THE LIBERATOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 25, CORNHILL,
BY
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS.—Subscriptions are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be addressed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

TERMS.—$2 50 per annum, payable in advance; or $3 00 at the expiration of six months.

No Paper will be sent to one address for less than a year, if payment be forwarded in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted three times for 75 cts., one square for $1 00.

Committee.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILLBRICK, WENDELL PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

J. BROWN TERRINTON, PRINTER.

FREEDOM'S

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 45. BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1846. WHOLE NO. 826.

SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Daily Whig.

TO THE HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

Representative in Congress from Boston.

Sir,—From the columns of newspapers, and from the lips of some of your friends, have proceeded complaints of the manner in which many of your constituents have been obliged to regard your vote on the Mexican War Bill. You cannot but have been defended with an ardor, such as even Truth, Freedom and Right have not always found in their behalf, while the honest strictures upon it have been attributed to personal considerations, sometimes to a selfish desire to supplant you in the place which you now hold,—sometimes even to a wanton desire to injure you.

Perhaps this is a natural and inevitable incident of political controversy; though it cannot fail to be regretted by personal feeling; and imputations of personal selfishness should intrude into the discussion of an important question of public duty—would any, of public morals. As a Whig, who never failed to vote for you whenever I have had an opportunity, I have felt it proper on other occasions, to review your course, and to express the sorrow which it has caused. For this I have been arraigned, and the great questions of public morals have been forgotten in the personal feelings which it has excited on your side. Let this be my excuse, for seeking, in this open manner, to recall the attention to the true issue between you and your constituents. Conscious of no feeling to yourself personally, unmoved, of good will, mingled with the recollection of pleasant social intercourse, I enter with pain upon the consideration of your vote, and of the apologies for it which you and others have set up. As one of your constituents, I feel that I do not transgress any rule of propriety in singling you, out as the representative of Boston, among the majority with whom you have acted. I am not a politician; and you will pardon me, therefore, if I decline to bring your conduct to any of the tests of party or of numbers, to any sliding scale of expediency, to any standard, except the golden rule of Right and Wrong.

To understand your course, it will be necessary carefully to consider the action of Congress in regard to the present war with Mexico. I shall endeavor to state the facts and conclusions thereupon, as briefly as possible.

By virtue of an unconstitutional act of our Congress, in conjunction with the *de facto* Government of Texas, this territory was annexed to the United States, some time in the month of December, 1845. If we regard it as a province of Mexico, its boundaries are to be sought in the geography of that Republic. If we regard it as an independent State, they are to be determined by the extent of the jurisdiction which the State had been able to maintain. Now it seems to be clear that the Rio Grande has always been regarded by Mexico as the western boundary of the Province; and it is undisputed that for nearly two years after the declaration of independence, had never exercised any jurisdiction beyond the Nueces. The Act of Annexation could, therefore, extend to the United States only this portion of the Province, lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. That region belonged to Mexico. *Certainly* it did not belong to the United States.

In this state of things, the President of the United States directed the troops under General Taylor, called the Army of Occupation, to take possession of this territory. This was clearly an act of aggression, of wrong. As might have been expected, it produced collision. The Mexicans, in the exercise of the right of self-defence, sought to repel the invaders from their hearths and churches. Tidings unexpectedly reached Washington that the American forces were in danger. The President, by a message to Congress, called for succors.

And here the question arises, what was the duty of Congress in this emergency? Clearly to withhold all sanction from this unjust war, from the aggression upon a neighbor Republic, from the spoliation of our fellow-men. Our troops were in danger because they were upon a foreign soil, forcibly and practically displacing the jurisdiction and laws of the rightful government. In this state of things, the true and honorable way of safety was by their instant withdrawal from the Rio Grande to the Nueces. Congress should have spoken like Washington, when addressed by the British General Brodrick, 'What shall I do, Col. Washington? 'RETREAT, sir—RETREAT, sir!' was the earnest reply. The American forces should have been directed to retreat—not from any enemy of human force but from *wrong-doing*. Such a retreat would have been a true victory.

But alas! such was not the mood of our Representatives in Congress. With wicked speed a Bill was introduced, making large and unused appropriations of men and money. In any just sense, such a provision was wasteful and unnecessary; but it would hardly be worthy of criticism, if it were confined in its object, to securing the safety of the troops. But at the moment it was made, it must have been known, that the fate of the troops was already decided, while the magnitude of the appropriations and the number of Volunteers called for, clearly showed that measures were contemplated *beyond mere self-defense*. Self-defense is easy and cheap. Aggression and injustice are difficult and costly.

The Bill, in its earliest guise, provided merely money and volunteers. Suddenly an amendment was introduced, in the nature of a preamble, which gave to it *another character*, in harmony with the covert design of its large appropriations. This was adopted by a vote of 123 to 67; and the Bill, then issued forth, fully armed, as a measure of open and active hostility against Mexico. As such it was passed by a vote of 174 to 14. This was on the 11th May, 1846, a day which will ever be accursed in our history.

The amendment, in the nature of a preamble, and the important parts of the Bill were as follow:—

Whereas, *by the acts of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between the United States and that republic*:

Be it enacted, &c., *with a view to the successful prosecution of this war*, the President be authorized to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, to accept the services of volunteers to a number not exceeding 50,000.

Sec. 2. That the sum of ten millions of dollars be put at the President's disposal for these purposes.

It will be evident that this Act cannot be regarded merely as a provision for the safety of General Taylor; nor, indeed, as a Bill to consider the principal end proposed. It has other and diferior objects, broader and more general, in view of which his safety, important as it might be, is of comparative insignificance; as it would be less mournful to lose a whole army, than to lend the solemn sanction of legislation to an unjust war.

This Act may be considered in six different aspects. It is six times wrong. Six different and unanswerable reasons should have urged its rejection. Six different appeals should have touched every Christian heart. Let me consider them separately.

First. It is practically a DECLARATION OF WAR against a sister Republic. In Congress is vested, by the Constitution of the United States, the power of declaring war. Before this Act was passed, the Mexican War had no legislative sanction. Without this Act, it would have no legislative sanction. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that the present war is waged. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that an American fleet, at immense cost of money, and without any gain of commerce, is now disturbing the commerce of Mexico, and of the civilized world, by the blockade of Vera Cruz. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that a citizen of Massachusetts has been seized, with pillaging rapacity, the defenceless province of California. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that General Kearney has marched into and captured Santa Fe. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that General Taylor has perpetrated the massacre at Monterey. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that destruction has been carried into thousands homes,—that mothers, sisters, daughters and wives have been plunged in the comfortless despair of bloody bereavement, while the uncofined bodies of sons, brothers and husbands are consigned to premature graves. Lastly, it is *by virtue of this Act*, that the army of the United States has been converted into a band of marauders, brigands, marauders, and banditti, in violation of the sentiment of civilization, justice and humanity. The American soldiers, who have died ignobly in the streets of a foreign city, in the attempt to fire a Bishop's palace, in contest with Christian fellow-men, who were defending fire sides and altars, may claim the epitaph of Simonides: 'Go, tell at Sparta, thou who died here in obedience of her laws.' It was in obedience to this Act of Congress that they laid down their lives in barbarous war.

