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MALLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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> Mrs. L. M a, Harpe

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vol. XIII.---NO. 8.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston Pilot.

The Mania of Abolition.

The Mann of American slave has been epressed, in consequence of the furious of measures of this dangerous friends in His position, which, twenty years ago, the irresistible eloquence, to the spirit of alphital-justice, and awakened in the in and philanthropic statement the highand philanthropic statesmen the high-as of christian sympathy.—has, been no of hastile ferocity and furbulent. His condition is now that of a jeal-fected serf, who tramples upon the po-of compassion, and opposes an estive is factionsness to his owner.—fattle in of compassion, and opposes an active factionings to his owner, factle in fatal to his progress in throwing off fatal to his progress in throwing off ins condition. His pretended zeal-re, by their rampaut violence, driven all to under from the influential to lad the will and the power, gradually, to sunder the chains of shavery, as warmed by the noblest ansceptibilizer, and teeming with the treast insign and interest in the destiny, and human race, of whatever creed or a forced from the ranks of this emission, and the shade of the programment of the shade of the programment of the shade of the shade of the shade. Those who laved free race much just the permanence and e slave. Those who laved free-ce much, but the permanence and oning empire more, withdrew from hist boldly struck at its existence, o overthrow it in the struggle for triposes. Weaned from their sym-neric more period of the structure of a period a period belong a gainst they have arrayed themselves cross faction? attaly so long as these cases keep talive by the abolition-he slave be held in bondage, each him with additional checks and

ads of the men who have thus by their the men who have thus by their coxistence a party stronger and the character and measures of a the character and measures of a the save and the slaves fall. They have referently, the chances of their act made to slave the denucia-lence of the abolitionists have the character of the abolitionists have the character of the indicate the slaves and the total fruition of the highest anthropist, at the time Virginia hold of the institution, was maktured to free the State from the curse to free the State from the curse here in the North who have here in the North who have their and garcer, the strongest hope men in the North who have in their and gareer, the strongest away are answerable to their God and or the fresults which have followed Not only have they destroyed, for entury, at least, the hopes of freedom they have followed they have followed they have followed they have followed they have been desired, they have been and conceils. They convulse it with they have specified in our nall conucils. They convulse it with the and sustain, in the efforts to great ment free little and and the brains of graceless mountebanks, or feeble and insone old women, and spirit of effensive and factious viouered infidelity, which shocks the respectable and intelligent mass. Such ment as Carrison, who desired against a factivities a confection of the stronger of the st

s faction.

I such men, and the measures
their wild and heated brains,
impressed upon us, from a pegs of the late Convention in lings of the late Convention in the ches and resolutions were made, that venerated Hall, that should in of shame upon the brow of extend the resolution of Garmenking venous of Abby Polsom, the constitution of the contract of the ministry. There was not any and intelligent enthusiasm eteriae the peaceful workers in but, on the contrary, a reckless decencies and proprieties of a great religious and moral movember of the contrary great religious-and moral move-motion in their, insane cresade overmment, were denounced in 10th bitterness, and the Catholic assailed in the choicest phrases abolitionism. Do these disor-tion and respectability imagine is calculated to increase the Is violent denunciation, and Is violent denunciation, and the pulpit and the press, the authory and wisdoin would the intelligent mass of our such a course, and this is at those of questionable sun-

untlet of the slave.

s of this denunciatory charthe plaudits of the aboliin Fancuil Hall, was the

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the resoluale, for the purpose of consider-chick were presented by N. P.

call to join the ranks of the ab-

ATOR.

ford; John Canteriors e-York City Fuller, Sia ino; John tushville; is

egheny 1.
West Grave
Thomas Pa
Russalville;
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Abner G. K
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Ile; A. Bro

ter may end a newspaped n, and frank

See Legiand Protestantism, and pro-slaves when Legiand Protestantism and Protestantism, Rogers and Abby, Folson, Rogers and Abby, Folson, Rogers, Is it known to this trium'e-administration, Protestantism, Protesta



COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

FEBRUARY 24, 1848.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

and Preteatants, and all classes, high and low, who are not found in the ranks of abolitionism. The ispirit of Popery, the 'Catholic Press, and the Trishmen of New England, are, in common with all the institutions and communities of our country, the recipients of violent abolitions abuse, and they cannot claim any immunity in the general ouslangth of madmen against the order and permanence of society, and the sanctity of the Constitution under which we live. They will rail, though the gillars of the society, and an political fabric were tottering above their heads, and continue to push on in their mad carrent, though the genius of hier country's freedom warned them to span from destruction the work of a century, and the product of the noblest blood ever action, and the product of the noblest blood ever and the cause of human liberty. and sanny contributions, loans from France local large, and sanny contributions, loans from France local large, and cirredeemable paper money; France lad large dees and ermies well equipped, well disciplined and provisioned; the United States no facet, and one moder erate army badly clothed, without pay, and mulinying for lack of food: the boon secured to the United States is not susceptible of estimate; liberty, independence, this broad and rich domain, a rank among the nations of the earth—the mind may as easily grape an infinite series, as calculate the value and the consequence of all these !! the boon premised to France was the preservation of her West India Islands. Neither party was to lay down its arms until the independence of the United States was achieved, but no benefit to France was thus irrevocably fixed. The stipulations in our favor were necessarily performed, before France could derive any advantage on her part. That she punctually, faithfully and gloriously fulfilled her agreement, has ever been a cause of gratitude and a heme TAS An offset to the foregoing tirade—and to show the difference of spirit between an Irish news-paper in this slaveholding country, and one in the capital of freading, we copy the following editorial ar-ticle from a recent number of the Dublin Register: Slarery in America.

Since we last alluded to this subject, the cause of freedom has not slept. Notwithstanding that wretched, that dastardly act of the British authorities of Canada in giving up Nelson Hackett, a fugitive from the great southern prison-house, to the tender mercies of his pursuers—an act which we hesitate not to say will yet still more deeply stamp disgrace on the British name—the determination to be free has gathered new strength.

punctually, faithfully and gloriously fulfilled her agree-ment, his ever been a cause of gratitude and a theme of praise. That she had other motives besides friend-ship for us is undoubtedly true, but that is a matter foreign to the question of the fulfilment of our positive engagements to her. On the same day with the above-mentioned treaty, there was signed by the same parties a treaty of annity and commerce, by the 17th and 22th articles of which the ships of war and privateers of each nation had a right to enter with their prizes into the ports of the other, to be there free from all fees and duties, to judges or other officers, and from search, since the same not to say will yet still more deeply stamp disgrace on the British name—the determination to be free has gathered new strength.

Every American paper that will dare to speak the truth unceasingly, shows the ineccurity of slave property—every periodical devoted to the great question of human freedom tells of the scores of men, and women too, who, determined to be free, encounter, all the danger of pristing by hunger, fatigue in this that danger of perishing by hunger, fatigue in the trackless forest, in crossing rapid rivers, or, more terrible than all, the grasp of those merciless beings who, under the name of alaveholders, call those who are born with equal rights their own. Success, we say, to those poor fugilities from oppression! We tell them that liberty is their right. We call on them as one man to except from their prison-house, to rush, with one accord, towards a land of freedom. Let them not fear; they have a noble, a glorious cause: passive resistance will then be with them, as it has been in this land, all-powerful. Let them use no such weapons as their masters use, but be strong in spirit, and seize every opportunity to escape from their degrading position!

These thoughts have been suggested by the anreach the nearest port of the State to

By a Convention signed Nov. 1410, 1785, it was agreed that the Consuls of the respective countries, should have the exclusive right of regulating the po-lice of the vessels of their respective nations, and civil

ome into contact, and slavery will tolter in the footh, or the Union will be severed; and, in either sac, the slave goes free! We are glad to find that is the opinion of the most competent persons in gitter—that the needs up the Fan-ports of France, they would be pretty sure to fall a dom or prey to the superior number and force of British floots

tion of the thousends of just persons, who yeard and converted that the proclamation of the treat assistance, cannot be deabted. As little can it be doubted that they viewed deabted. As little can it be doubted that they viewed that we proclamation of neutrality, and private private private process of the proclamation of neutrality, and private pri

ceptures which might be made under it. In this state which we should probably be involved; remembering of things, our government perceived that the commercial interest, disnayed at this fell swoop, would withdraw every remaining vessel from the ocean, if they were not immediately reassured. The administration, therefore, on the 27th of August, 1793, by Mr.

Jefferson, Secretary of State, issued the following noon, Secretary of State, issued the following n

The value of this property, without interest, is va

o for the admission of British armed ve ing guaranty, so that whenever the French West In-ies should be attacked, we should furnish annually, a provisions, \$200,000, and the French, when we hould be attacked, should furnish, in military stores, like aum, either party to be wholly discharged on ayment of \$1,000,000; that the peculiar rights and rivileges secured by the treaties to consuls, ships of var, privaters, prizes, &c., should be reduced to the ordinary footing of friendly nations, on payment, by tither party; of \$60,000 in three years; and that either party, of \$600,000 in three years; and that there should be murual indemnities for captured pro-

The American snyovs ther

We shall have a right to take our prizes into the orts of America. A commission shall cogulate the dominities mutually, due. The indemnities unities white half he due by France to the citizens of the United States; and it turn for this, France yields the exclusive privilege that privilege over and privilege in the interface of the transfer that of the commence of the commence of the transfer that the commence of the commence o

hat the question of indemnities should be left open for uture adjustment. The following was the article which provided for this:

amity and commerce of .Reb. 0, 1775, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of the 14th November, 1785; nor upon the indomnities mutually due, or claimed, the parties will negotiate further on these subjects, at a convenient time; and, until they may have agreed on these points the said treaties and convention shall have no operation, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows:

tion, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows:

Then follows the new treaty, or convention, which was signed at Paris on the 30th Sept. 1900.

You will have percived that vast interests were concentrated in this 2d article; and also from the all timeters of France, that she deemed her interest in it greater than ours; for that oblimation is, that we should pay the indemnities to American, as well as to Freiche cliptens, in consideration of our being released from the perpetual guaranty, by which we were liable, at any time, and through all coming time, to be dragged into a war, at the pleasure of another and distant nation, in a situation and with interests as different as possible from our own. Compute the probable cost of fleets and armies for the twenty years war of the French revolution, if we had complied promptly and fully with our engagements, and than endeavor to imagine the losses, burdons, alsugater and devastation of fluture European wars, in every one of

atum still insists on the privilege of her ships of war

treaty, have been paid, and those claims were precisely similar to those embraced in the 2d article of that
treaty. Spain, Naples, Russia, Sweden, Holland,
and Denmark, have sallowed and paid our clitzens
claims of the same claracter; and arising at the same
time. So that, in fact, these claims which the Senate
by the above vote intended to put or a better footing
than if left to be paid by France, have proved to be on
a worse footing than similar and contemporary claims
on some of the nonrest expenses to Engage

The treaty was returned to France with our ratific

The question has been much ditified it on the part of France.

'If (says C. J. Marshall) the enveys renounced them, or did not, by an article in the treaty, save them, the United States would thereby become liable for them to her citizens.

In 1804 Mr. Madison said,

4 The claims from which France was released, were admitted by France, and the release was for a valua-le consideration, in a correspondent release of the United States from certain claims on them.

Bonaparte, at St. Helena, said, concerning this

matter—'The suppression of the second article of the Convention put an end to the privileges which France possessed by the treatize of 1978, and annulled the just claims which America might have made for injurices done in time of peace.'

Such, my friend, is the nature of the claim of hundreds of American citizens, many of whom have gone down in poverty and distress to their graves, and others are surviving in lazar-houses, with perhaps a faint hope yet flickering in their brooms. And why is this? I have already said, that if an old southern horse, blind and spavined, had been lost in a slave-hout, and payment for bim refused my this righteous said, 'He couldn't vote so mucis money out of the treasury. The claimants were rich, and able to lose it.' This man had the grace to blosh and be confused as he said this. A North Carolina loce said. 'He wouldn't look into it, he wouldn't look for any such old concern.' Mark the inhuman sophistry of this reply. His intention obviously was, to like this case to these between way.

such old concern. Mark the inhuman sophistry of this reply. His intention obviously was, to liken this case to those betwirt man and man, in which the remedy is at all times open to the injured party, and if he neglects to seek it, the world recognitive the justice, of the rule which makes the consequences of his acquigence to fall upon himself. But these claimants are used diligence, eacept when their country was suffering and embarrassed in live finances, to obtain justice at the only tribunal where they could seek it. It ime, therefore, which justly weakens and destroys almost all claims, has only strengthened this.

