with all its products, is to be regarded as the joint property of the race, it legitimately follows, that the soil occupied by the community, and its products, should be considered the property of the whole family of man.

14. That to render industry attractive, every individual consumer in the community should be instituted; but, when as vacancy is occasioned, any one clearly but, when as vacancy is occasioned, any one clearly but, when as vacancy is occasioned, any one clearly the content of the others, to appropriate to themselves or 16. That every one should be allowed to enjoy his or her own opinion, without prescription.

17. That all force, other than that of mind over mind, should be repudiated.

18. That it should be the object of the community to deucate all the faculties of our nature; to secure to ceducate all the faculties of our nature; to secure to cach one the highest individual immunity; to demonstrate to the world, in practice, that a better state of secrety may exist; that the excessive toil and the constant anxiety for present and future wants, now instant anxiety for present and future wants, now instant anxiety for present and future wants, now instant anxiety for present and poor, are unaccessary; posed upon all, both rich and poor, are unaccessary; and with a view, ultimately of bringing society and with a view, ultimately of bringing society throughout the world into perfect harmony with the throughout the world into perfect larmony with the nature and wants of man. nity.

16. That every one should be allowed to enjoy his thine' may be applied to objects too subtle and com

In answer to the objection urged against a community of interests, that no one would be safe from the invasion of lazy, starving thousands, it was argue which denies the right of an individual to absolute ownership in the products of his own labor. No one defended the right of individual ownership in the soil, if my memory serves me correctly.

The question of private property occupied the remainder of the Convention. It was argued, by those friendly to individual possession, that appropriation or the desire to appropriate objects, and to make them, as it were, a part of the individual self, was an attended, every year, to satisfy the necessities of produced, every year, to satisfy the necessities of that this had over been the prominent argument urg

all, if every one could be allowed to gratify their wants from the general abundance; that even in the present unsocial, selfish, isolated state of society, there would be no want or, degradation, if men would regard the property of the earth as did the children of Israel the manna in the wilderness, when they that gathered little had no lack, and they that gathered much had nothing over; that if the doctrine be true, that man has a positive and absolute right to the fruits of his own toil, it then follows that the poor and comparatively despised producers would come into possession of the wealth of the globe, and that the rich, wise and refued consumers would be compelled either to labor, log, or starve; that it must be evident to the most superficial observer, that must be evident to the most superficial observer, gold, silver, houses, lands and stocks, cannot pr either the comforts or the luxuries of life, withou either the comforts or the luxuries of life, without the mind, bone and muscle of the producer; and then, by the principle laid down by the opponents, these pro-ducts cannot become the property of the rich con-sumers, but of the producers.

The above is a very brief and imperfect sketch of the arguments advanced at the Convention. It has, been my aim to state the strongest arguments of both sides fairly.

examine this question more at length, to be held in New-England, New-York, and Ohio.

It was the wish of the Convention that you should

publish the proceedings of this meeting in the column of the Liberator. By so doing, you will oblige you sincere friend,

J. A. COLLINS. sincere friend, Boston, Feb. 9, 1843.

Rights of Property, and Co-operative Associa-

Bno. Gaustoos:

The meeting, which adopted the enclosed proceedings, voted that the editor of the Liberator be requested to publish them in the columns of his paper. It is but just to remark, that many of the officers were appointed without their knowledge g and it is not to be expected that all of them will subscribe to all the doctrines in the Constitution, or in the resolutions adopted by the Convention. It is not important that they should. None, however, were appointed, who were not considered friendly to an investigation of the nature and influence of the present social sysof the nature and influence of the present social sys-tem, and who would give such information as they possessed, which would tend to throw light upon this important question.

Affectionately yours,

J A. COLLINS.

SOCIAL REFORM AND HUMAN PROGRESS SOCIAL REFORM AND HUMAN PROGRESS.