Second. This Act gives the sanction of Congress to an *unjust* war. War is barbarous and brutal; but this is unjust. It grows out of aggression on part, not of our country, but of Mexico. The statement of facts already made is sufficient to substantiate this point.

Third. It declares that war exists '*by the acts of the Republic of Mexico*.' This statement of a certain falsehood is inserted in front of the Act. But it is now admitted by most, if not all of the Whigs, who unanimitly voted for it, that it is not founded in fact. It is a National lie.

Whose tongue soe'er speaks false,
Not truly speaks; *who speaks not truly*, LIES.

Fourth. It provides for what is called 'the *successful prosecution of the war*,' that is, the successful prosecution of an unjust war. Nothing no other can be more firmly founded in morals, than that we should seek the establishment of *right*. Never should we strive for the triumph of *wrong*.

Fifth. The war has its origin in a series of measures to extend and perpetuate Slavery. A wise and humane legislature should not have failed to check this wicked purpose, and to derive therefrom fresh impulse to oppose it.

Sixth. The war is dishonorable and *cowardly* in being the attack of a rich, powerful nation on feeble and united Republic, upon a weak and defenceless neighbor, distracted by civil feuds. Every consideration of honor, humanity, and true Christian duty, prompted gentleness and forbearance towards our unfortunate Sister.

Such, sir, is the Act of Congress, which received your sanction. It will hardly yield in importance to any measure of our Government since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is certainly the most recent, and, in many respects, one of the most wicked in all history. The recording Muse cannot fail to drop a tear over its turpitude and injustice, lest it should plead for the disgust and reprobation of mankind.

Such, sir, is the Act of Congress to which, by your affirmative vote, the people of Boston have been made parties. The responsibility has been made to *declare an unjust and cowardly war, with falsehood, in the cause of slavery*. Through you, they have been made partakers in the blockade of Vera Cruz, in the seizure of California, in the capture of Santa Fe, in the bloodshed of Monterey. It were idle to suppose that only the poor soldier, or officer, is stained by this guilt. It is your guilt, too, incarnadines the Halls of Congress; nay more, through you, it reddens the hands of your constituents in Boston. Pardon this language. Strong as it may seem, it is weak to express the aggravation of your act, *in joining in the declaration of an unjust war*. O! Mr. Winthrop, rather than lend your vote to this wickedness, you should have joined the army of the United States to pass submissively through the Caudine Forks of Mexican power—to plunge because they were upon a foreign soil, forcibly and practically displacing the jurisdiction and laws of the rightful government. In this state of things, the true and honorable way of safety was by their instant withdrawal from the Rio Grande to the Nueces. Congress should have spoken like Washington, when addressed by the British General Brodrick, 'What shall I do, Col. Washington? 'RETREAT, sir—RETREAT, sir!' was the earnest reply. The American forces should have been directed to retreat—not from any enemy of human force but from *wrong-doing*. Such a retreat would have been a true victory.

But alas! such was not the mood of our Representatives in Congress. With wicked speed a Bill was introduced, making large and unused appropriations of men and money. In any just sense, such a provision was wasteful and unnecessary; but it would hardly be worthy of criticism, if it were confined in its object, to securing the safety of the troops. But at the moment it was made, it must have been known, that the fate of the troops was already decided, while the magnitude of the appropriations and the number of Volunteers called for, clearly showed that measures were contemplated *beyond mere self-defense*. Self-defense is easy and cheap. Aggression and injustice are difficult and costly.

The Bill, in its earliest guise, provided merely money and volunteers. Suddenly an amendment was introduced, in the nature of a preamble, which gave to it *another character*, in harmony with the covert design of its large appropriations. This was adopted by a vote of 123 to 67; and the Bill, then issued forth, fully armed, as a measure of open and active hostility against Mexico. As such it was passed by a vote of 174 to 14. This was on the 11th May, 1846, a day which will ever be accursed in our history.

The amendment, in the nature of a preamble, and the important parts of the Bill were as follow:—

Whereas, *by the acts of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between the United States and that republic*:

Be it enacted, &c., *with a view to the successful prosecution of this war*, the President be authorized to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, to accept the services of volunteers to a number not exceeding 50,000.

Sec. 2. That the sum of ten millions of dollars be put at the President's disposal for these purposes.

It will be evident that this Act cannot be regarded merely as a provision for the safety of General Taylor; nor, indeed, as a Bill to consider the principal end proposed. It has other and diferior objects, broader and more general, in view of which his safety, important as it might be, is of comparative insignificance; as it would be less mournful to lose a whole army, than to lend the solemn sanction of legislation to an unjust war.

This Act may be considered in six different aspects. It is six times wrong. Six different and unanswerable reasons should have urged its rejection. Six different appeals should have touched every Christian heart. Let me consider them separately.

First. It is practically a DECLARATION OF WAR against a sister Republic. In Congress is vested, by the Constitution of the United States, the power of declaring war. Before this Act was passed, the Mexican War had no legislative sanction. Without this Act, it would have no legislative sanction. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that the present war is waged. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that an American fleet, at immense cost of money, and without any gain of commerce, is now disturbing the commerce of Mexico, and of the civilized world, by the blockade of Vera Cruz. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that a citizen of Massachusetts has been seized, with pillaging rapacity, the defenceless province of California. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that General Kearney has marched into and captured Santa Fe. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that General Taylor has perpetrated the massacre at Monterey. It is *by virtue of this Act*, that destruction has been carried into thousands homes,—that mothers, sisters, daughters and wives have been plunged in the comfortless despair of bloody bereavement, while the uncofined bodies of sons, brothers and husbands are consigned to premature graves. Lastly, it is *by virtue of this Act*, that the army of the United States has been converted into a band of marauders, brigands, marauders, and banditti, in violation of the sentiment of civilization, justice and humanity. The American soldiers, who have died ignobly in the streets of a foreign city, in the attempt to fire a Bishop's palace, in contest with Christian fellow-men, who were defending fire sides and altars, may claim the epitaph of Simonides: 'Go, tell at Sparta, thou who died here in obedience of her *laws*.' It was in obedience to this Act of Congress that they laid down their lives in barbarous war.

Second. This Act gives the sanction of Congress to an *unjust* war. War is barbarous and brutal; but this is unjust. It grows out of aggression on part, not of our country, but of Mexico. The statement of facts already made is sufficient to substantiate this point.

Third. It declares that war exists '*by the acts of the Republic of Mexico*.' This statement of a certain falsehood is inserted in front of the Act. But it is now admitted by most, if not all of the Whigs, who unanimitly voted for it, that it is not founded in fact. It is a National lie.

Whose tongue soe'er speaks false,
Not truly speaks; *who speaks not truly*, LIES.

Fourth. It provides for what is called '*the

From the Boston Courier.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

To the Editors:

I noticed in the Courier a communication from Mr. John H. Pearson, in the form of a letter, addressed to me, referring to his participation in the recent case of abduction. I shall not enter into any correspondence with Mr. Pearson, but I ask your permission to submit to your readers a few remarks upon his letter.