In 1824, by John Foreyth, it is pronounced to be 'not irreditable to the patriotism of the petitioners that they tenture to assume that this country owed any thing to France under the guaranty and other treaty obligation, to cancel which the property of the petitioners was given up. 'Not creditable to their patriotism,' after auffering in silence through the years of embarge, was given up. 'Not creditable to their patriotism,' after auffering in silence through the years of embarge, was and consequent embarrassment of the country'. And yet that report went through the legislative machine. If this be not a process for crushing human hearts, then human hearts cannot be crushed. If this dumin of fibority and severy be not a Molech to which human vicinity as a careful of the country of the patriotism are acciding dumin of fibority and severy be not a Molech to which human vicinity as a careful of the country of th

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 633.

Debate on the Marriage Bill.

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

MAIRE.—A. Soule, Bath.
New Haurshine.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbut, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Mitjord.
VERSOR:—John Benent, Foodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Perrisburg.

We copy from the Salem Register the following re-rt of the debate in the House of Representatives of assachusetts, Feb. 8th, on the intermarriage law:

The bill to repeal the law prohibiting marriage between white persons and Indians or mulattees, was read a second time.

Mr. Gibbens, of Becton, opposed the Bill. He hought there would be a good deal of fluttering in the House before this question was disposed of. His mind had long been made up on this subject; he was opposed to this Bill in principle; and although fe was ambitious of political promotion, he might had his toget, we the subject of political promotion, he might or do they wish such a change? No—they will never take advantage of it, but the dissolute and dishonest would prey upon society, and the result would be any thing but desirable. He remarked that the mulatto was justly considered among the most unfortunate and degraded of his race, and that, if this Bill should pass, we should have twenty of that class where we now have one. He though the law profibitions such maringe, was in accordance with the great law of our Greator—no more distinction was made than there ought to be—and he could not vote for its repeal.

Mr. W INTARASH was in favor of the repeal. He asked, if there was no such law on the statute book, would genilemen vote for one? He contended that the effect of such a law was to degrade the colored race, and he considered it a disgrace to our State that such a law should exist here. He did not be-lieve the effect of the repeal would be to promote amalgamation—the natural repugnance of such a mison would be sufficient to prevent it.

Mr. Nawmall, of Saugus, spoke at length in support of the Bill. He considered the law a relic of barbarism, and that it had its origin in the idea of barbarism, and that it had its origin in the idea of barbarism, in comparison with which, that which our offeathers resisted, dwindles into nothing. He insisted that the spirit of this law is the very foundation of slavery, and it is inconsistent for us to peti-

was contrary to the law of God, as written in the consciences of men—and contrary to the law of God, as written in the consciences of men—and contrary to the teachings of Jesus, who taught that we all have one Father, and are bound to love each other as brethren. He thought it would be an honor to the State to pass that Bill, and as both parties in the House tre claiming to be republicants, he hoped they would inite and show their republicanism, by helping the rorld forward to universal liberty, happiness and with.

Mr. Painer, of Pasex, followed in—ain of thought—he see

train or thought—he considered that the tendency of the present law was to deepen the prejudice against the colored raco—and said, if we degrade a part of our race to the rank of a monkey or a baboon, they will have the thoughts and aspirations of a monkey or baboon.

will have the thoughts and aspirations of a monkey or baboon.

Mr. WHEATLAND, of Salem, was in favor of the repeal, because he considered it a doad letter—a mere nullity—there were so few persons to whom it was applicable. The Supreme Court of this State has decided that marriages are valid, except those between whites and prof. Indians, negrees or mulattoes—and that by the term mulative is intended the child of a negro and white person—and that, consequently, a marriage between a white and a colored person what had more or less than half negro blood in his vains, would be valid. It would be almost impossible to prove that any person was so pure a negro pr mulatto as to come within the law, and therefore the law was, in effect, void.

(If The decision here referred to, was the case.

hat town, and of course, they were not bound to pay he town of Medway for the sums expended for her

The decision of the Court was as follows:

The decision of the Contr was as innova'It is our unanimous opinion, that a mulatio is a
cross begoiten between a white and a black. This
the definition given by the best festicographors, and
te believe it also to agree with the popular use of the
trim. The paoper's father in this case, was a mulat, and her maker was a tellie women. The paoper
, then, not a mulatile. Judgment for the plaintiffaDectober Term, Norfolk, 1810]

Mr. Lincoln, of Boston, was in favor of the repeal and made a few temarks on the subject.

Mr. Adams next took the floor. He said the law or prevent intermarriages and reference to the state of society when it was first enacted, at a very early seried in our history—at the time when slaves were rait imported into Messachusetts colony—and the

made) which makes a negro any thing but a manand any principle which reduces him below a man,
renders him a beast, and would justify slavery. He
concluded by moving that when the question was
taken, it be taken by yeas and asyataken, it be taken by yeas and asyaMr. Car, of Brisgewater, opposed the Bill—he
Mr. Car, of Brisgewater, opposed the Bill—he
flought the law a good ose—that the blacks did not
wish it repealed—and he could see, no connection
between cancipations and the internarriage law.
He was a friend to the colored race—he would give
them all the rights we have—he would even sit
with them in this House, if properly qualified, hai
he did not believe that the repeal of the law would
benefit the blacks in any degree. He considered
amalgamation as tending to degrade the race.
Mr. Fowner, of Boston, was opposed to the repeal.
He believed there was a distinction in the race,
made by God himself. There was also a diffarence
of temperament—they cannot live together any
length of time—and the offspring of such marriages
is also very limited, showing that mature herself is
against such connexions. He remarked that the
colored sponds are opposed to the roppal, as ther
believe the effect will be, that colored mea will
marry white women of the lower classes.
Mr. Park opposed the Bill, on the ground that it
was not desired by the colored people, and that it
was not desired by the colored people, and that it
was not desired by the colored people, and that it
was not desired by the colored people, in that it
was not desired by the colored people, and that it
was not desired by the people to the colored
population. He knew many colored people is this
city of high respectability and intelligence, and he
paid a high compliment to the late Rev. Mr. Panl, a

never before had, and has declared she will crouch no langer! But what a pittable, what a wretched, exhibition has Henry Clay, the candidate for the future Presidency, made! Plunged: ten-fold deeper than ever into the accuraced spirit of slavery, the presentation of an abolition petitign to him in Richmond, Indiana, was seized as the opportunity for making one of the most insidious—one of the most dissolical speeches in favor of slavery we ever recollect to have read; and grieved are we to say that a large portion of those assembled—amongst which were many Quakers, received his disgraceful spreams on the presenting of the petition with an approbation which reflects deep-disgrace upon them!

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LIBERATOR

Slavery in America.

their degrading position!
These thoughts have been suggested by the announcement contained in the American papers, that it is sought to make Massachusetts! old Massachusetts! the cradle of American liberty, a hunting-ground for the slaveholders. One of the thousand runaways lately fled within her borders for protection, followed by his measures.

Letters from David L. Child. Washinoron, Feb. 11, 1843. Self-examination is one of the hardest, as it is on the most important duties which a man has to pe

my indiguation at deliberate and flagrant injustice, will not permit me to puss by the subject without a new, however unarailing, effort to arouse the steartion of the thousands of just persons, who read and inwardly digest the matter contained in the Liberate that the state of the state of

o'clock.

The following position (the paternity of which we have heard attributed to that brazen-faced petitogger, John C. Park, Esquire, who has made himself infamously conspicuous in the Legislature, for several years past, by the medignant Spposition to the mili-alwaye cause, and also to the laternarriage and rail-road corporation bills,) purporting to be from certain colored women of Boston, "about twenty in number," who, with scarcely an exception, are said to be among the lowest and most disreputable of our colored population, was lately presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Gibbers of Boston, also notorious for his colorphobie, and hostility to anti-lavery. It is the low device of white blackpuards, and is to be regorded as nothing better (Man a worthless hoar.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representa-tives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, i General Court assembled:

General Ceuri assembled:

The pelition of the undersigned colored nomen, of Boston, in behalf of themselves and all colored nomen, of met throughout the Commonwealth, respectfully end carnestly represents, that your petitioners are informed that certain colored men have been induced to petition to your honorable body so to after the laws of this Commonwealth as to allow them to marry white wives, which change of the laws, if effected, will exert a most pernicuous influence on the condition of colored women. If the proposed change of the laws take place, we shall be deserted by our natural protectors and supporters, and thrown upon the world friendless and despised, and forced to get our bread by any vile means that mey be proposed to us by others, or that despire when the state is the proposed.

to us by others, or that despair may teach us to inThe petition of colored men for the privilege of
having white wives, shows that your present petitioners are even now despised on account of their
color. If this request be grunted, the contempt for
us and dislike of us will increase, and we shall be
regarded as hatful incumbrances, and the shall be
regarded as hatful incumbrances, and thos driven
from our homes. Colored husbands will regret that
they married before the change of the law, and will
wish their wives out of the way. The least evil that
we can expect from such a course is, the otter
destruction of domestic happiness.
In this, we are sure that our fears do not deceive
us; the petition of the colored men show that we
sho despised; and some of us know that the kope of
success has skeady made some colored men less
upon them. [!].

kmd than they tormerly survivalent the happiness upon them. (!). To you, as the civil guardians of the happiness and virtee of even the humblest, we apply, and beg that you will not, by a legislative act, plange us into an abyes of wetchedness, temptation and ruin; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Rights of Northern Colored Seamen.

Rights of Northern Colored Seamen.

The following is the memorial from Boston to Congress, remonstrating against the oppressive and on, constitutional laws of the South respecting northern colored seamen, on which the oble report of the Committee on Commerce was made, which we published in our lest number. In the Report it was truly said—4 Probably no paper was ever addressed to the Congress of the United States, which represented more of the intelligence, virtue, patriotism, and property also, of the metropolis of New-England.

of the matropous of New-England.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:
Your petitioners, citizens of the United States, and some of them owners and masters of vessels, respectfully roprosent:

respectfully represent:

That on board of that large number of vessels, accustomed to touch at the ports of Charleston, Savanah, Mobile, and New-Oriens, it is frequently accessary to employ free persons of color:

And whereas, it frequently happens that such crews are taken from the vessels, thrown into prison, and there detained at their own expense, greatly to the prejudice and detriment of their interest, and of the come erce of these States:

They pray your honorable body to grant them relief, and render effectual in their behalf, the privileges of chiltrenship secured by the Constitution of the United States.

And, as is duty bound. will see a second the secured by the Constitution of the Lands.

nited States. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray. J. Angersoll Beweitch
Magborn & Son
J. J. Diswell
S. Austin, Jr.
James S. Amory
Francis J. Oliver
Sanuted May
G. M. Thatcher
Ozias Goodwin
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Joseph Ballister & Co.
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Henry Lee
Peter R. Dalton
B. C. Clark & Co.
George Hallet George Hallet
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C. Allen Brow Jackson Riggs
C. Allon Browne
R. Lincoln & Co.
Win. H. Prentice
Benjamin Rand
W. Minot
Edward G. Loring
W. W. Storj
Charles Henry Parker
George William Bond
Richard Robbins
Henry Hall
W. H. Gardiner
Charles Jackson
Wm. Prescott
Wm. H. Prescott
Wm. H. Prescott
W. I. Bowditch
Edward Pickering
George Morey

Charles G. Loring
Pranklin Dexter
Charles P. Curtis
B. R. Cartis
F. C. Loring
George T. Curtis
Thomas B. Pope
John R. Adan
James K. Mills
Edm. Dwight
P. T. Juckson
L. H. Wolcott
A. C. Lombard & Co.
T. H. Perkins
John C. Gray
Amos Lawrence
S. Bartlett
B. A. Gould
Benjamin C. White
GT. No other setion has George Morey W. R. P. Washburn A. A. Dana John Pickering. Denjamin C. White

IT No other action has been taken by the House
of Representatives on the Report of the Committee on
Commerce, then ordering it to be printed, and also
Mr. Rayder's minority report; and in all probability,
nothing more will be done on the subject, at least at
the present session of Congress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FRIEND GARRISON:
I send you a copy of the 'Kent Newe,' which I received a flow days ago... According to your request, i would inform you that Dr. Ricaya's first letter merely states that he wishes me to forward to him information respecting the Respirators, as he had seen my advertisement of them in the Medical Journal. It is proper, likewise, to inform you, that Dr. R. can procure English Rospirators at any of the girat cities. North of Mason and Dixon's line. Moreoved, I sent him every thing he asked for, at the time; and it was in order to prevent any subsequent misunderstanding, that I informed him of my determination in regard to the sale of the instruments.