After two large and deeply interesting public meetings for the discussion of the subjects of social reform and human progress had been held at Centre meeting-house in Oakland, a number of those favorable to a reform of the present social system, inet at Oakland, Clinton Co. Ohio, on the 27th of October, 1842, to concert measures for removing the causes of the existing evila of society. Edwin Fusesell, of Indians, was called to the chair, and J. Lakens was appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. A. Collins, of Boston, die meeting proceeded to organize a society of inquiry for ascertaining the best means of reforming the present social system.

On motion, it was voted to raise a committee of

taining the best means of reforming the present social system.
On motion, it was voted to raise a committee of
three to draft and present a Constitution; a committee
tee of three to nominate officers for the Society; a
committee of three to present business for the action of the meeting; whereupon,
John A. Collins, Samuel Brooke and Mary L. Gilbert, were appointed to draft the Constitution.
M. R. Robinson, Samuel Brooke and John A.
Collins, were the committee on nomination.
John O. Wattles, J. A. Collins and Marius R.
Robinson, were the committee on tessiness.
The several committees reported the following
Constitution, list of officers, and resolutions, which,
pafter an excited and deeply interesting discussion of
two days, were unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE

Du motion of J. A. Coolins, of isoson, the members proceeded to organize a society.

On motion, it was voted to raise a committee of three to draft and present a Constitution, a committee of three to present business for the action of the meeting; whereupon,
John A. Collins, Samuel Brooke and Mary L. Gilbert, were appointed to affit the Constitution,
M. R. Robinson, Samuel Brooke and Mary L. Gilbert, were appointed to affit the Constitution,
John O. Wattles, J. A. Collins and Marius R. Robinson, were manifected on nomination.
John O. Wattles, J. A. Collins and Marius R. Robinson, expended the following Constitution, list of officers, and resolutions, which, after an excited and deeply interesting discussion of two days, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it is med crident that it is the design of our Creator, that man should be happy in this state of existence, and that he has given him laws, which when obeyed, will secure case, peace, freedem, plenty and intelligence; and whereas society, as it is now organized, produces call, anxiety, is assessed, covetousness, intolerance, operetty, intemperance, slavery, war, and premature death; and whereas excits, parties, government, between the constitution, the products of human industry; and whereas mankind should be regarded as and equal brotherhood, the joint proprietors of the social and the products of human industry; and whereas mankind should be regarded as and equal brotherhood, the joint proprietors of the social system in accordance with the principles of God's government, by which equality of rights and interests shall be secured to all, and to inquire and the great obstacle to reform; and believing the social system in accordance with the principles of God's government, by which equality of rights and interests shall be secured to all, and to inquire and the great obstacle to reform; and believing the social system in accordance with the principles of God's government, by which equality of rights and interests shall be secured to all, and to inquire and the

Art. 4. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Recording Secretaries may perform the duties which are generally performed by such officers.

Art. 5. The Executive Committee may have the management of the business of the Society, call special meetings of the Society, at such time and place, and employ such agencies and instrumental-tities as the circumstances of the case may demand, make an annual report of the proceedings of the Society, and transact such other business as the committee may in its judgment consider adapted to promote the objects of the association.

Art, 6. The Corresponding Secretary may collect

committee may in its judgment consorting the association.

Art. 6. The Corresponding Secretary may collect the information obtained from the Associate Corresponding Secretaries, and give such and other information to the public, according to the request of the Executive Committee, and his own judgment of the necessities of the case.

Art. 7. The Associate Corresponding Secretaries are invited to secure information in relation to the are invited to secure information in relation to the are invited to secure information.

present social system, and the best way of improvi it in their respective vicinities, and transmit it the Cerresponding Secretary. LIST OF OFFICERS.

President,
A. BROOKE-Oakland, Ohio.

Vice-Presidents.