At the time I was invited to attend the meeting at Faneuil Hall, I had read the statement of Captain Hannum, published in the Boston papers, in which he represents that upon his arrival, he applied to his owners for 'advice,' and that '*Messrs. Pearson & Co. recommended the fugitive slave to be back.*' The statement of Captain Hannum requires it, to be understood, that, in this proceeding, in such a case, the *agent of the owners* for the purpose of carrying their decision into effect, I therefore considered that this *decision made the owners responsible for the proceedings of Captain Hannum*, unless they absolved themselves from responsibility by denying that they made such a decision, or by showing that they interfered to prevent the proceedings in Captain Hannum, or, at least, that they did not authorize or sanction them.

The statement of Captain Hannum had been published for several days, and was not contradicted by the owners. So far from this, it was generally understood that the statement was authorized and confirmed by them; and it was notorious, that instead of imposing their decision upon the proceedings of Captain Hannum, they had refused to do so, and that the course which they pursued was, in the most unreserved and public manner, to justify what had been done.

Under these circumstances, I saw that it was *due to Captain Hannum*, not to regard *him* as, in all respects, the principal offender, and I felt that, if I spoke of the transaction, I should fail to perform my duty, if I did not represent his owners as having incurred the highest measure of responsibility, and if I did not give utterance to my conviction of the moral and legal guilt involved in their decision. From the statement of Captain Hannum, I saw they had *decided* that he would do an act, which, he admits, compelled him to sacrifice his 'private principles and the feelings of humanity,' and which, of course, required a great sacrifice of *money on their part*. I saw that the act was an open and direct violation of the law of the Commonwealth, and that Capt. Hannum, in carrying their decision into effect, had made himself liable, upon conviction, to be sentenced to the State Prison. I saw and *felt deeply*, that a case had occurred, in which, not merely the character of these individual merchants, but the character of the whole mercantile profession in this community, might be seriously affected; and that the duty was imperative, not to appear, then, but not many merchants, or at least, not every merchant could be prevailed upon, by sympathy, or interest, or any motive whatever, to justify such an immoral and illegal transaction.

With this view of the merits of the case, and of my duty in regard to it, I went to the meeting; and I may be supposed that who knew that I was and heard them had no effect to make me reserved or lukewarm in the expression of my sentiments. As a necessary explanation of my conduct, let me be excused for saying, that in the presence of the venerable man who had gone prepared to spend the last hour of his life' in presiding at that meeting, and who, at few strong words expressed, and spoke at once the spirit of the occasion—and after listening to the characteristic appeal of our noble-hearted fellow-citizen, whose moral courage had led him to devote years of his life abroad and at home, to the defence of the oppressed and the relief of the suffering, it was impossible for me to speak without unusual emotion. I spoke from necessity, without previous preparation; for, until a late hour in the day, I had not expected to attend the meeting. What I said, I may not distinctly recollect; and the report of my remarks which I have prepared may not contain the identical expressions which I uttered; though I endeavored, not to give ease for the complaint that any charge had been wilfully made. For whatever I said, whether I have correctly reported it or not, I hold myself responsible; and while I shall cheerfully retract any allegation that may be disproved, I must meet the consequences of adhering to every statement and argument that is founded in truth.

Mr. Pearson, after the lapse of an interval sufficient to enable him to present the result of a careful inquiry, attempts to use a statement which he assumes to suppose *my* authorize him, *in a contingency*, to consider me '*a libeller*.' Such a charge, it may have surprised many readers to perceive, does not refer to what I said directly of his agency in the transaction, but rests upon a remark which he supposes me to have made, that 'there was not another merchant in Boston who would have advised or countenanced in sending back the slave.' Had I made a contrary statement, I might have expected this *very slow method* which is adopted of my willingness to justify what had been done in this case, would consider me '*a libeller*'; but I could not anticipate, I used the language which Mr. Pearson attributes to me, although, were the fact as he supposes, I might have ventured too far in expressing my good opinion of all others—that he would construe this remark a libel, and the only libel *upon himself*.

I may be expected to notice that portion of the letter of Mr. Pearson which seems to intimate that he is attempting to retreat under the cover of a new position. He seems to place stress upon the fact that he *has not seen* Capt. Hannum since the day on which he (Mr. Pearson) heard that Capt. Hannum must proceed to accomplish. He says, further—On the day the slave was reported on shore, I was absent from the city, and all the doing were done I gather from the papers and street gossip.' These circumstances admit of a simple explanation. That Mr. Pearson has not seen Capt. Hannum since the commission of his crime, will be understood by all who know, that *the police officers, also, have not seen him*; that he was absent from the city when the slave was 'on shore,' is proved, that he had no suspicion that the slave could escape, or that he desired to be out of the way, when his agent, acting under his *decision*, might inform him of the transaction and that he has been enabled to 'gather all the doings since from the papers and street gossip,' is merely an acknowledgment of the notoriety of the transaction, or perhaps also of the suspicious *caution*, which is all that would deter him from communicating with the law-breakers in his employ. This petty statement, however, if Mr. Pearson design to rest upon it any theory of exculpation, must be considered as proving nothing but infirmity of purpose and the consciousness of wrong. If it be now Mr. Pearson's design to separate himself from Capt. Hannum, to make Capt. Hannum a scape-goat, to lessen the censure which he sees and feels can no longer be warded off, to resolve himself from the just responsibility of a principal for the acts of his agent, the public will perceive that this is an effort which he has *not precluded by his own acts*, if he attempts to withdraw himself by pursuing such a course. Mr. Pearson does not contradict the statement of Capt. Hannum, which is in the following words—'John H. Pearson, Esq. is the owner of the Niagara and Ottoman, and *sanctions my proceedings*,' and until such a statement shall be explicitly contradicted and the usual postponement of the contradiction shall be explained—until what Mr. Pearson has said every day and every hour shall be forgotten—and until all the circumstances in the case shall be made to assume a changed aspect, let him not complain that he can extricate himself from the dilemma in which he is placed.

Of the remainder of Mr. Pearson's letter, I have but little to say. I will not criticise its style. I will not accuse the author of a lack of his reasoning—for he evidently has not yet 'settled his ideas' in regard to '*stealing*' and '*property*' and '*philanthropy* and '*the Constitution of the United States*.' I make no complaint of the temper of his letter, as he seems not to fear me any ill-will; and if he has not, I say, on my feelings, I can assure him that my feelings are all such as prompt me to desire his happiness, while they do not permit me to be indifferent to the fate of the poor wretch whom '*he decided to make unhappy*.' I certainly do not envy Mr. Pearson the feelings which his letter betrays, and which, I fear, must continue to haunt his bosom, until his memory and his conscience shall cease to be concerned with this transaction.

Mr. Pearson proposes that I should meet him on 'Change,' that he may take the voice of those assembled, and determine the proportion of his supporters. The proposal is an absurd one. This case is not to be settled in an half hour upon 'Change.' The question does not lie in an narrow a compass as Mr. Pearson's wishes may lead him to suppose. It is a broad and deep question; and, in all its breadth and depth, it must await the action and re-action of an enlightened and virtuous public opinion. When all that is properly included in the case shall be seen and understood, when all the circumstances can be reviewed with a discriminating scrutiny—when the laws of Massachusetts shall be as well understood as that of Louisiana—when the proceedings at Faneuil Hall shall have seen more fairly criticised, and, on the other side, the letters of Captain Hannum and Mr. Pearson, bending as nearly as they can to the character of the transaction, shall have attracted all the notice to which they are entitled—when the political rights and duties of the Commonwealth shall be *such*, shall have been inquired into, and shall be ascertained—when, after the excitement of the moment has passed, reason shall have subdued passion, and, in the cooling calm, the public voice of conscience may be listened to, so that very merchant can, and must decide, *for himself*, his moral position in the transaction, and the relations in the case, then, and not till then, will it be the proper season for Mr. Pearson to 'take the voice' of all good and true men, and to abide their verdict. Then, I say hence, or any time afterward, let him call a public meeting to receive and register this verdict.