It was wholly unexpected to me to see my letter in print. I wrote it as a grafidential letter to a brother

ful and happy, and would not consent to exchange a their present condition, with any free megroes, for slaves who have obsc-ended); and are now into the North or East.

3. He hink that our slaves do not thank the Dr. and his colleagues and comperers for their officious and imperiment intermediding with business that does not concern them.

4. He hink that if we of the South' were to raise a great huck and cry about the qualification, (property or poeuniary), of voters, which exists in some of the New-England States, or about any municipal regulation, which does not affect us, but only our theoretical notions of what may be right, that we should violate our duty, as good critizens, and deserve to be set in the stocks, or the pillory.

5. He hink that our salves, being our property, there is no distinction, in principle, between an abduction of them, and the taking of any other species of orporty which we possess.

6. He hink that there are men in the North and East, who 'Aumbug' many others upon the subject, of slevers, by will'all deciption and misrapresentation in regard to the treatment of slaves in the South, and then she 'humbugg' many others upon the subject of slavers, by will'all deciption and misrapresentation in regard to the treatment of slaves in the South, and then she 'humbuggud' operate upon the subject of slavers, by will'all deciption and misrapresentation in regard to the treatment of slaves in the South, and then she 'humbuggud' operate upon the minds of others, and make impressions equally false.

7. He hink that me who was thus interfere with the rights of their fellow-men, and attempt to carry out measures which, if successful, would say the foundations of the government, are lost to all correct feelings of patriotism and philainthropy, and are unworthy the name, and unfit to enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizens.

8. He khink that if the Northern and Eastern abolitionists would direct their philainthropic efforts, and the energies of their minds, to promote virtee and intell

CRESTER TOWN, Jan. 21.4; 1813.

I this day received a letter from Dr. 14. I. Bowditch, of Bedford-street, Boston. As its contents are of so starling and extraordinary a nature, I deem it preper to publish the same, and show to the people of the South the very dangerous nature of indultiforms. I wrote to him in November, to him quire as to the usefulness of the original and respirator—in its application to the treatment of discusses of the throat and chest. Below you have, his canswer. I am sorry to find the Medical Projession in that quarter are using their influence in so bad, and dangerous a cause—especially so eminist, a physician as Dr. Bowditch. His sentiments demand our unqualified condemnation. You will please publish, and send him a copy of your paper. Your, respectfully,

LAWRENCE M. RICAUD.

To Gree Vickers, Esq.

Editor Kent News.

Boston, Jan. 6, 1843.

Bostox, Jan. 6, 1843.

Sin—When your letter reached me in November last, I was begaged in a manner that wholly prevented me from attending to any call, save those of my daity professional daties, and that which I deemed I owed my natire State. Laave been unable to answer, yours until the present time, for those engagements have not yet terminated, though less engrossing than they were. I was, for a time, eale editor of a journal, that I take the liberty of sending you; and I am, at present, Chairman of the Latimer Committee—which Committee, by its mass petition, I trust will prevent our laws from being prostrated to support elsevery, and our law's from bring our jailors to the illegal use of our jails.

In regard to the Respirator, I can assure you that it is useful in all therace, or rather pulmonic compaints. It relieves many, and cures some. I am prepared to enderse every thing I have stated in the

THE

chooses to the sentiment of the desired the sentiment of the sentiment of

state North must beend the knee, and worship the southern master, or the vials of his indignation will be poured forth over us. Let them submit, who choose; but I, for one, feel myself yet free to choose who shall do business with me.

Respectfully your friend,

H. I. B.

[REMARKS BY THE EDITER OF TATE KENT NEWS.]

We insert, to-day, a letter from Dr. L. M. Ricand, accompanied by a most extraordinary one from Dr. H. Bowditch, of Boston—the chairman of a committee appointed to prevent the owner of an absconding slave, named Latimer, from recovering possession of his property. Dr. Bowditch, it will be discovered, refuses to sell to a respectable physicism, residing in Maryland, a certain instrument, to be used in thoracic affections, because he conceives the possible that the money may be 'stanted with blood of the slaved.

Although we had supposed that a degree of fanalizism prevailed to a limited extent in New-England, upon the subject of slavery, mixed up with a goodly portion of moral obliquity, and a quantum of political legisdreamin yet we had not supposed that such his integrity so undernined, and his moral and his integrity so undernined, and his moral and in the level of the South think. As we intend-blood is rising? We can tull him that the Southern blood is a faredgy risen? He says that the known not what we of the South think. As we intend-blood is a faredgy risen? He says that the known not what we of the South think. As we intend-blood his already risen? He says that the known not what we of the South think. As we intend-blood his already risen? He says that the known not what we of the South think. As we intend-blood his already risen? He says that the known not what we of the South think. As we intend-blood his already risen. He says that the known not what we of the South think. As we intend-blood his already risen.

as much ay a northern man laughs now at yours, and your colling. George Vickers, Eag.

But, suppose still further, that one of the associates of this same different slave-trader, a few weeks previous to the reception of my correspondent; letter, had arrived in this city; had been busily employed in the homorable trade of slave-hunting, and had succeeded by more; in perusading our lawyers to act as his agents in helping along this down revery of law, one of the victims that had escaped from his fangs; suppose, too he had bribed the palor and sheriff to the misuse of the jail. Suppose, but varily endeavored to persuade the officers of the victims that had escaped from his fangs; suppose, too he had bribed the palor and sheriff to the misuse of the jail. Suppose, but varily endeavored to persuade the officers of brightly, and not prostitute their offices at the bidding of this difficient slave-thruter. Imagine all these things, and answer me, whether my indignation against the vile traffic would not atturally be increased? Such transactions would, of necessity, convince method with remaining in its own territory, but was determined to make all the free institut Would not. Southern Christylic content-development of Patrick Henry, in his well-remembered exclanation, Gire inc blood, in each a cause, that is, I sho be the traffic to the heart-stitring centiment of Patrick Henry, in his well-remembered exclanation, Gire inc blood, on the same slave how the asset before it, blood, in each a cause, that is, I sho that the properties, in all these remarks; that I have carefully avoided all allusion to slavery and the slave-trade of those United States. I have supposed cases of enhancement from the African slave power; cases upon which you and I, the South and North, of course, could have but one opinion. We of the North, and you of the South, of course would not allow a trade we all princy to polluce our free institutions. Shouther a shoulder, as in the days of the revolution, Virginia and Massachusetts would stand. But y

lowing from the number of the Kent News of Jan. 28, above, alluded to:

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The highest prices will, at all times, be, given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES, that are alaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt st. Ms betteen Start and Javes for my agent, J.M. Wilson, can be seen at all times persons having negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New-Urleans market will also receive and keep begroes at tween the will also receive and keep begroes at tween the cents each day, and forward them to any other port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, confortable and airy, and all above ground, and kept in complete order, with a large yard-foreacteries, and is the strongest and most appendid building creise, and is the strongest and most appendid building.

Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1842.

In regard to the Respirator, I can assure you that it is useful in all therete, or rather pulmonts complaints. It relieves many, and cures some I am prepared to endorse every thing I have stated in the short article published in the Medical Almanac, some two years ago, You will see also the England I restimonials which I send you.

You will see, also, a list of my prices; but you will pardon me, if I say, still further, that I have long since determined, never, volunarily, to receive anyth the blood of the slave—and though I shall be even happy to let you have any documents. I may procure in reference to the Instrument, I cannot great that the procure in reference to the instrument, I cannot great the say affected, in principle, between the view procure in reference to the instrument, I cannot great the say difference, in principle, between the view retained any of the say of th Pray what does this mean? You may be able to explain it very softly to your own consciences; but

at hogyn might a there age search whit is formuly at a transplant of the hotters of the control of the hotters of the design of the control of the hotters of the design of the control of the hotters of the design of the control of

H. I. BOWDITCH.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, a friend has pointed out to nue a high authority for my conduct in regard to southern slavery and the slave trade.

October 20th, 1774, the Continental Congress passed the following:

October 20th, 1774, the Continental Congress pheased the following:

'We, for ourselves, and the inhabitants of the several colonies whom we represent, firmly agree and associats mader the sucred ties of circles, known, and loce of our country, as follows:
24 Article. We will neither import nor purchase any slates imported after the first day of December next, after which time we will soldly discontinuate the about trade, and we will neither be concurred in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

" I request and DIRECT, &c. - Gray's order to the

Reply to Mr. Russell.

Ma. Garausos:

A personal controversy, especially through the medium of a newspaper, I would always, if possible, avoid. It is better and truer to live down an accusation, than defend oneself against, it. But defence sometimes becomes a right, and then it is a duty.

Aireport of the last meeting of the Plymouth County A. S. Society, under my initials, and written by me, appeared in your paper two, or three weeks since. It was not written for publication, but was a hasty sketch made at the request of a friend, who intended giving a full report, and wished the assistance of my incomplete notes. Probably, from want ance of my incomplete notes.

Mr. Russell: any and truthfully as I can.

Mr. Russell: any and the position in which as Mr. Wilder is said to have found himself, in regard to some remarks from Mr. Boyle. In the report I said.— Mr. Russell acknowledged the truth of all that Mr. Boyle had stated, in regard to the decision of the Supreme Court, but, at the same time, defended with great warmin his friend, Quaker Wilder, whon, he stated, every body knew to be an honest, arright man. Nowthis I be lieve to be the simple fact. But, by Mr. Wilder's position, I presume, he means (though I am not sure that I am right, in view of the whole of the first fourteen lines of the letter), Mr. Wilder's position as the assential of Mr. Boyle, as he says, I can hardly tet think that 'G.' would imagine that I should be fend even my 'friend', in any, such spersonal stated upon another.' I shall only adduce the testimony of the senses of hearing and seeing.

The remarks of Messrs. Boyle and 'Wilder, ported; they need not be reprinted. Mr. Russell, after some remarks upon the point truly at issue, as it whether the law did really protect us in our personal liberty or not, did then, and evidently in a state occasioner, as a man of respectability, well known in that committy, and whose vereity could be relied on; and this, alter Mr. Boyle had throw hack the charge of untruthfulness upon the man who imputed it to him for party purposes. The contravery for the more many seemed to have become personal, (though it

rknown only by the empty space that it formerly was truly one between pro-slavery and anti-slavery, independent of the people of this country now have it and it seemed to me at the time, and does still, not a terrible proof of the herrors of the American only that Mr. Russell was directly defending Mr. have tride, and an evidence of single injurious Chair.

To the Editor of the Courier:

DEAR Sin.—I do not assent to the correctness of Dr. Bowditch's report of the conversation to which he alludes in his communication of Tuesday last. I have attributed the difference between our recollections of that conversation, to a misconstruction by him, (innocent, I doubt not), of any words. I was probably incorrectly understood, while stating the crassus, sufficient or insufficient, which had been urged upon me by various persons against offering the 'resolutions,' to attribute those reasons to a letter from Mr. Saltonstell, his name barring been used in that conversation. It is of course impossible for me now to retrace or rehearse my words, or any of them; but it must be obvious, considering the place (a ball-room), and the occasion on which we had met, that there might have been missipprachesion on the part of Dr. R. or a deficiency in precision of language on my part, in that unguarded, unstudied, unstudied, unstudied, and incidental conversation.

I ought to add, that I have never received, nor do'l believe that any person has received from Mr. Saltonstall, any fetter which would justify the remark attributed to me.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOSHUA H. WARD.

From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 13th. Smuggling off Slaves.

Smurgling off Slaves.