R. D. Webb-Dublin, Ireland.
M. W. Chapman—Boston, Mass.
etw. Bassett-Lynn, Mass.
J. C. Hathaway — Farmington, N. Y.
Nathan Winslow—Portland, Mc.
Orson S. Murray—Brandon, V.
George Kent—Concord, N. H.
Peleg Clarke—Coventry, R. I.
Edwin Fussell—Pendletton, Indiana.
Georgo S. Barleigh—Plainfield, Conn.
Wm. Bowne—Pittsburg, Penn.
Thos. Donaldson—New-Richmond, Ohio.
Patrick Brewster—Pasiely, Scotland.
Edwin Oxley—Darlington, England. Vice-Presidents.

Corresponding Secretary, John A. Collins-Boston, Mass. Recording Secretary, Joseph Lukens-Mariborough, Ohio.

Executive Committee,
mes Romely, Edward Brooke,
izabeth Lukens, Abram Allen,
Samuel Brooke, Jr. Associate Corresponding Sceretaries.
Wm. H. Chaoning—New-York City.
Christian Donaldson—Cincinnati, Ohio
Charlotte A. Joy—Nantucket, Mass.
N. P. Rogers—Concord, N. H.
M. R. Robinson—Putnam, Ohio,
Wing Brasile Co.

Christian Donaldson—Clincinanti, Ohio.
Charlotte A. Joy—Nantucket, Mass.
N. P. Rogers—Concord, N. H.
M. R. Robinson—Putnam, Ohio.
Wing Russell—Syracuse, N. Y.
Huldah Curtis—Hamburgh, N. Y.
Joseph Griffin—Macedon, N. Y.
John Murra—Bowling Bay, Scotland.
Robert Reid—Glasgow,
John Murra—Bowling Bay, Scotland.
Robert Reid—Glasgow,
John Murra—Bowling Bay, Scotland.
Robert Reid—Glasgow,
John Mary Viner—Edinburgh,
Go.
Harriet Gardner—Inverness,
Go.
Harriet Gardner—Inverness,
Go.
Harriet Gardner—Inverness,
Go.
James Haupthon—Dublin,
Go.
Henry C. West—Clarksville, Ohio.
David L. Galbraith—New-Garden, Ohio.
O. S. Fowler—New-York, N. Y.
Charles C. Barleigh—Montpelier, V.
Nathan Webater—Haverhill, Mass.
Erar C. Smith—Five Corners, N. Y.
Frederick Douglass—Lynn, Mass.
Nalson Boatwick—Rochester, N. Y.
Thomas McClintock—Waterloo, N. Y.
Enoch Mack—Dover, N. H.
Albert Brisbane—New-York, N. Y.
Harriet Martinean, Tynemouth, England.
Edmund Quincy—Deblam, Mass,
Nalson Boatwick—Providence, R. I.
Flizabeth Pease—Darlington, England.
Edmund Quincy—Deblam, Mass,
Charles Hampton—Union Village, Ohio.
Jacob Ferris—Galen, N. Y.
Elioneh Deven, Mass.
Charles Hampton—Dubon Village, Ohio.
Jacob Ferris—Galen, N. Y.
Eli Nichola—Lloydsville, Ohio.
Natl'l H. Whiting—South Marshifeld, Mass,
Edward M. Davis—Philadelphin, Pa.
A. Bronson Aleott—Concord, M. Bas.
C. Gilbrait—Wilmington, Ohio.
Cyrus M. Berleigh—Plainfield, Conn.
Charles Cockran—Paris, France.
Lucinda Wilmarth—Providence, R. I.
Caroline Weston—Boston, Mass.
Sarah Pugh—Philadelphin, Pa.
Samuel Philadelphin, Pa.
Samuel

We are obliged to defer the remainder of these preedings until our next number.

### SELECTIONS.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVENY.—Frank Johnson and band, whose conduct every where has been marked by the strictest propriety, were lately arrested at St. Louis to answer for a violation of Mo. State and St. Louis city laws, which forbid a free colored man remaining in the State without itense. They were each—twelve of them—fined \$10, and ordered to depart from the State. From this sentence they appealed, and it is creditable to the citizens of St. Louis that some of the first gonthemon of that city become their security. Their concerts have been overflowingly, attended.