I shall not consider the question whether my language is correctly quoted by Mr. Pearson, although I suppose that the form of expression was different, and that my own report of my remarks gives more nearly the substance of the remark which I made. If I was understood to *state as a fact* that no other merchant approved the conduct of Mr. Pearson, or—which I suppose is as much as he will be contended for—*to have expressed the opinion* that such was the fact, I may be shown to have been mistaken on this point, and yet my statement substantially affects Mr. Pearson, will remain unimpeached. It cannot do me any discredit to acknowledge myself mistaken upon this point; but, until contradicted to do so, by competent authority, I cannot anticipate, *I shall refuse to believe* that there is another merchant in Boston, who, for any object, would '*decide*' that an agent should be the '*medium of transmitting an offence*,' and who would sustain him in it in opposition to the laws of the Commonwealth, as well as to the feelings and feelings of humanity. It is idle to attempt to exhibit this transaction in any other than its proper character. Under the laws of Massachusetts, it was a kidnapping, and nothing else. It was the act of illegal violence; and fraud, as well as force, was availed of to consummate it. According to the statement of Captain Hannum (in his account he says that the officers of the New Orleans Picayune) there was a concerted effort to evade and resist the law; and shameless misrepresentations were industriously circulated by him in coarse and vulgar terms, which make me fear that I was mistaken (in my speech) in giving him credit for some virtues. I refer, then, to the proceedings, such as Captain Hannum describes them—I refer to the entire transaction as a *legal crime*—and, leaving unsaid all that may be said of it, in the most decided terms as a legal crime, I will content myself with asking respectable merchants to consider *what it is to sanction such proceedings, and to assume the personal responsibility* in such a case, and to decide, in my manner they may see fit, whether any of them, and how many of them, are prepared to 'change place,' with Mr. Pearson.

In declining to join with Mr. Pearson in his appeal to the merchants of Boston, I cannot be supposed wanting in respect for them. I respect them too highly to suppose myself, by Mr. Pearson's submitting to them a discussion involving a doubt of their obedience to the laws, and of their moral principle. I have no wish to embarrass them, also, to deem it necessary to apply to any of them to endorse my principles. Such of them as choose may be endorsers for Mr. Pearson, but it becomes them to remember that Mr. Pearson will be a poor liar, inasmuch as, in such a case, the principal can furnish no security that will save them from the loss—*of character*—to which he may subject them.

S. C. PHILLIPS.

Salem, October 17, 1846.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

On Monday morning, of last week, a colored man by the name of Lewis, gave information, at this office that the brig Mobile, Captain Buckley, from Savanna, had on board a fugitive slave, who was supposed to be a slave; that he was not allowed to leave the vessel, and that the mate had been seen to bring a bundle on board, which he said was but his crime had attracted the attention of several persons in the neighborhood, to some of whom the man had declared himself to be a slave.

On the receipt of this intelligence, Elias Smith—who is connected with this office—immediately procured from Judge Edmonds, a writ of *habeas corpus*, and with a multitude of others, went to the mobile. She had hauled into the stream, for the purpose, apparently, of guarding against any interference. The Captain was unwilling to have the vessel disturbed, and demanded the fugitive by virtue of the writ. The Captain demurred, and asked for time to send to the owners. This was not granted, and he was compelled to yield. After a good deal of alteration the poor fellow was brought from the cabin and taken on shore. He bore upon his person no marks of violence, but the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected, and of the stout resistance he had made before the officers of the Mobile' had succeeded in confining him to the cabin, was written upon his face.

According to the statement of Captain Buckley, this person, George Kirk, concealed himself on board the brig Mobile, the morning she sailed, and discovered till several days after she sailed from that port for New York. She was then too far upon her voyage to return. He acknowledged himself to be the slave of Mr. Chapman, of Bryan, Ga. who had hired him to a Mr. Warren, a stable-keeper in Savannah, in whose service he was when he concealed himself in the vessel. The Mobile,' in the hope of reaching New-York, and gaining his freedom. It was the purpose of Captain Buckley to confine and secure him in the forward cabin, and some other opportunity offered by which he could return him to Savannah. This outrageous and inhuman purpose would, no doubt, have been successful, but for the timely aid of Mr. Lewis and the promptness and energy of Mr. Smith.

The case came before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. R. B. Blunt appearing in behalf of Captain Buckly, and Mr. Horace Dresser in behalf of the fugitive. It might, we think, have been decided at once, the consciousness of guilt seeming to that effect, Ist. On the ground that there was no evidence of his being a slave, and 2d, that if he were, there was no legal claimant. But this not suit Mr. Dresser, who wished to make a speech, and unavoidable postponements of the case were made until Mon-ay—and in the meantime, those persons who had the fugitive in their custody, and Mr. Dresser would manage the case as it should be—retained as counsel in his stead, Messrs. John Jay, and T. L. Wells. The former is well known to our readers, and the latter, perhaps, only recently a resident of New-York, is one of the most distinguished members of its Bar.

On Saturday morning, a circumstance occurred, a recital of which we should be glad to be spared. Although the case was already in the hands of two competent counsel, everything which could be done to bring it to a successful termination, at the instance of Mr Dresser a new writ was issued. This unsalled-for interference could only serve to create confusion, and, from the course of it, was generally understood that the case would not come on till Monday. The colored people, however, were not aware of this, and assembled in very watchful, observing, during the forenoon of Saturday, that George was taken forward and backward from prison to the Court House, and back to prison, under this new writ, and learning that some difficulty had occurred, which they did not understand, and fearing that the right of the fugitive to his freedom was about to be compromised, gathered in great numbers in the Park and attempted a rescue. The attempt was ill-concerted and feeble, for many of them were dispersed when the facts were explained to them by I. T. Hopper and others. It was of consequence enough, however, to create a good deal of uneasiness and excitement among the people, and the cause, and several of them were lodged in jail. And all this was clearly the result of the unwarrantable and unpardonable interference of Mr. Dresser under the new writ.

On Monday morning, however, the case came fairly before the court, under the writ first issued. The court-room itself, and the passages leading to it, were crowded with people of all complexions and classes, and of both sexes. The City Hall was surrounded by hundreds of people, chiefly colored, who awaited in deep anxiety through the whole day, the decision of the court. George himself was not brought, as we understand, from the Tombs, to attend, for a recurrence of the scene of Saturday.