The packet schooner Empire, Capt. Powell, which sailed from this port on Wednesday afternoon for New-York, returned on Saturday morning, after having proceeded as far as Chinquotegue. The cause of her return will be found in the following statement drawn up and signed by the passengers:

To the Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk: Sin.—The undersigned, passengers on selir. Empire, of New-York, which sailed folk for New-York on Wednesday evening thought proper to transmit you the follow most:

was more the inducement for entering as massive board a packet trading to a southern port that he wages; and if so, it must add the pang of distributions of the southern port that he wages; and if so, it must add the pang of distribution of the southern that all live in his first attempt to have ment in a failure in his first attempt to have ment in a failure in his first attempt to he was ment in the southern that awaits his offence against our law ment that awaits his offence against our he was not the southern that we have the southern that we have the southern that we have a southern that we hav

THE LIBERATOR

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 180

States chimes a constant only in the limit of lim

delarated and a second control of the second

crossed the territorial ju

3. That this government are to set a price upon these persons, set paid to certain other persons, price them, the practice having been unified der all circumstances, to consider or other light than as persons, and her under that view a sleady refused of the foundation of the government, to killed or fost for the United States, at That this money was originally the British Government by mirrorus (Gliddings sent a volume to the

d. That this money was one the British Government by misrepresent Giddings sent a volume to the death; which the clerk read a part of one of his stated; that the government of the Unit stated; that the government of the Unit recognized slaves as property by paying if or such of the part of the Unit stated; that the government of the Unit for such of them, as had been killed as for such of them, as had been killed as the statement Mr. Giddings, under the statement Mr. Giddings, under the more than the morthern democrats to come out themselve from the inconsistency and themselve from the inconsistency and the morthern democrats to come out themselve from the inconsistency and themselve from the inconsistency and whose appropriate, as Secretary of State, whose appropriate add been committed as it into the committed of the supporting as their leads, a mn (Isa favor-inveders and slave breeders and slave breeders, and slave bree

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your slace, and or and spotswhich spotswhich spotswhich spotswho and the spotscan form on the
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upon the Virginia membe called upon the could, his charge against Mr. Ste-could, his charge against Mr. Ste-elared that he would not encroach part of a bair, on the rights of the affect odd he libend silently to suffer on the rights of his constituents, and r; and he appealed to the northern results of the constituents, and appears and spure outliers slavelolders, whether they
gag their constituents, and spurn
sall, when they attempted to make
aions and wishes, on the ground that
had no power over the subject of
slave-trade; and then wheel right slave-trade; and then wheel right a bill to distribute money for the engrade of slavery and the slave-trade.

Giddings adverted to the principles
ded and proposed to defend in this
slave soon-principles the same as inslave soon-principles. The same as inslave soon-principles. oune of the representatives waved the revolution of censur, a and then previous question, so as to cut, him off efeare of himself. He paid a compliment ker, for his just and impartial decision, him the floor, as the privilege of the achief from New-York [Mr. Fillmerel an appeal, which was asstatined by the Fillmere here rose, and asked the floor floor himself of the himself of wrong 88 a lowiner to the business of the House. He
lefere had an opportunity to capha a himie was glad to do it now. Mr. Giddings
enver had a doubt, from his [Mr. F's]
nater and sentiments, that his motives
and his feelings friendly to himself. A
genleman from a fise State [Mr. Everett]
an that occasion, that 'he abhorred the
course of the gentleman from Ohio,' and
detern months ago! A gentleman [Mr.
from Massachusetts, the Old Bay State—
which he had always looked, from his youth
we thing jinst, generous, and high-minded, e business of the House. ning just, generous, and high-minded hat the opinions which he [Mr. G.] had hand, in the discharge of his duty to nts, to express on this floor, were an aptowards any members and he adverted to igs to remind the House that he had incurred igg to remind the House that he had heavied feature into simply for maintaining the right in to be exempt from the infamy, the guilt expense of protecting the foul and infernal ddings's helur having expired, Mr. Cushin

iddings's hour having expired, Mr. Cosini, the floor, and reaffirmed the opinion that the on of the principles, which the gentlems , sees 'an approximation to treason.'
great length the question of the right of
ave their property in slaves protected
i Government; none could think other Federal Government; none could think otherincept those possessed by 'one idea.' He supincept those possessed by 'one idea.' He supincept the case of a whale ship, (Mr. Underwood of
ad Mr. Wise of Va. Stining by and prompting),
was captured or robbed, and that gentlemen
the South should deny that it ought to be probecause its business was to catch and make
audie of poor insucerat whales. At this there
ory great hibrity round the southern benches,
classed of Tennessee obtained, the floor, and
do by the megion on the table. He withdrew
the request of Mr. Stanley, who mide a reply to
targe of liating 'entrapped' Mr. Giddings. Mr.
ter of Ohio then requested Mr. Stanly, who,
are seen to the Mr. Stanly, who, One then requested Mr. Stanly, who, ac-a promise to Mr. Arnold, had renewed to withdraw it, to let him in to make at Mr. Stanly, with Mr. Arnold's assen in and are the never regretted the reso-censure he had offered, or the previous is had moved; he called upon the flower mess that he had offered to withdraw the is unless that he had offered to withdraw the apparent of the heard. On this point Mr. W. dwelt with opporent satisfaction. Mr. Spring of Ky. excels in load voice, that 'It was sit, he remember with the common the theory of the control of the theory of the control of the thee. Mr. Giddlugs under an earnest apparent to the thee. Mr. Giddlugs under an earnest apparent the control of the thee. Weller to withdraw the motion, so as to say a few words in reply to several get it Mr. Weller and Mr. Arnold were inc. Mr. Weller and Mr. Arnoid were the Spring of Ky, made an carnest appeal to e Mr. Giddings the privilege of reply, but vailing: Mr. Adams made two appeals to an holding the floor to be heard; and the laying on the table was carried in the afby a large majority.

Louisiana, the same man who threaten session to out Arnold's threat if he did u title last tession to out Armold's threat if he did not loss from speaking on a certain subject, was looking try ferrely at Mr. G. After Mr. G. had concluded, broop assed up the alley, came against Mr. Gid-ress, and gave him a push. Mr. Giddings asked him stather he did it intentionally. He answered, 'Yes.' Mr. Giddings added, 'Did you mean to fasult me 'it is replied, 'I did Sir.' He then passed down the life, turned about and passed up very slowly through the transportation of the land of th cluding that, personally, he had no anxiety about result, and he left it to the House to take such orthe resit, and he left it to the House to take such orfer to they deem fit for the maintenance of their
right and dignity. There was at this moment the
neat profound stillness. Mr. Giddings and down, and
first confusion succeeded. Many members pried to
obtain the Boar. It was given to Wise, who in the
mai mothing and rajoling accents said that it was a
lade. All were jostled in the allery every day. The
guidenant from Louisiana, who was now absent from
the House, did not mean to do it. He was sure of it
has member of the house had been more influentin
his interceurse with members than the gentleman
from Ohio, and here was not a more perfect gentlemain in the House than the member from Louisiana, as
He shreated that when there was so much important
business to be acted on, and so few days remaining
of this Congress, that the matter might be passed over
toldergotten. Then uprose Mr. Moore of Louisiana,
and stated, that though near, he saw and heard nothing.
Mr. Mallory of Virginia undertook to tell the
day differently from Mr. Giddings, and to make out
they afferently from Mr. Giddings, and to make out
they radd off. In-fact, these and Wice, and a surremaining gang of slave members, made quite a surcessal effort to lough the matter off as a tolerable
good jake. Mr. Calloun of Massachusents called for
the teading of the rule applicable to the case, and
wid he wished to know whether members of this

House had any rights, and what they were to depend on. The clerk took the book, but I did not hear any reading. At this stage, Mr. Kunnedy of Maryland called up the orders of the day, and the House west-into committee of the whole.

Thus you see, my friend, that assaulting the persons of members with the avowed purpose of insulting them for daring to speak in defence of the rights of freenien, who are, not slave-breeders or slave-traders, is sanctioned by the House. After the affair was over, Wies space privately with the utmost deriginin of the information which Mr. Giddings had given of this affront to the House. Such are the facts at this late-hour. I must forbear comments.

D. L. C. D. L. C.

Washington, February 18, 1843. One of the most striking facts, which I have felt practically during my sojourn in this metropolis of freedom, is, that there is not here any such thing as in free press. There is no organ of public communication, through which the critizens and representative of the free States can obtain a hearing. This is no of the free States can obtain a hearing. true in regard to slavery only, but also in regard great and vital questions of constitutional right and national policy. Any inquiry or discussion, which has the most remote or the least imaginable bearing national policy. Any inquiry or discussion, which has the most remote or the least singginable bearing upon that accursed southern institution, which has overshadowed the nation, and infects almost every act of the government, is as faithfully proceribed and smothered by the editors in this District, as Protestant herey ever was by the familiars of the Inquisition. Nearly a year ago, I attempted, in reply to an insidious article in the National Intelligencer, supposed to come from the Texan minister, to discuss in that paper the question of the annexation of Texas. I was refused the privilege, upon grounds erroneous in matter of fact, and frivolous in reasoning. In the cessay, which I offered, there was not a sylable on the subject of slavery. Notwithstanding this experience, it was not until I had been some weeks here, that the truth was brought fully to mind, that there is no free press here any, more than there is at Petin or Constantinople. This is a serious matter for the consideration of the freemen of the North. At every session of Congress, the money of those freemen is lavished upon the District by the votes of their representatives.—I think I may safely affirm, that if it were not for northern liberality, this people could not obtain from Congress one dollar where they now get ten for the improvement of the city, defraying its expenses, and supporting its institutions. They rely with perfect confidence on that liberality, and direct all their efforts to flater and conciliate the representatives of the South. From them, always penurious towards the South. From them, always penurious toward the South. From them, always penurious towards this District, and towards every object, not connected directly or indirectly with their own selfish graitfication or aggrandizement, this community knows that it could not now got a goat, if it did not manifest the most unqualified subserviency to their passious and prejudices. Hence the degeneracy of public sentiment since 1829, when the last petition from the District for the abolition of slavery therein, was presented. I have heard several northern members, who have been accustomed to meet in the most just and friendly spirit every reasonable wish of the inhabitants of the district, declare, that in view of such bases.

christjanily and the spirit of republicanism. As have been accustomed to meet in the most just and friendly spirit every reasonable wish of the inlabitants of the district, declare, that in view of such base sycophaney, they begin to heristate twice as nigle dollar from the pockets of their constituents for the graification and benefit of a people, who show so little regard for the rejuct for the principles of the government, or for the meeting of the constituents, so little repect for the principles of the government, or for the meeting of the services. There is a spirit working silently, but deeply in northern besons, of which the District will feel the effects at no distant day. I say it more in surrow for the cause, than in joy at the consequence. The people of the District have been warned of the tendency of their policy, already too long and too particularly those freemen should be depriced of the right of petitions, and on that decision Henry Clay made, in the Senate, that degenerate and inhomens speech, which he shalasted, and unretracted, will to his dying day blast all his remaining earthly separations.

That he may be indulgently forgiven both thisward every other offence in the world to come, I sincerely loops, as I hope for the like forgiveness for myself to the both and the series of the precious and secred right of petitioning the fore the House of Representatives, a bill appropriating a before the House of Representatives, a bill appropriating a transport of the series of the precious and secred right of petitioning the propose of the petition of this bold and unexpected ally in define the follow-men, because the propose of the petition of the bold and unexpected ally in define the policy already to the series of the precious and secred right of petitioning the propose of the petition of the bold and unexpected ally in define the propose of the precious and secred right of petitioning of the parties. The result of this bid and unexpected ally in define the propose of the petitioning congress or

their own.

D. L. C.

P. S. Mr. Pierce arrived with the Latimer polition on Thursday, 16th. It is to be presented to-morrow morning, and I expect a flare-up.

In his last letter, alluding to the one

In his last letter, alluding to the one that we, have placed on our first page, respecting the Claim of this country on France, Mr., Child says.—

'I have not the slightest pecuniary interest in this claim. My attention was drawn to the subject by a petition of an old man in the poor-house, which was handed to me by a memb; rof the Senate, to whom it was sent. I had heard and read something about thiclaim, from time to time, during twenty, years, and had a general impression that the case was one of delay and denial of justice; but I was not at all aware of the depth and strength of the foundation on which the claim rests, of the importance of the principles

be published next week.

The Intermarriage Law.

Except in one perticular case of legislation, the colored citizens of this Commonwealth are placed on an equality of rights and privile; es with the white inhabitants. In their persons, liberty and property, they are protected by the same laws as others. They are protected by the same laws as others. They are eligible to every office in the gift of the people. If none of them has been elected Governor of Manachusetts, or promoted to a seat in the Legislature of on the benchefor the Judiciary, it has not been owing to any prohibition in the Constitution or, the laws. Neverthelees, they are a proscribed class. To deprive them of any one of their rights in make them the victims of an intolerable oppression—to render all their other rights insecure—to hold them up to infanty—to weaken their loyalty to the State—to keep their intellects and spritts in abeysance—to stain the name and the fame of the Commonwealth. One thing they are not termitted to do i—they may not freely choose their own husbands and wives! They may not be united in matrimony with those whose complexion may, persortenties, he a slande or two lighter than their own! By an act of the Legislature, (framed when slavery was tolerated on our soil,) their affections and preference, in relation to wedlock, must run in the channels marked out for them by the hand of usurpation! Thus far shall they go, and no further. If they shall dee, in 'the pursuit of happiness,' to choose their own partners, without reference to the statute it such cases made and provided,' their marriags shall be declared null and void—they shall be personally subjected to pains and pralties—their children shall be branded as illigitimate, and incapapersonally subjected to pains and penalties—thei children shall be branded as illegitimate, and incepa-ble of inheriting property—and the clergyman or jus-tice of the peace, who shall tie the unpital knot, shall be heavily fined! Such is the legislation of Massa-chusette, in the nineteenth century.