There is an old lady in Berlin, Prussia, aged 103 years, who has recently married a youth of 70, and among the children by a former marriage which she brought to her husband was a boy 88!

Misa Manners'a handsome young lady aged 22, and possessing a fortune of \$5000, recently cloped with and married a pelicemen, whom she had nover seen The distress in Paisley is daily increasing. It was stated that the number of unemployed persons amounted to 11,800. Government has refused to give

urther hid to the destitute populati

A fire occurred on the 14th, in a lodging-housest London, and of twenty-five lodgers, eight were burnt to death. Among the sufferers were a poor widow ammed Holland and three of her daughters. The oth-ers were children between four and seven,—two boys and two gitles.

Great Fire at Port-au-Prince,—A letter received in Boston, dated Port-au-Prince, 14th ult., states that in the fire on the '9th, 600 houses were destroyed, and property to the amount of \$4,000,000. This is a dreadful loss, (says the letter) to our unhappy country, and has rendered many families bouseless. The calamity had put an end to all business. The New-York Express says it is now disclosed from the Treasury Department, that Mr. Hoyt is a defaulter to the amount of two hundred and and twenty-six thousand dollars.

A youth recently committed ouicide in England, by placing his head on the anvil of a gigantic forge-ham-mer, whilst the machinery was in motion.

It is stated that an individual residing in New-Or-leans, recently lad an iron mask made for a female slave, which was studded inside with sharp points. This, he made the wretched woman wear-every night, and during some part of the day, for two weeks— thus preventing all sleep.

Situation Wanted.

ns a compositor or pressman, or to take chara-newspaper establishment. He can produce second ry reference A small compensation will be prac-tly received. Address 'B. F. R., '25, Cornbill Boston, Feb. 9, 1843.

## JUNIER'S OYSTER ROOM. 21 Howard:St BlLL OF FARE.

Clam Soup. Oysters Raw, Oysters St " Roasted, " Fr

# N. B. Oysters for sale by the gallon a BOARDING HOUSE

FOR COLORED SEAMEN. FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform soch assessment as misy vivit Boston, the he has goad, excellent Boarding. House for the last goad, excellent Boarding. House for the last counts on temperance principles, at No. 5, son Courts (first house below the Bether Clause) and vin happy to receive their patronage No. 10 payro to receive their patronage No. 10 payro to receive their patronage with a subspared on his part to make their stitument is in assessment of the subscriber o

### UNION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a statel has I find House, situated at No. 4. Southed-state. The house has been put in rounder right, at well calculated to accommonable right, at well calculated to accommonate all who may be inseed to award their attended to real at the Usin Has where every exertion will be unde to read the sojourn a pleasant one, and that too on the soil carrie terms.

Boston Sept 30th, 1842. JOHN EU.

JOHN EUT NEW PUBLICATIONS

JUST Published and for sale at the Anishmy
Depository, No. 25 Cornhill,
The COVENARY WITH AUDAN, a struce leds
Pierpont, occasioned by the imprisonment of the
Latimer.
Ten years Expensence, By Mrs. M. W. Che man.

DR. CHANNING'S LAST ADDRESS, second tion at \$1 per hundred.

ANTI SLAVERY ALMANAC for 1843. By Mr. L1
Child.

Child,
A Kiss FOR A BLOW, a collection of stories of the ren, by Henry C. Wright,
Also for sale, Dickens's Notes on America, lings

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Milliam

No. 13, Schmee-steert, Botte A. E. MANN

A. E. MANN

WOLD inform her customery and finals, who has increased the thinness, and have hand an assortment of Fancy Good, Sainen, lery, &c. Straw homest dyed, situation pressed, in a superior manner. Fastionship at attended to with neutrinos and departs.

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