The case was opened by Mr. Jay, in a very clear and forcible argument, replying to Mr. Dresser, and showing a perfect apprehension of the strong points of the case. He was followed by the slave-catchers' lawyer—a title he has well earned in this and former instances. He, poor fellow, had prepared his speech, the better for his character as a lawyer and a man. If he failed in making a good argument, it was not because he had not carefully considered that what talents he may have, were prostituted to a bad cause. Mr. White closed in a very clear, eloquent, logical, and, in every respect, manly argument, which, we understand, listened to with rapt attention, or indeed anywhere. At its close an involuntary burst of applause came from the audience, prompted by the gratification felt by the friends of which must settle the decision of the court, as well as by the almost universal sympathy felt for the slave. The disturbance, however, was promptly suppressed by Judge Edmonds, and one of the persons whose zeal had outrun his discretion was arrested. Of the speeches of counsel, we have to report, that they were able throughout, and, from what we could gather, we have reason to hope for a favorable decision. We have not room for a sketch. We shall next week give at least the main points of their arguments.

Judge Edmonds gave his decision of the court on Tuesday morning, which discharged him from the custody of the Captain. George was brought into court, and, we understand, hardly left the court-room when officers arrived with a new process, to take him before the Mayor, under an enormous law of New-York, by which a right is given to the Slave Catcher, upon his simple affidavit, (which may be found on board of his vessel, on an order of the Mayor or Recorder, George was out of the Court-room, surrounded by the officers, and in pursuit of him, and was taken amid the shouts of an excited multitude, to a place of mock-trial.

We have written this article as the facts have occurred, hoping that we might announce a free-a-ble result. We have developed tll the last moment, in the hope that something would occur, that we never counted them, that more than *thirty* Third Party papers were sent to us to read every week, and we did not suppose that the Liberator could exchange with a tithe of those published. We may possibly have confounded some of our democratic friends with those of the Third Party; but we hardly think we have.

The magnificence of our ideas met with a melancholy downfall. We found, to our surprise, that we had all along been thinking more highly of the Third Party than we ought to think. We never before suspected ourselves of putting too high an estimate upon its importance as a political party. But so it is. We are compelled to yield our preconceived opinion to the unquestionable authority, in a case of this kind, of the Emancipator. We acknowledge our mistake. The Third Party is not nearly so much of a party as we had supposed.

The whole virtue of a political party lies in its numbers. It is respectable or contemptible according to the noses it can count. It can only prevail by force of multitudes. A *small* POLITICAL PARTY is essentially a ridiculous thing. Political opinions between means and ends is legitimate food for fun. A small party giving itself the airs of a great one is as absurd a sight as a dwarf aping the part of a giant. Of this sort of sport the papers that we see are full to overflowing. The difficulty in the selection of candidates, the modest diffidence of the selected as to their worthiness to have their names in the corner of a newspaper, and all the abominable imitations of the ways of the great parties, are almost the death of us every week. But we find that it is all absurd even beyond what we had supposed.

There is nothing absurd in the fewness of the numbers of those engaged in a Moral Reformation. For their success does not depend on their *numbers*, but on their *fidelity*. Their means are always abundantly adequate to their end. There was nothing prophetic or miraculous in the proposition that 'one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.' It is a simple statement of a practical philosophy. The history of every Reform, from Christianity downwards, has been full of proofs of its truth. The numbers of those devoted to the removal of a prevalent evil, like that of Slavery, intertwined with all the social, civil and religious institutions of a country, are, in the nature of things, be large. The sacrifices demanded are too great. The tests which Providence has wisely provided are too many and too stringent. It is a work that can only be done by the few. And by the strength put forth by the few, multiplied in proportion to their fidelity, is the work of the Anti-Slavery Society, painfully up from one height of progress to another.

Nobody saw anything absurd in the altitude of William Lloyd Garrison, when he stood up, alone, before the American nation and proclaimed his intention of abolishing Slavery. For all the parties most interested in the matter, felt instinctively, that if he were in earnest, he would do it. Of the truth we have the evidence of the reward offered by the State of Georgia for his head, the admissions of McDuffie, Hammond, Calhoun, Underwood and hosts besides, not to mention the confirmation strong of popular violence manifested in every quarter, wherever he was announced, from one end of a pro-slavery land to the other. Nobody ever thought of laughing at him, or the movement he has conducted from that day to this, because they knew that the means used were adequate to the end proposed. And the power of Slavery was felt to be in danger from the movement proceeding from this paper, which we have the honor of conducting in part for a season, that the Third Party itself derives whatever name it has to live. It is to these that the mighty change which is dashing the two great parties in pieces, is found to be due in the last analysis. It is to these we look for power to follow the anti-slavery principle wherever it may lead, however hostile they may find it to their old sectarian or political prejudices, or to their hopes of preferment or worldly advantage, that the way is to be cleared for the multitudes always ready to rush in at the first sound of the trumpet of Reform.

This body can never be numerous, as men call, number, and the organs they have to use must, of necessity, be proportionally few; but they both are always as many as can act or be used with advantage, at the time they exist. The Anti-Slavery movement is mighty not from the multitude swelling its ranks, or the number of its banners, but from the breath of God in the doomable resolution with which the ranks are inspired, and the unfaltering faith with which the banners are upheld. The fidelity of the men, and the papers of a moral movement is everything. Their numerical amount is nothing, nothing. There will always be enough of them to do the work appointed for them. The main spring of a watch is not a very large element in its works, but it keeps in motion and regulates all the rest.

It is a political party, on the contrary, number is every thing. Majority is the end of all parties. They are nothing, they can do nothing, they can never approach, or fall short of this point. The number of newspapers, like the number of votes, is a part of the vital statistics of a political party. It is a proof of the vitality of its *stamina*. Now here is the Third Party holding up before men the same prizes for which the other parties are contending—it is pointing to the offices great and small, from their towering down to the tide-waitership, as the rewards of the men who will join them,—and at least *make believe*, as the children say, that it expects to get them some time or other,—and as a proof of its greatness, it boasts that it has THIRTY newspapers! Oh! We are not at all surprised that it has *so many*. We are only amazed that it has *so few*. We think that there must have been gross mismanagement in the conducting of its affairs. With all the temptations most irresistible to Americans, and with so good a 'cry,' it must be from want of vitality, that they have made so slight a political impression on the nation.

What are the temptations which the Anti-Slavery movement holds out to allure men to join its ranks? It commands them to forsake all and follow after it. It bids them *come out* from the American Church, and to renounce their allegiance to the American State. It tells them that they must forego the responsibilities of a pro-slavery religion, and forswear the obligations of a pro-slavery constitution. It tells the many honest abolitionists in the Third Party, and the multitudes of equally honest abolitionists in the Whig and Democratic parties, that they are all in one condemnation, that they are all equally helping to form an edifice made up of living stones, composed of whose cement is the blood of the slave. And it proclaims to them that they are verily guilty of his blood, unless they withdraw themselves from its living walls, and apply themselves to the destruction of the temple which is the tomb, and not the shade, of Liberty. It warns men that, if they are faithful, they must expect to lose their social position and their religious caste, and be, in a sense, despised and rejected of men, and all this with no view of ultimate advantage to themselves, or any reward but the satisfaction of doing good to others. And still farther, it requires all this of its servants, not for a limited period, but for life,—'to struggle on, and to endure as seeing the invisible.' It makes duty, but promises neither speedy success, nor personal reward, as an incentive to perform it.