It is well known that, for several years past, the friends of the marriage institution and of equal rights have made strenuous, but unsuccessful efforts to repeal this prohibitory law, for various reasons.

1. Because it impiously tramples under foot the di-vine command, 'What God hath joined together, let not man put assunder,'

ot man put asunder,'
2. Because it makes an innocent and commendab 2. Because it makes an innocent and commendable net to be lilegal and criminal; and thus, confounding all moral distinctions, puts darkness for light, and light for darkness, and calls good evil, and evil good.
3. Because it subjects to robbery, porestry and reproach, as bastards, the guiltless and legitimate offspring of divinely recognized parents.
4. Because it is an assault on the sarcedness of the marriage covenant, equally despotic and licentious.
5. Because it is conceived in the spirit of castefosters a maliguant, vulgar, unnatural projudice—teach

fosters a maliguant, vulgar, unnatural prejudice-to alienate those who were created to live pea

with each other-and weakens the bonds 6 Berause it is a daring insult to the benefit 6. Because it is a daring insult to the beneficent Creat proof mankind, arraigning as it does his wisdom and goodness in the works of creation, and heeping insults and injuries on others for what he alone is re-sponsible.
7. Because it conflicts equally with the genius of

7. Because it connects equally with the christianity and the spirit of republicanism.

8. Because it is in opposition to the Bill of Rights of Massachusetts, and therefore an act of legislative usurpation, by which disgrace is brought on all the

one or the other.

Among those impudent and shameless men, who have exerted themselves (to this hour, successfully) to prevent a repeal of this law, NATHAN HALE, the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, stands conspicuous. This man aspires to the level of respectable society, though in spirit he seems to be as degraded as the lowest frequenters of Billingsgate and St. Gibes. His hostility to the anti-slavery enterprise, from its comprenement to the present time, has been as intolerant and unrelenting as that of any southern slave-monger or overseer. He was among the active institute of the mob in Boston, in 1835, by his inflammatory writings in the Advertiser. Not an effort has been made in behalf of the colored population of this country, to redross their wrongs and vindicate their rights, which has not roused his habitually sloggieth aprict to venomous activity. In short,—if we may safely judge a man by his fruits,—place him is any part of the world where injustice and oppression part of the world where injustice and oppress any part of the world are liberty and equity are strug-are popular, and where liberty and equity are strug-gling for an ascendancy, and he will instinctively es-pouse the side of villany; for, whatever may be said of his intellect, of his heart it may be truly asserted, i

claim, from time to time, during twenty years, and had a general impression that the case was one of delay and denial of justice; but I was not at all aware of the polition of the depth and strength of the foundation on which the claim rests, of the importance of the principles involved, nor of the nature of the political elements and combinations which oppose, and have opposed the internarriage law has been defeated, sinvolved, nor of the nature of the political elements and combinations which oppose, and have opposed themselves to its allowance. But when I read and considered the petition of a blind and infirm old man, living now for ten years on alms, the ample earnings of whose settly meshuod are faithlessly kept back by this government, and this nation; and when I learnt further, that the origin of this injustices and inlumant further, that the origin of this injustices and inlumant further, that the origin of this injustices and inlumant further, that the origin of the manuel class of whose settly meshuod are faithlessly kept back by this government, and this nation; and when I learnt further, that the origin of the manuel class of whose settly meshuod are faithlessly kept back by this government, and this nation; and when I learnt further, that the origin of this injustices and inlumant further, that the origin of this injustices and inlumant further, that the origin of the manuel class of whose settly meshuod be easy without bar overflowed, for forty years, poisoning and desplay that the origin of the state of the messure. He had no every side, both my pity and indignation were moved; and I could not be easy without giving my futurble aid to obtain fur an abuse class. The province of the messure. The province of the messure is the province of the political further appeal, he had such as a province of the political further and the provinces of the called the political further and the provinces of the messure. The provinces of the provinces, and not provinces of the messure of the messure. The provinces o

of population? For those acts, which, it is declared, ewill augment the colored population of this State, are lipianly founded in impartial equity and eternal right; and, therefore, in order to prevent this growth, (any a hard therefore, in order to prevent this growth, (any a card all cynsiderations arising from equity and right, and to persecute and degrade, by ataintry ensements, a portion of the inh thitants of the State.

To prove that the colored citizens of this Commonwealth owget not to enjoy their natural rights, ike other men, and that the Legislature owght to ride rough shed over the State Constitution in order to strike down those rights, the editor of the Advertiser central to the Ceneus of the United States! It is an old maxim, that figures cann disprove the right of men to be 'free and equal'! In leaking over the census, if consoles him to find that, from 1810 to 1820, there was an actual diminution of the colored population in Messachusetts; and that, from 1820 to 1830, the increase was 305 only. But—on, wo of wors, and horcrease was 305 only. But-oh, wo of wees, and her ror of horrors 1—from 1830 to 1840, the increase amounted to 1638, on a capital of 7011—a ratio greater by three per cent, than that of the white population, for the same period. Of this number, 1294 were males, and only 364 lemsles. 'So remarkable an increase, says Mr. Hale, 'must have been produced by some unusual cause, and this cause has, doubtless, been the inducements which have been held out by our own people, to the colored people of the Spath to emigrate hither.' If this be so, instead of its being repreachful, it is, in the highest degree, honorable to the people of this State! Mr. Hale could not easily bestow a more splendid culogium on their character. In the South, the colored population, both bond and free, are peeled, meted out, and trudden under foot. their condition is missrable in the extreme. Bad as it is, it seems that the meted out, and trudden under foot; their condition is miserable in the extreme. Bad as it is, it seems that the time has been when they had no hope of bettering it even by escaping to Massachusetts. But, so great and compassionate has been the change wrought in the feelings of the people from 1830 to 1840, (Nathan Hale and the U.S. Census being witnesses) towards these wretched victims of southern despotism, a considerable number of them (mostly fugitives from the prison-house of bondage) have reached our soil, and are now basking in the sunshine of freedom! A thousand cheers for the old Bay State! Her course is now onward and upward. She no longer delivers unto his master, the servant that has escaped unto her; she no longer beways him that wandereth, but her; she no longer bewrays him that wan overt to him from the face of the spoiler.

her; she no longer bewrays him that wandereth, but is a covert to him from the face of the spoiler.

Instead of exulting in view of this fact, Mr. Hale years melancholy and terror-struck. 'Hime illae lachrymae'. With a palpitating heart and trembling plands, he rings the toesin of alarm, lest Massaclusetts should become 'the paradise of colored people, 'when, in his opinion, it ought to be made a hell to them! 'Alluding to their' remarkable increase.' from 1830 to 1840, he dolefully says that, 'in future, it may be anticipated this increase will be still more rapid, should the two bills, [relating to the marriage law and railroad corporations,] which were last week passed by the Senate, become laws.' He would have this State present so terrible a front to the heeding slave population of the South, that none of them would ever venture to tread on our soil! He would put them beyond the pain of human sympathy, and exclude them from the limits of the Commonwealth! Did we not say truly, that there is no flesh in his heart'. 'The Massachusetts Legislature,' he insolently says, 'are not bound to change the policy of their marriage laws to meet the wishes of runaroux nagroes of other States.' As if these fugilives ran away for no other wishes the name requires that no marry white wives! As if the relaws to meet the neither of running negroes of other States. As if these fugitives ran away for no other purpose that no marry white wives 1. As if the repeal of the marriage law was demanded, not on constitutional and religious grounds, but chiefly to accommedate 'runnway negroes'!! What an insult to the common sense of the people! What right has the Legislature to pas any law which openly conflicts with the Bill of Rights, and the Law of God? That is the question, and the only question, in this discussion. Let us have no false issue made, no man of straw created, no dust thrown, nothing of metaphysical hoir-splitting, to turn public attention from TRE QUESTION. QUESTION.

QUESTION.

"It appears," says this advocate of oppression, 'that of the colored population [in this State] between 24 and 35 years of age, embracing the greater portion of what may be regarded as the proper marriageable period of life, there are 1444 males to 865 females.—

riod of life, there are 1444 males to 865 females.—
Here, it will be argued, are 576'colored men, who
must be permitted to marry white wives, or they can
marry none. But this argument is far from conclusive. More than half of these men are emigrants
from other States, and no one can tell how many of
them have left wives behind them.

We should like to know what concern this impertinent intermeddler has with the matrimonial alliances
of other people. Let him attend to his own business.
He has taken the liberty to choose for himself a wife,
in accordance with his own taste and notions of propriety. The same liberty belongs to every other man,
and it may not be restrained, even to gratify the He has taken the liberty to choose for himself a wife, in excordance with his own taste and notions of propriety. The same liberty belongs to every otherman, and it may not be restrained, even to gratify the whimsical prejudices of Nathan Hale, editor of the Daily Advertiser. As to 'a malgamation,' it is undeniable that it prevails most where the loudest outery is raised against it; and we never hear a man vociferous in opposition to it without feeling that there is good reason to suspect him of having been, at some time or other, engaged unlawfully in the act—capecially if his clamor is excited in view of a bill which is designed to protect the virtue of colored women. The horrible 'amalgamation' enforced by the southern slave system, on a scale surpassing for uncleanness and magnitude that of Sodom and Gomorrah, excites no diegust or alarm in the bosom of the immaxilate editor of the Advertiser. Nay, he is opposed to all interference with it, oven of a moral nature. In view of it he exclaims, with poor insane king Lear, but without his excuse of madness, 'Let copulation flourish?' But the lawful, virtuous, sarede unjoint matrimony of, white and colored persons is terribly shocking to his moral sense:

The question of the repeal of the intermapriage law is purely one of constitutional liberty and equal rights, and takes no cognizance of the point whether white if and colored persons should intermarry. It leaves that point to be determined, not, by, any arbitrary law of careful theory, but, by, the affectionate free choice of facility theory.

and colored persons about the many point to be determined, not by any arbitrary law or fanciful theory, but by the affectionate free choice of those who are in pursuit of happiness through the channel of matrimony. To represent this question, therefore, as one enforcing amalgamation, is grossly dishonest. Now, by a law of this State, persons are antibitied from choosing their own partners, except dishonest. Now, by a law of this State, persons are prohibited from choosing their own partners, except on certain irrational and unjust conditions. This is tyranny, and for this reason it should not be tolerated in a free State, by a free people.

The change, which Mr. Hale specially deplores, he represents as laving taken, place from 1830 to 1840;

represents as naving mann pines to the local and the result of it has been, giving emancipation and succer to several hundred slaves, who have fled from the South' to Massachusetts. This change has been effected through the instrumentality of the abolition movement; and, surely, the abolitionists of this State cannot fail to rejoice in this new development of their success in breaking the yoke, and letting the oppressed go free—a development for which they are indebted to the curious research of Nathan Itale and indebted to the curious research of National rise and to the U.S. Cenaus. Long may it be the glory of this Commonwealth, that the slaves of the South, bunted in all other parts of the country, no sooner touch our soil than 'their chains burst from around them, and they stand redeemed, regenerated and disentification!

repation!

The bill for the repeal of the intermarriage law passed through the Senate without any serious opposition, and has passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives by a majority of 65. Of its success, in its older stage, there can be little doubt—not withstanding the opposition of Nathan Hale! Should it fail, boavers, the cry for repeal will be raised more vigorously than ever, and fresh cause will be given for vagitation in the Commonwealth. We trust, how-

ever, that it will succeed now, that there may be no longer any excitement on that authent. Every member of the Legislature who shall record his vote against it will be guilty of perjury; for he has sworn to aupport the Constitution of Massachuretts, and by such a vote will violet its findsmental principles, and its plainest provisions. [See Articles I. and VI. and VII.]

P. S. Since the foregoing was put in type, the bil for the repeal of the law has passed to be engrosse in the House by o vote of 174 to 189.

oncerts in Boston by the Hutchinson Fa Concerts in Boston by the Hutchinson Family.

The powerful description of the effect produced by
the singing of the wonderfully gifted Hutchinsons, at
the lateranniversary of the Massachusetts A. S. Seciety in Fannelli Hall, which we have copied from the
Herald of Freedom, does not surpass the reality of
their charming melody. The delight of the thousand
who listened to them was, in fact, indescribable. They
added immensely to the interest of the occasion; ase added immensely to the interest of the occasion, and the manner in which they adapted their spirited song (nearly all of which were original and imprompts) to the subjects that were under discussion, displayed equal text and genius. The warm imagination, nice fluid as enablity and exquisite taste of N. P. Rogers, barely do them justice. It would not be an easy task to exaggerate their merits. The bovers of music, and all those who desire to patronize genuine moral worth and modest desert, will be grainfed to learn that the Hutchison Family intend giving a series of concerts in Boston next week to commence on Toesday evening next, at the Melodeon, further particulars of which will be given in the daily papers. Tickets one ly 25 cents. We call for a full house on the occasion, and would remind the friends of imparital freedom in this city and vicinity, that they wift now have an opthis city and vicinity, that they wift now portunity to exhibit the spirit of mutual co-operation in using all proper instrumentalities for the triump of the cause of universal emancipation.

of the cause of universal emancipation.

A Tundlocaldat Necessity for Flooding!—The vigilant and plons editor of the New-York. Observer is alarmed at the proposition to abolish flogging in common schools. He quotes Solumon somewhat authoritatively on this point, and adds—'Let it be understood throughout our school-districts, that corporeal punishments are to be abolished, and the necessity of their infliction will soon appear. So of capital punishments in the State. So of eternal punishments is the moral world? This is arguing theologically in favor of flogging, with a vengeance. Flogging must be resorted to, in our common schools, in order to prove the necessity of cernal punishments! Is not the reasoning decisive?—especially as the editor of the Deserver could be got the whole question by saying, 'Let it be understood,' &c. 'and the necessity of corporal punishments will eppear'! How does he know? It is not manly to cry out before one is hurt. We, too, will venture a prediction—and that is, that a fair experiment will demonstrate, in every instance, that the banishment of this practice from common schools will be productive of good consequences.

Charge of Tors. The Boston Pilot is now one

CHANGE OF TONE. The Boston Pilot is now CHANGE OF 108E. And opponents of the anti-slavery of the most violent opponents of the anti-slavery cause, though edited by men calling themselves Irish men!! In an editorial article in that paper in 1839 highly eulogizing John G. Whittler, the followin, language was held:

Announce was neue:

'Hand in hand with the dauntless Garrison—that featless defender of O'Connell—he ploughed the fallow fields, before abultion had own a tent for at abiding plage in the United States, and while it was regarded almost like blasphemy to offer the wear laborer in this tupoppular cause a cup of cold water to drink.

THE ALTERED. It will be seen, by reference to the notice in another column, that the time for holdin the above meeting has been changed from the 4th an the above meeting has been chang th to the 9th and 10th of March.

nany numbers of the 1st volume of the Standard, by ending for them to No. 25, Cornhill, post paid.

W. P. informs C. M. Burleigh that he can

DR. Bownitch. The correspondence of this estuable citizen with a Maryland physician is high creditable to-his conscientions and humano feelings.

From the Troy Budget Extra, Feb. 17-6 P. M.

Awfut Catastrophe ! ! About 4 o'clock this afternoon, another land slide occurred from the hill (Mt. Ida.) where the awful ca teatrophe o' January 1, 1837, transpired, exceeding action and consequence that memorable dissater.

Some eight or ten dwellings, occapied by poor families, were crushed and buried beneath the mass o

ilics, were crushed and buried beneam the not les carth. In these it is supposed there were not les than THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS, only ten o

than THREY'S URFOR.

Within an hours, nine bodies had been dug from the roins—five of which were evident life, one pastially injured, and three not beyond second.

Inditia walanche open a second, and the walanche open and second occupants of the houses were absent at their labor, or elsewhere.

A man from the country, passing at the time with his team, leaped from his sleigh and escaped. The horses and lead of wood were baried beneath the

Donaldsonville, Lou. Jan. 24, 1843. Rumors of an intended insurrection among the ne-gross of the parish have prevailed here for several days, and, in consequence, our citizens have been on the slert; people in other purishes may rest assured that all necessary measures have been taken to pre-serve tranquility. We believe that the reports have been much engagerated. A negro was arrested on Sunday, on the accusation of two other negroes, and on Monday, had an examination at the court house, but, as the court before whom he was extanined have but, as the court before whom he was extanined have not given their opinion on the case, we think it un necessary to enter into any details at present.

Terrible Afair in Philadelphia.—We condense from the papers the following accounts of a tragical safair which happened last week after the safair and induced a tragical safair which happened last week decree, belonging to a rich and induced life the safair should be safair that a voting lad the safair should be safair that a voting lad life the safair should be safair that a safair should be safair that the safair should be safair that the safair should be safa

Death My Commodore Hull.—This gallant veterand expired at Philadelphia on Monday of last week, about five o'clock in the morning after an illness of about five hours.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week, about 5 o'clock, as the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold was sectoring the steps in front of Bishop Eastburn's house, it Pembertos Square, he fell, and received an injury which caused his death upon the spot.—Baton Times

der Co.

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NOTICE'S.

itionists of Massuc

Abolitionists of Massachusetts, awaks?

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Artificativery Society is anxious to co-operate with you in circulating information, and swakening a deep interest in this Commonwealth for the cause of the oppressed elaw. There is liumanity enough in the hearts of the people to co-operate with ds, if they could rightly apprehend the nature and influence of slavery, and the correct instrumentalities to be used for its overthrow. Their prejudices have been excited against our movement. We have not pressed the question upon them for their confidention, as faithfully as we should have done, had our wives, over children, and our personal friends been the stillor children, and our personal friends been the self-jects of such laboranity, barbarity and brutality as the two and a half millione of our own countrymen are subjected to, every jects of such lahumanity, barbarity and brutality as the two and a half millions of ohe own countrymen are subjected to, every moment of their lives. Let us now redeen the times. To do something towards accomplishing this desirable and all-important object, you are carnestly and affectionately invited to cooperate with the Board teg set up and suitain the Conventions, to be holden in the following places, and at the time specified below.

Charles Lenox Remond, Junes Boyle, C. M. Burliegh, J. N. Buffem, and other able speakers, will be

leigh, J. N. Bufum, and other able speakers, will be present. It is expected Frederick Douglass will at-tend several of the Conventions.

The abolitionists in the towns where the meetings The abolitionists in the lower water to be left, are requested to appoint some of their number a committee to procure a house for the holding of the Convention, to scatter information of the meeting in the surrounding country, and to secure someoting in the surrounding country, and to secure someoting in the surrounding country, and to secure someoting in the strangers from out of town.

Upton—Tuesday, Feb. 28th.
Southbore—Wednesday, March lebW. Boylston—Thursday, do. 2d.
Princeton—Friday, do. 3d. Gardner-Saturday, Townsend-Monday, Groton-Tuesday, Groton-Tuesday, Concord-Wednesday, South Woburn-Sat South Woburn—Saturday, Lowell—Monday and Tues Andover—Wednesday, Haverhill—Thursday, Georgetown—Friday, S. Danvers—Saturday, Weymouth—Monday, N. Mausfield—Tuesday, day, do. 13th and 14th. do. 15th. do. 15th. do. 16th. do 17th. do. 18th. do. 20th. do. 21st. J. A. COLLINS.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES, AT AMORY HALL.

This course of eight Lectures will be com Monday evening, Feb. 13th, at 7 o'clock,

on Monday evening, Feb. 13th, at 7 o'clock, By JOHN PIERPONT. 2d. By WENDELL! PHILEIPC. Feb. 20th. Sub-

ject—Stavery and the Constaint.

3d. By EDMUND QUINCY. Feb. 27th. Subject—Principles and Measures of Abolitionists.

4th. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS. March 6th.

Subject-Slavery, as actually existing at the South.

5th By WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Murch 13th. Subject.—What the North has to do with Slavery.
Gth. By CHARLES LENOX REMOND. March

20th. Subject-Prejudice against Color.
7th. By SAMUEL J. MAY. Murch 37th. Sub-

7th. By SAMUEL J. MAY. March 27th. Sub-ject—Starery and Colonization.

8th. By GEORGE BRADBURN. April 3d. Sub-ject—Starery and the Political Parties—Clay's Speech. Tickets at \$1 00 each, or two for \$1 50, to be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25; Cornhill; or a brooksellers' shops of Messre, Wm. D. Ticknor, James Marios; Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, John Marshi, and William Crossy.

To Members of the Boston Femsle Anti-Slavery Society, being entitled to tickets, are requested to call for them at 39 Summer-street.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-layery Society will be holden at Lyan, communeing, in Thursday, the 5th, and continuing through Eriday, is 10th of March. The friends of the slave are inxi-it to attend, as subjects of great importance will be rought up for discussion.

MARY P. KENNY, Rec. See.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT LEOMINSTER. IMPORTANT MEETING AT LEOMINGIER. The friends of universal and impartial, freedom in Worcester county are hereby notified, that the next quarterly meeting of the Worcester county (North Division) Antii-Slavery Bociety will be held in Leomipseter, on Wednesday, Feb. Sth, at which time an overwhelming attendence is most carneally solicited.—Able and eloquent speakers from serous date confidently expected to be present.

Acknowledgments Of articles received for the Fair, accordentally omitted

heretofore

Mrs. Ray, of Nantsoket—A box of spicles.
Philip Merriam, Ashburnham—Obe dozen Chairs,
two Dressing-Tables, two Wash-stands, one SofaCradle.

The latter articles were not received until after the

MARRIED—At Newport, R. I. Feb. 23, by Rev. Mr. Thayer, Mr. John L. Remond, of Salem, to Miss Ruth B. Rico.

DIED-In this city, 5th inst., Ezra F. Hall aged

PROPOSALS

PUBLISHING A VOLUME Writings of William Lloyd Garrison.

sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained in warrant the undertaking, a volume of Sekerriors year the Warriors or Willers Liver Garantos. The volume will be a deodecime, if 300 pages or more, nestly printed on good paper, and substantially bound; with an Introduction by a distinguished friend of the anti-slavery cause. The Selections with bound; with an infroduction by a distinguished friend of the anti-sharery cause. The Selections will comprise his best articles, both in Foerry and Prose, and the whole will be submitted to his personal inspection and revision.

The price of the volume will be One Dollar to since subscribers, payable on delivery.

Persons who will procure five subscribers, and be responsible for the same on the appearance of the work, shall be entitled to a sizate copy rither thereo. The undersaged escreenly invites every subscriber of the Liberator, on the procure of the thing of the first control of the control of

scribers to him, at 25, Corabili, pest paid.

scribers to him, at 25, Corabili, pest paid.

The month of the pest paid of the

Boston, Feb. 22, 1843.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard, Voice of Freedom, Herald of Freedom, Vermont Telegraph, and the Philamhropist, are requested to give this advertisement a few insertions, calling to it the attraction of their readers; and they shall each receive for the same two copies of the work.

VOCAL CONCERT.

AT THE MELODEON. THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, grateful to the Leitzons of Boston for former patronage, would most respectfully announce, that they will give a series of

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS,

Vocal and instrumental, at the Merodoon, commencing on Tuesday evening, February 28. For particulars, see bills of the day.
Trickets 25 cents only family fuckets, to admit six persons, \$1 anly-for-sale at 20 Cornhill, and at the principal bookstors.

Feb. 24.

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From the Liberty Bell for 1843. TO THE MARTYRS FOR FREEDOM (A Free Translation from the German of T. G. Salis.)

BY ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. Still trust, all ye who are oppressed
Though Hope no ray of light may shed,
Garlands of sacrifice aye rest
On dying Virtue's martyr head:
Though Glory's tinsel crown may be
Awhile the lucky villain's prite,
Yet, springing from your graves, we see
The amaranth-wreath that never dies,

The amaranth-wreath that never dies.
Ye who in evil times were bore?
Ye who have dared to strive with power!
Ye shall be heralds of the dawn,
But ye must know the darkest hour.
Ye who your lives have nobly spent,
From sin and wee your race to save,
The ruin you could not prevent
Shall shed a glory round your grave.

Then do we feel Fate's iron might, When the blasphemous plot succes When on pure honor, simple right, The brood of human sipers feeds: O, still screecly treat—o'en then,
Though reptiles hiss, foul vapors r
The light that rises from the fen
Deceitful shines, and quickly dies.

Decellul sinnes, and quickly dies.