Such being the demands which the Great Reform of this country, and this Age, makes of mankind, is it wonderful that there are so few men in the Third party? It is wonderful that there are so many. But few as they may be, they are enough to prevent the Church and the State from ever relapsing into the stertorous lethargy from which they have, with such pains, been partially aroused. There are enough to keep the highest idea of Liberty before the nation. There are enough to be a witness of this guilty people. They will be always hated; but they will still be heard. The church and the state will at length yield to the compulsion of their fidelity, and their labors will be crowned with the only reward they ever wished,—THE ABOLITION OF HUMAN SLAVERY!—

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

NEW BEDFORD, 10 mo. 16, 1846.

FRIEND QUINCY:—

The sectarians had a meeting here on Monday evening last, to consider the subject of the Holy Alliance, which requires some notice at the hands of Abolitionists. Notwithstanding the rain, Rev. Mr. Kirk gave an account of his doings, considerable interest was excited, and the audience considerably increased, by some little account of doings of the Alliance on the subject of Slavery, which seem to have escaped the vigilant friends had previously inserted in the Liberator.

The Rev. delegate began with a discourse on Love, dwelling strongly in his peculiar style, in consequence upon the great truth that we were all brothers, with one cross and one Saviour—all one crosses, Episcopalians, Baptist, Methodist, all alike,—and making the inference—of our danger from the Slave spirit, and its influence upon our merchants through its commerce, and on our priests through yours, and upon our Government through yours, influenced as that seems to be by the slaveholders and owners.

There is a large class here who delight to see the democratic principle bearing down the Slave spirit. It is fine to see winnowing the wheat, and they confound with eagerness the one with the other, and condemn the system of self-government because slavery chokes republicanism—that is to say, the public good among you. However, in the abolition of Slavery we have set you a lesson.

The annexation of Texas and the war spirit in your citizens are adding to your difficulties and duties, and the same Great Cause who raises the difficulty will, I doubt not, raise up the spirits who are to subdue it. This is plainly the way in which he works out the progression of man through the agency of men; and the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and you as one of its active agents, are evidently called upon by this concurrence of circumstances in their and your own country to renewed exertions for liberty to the slave. We have to war with the spirit of slavery,—you have to oppose its bold direct embodiment in your Government, and its slightly improving and extending the suffrage qualification.

I would that you were, as a people, rivalling us as to slavery. We must hope on,—hope ever, and work on, assured we shall not have to work ever in a good cause without fruit. No effort in a good cause is lost.

If you take a review of what you and your friends are, recently, doing, you will see great state and the state of the Anti-Slavery cause with your beginning, you will have cause to be thankful. You, especially, ought to be thankful for the importance your enemies gave to you, when they set 5,000 dollars on your head, and particularly for the addition that the Liberator made to your importance, when it, in effect, gave you immense importance by showing the fear and malice of your enemies, and the second evidenced that it was your unflattering, unwavering advocacy they most feared; that even their malice gave place to their fears; and so that you could be killed, they would waive the pleasure of destroying your themselves—yet but that they would have enjoyed that, to them, double luxury of savagedom.

With the way you have been received here, and the welcome your teaching has received from the masses, the readiness with which a course of reasoning has been followed, the simultaneous apprehension of conclusions before they had well received utterance, the steady attention to each inference had been shadowed, for little more was needed, and the oneness of response to just, though strongly expressed principles, must have repaid you for much that you have suffered, by giving you the gratifying assurance that your labors have not been in vain, that your labor will fructify, and that what you have said and reasoned has put a large and important class into possession of principles and views which have hitherto been, in this country, in the possession of the narrow-crived portion of the Evangelical Church, and that, in proportion as they discover their interests and the interests of Christianity bound up in dogma, in teaching, for instance, that man was made for the Sabbath, and not the Sabbath for man; and yet that the first and not the seventh day should be kept holy; that holiness consists in close attendance upon their pulpits, by which they mean, in effect, the Ministers. Sectarians are the oracles of God, that they are the exponents of those oracles, to that class who could commence a proposed Christian Union by proposing to found it, not upon the admission of the Scriptures as the basis of union, but upon the admission of what they proposed to be the basis of Christianity, thus setting up the creature instead of the Creator—the men instead of the Bible.

Many of the leaders in this Union of Evangelists, what glad tidings do they publish to the slave? Many of these are brethren that sit quietly under a State-paid Episcopal clergy, who talk by the hour seven ten millions annually from the people who do not attend them—profess to dissent from that church, tell the people to come out from it and follow them, yet, having got them out and secured their pecuniary allegiance, submit quietly to that exaction, and leave their followers to bear that and support them too. But when it was proposed to grant a small sum, by way of allowance to a Roman Catholic College, for the education of Catholic priests, they raised a hue and cry as an outpouring of wrath, and, in the end, defeated it. The sect here was here as the Church of England, now counted the Catholics, the Church of Rome, and called the reformation, and the sect there, instead of believing the people, they, that is the sectarian clergy, converted the lands, intended for the benefit of the Catholics, their tithes, obtained out of the people (the Barnstable clergy's own use. The sectarians, among the Nobility and the clergy, looks on the Catholics, as a class, with a kind of pity, and, in the Parliament, announcing now to from one to another, the Catholic cause, and that same clergy being in the ascendant. Nobility who nominate them to be, in consequence, cry out against the dangers of Popery, and have affected fear that their Protestantism is in danger, they endeavor to raise the fear that Christianity is in danger. In this howl the clergy have taken the lead, noisy and verbally obstreperous as to the Tractarian doings' Dissenters; they have been joined by the leading priests, amongst what is here called the Church of England, and Orthodox Dissenters. A portion of the Evangelical Alliance belonged to the class—these have been fanatically noisy, and joined with the noise they made, the prospect of a fairer fashion from the laity, who are very doubtful about the right divine of the-receivers of tithes, and, if they are, many of them, no longer respectable about obedience to them. Yet, not seem to be a man can be made to recede into the Church, I suspect that the printing press is, and will be, perhaps not the great barriers against that system of tithing.

EDWARD SEARS.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

NEW BEDFORD, 10 mo. 16, 1846.

FRIEND QUINCY:—

The sectarians had a meeting here on Monday evening last, to consider the subject of the Holy Alliance, which requires some notice at the hands of Abolitionists. Notwithstanding the rain, Rev. Mr. Kirk gave an account of his doings, considerable interest was excited, and the audience considerably increased, by some little account of doings of the Alliance on the subject of Slavery, which seem to have escaped the vigilant friends had previously inserted in the Liberator.

The Rev. delegate began with a discourse on Love, dwelling strongly in his peculiar style, in consequence upon the great truth that we were all brothers, with one cross and one Saviour—all one crosses, Episcopalians, Baptist, Methodist, all alike,—and making the inference—of our danger from the Slave spirit, and its influence upon our merchants through its commerce, and on our priests through yours, and upon our Government through yours, influenced as that seems to be by the slaveholders and owners.

There is a large class here who delight to see the democratic principle bearing down the Slave spirit. It is fine to see winnowing the wheat, and they confound with eagerness the one with the other, and condemn the system of self-government because slavery chokes republicanism—that is to say, the public good among you. However, in the abolition of Slavery we have set you a lesson.