To the cloud-ent of distant skies,

Truth calmly waits, with balance true,
Casts off traditionary lies,
And gives to Justice homoge due.
Reason preclaims eternal laws;
Mad mobe and tyrants, in their hour—
Aye, for whole ages, burt her cause,
But never can destroy her power.

When for the rights of carry are fait.

When for the rights of man you light, And all seems lost, and friends have fled, Remember, in misfortune's night, New glories rest on Virtue's bead : Out; remains, though joy is gone;
On final good then fix thine eyes;
Disdain all fear, and though alone,
Stand ready for the sacrifice.

Though every bark of promise sinks, And Hope's last broken fragments fall. And you that mystic cup must drink, Whith cures all pein, which comes to a Yet Justice, banished, hated, whin, Is with you in the holy strife— Says to your soul, ' We meet again,' And promises eternal life.

Freed from its dust, from that great how Your spirit, on the noble band, Your spirit, on the noble hand,
Acts with a new, immortal power,
Inspires each heart, and nerves each hund.
For Time and Truth, then, calimly wait,
Ye who for human rights contend;
Oppression has a transient date,
Eternal Justice has no end.

TO THE OLIVE.

Hall emblem of mercy and peace?

Hall type of a virtue divine?

Bright star of the day when the battle shall cease,
And love aprend her blessing benign!

Though long hath the lawel, triumphautly waving,
Been, twined on a wreath for the mighty one n twined on a wreath for the mig brow, is all the bright words engraver ally trun are the bright words engraver

That soon to thy zway the proof nations shall bow. Whilst thou o'er the world the bright emblem shall be Of peace that shall spread o'er the land and the sea.

n first o'er the wide-circling flood Whelm'd over a guilt-stricken world, That paid for the crime universal in blood-When the storms their dark banners unfurled. A bright ray of mercy the sunk heart clated, And lit up the dark brow of wrath with a sm The dove wandered forth, when the waves

To find, in the wide waste, some green What pledge did she bring from the wrecks of

What promise, of peace, thou fair olive, but thee!

But an honor more glorious was thine,
When his throne, in the bright world of bliss,
The Saviour left, on his mission divine,
To establish his kingdom in this.

hough the temple was there in its pomp glory, 'twas not in it that his mission was sped :

His followers heard the mild words of his stor Where the dark groves of olive o'crahado

The words that with wisdom celestial were Graced the bower that Nature had spread

The here the fanrel may twine—
The lover the myrtle may wreath—
The mourner his brow to the cypress resign,
As he weeps o'er the cold clay beneath.
But the brows thou shalt grace, shalt be by

hen far from the world shall contention be driven Nor men shall rejoice in the clamor of war; hen Peace shall prevail, then her emblem shall

With flowerets unfading-immortal-divine. 10th mo. 7th.

From the Journal of Commerce. See FAME.

otch thy letters on the yielding stone, To carre them on the guideling atone,
To carre them on the gurly mountain oak;
And fad the rock to-morrow marning gone,
The tree consumed to ashes, and to amoke;
No vestige left of all thy toil to-day,
Which made thee bold, and strong to mock dec

To hear a clamor on the mid-day brocce,
From which thy name like incense secons.
Then brooding stillness, surfees as the trees
That slumber in the calm of airless skies;
In which all sound of coho is forgot,
And thou thyself left voiceless on the spot:

To feel a thirst within thy hoping soul,
And have it fed with ever-burning fire;
To be for many worshippers the goal—
Where pilgrim feet at every half hour tire,
And leave thee, monarch of thyself alone,
The narrow grave thy empire, and thy throne.

And this is fame ! for which all heroes toil, And the state: for which all nerves ton,
Kings, conqueries, statemen, priests!
Strewing their bones, or smearing nature's soil
With awful fragments of their drunken feasts:
A breath, a bubble blown into thin air,
Which breaks, and dies, and leaves no record there
New-York, Jan., 1843.
C. D. S.

TO WORDSWORTH.

TO WORDSWORTH.

There have been posts that in verse display
The elemental forms of human passions;
Poets have been, to whom the fickle fashions.
And all the wilful humors of the day,
Have furnish de matter for a polish'd lay;
And many are the smooth, elaborate tribe, And many are the smooth, elaborate tribe, Who, emulous of thee, the shape describe, And fain would every shifting hus portray. Of realless Nature. But thou, mighty seer, 'Tis thine to celebrate the thoughts that make. The life of souls, the trulks for whose aweet sake. We to ourselves and to our God any dear, Of Nature's inner shine thou art the privat, where most the works where the tribute of the private the works. Where most she works when we perceive the

NON-RESISTANCE.

The Clergy and Non-Resistance.

ng account of the manner in which non-re

Bro. Billow, is his? Practical Christian, gives the Bro. Bollowing account of the manner in which non-resistance, that most glorious and attractive phase of Christianity, was received by some of the 'Orthodot' clergy to whom he presented the subject, some weeks since:

On the 17th inst. we lectured on non-resistance in Medway, alternoon and evening. Our liriend Thatcher Clark, of that town, who has become deeply interested in this subject within a few months, invited us thirther, and took a great deal of pains to secure use a good hearing. He desired to have obtained the Village meeting-house for our use, as the most central, and on many accountermost convenient for assembling a full congregation. But finding the minister and some of his principal church members indisposed and reluctant to have such a man with such a Christianity occupy their sanctuary, he quietly yielded, and knocked at another door, that of Rev. Luther Bailey, in East Medway, whose neat-little meeting-house was cherfully opened—and both pastor and people gave the truth a cordial reception, as well as the humble organ through whom it chanced to be uttered. We were pained and amused to learn what awkward and pit-full means were used by certain professed ministers of the cross in that town to prejudice their people and keep them from hearing us. One had been told by a ministering brother in another town, that not long since we were invited to lecture in his parish, but after fairly geffling the people together, we dropped the subject announced for our lecture, and took up our peculiar, sectarian tenets as the them of discourse. And he feared we might do the same thing in Medway; which was a scrious objection to our coming. We should have felt unspeakably guify and shamed to have practised such a deep-tion of many people. We never did. Nor did we ever knowling give the slightest occasion for such in profit of the subject announced for our lecture, and took upon peculiar, sectarial the story, albeit he is reverend in office and years, and to our f

The report was authoritatively contradicted, and or course the objection founded on it given up; though others still deeper remained, to prevent our entrance into the solicited meeting, house.

When an earnest bot kind and respectful request was made that the ministers would read a notice of our appointment from their pulpits, the results were substantially as below stated. The Rev. Dr. Ide, of the West Clurch, remarked that he had publicly said all he wished to say on non-resistance, and could not read the notice, but it might be posted in the entry of his meeting-house. If may be well here to observe as we eass, that a year or two ago a Lyeeuin in West Medyry got up the discussion of this subject, and invited us to take the affirmative. They invited Dr. I die to take the affirmative. They invited Dr. I die to take the affirmative. They invited Dr. I die to take the negative, which though warmly urged, he declined doing, chiefly, we understood, for want of time to attend critically to the matter. They finally procured the Holliston, to take the negative. We met before a harge congregation in the Doctor's meeting house, and spent three hours, alternately speaking half an hour each. Before the meeting dispersed, the Doctor arose and gave notice, that a discourse on the subject would be preached in his pulpit the next sabbath. Accordingly she limiself edivered an able, ingering and leisure to prepare, not withstanding the pressure of business. This discourse, which it seems he found leisure to prepare, not withstanding the pressure of business. This discourse he afterwards delivered in many of the neighboring pulpits, with much effect. We have anxiously desired to see the production in print, not only because its fame has gone abroad as a masterpiece, but because doubtless it really contains the strongest arguments of one of our strongest men against non-resistance. It was to this that the Doctor referred in his remark, that he had said all he wished to on the subject of our ferred and any ergert his opposition t

poposition to this sublime doctrine of the Son of God?
The Rev. Mr. Sanford, at the village, a man much clad?
The Rev. Mr. Sanford, at the village, a man much casteemed for his sincerity, meekness, and exemplary christian deportment, would rather have been excused, but if it was insisted on would cause the notice to be given from his pulpit. Our friend Clark insisted, and the notice was given. But the manner in which it was given will not soon be forgotten. The Kev. Mr. Brigham of Framingham occupied the pulpit by exchange. Just before sermon, he read all the notices in the usual manner, till be ease the pulpit by exchange. Just before sermon, he read all the notices in the usual manner, till be ease the pulpit by exchange. Just before sermon, he read all the notices in the usual manner, till he ease the people there are not not be more thing to another so often that even their own followers could scarcely keep the track of them. He histed at the importance of stability, &c. &c. and finished with saying-very agmicantly that he did not intend his romarks to apply to any persons in particular. He there was not wanting in his congregation candid minds who were deeply aggirved at his condect, and knud the very agmicance, and in his converse, that he alknud to no persons in particular.

The Rev. Mr. Harding, of East Medway, display-

in his congregation candid minds who were deeply aggrived at his condect, and know how to appreciate his pretence, that he alluded to no persons in particular.

The Rev. Mr. Harding, of East Medway, displayed his feelings, by writing evit a long appendix to the special control of the second of t

tians, as essential to practical Christianity, at least a tolerable exhibition of the non-resistance which we are promulgating. And when that day arrives, how will ministers appear min boldly use their learning to justify the law of retailation and personal violence? Can they expect to be regarded as true ministers of the GRART NON-RESISTANT, who died forgiving his enemies?

We had a good time, after all, in Medway, publicly and privately, with many friends. Many were kept away from our meetings, whom we should have been glad to see present, and who would have been grad to see present, and who would have been grad to see present, and who would have been grad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present, and who would have been glad to see present and who would have been glad to see present and the day who we should have been glad to see the glad that the see that the glad that the seed of the

PEACE. The members of the Roger Williams Church, Providence, R. I., have recently passed the following resolution, almost unanimously:

Resolved, That war, arms-bearing, learning the art of war, and the intentional taking of human life, in any case, or under any circumstances, are each and all contrany to the Gospet.

SELECTIONS.

From the Herald of Freedom in Fancuil Hall.

The Muchinsons were present throughout the meetings, and, it is probable, contributed considerably to keeping up the unparalleled attendance, that thronged the hall. They were not there as masicians, in the orchestra. They were not hired performers. They were there as Garrison and Boyle were, as Douglass and Remoid and Phillips, and the rest of us all. 'To help the cause along.' And they did help it. They, were always in order, too, when they spoke, and it was what they said, as well as how they said it, that sent anti-slavery like electricity to every heart. I never saw such effect on human astemblies as their appeals produced. They made the rearing occan.' Orpheur is said to have made the trees dance at his playing. The Hatchinsons made the trees dance at his playing. The Hatchinsons made the three dance at his playing. The Hatchinsons made the theorem of the said of most have ... the country. .

From the Mobile Herald.

Love and Ruin.

Charlotte Jewell, a young, but emaciated and will-looking girl, in whose thin and wan countenance there could yet be detected some traces of beacty, was charged, yesterday morning, by one Wm. Conde, from New-Orleans, with having attempted to take his life. Conde had only been in this city a few days, and it appears that he had seduced the girl, in the town of Bayou Sara, La, and afterwards eloped with her to New-Orleans, where he liyed with her as his mistress, and finally, got tired of his victim and deserted her, and in order to did himself of her importunities had come to Mobile. The prisoner traced him to this city, found out his boarding-house on Hamilton-street, and on Thursday evening, while the family were at supper, attempted his life with a Spanish dirk-knife. He parried the blow and seized her, when she went off into hysterevening, while the family were at supper, attempted his life with a Spanish dirk-knife. He parried the blow and seized her, when she went off into hyster-ics, in which condition she was taken to the Guard-house.

in the complainant having deposed as above, said the would decline prosecuting her if she would go

be would decline, nave proceduring her if she would go back to Bayou Sara.

Prisoner.—I have no home or people to go to back to Bayou Sara.

Prisoner.—I have no home or people to go to to g

preserved the most hardened and unalterable de-meanor, and seemed steeled against the pangs of con-science; but, if he does not go down to the grave as a wretched and despised scoundrel, then heaven has forgotten its awful prerogative, and eternal ven-geance eleeps in as deep a lethargy as does human

geance sleeps in as deep a lethargy as does human justice.

(I) How is it, hose can it, be that pure and just men contend that such miscreants as this Conde should go 'unwhipt of justice?' Nay, how can they be patient, and even smile complacently, delightfully, when a ribald, licentious press ventures to heap ridicule and obloquy on those who simely petition the Legislature to interpose some barrier against the desolating tide of licentiousness? Let them answer it to their consciences! We cannot but consider that every thief and swindler who is sentenced to punishment is grossly wronged while such villains as this Conde can, with impunity, insult the daylight by their hideous presence. When shall Law and Justice be brought nearer each other?—N. Y. Tribune.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Rights of Property and Co-operative Associa

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OAKLAND MEETING

Believing that all the afflictions, miseries ferings of the human family are the necessary con-sequences of the violation of unchanging principles, or of the invasion of human rights, and not the will or good pleasure' of the benevolent Creator, or of the invasion of human rights, and not the 'will or good pleasure' of the benevelent. Creator, and that the existence and overturning: of nations, and the downfall of empires, are but the evidences of the trangression of his laws; and believing that we do not folly-discharge our duties to him, nor to our fellow-men, when we merely bear with present evils, without endeavoring to secure their removal, and believing that the evils can never be removed but by removing their causes, and believing that those causes, as we have stated before, lie not in the arrangements of the Creator, or the laws of active, but in the violations of the principles of his government, the invasion of human rights, or the infraction of the laws of our being, and that war, slaver, intemperance, licentiousness, gluttony, pride, covectousness, powerty and paperism, disease, pain and pestilence are but the more palpable manifestations, the legitimate and inevitable result of the present organization of society; and believing that it is to natural laws that we must refer for explanation of events, and a knowledge of natural laws alone will enable us to produce desired events; and believing that human rights are based upon and defined by the laws of our being, and that without a clear, distinct, and perfect knowledge of these, we cannot understand the causes of the evils we wish to remove, nor the eternal principles upon which a transcendant order of things can be permanently established; therefore,

Resolved, That in carrying out the designs of our association, we will enfor into an extensive correspondence, an unlimited inquiry, and a universal investigation with those friends of humanity throughout the world, who feel sufficiently interested in relation to the complicated iniseries which degrade our nature, and the causes which produce them, and by patient deliberation, and a clear clucidation, we will endeavor to bring to light those principles upon which our social relations the based, and in the violation of which we find the causes of the present sufferings.

Resolved, That in carrying forward our designs, we wage no war against men as individuals, but that we mean to expose the evil tendencies of those institutions of which me are the victims, and believing that the laws of our being are included in these three general classes, to wit, the physological, mental and social, the health of the body, the happiness of the mind, and the peace of society—that when we return to strict and implicit obedience to them, the three great systems of remedy which have their origin in their infraction, M. D. ism, D. D. ism, and Ll. D. ism, which do not, and from their very nature cannot remove the causes, their sole object being to relieve suffering, will of necessity come to su end.

Resolved, That in our opinion, society has been doctored and doctored in vain, from its youth dyward, until disease is incorporated into its very constitution; it is full of wounds, bruises, and putrifying sores—like the woman in the scripture, it has suffered many things of many physicians, and is nothing bettered, but rather grown worse, but that Jya system of universel bruiterhood and equality of manshind, a oneness of the human family, a faithful discharge of the social duties, we can alone remove the social evils, just as by a strict obedience to physical grown of the social evils, just as by a strict obedience to physical grown of the social evils, just as by a strict obedience to physical force, the string and whereas, we cannot

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

IT.In odious distinction on account of color, and ullying propensity to earry it out. EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Dec. 5th, Trains leave as follows

Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM, 11-2 PM,
Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM, 11-2 and 4 PM,
Boston for Salem, 7, 91-2, AM, 11-2, 4, and 51-5

Boaton for Salem, 7, 51-2, 7a, 11-2, 4, and 51-2M.

Marblehead to Salem, 7 1-2, 11 3-4, AM, and 4 PM
Portland for Boaton, at 7 AM, and 11-2 PM.
Portsmouth to Boston, 7, 10, AM, 41-2, PM.
Salem to Boston, 81-4, 51-2, 12, AM, 41-2, and
1-2 PM.
Marblehead, 10, 19, AM, 91, 62, PM.

6 1.2 PM! Salem to Murblehead, 10 1.2, AM. 21.4, 63.4 PM. This Company, will not be responsible for any loss ordamage to baggage beyond \$100, unless paid for at the rate of the price of a passage for every \$500 additional value. JOHN KINSMAN, Masier Transportati

Equality of privileges.
WESTERN RAILROAD.

Equality of privileges.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1842, passenger

trains run daily, (Sundaye excepted.) leaving
Boston at 7 AM, and 3 PM, for Albany. Albany at
7 A. M., and 1 P. M. for Boston. Springsfeld at 6 3.4
A. M. and 1 P. M. for Boston. Springsfeld at 6 3.4
A. M. and 1 P. M. for Boston. Vorcester at 9.1-2
A. M. and 1 P. M. for Albany.

The Mail train leaves Springsfeld Saturdays, at
8.1-2 AM. arriving at Boston at 8 AM; returning,
leaves Boston at 2 -PM. and. Worcester at 4.1-2 PM.

arriving in Springsfeld at 7.1-4 PM.

The time is Boston ime, which is about 15 minutes
in advance of Albany fime.

The mering train from Boston to Albany arrive at
Worcester at 9.1-2 AM, and at Springsfeld at 12.1-4
M. at at Pittsfeld 3.3-4 PM, at Chatham 51-4, PM,
and at Albany 6.1-4 P. M. Fare through, \$5.00.

The care leave Albany for Ulica at 7 PM, and
at Albany 6.1-4 P. M. Fare through, \$5.00.

The care leave Albany for Ulica at 7 PM, and
at Albany 6.1-4 P. M. Fare through, \$5.00.

The care leave Albany for Ulica at 7 PM, and
at Albany 6.1-4 P. M. Fare through, \$5.00.

The care leave Albany from Albany arrives at
Worcester at 5.1-2 PM, at Springsfeld 8.1-4 P. M.
leave next morning at 6.4-4, errive at Pittsfield 9.3-4,
at Chatham at 11.2-4, and at Albany at 12 M.

The morning train from Albany arrives at Chatham
8.1-4, at Pittsfield 9.3-4, A. M., at Springsfeld 12.1-2
M.

The venering train from Albany arrives at Chatham
8.1-4, at Pittsfield 9.3-4, PM, and at Boston at 6.1-2
PM.

The venering train from Albany arrives at Chatham

M. at Worcester 3-3-4 P.M. and at Boston at 61.2 P.M.

The evening train from Albany to Boston arrive at Chanhem at 2 1-4, P.M., at Springfield 61-2 P.M.—
leaves Springfield at 6 next morning, and arrives at Boston 11-12 P.M.—
For Greenfield, Hanozer and Heerrhill.— Stages leave Springfield Jaily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, vin Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro, Hanozer, &c. Passengers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., may take this lind.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

T Human rights not restored, but shamefully out raged still.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMBOAT TRAIN FOR NEW YORK, via Stonington, leaves Boston at 4 o'cluck, P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Tickets and steamer berthas it Harsden & Co's, and the ticket office at the railroad depot.

Leave Power denote the Accommon to the Accommon Accommon to the Accommon to th

o AM. and 3.1-4 PM.
Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily,
Sundays excepted at 81.1-4 A.M. and 31.2 P.M.
Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence,
and way stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7.1-4
AM., and 21.2 PM.
Leave Boston for Dedham, at 9 AM, 3 PM, and 5 1.4
PM.

PM. Leave Boston for Deunam, a.v. 10 AM. and 4 1-4 PM. Leave Dedham at 7 1-2 AM. 10 AM. and 4 1-4 PM. All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

Tr No exclusiveness

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1842, the accommodation trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows:

O modation trains will run daily, except Sundays, as followe:

Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
Leave Worcester at 61-2 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The first and last trains from Boston, and the second and third from Worcester connect with the trains
of the Western Railroad. The first and second with
the Norwich Railroad.

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR

WICH.

WILL LAW BOSTON AT TRAIN, VIA NOR WILL LAW BOSTON AT 4 0 clock, P. M. every day, stopping at Framingham, Worcester, &c.
A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6
A. M., Boston at 2 P. M.
All Baggare at the 2.

TPNo unicarrentable distinctions.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD
RAILROAD AND STRANBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON
AND SEW YORK.

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

arrival of the steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1.2 P. M. daily, except Stindays.

Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Wocester at 9 1.2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the
trains of the Boston and Worcester and Westerrail foads.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't

TF Equally free to all. NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

N and after Menday, Sept. 12, the passeng trains will run deily, Sundays excepted, in coraion with the cars of the Borton and Lowell Rai and

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

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

A. M. and 121-4 and 41-2P. M. Passengers can be conveyed to Concord, N. H. on the Concord railread, which is now open to the pub-lic for transportation of passengers and merchandise. The cars on the road connect with all the trains ou the

The cars on the road connect with an the thains out the road.

Fare from Nashua to Lowell, 50 cts.

from Concord to Boston 2 50.

from Concord to Lowell 50 cts.

from Concord to Lowell 50 cts.

from Concord to Lowell 50 cts.

from the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshifto, Yermoni, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Winders and Brattleborough, Vt.

Bookware kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seature and be secured in any of the caches, and correct information otherined respecting any of the stage cortex.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, October 3, the passenger trains will run as follows, viz.) Leave Boscon at 71.4, A. M., and 1 and 5P. M. Leave Doyer at 5.3-4, A. M., and 12.1-4 and 3.1-4 A. M.

A M. The morning affid evening trains each way will connect with the trains of the Lowell, Nashua and Conferd railroads.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the ears of this railfoad are subject to mo detention by chatge of conveyance.

Stages leave Easter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and extern parts of New-Hampshire.

Marchandise trains run daily between Boston and Dover. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

Oc. 2.

Dr Humanity respected.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Sept. 12, passenger trains will rea as follows, with:
Leave Boston at 7 1.2 and 11 1.2 P. M., and 4.3.4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 7 1.4 A. M. 1 and 5 P. M.

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

THE TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND.
OR MEDICATED COMPOUND.
Day to be the only remedy to present high cestore the hair that has faller off, or been hair, to cure and remay.

ree from an evirtues of the are: 1st, 1is receives the vessels are to the hair. 4th, Its e fluids. 5th, Its freein

New State Register for 1841 Feb 17.

Situation Wanted.

A N individual, who has had ten year eye at the printing busines, is in ward of an a compositor or pressuan, or to take day newspaper establishment. He can prior to take the printing of the control of

JUNIER'S OYSTER ROOM, 21 Howard-Street, BILL OF FARE Clam Soup,

Oysters Raw,
" Konsted,
" Fried in Crumbs, Oysters Stewed,
Fried in Batel,
Mal, Pies, &c. &c. &c N. B. Oysters for sale by the gallon or

Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Milliam, No. 13, SUMMER-STREET, Bosto

A. E. MANN WOULD inf

W OULD inform her customers and friends hand an assortment of Fancy Good, Smitherly, Ce. Straw bonnets dyed, shered, strawbernets, and strawbernets, and strawbernets, consistent of Fancy, Ce. Straw bonnets dyed, shered, Fashionablem attended to with nentness and despatch. N. B. Bonnets of all kinds made to enter. Roston, Oct. 23, 1842. BOARDING HOUSE

FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber bags leave to inform seek edeseamen as may vivil Beston, that he has equal
excellent Boarding. Husies for their accommands
on temperance principal that the second on temperance principal that the second of the second

IMPORTANT WORK!

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MIKE Containing a clear exposition of their principles and practices.

By Asnarew Unr. M. D. F. R. S. M. G. S. M. S. Lond., Mem. Acad., N. S. Philat, S. R. &c. N. Gem. Hanov., Mulli, &c., &c., &c.

Hinstrated with One Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-One Engraings.

THIS is unquestionally the most popular wid, the kind ever published, and a book posterably adapted to the wants of all classes of time interests. The following are the important deviation of the control of the c

processes, as to render them in reality, the mistir their business; and to guancipate them. from 1st of bondage to such as are too commonly governeb blind prejudice and a victors routine. 2dly. To afford Merchanty, Brakers, Beyshon Druggists, and Officers of the Revene, claritic descriptions of the commodities which pas these

their hands.

3019. By exhibiting some of the finet detalyments of Chemistry and Physics, to his spenarticellent practical school to Students of their sinds ciencies.

41hly. To teach Capitalists, who may be doning fplacing their funds in some productive heard and ustry, to select, judiciously, among planshechments.

industry, to select, justiceurs, sure ar-ants.

5thly. To canable gentlemen of the Lwisbern well acquainted with the nature of these pen-schemes which are so any to give rise to high-selections of the staple manufacture, as ary desir-heim from enecting laws, which obstructionably, cherish one branch of it to the injury of stay of cress.

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