The annexation of Texas and the war spirit in your citizens are adding to your difficulties and duties, and the same Great Cause who raises the difficulty will, I doubt not, raise up the spirits who are to subdue it. This is plainly the way in which he works out the progression of man through the agency of men; and the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and you as one of its active agents, are evidently called upon by this concurrence of circumstances in their and your own country to renewed exertions for liberty to the slave. We have to war with the spirit of slavery,—you have to oppose its bold direct embodiment in your Government, and its slightly improving and extending the suffrage qualification.

I would that you were, as a people, rivalling us as to slavery. We must hope on,—hope ever, and work on, assured we shall not have to work ever in a good cause without fruit. No effort in a good cause is lost.

If you take a review of what you and your friends are, recently, doing, you will see great state and the state of the Anti-Slavery cause with your beginning, you will have cause to be thankful. You, especially, ought to be thankful for the importance your enemies gave to you, when they set 5,000 dollars on your head, and particularly for the addition that the Liberator made to your importance, when it, in effect, gave you immense importance by showing the fear and malice of your enemies, and the second evidenced that it was your unflattering, unwavering advocacy they most feared; that even their malice gave place to their fears; and so that you could be killed, they would waive the pleasure of destroying your themselves—yet but that they would have enjoyed that, to them, double luxury of savagedom.

With the way you have been received here, and the welcome your teaching has received from the masses, the readiness with which a course of reasoning has been followed, the simultaneous apprehension of conclusions before they had well received utterance, the steady attention to each inference had been shadowed, for little more was needed, and the oneness of response to just, though strongly expressed principles, must have repaid you for much that you have suffered, by giving you the gratifying assurance that your labors have not been in vain, that your labor will fructify, and that what you have said and reasoned has put a large and important class into possession of principles and views which have hitherto been, in this country, in the possession of the narrow-crived portion of the Evangelical Church, and that, in proportion as they discover their interests and the interests of Christianity bound up in dogma, in teaching, for instance, that man was made for the Sabbath, and not the Sabbath for man; and yet that the first and not the seventh day should be kept holy; that holiness consists in close attendance upon their pulpits, by which they mean, in effect, the Ministers. Sectarians are the oracles of God, that they are the exponents of those oracles, to that class who could commence a proposed Christian Union by proposing to found it, not upon the admission of the Scriptures as the basis of union, but upon the admission of what they proposed to be the basis of Christianity, thus setting up the creature instead of the Creator—the men instead of the Bible.

Many of the leaders in this Union of Evangelists, what glad tidings do they publish to the slave? Many of these are brethren that sit quietly under a State-paid Episcopal clergy, who talk by the hour seven ten millions annually from the people who do not attend them—profess to dissent from that church, tell the people to come out from it and follow them, yet, having got them out and secured their pecuniary allegiance, submit quietly to that exaction, and leave their followers to bear that and support them too. But

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 6, 1846.

REMOVAL.

The Anti-Slavery Office is removed to 21 Cornhill, up stairs, two doors below the old stand; where all communications intended for the Liberator should be directed.

PARTY AND REFORM.

The Emancipator of last week contains a statistical statement which surprised us. In commenting upon the action of a large meeting of U. S. Senators in Boston, which they sympathized with New Organization, or sectarian hatred to uncompromising Anti-slavery, but which had been compelled, by the effect of Mr. Douglass's lectures upon the public opinion of the country, to endeavor to make light and darkness seem only different modifications of the same thing by calling for aid for both Old and New Organization, the editor had occasion to state the number of Third Party newspapers. This number, he states, and it is not to be supposed that he *under* states, 'not less than THIRTY!' We had always supposed there was great many more. I *Omne ignorum pro magnifico*. We thought there were hundreds.

If the Emancipator will take a fool's advice, it will hereafter rather deal in generalities, than in specifications. Nothing brings down the imagination like the statement of a small number. Great multitude of newspapers, 'ably conducted prints in every part of the country,' and other sweeping statements of this sort, are the things to throw a magnifying mist over inconsiderable numbers, which always look larger in the lump than in the detail. We read only a portion of the ever-recurring Liberator, but we believe we have affirmed, before we saw this statement, though we never counted them, that more than *thirty* Third Party papers were sent to us to read every week, and we did not suppose that the Liberator could exchange with a tithe of those published. We may possibly have confounded some of our democratic friends with those of the Third Party; but we hardly think we have.

The magnificence of our ideas met with a melancholy downfall. We found, to our surprise, that we had all along been thinking more highly of the Third Party than we ought to think. We never before suspected ourselves of putting too high an estimate upon its importance as a political party. But so it is. We are compelled to yield our preconceived opinion to the unquestionable authority, in a case of this kind, of the Emancipator. We acknowledge our mistake. The Third Party is not nearly so much of a party as we had supposed.

The whole virtue of a political party lies in its numbers. It is respectable or contemptible according to the noses it can count. It can only prevail by force of multitudes. A *small* POLITICAL PARTY is essentially a ridiculous thing. Political opinions between means and ends is legitimate food for fun. A small party giving itself the airs of a great one is as absurd a sight as a dwarf aping the part of a giant. Of this sort of sport the papers that we see are full to overflowing. The difficulty in the selection of candidates, the modest diffidence of the selected as to their worthiness to have their names in the corner of a newspaper, and all the abominable imitations of the ways of the great parties, are almost the death of us every week. But we find that it is all absurd even beyond what we had supposed.

There is nothing absurd in the fewness of the numbers of those engaged in a Moral Reformation. For their success does not depend on their *numbers*, but on their *fidelity*. Their means are always abundantly adequate to their end. There was nothing prophetic or miraculous in the proposition that 'one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.' It is a simple statement of a practical philosophy. The history of every Reform, from Christianity downwards, has been full of proofs of its truth. The numbers of those devoted to the removal of a prevalent evil, like that of Slavery, intertwined with all the social, civil and religious institutions of a country, are, in the nature of things, be large. The sacrifices demanded are too great. The tests which Providence has wisely provided are too many and too stringent. It is a work that can only be done by the few. And by the strength put forth by the few, multiplied in proportion to their fidelity, is the work of the Anti-Slavery Society, painfully up from one height of progress to another.

Nobody saw anything absurd in the altitude of William Lloyd Garrison, when he stood up, alone, before the American nation and proclaimed his intention of abolishing Slavery. For all the parties most interested in the matter, felt instinctively, that if he were in earnest, he would do it. Of the truth we have the evidence of the reward offered by the State of Georgia for his head, the admissions of McDuffie, Hammond, Calhoun, Underwood and hosts besides, not to mention the confirmation strong of popular violence manifested in every quarter, wherever he was announced, from one end of a pro-slavery land to the other. Nobody ever thought of laughing at him, or the movement he has conducted from that day to this, because they knew that the means used were adequate to the end proposed. And the power of Slavery was felt to be in danger from the movement proceeding from this paper, which we have the honor of conducting in part for a season, that the Third Party itself derives whatever name it has to live. It is to these that the mighty change which is dashing the two great parties in pieces, is found to be due in the last analysis. It is to these we look for power to follow the anti-slavery principle wherever it may lead, however hostile they may find it to their old sectarian or political prejudices, or to their hopes of preferment or worldly advantage, that the way is to be cleared for the multitudes always ready to rush in at the first sound of the trumpet of Reform.

This body can never be numerous, as men call, number, and the organs they have to use must, of necessity, be proportionally few; but they both are always as many as can act or be used with advantage, at the time they exist. The Anti-Slavery movement is mighty not from the multitude swelling its ranks, or the number of its banners, but from the breath of God in the doomable resolution with which the ranks are inspired, and the unfaltering faith with which the banners are upheld. The fidelity of the men, and the papers of a moral movement is everything. Their numerical amount is nothing, nothing. There will always be enough of them to do the work appointed for them. The main spring of a watch is not a very large element in its works, but it keeps in motion and regulates all the rest.

It is a political party, on the contrary, number is every thing. Majority is the end of all parties. They are nothing, they can do nothing, they can never approach, or fall short of this point. The number of newspapers, like the number of votes, is a part of the vital statistics of a political party. It is a proof of the vitality of its *stamina*. Now here is the Third Party holding up before men the same prizes for which the other parties are contending—it is pointing to the offices great and small, from their towering down to the tide-waitership, as the rewards of the men who will join them,—and at least *make believe*, as the children say, that it expects to get them some time or other,—and as a proof of its greatness, it boasts that it has THIRTY newspapers! Oh! We are not at all surprised that it has *so many*. We are only amazed that it has *so few*. We think that there must have been gross mismanagement in the conducting of its affairs. With all the temptations most irresistible to Americans, and with so good a 'cry,' it must be from want of vitality, that they have made so slight a political impression on the nation.

What are the temptations which the Anti-Slavery movement holds out to allure men to join its ranks? It commands them to forsake all and follow after it. It bids them *come out* from the American Church, and to renounce their allegiance to the American State. It tells them that they must forego the responsibilities of a pro-slavery religion, and forswear the obligations of a pro-slavery constitution. It tells the many honest abolitionists in the Third Party, and the multitudes of equally honest abolitionists in the Whig and Democratic parties, that they are all in one condemnation, that they are all equally helping to form an edifice made up of living stones, composed of whose cement is the blood of the slave. And it proclaims to them that they are verily guilty of his blood, unless they withdraw themselves from its living walls, and apply themselves to the destruction of the temple which is the tomb, and not the shade, of Liberty. It warns men that, if they are faithful, they must expect to lose their social position and their religious caste, and be, in a sense, despised and rejected of men, and all this with no view of ultimate advantage to themselves, or any reward but the satisfaction of doing good to others. And still farther, it requires all this of its servants, not for a limited period,

...ed people of New Bedford. We trust he will not ...more much other without learning better to distin... between true and false friends.

...remarkable business this 'Grand Œcumenic Council of allthe true Christians of the world.' We ...ates spoken lightly of it,—spoke of the solemn warn... of those Christians who, in the name and by the ...ority of the Holy Ghost,—for we are ...mmit the sin against the Holy Ghost,—for we are ...ing of those infidels and unconverted heretics, who cannot bring ourselves to believe, that ...ny such thing Christianity has any thing to do with ...the Holy Spirit.

...ll this is a hopeful sign, it shows what we ...but yet it is a hopeful sign, it shows what we ...would fain believe, that the sects are become too ...ent to stand alone, and need one another's support, ...to make head against the progress of a better and ...more enlightened religious spirit. If this is so, then ...are our friends relying upon the proscription ...this anti-slavery difficulty confounding their consciences ...and frustrating, as it will, the object of their movement, will only help on the coming of that day, when ...anti-slavery and pro-slavery Christianity shall be no ...more.

...ne word more and we have done. We Abolitionists ...are accused of harshness and indiscriminate condemnation. We do not allow of the charge, and in speaking of sects and sectarians, including as they do many of our fellow-men and women, we would ...fully be understood by those who will not other... understand us, not to mean whatever of true religion or of the real desire for it, may exist in the minds of really good but prejudiced or ignorant individuals. We believe it does exist in the proportion of a grain of wheat to a bushel of the chaff of hypocritical humbug, which constitutes the pro slavery, sectarianism of our day and country, and which is so fast rendering us as offensive and an abhorrence to the nations of the earth.

A.

NOMINATION OF MR. SUMNER.

We stated in our last paper that there would probably be a nomination, for member of Congress, made in this city, in opposition to Mr. Winthrop. This was done last Thursday by an Independent Rally, held for the purpose, in the Tremont Temple, and Charles Sumner, Esq. was selected as the candidate. Mr. Sumner, who was out of town at the time, has since declined the nomination.

Those who are desirous of having Mr. Winthrop defeated, as a testimony against his service for the Mexican war, regret this refusal on the part of the man who would probably carry the greatest number of votes. Probably another selection will be made;—or, at least, many votes will be scattered at the polls.

Mr. Sumner addressed a letter to Mr. Winthrop, through the columns of the Whig, which will be found on the first page of this paper. Its temper and spirit are worthy of all commendation; and, we are assured that it made a very strong sensation in the city.

The movement on the part of those Whigs opposed to the Mexican war, has created no small alarm in the camp of the regular Whig array. It is rebellion, and they who made it must look for the treatment of rebels, at the hands of their old commander. But then they must remember that 'rebellion against is obedience to God,' and derive thence the consolation under their disgrace.

We cannot but look upon this demonstration as a sign of progress. It looks as if there were some consistence left, among politicians, and some willingness to apply the rules of private morality to public life. It may be the germ of a political party having for its end the prohibition of the institutions of the country from slavery, and planted by them of integrity and of honor. We have no question of the success of such a party, as a party. We believe that it would soon sweep all before it in New-England, and ultimately in the Free States, if commenced and carried on in such a spirit and resolution.

We do not anticipate any actual influence for the abolition of Slavery from such a party; unless it serves as the exodus of its members out of the Egyptian darkness of loyalty to the Constitution. We think the Advertiser is right when it says that the case of the Liberator Wiggins is hostile to the Constitution and the Union. If carried out to any practical purpose it must become so,—if honestly pushed to its legitimate results.

But, if they think they can act politically, under the Constitution, for the abolition of Slavery, in God's name let them make the attempt. We know that they mean what they say, and that their leaders are men of private integrity and personal honor. If any party can do anything, it is such a party as this. We shall watch their progress with interest if not with hope.—a.

THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.

In another part of this paper will be found an account of the recent slave case in New York, taken from the Standard. We are happy to learn that the slave was discharged by Judge Edmonds, on the second hearing, and that he is now in safety.

Mr. Gay and Mr. Smith deserve the thanks of all lovers of freedom for the manner in which they have carried through this matter. And it appears that it would have been carried through much more easily and much suffering saved to the slave and anxiety to his friends, had the control of it been left entirely in their hands. Messrs. White, Jay and McKeon, the regular counsel of the slave, seem to have done themselves great honor by the manner in which they conducted the case. It is a matter of high professional man to connect his name with a case, which must be an historical event in the annals of the struggle for human rights.

It is a marked sign of progress that a slave cannot be reclaimed, even in the great Babylon of American trade, without creating an excitement that shakes it throughout its borders. A few years ago, a coffle of slaves might have been driven down Broadway, (as we actually was down State-street, in this city,) without an emotion being excited, unless in favor of the master. The slave might have done something when they have brought about this change.

It is a great event when Slavery sends up one of its victims, as its ambassador, to knock at the door of Northern Courts of justice, and demand the recognition of his humanity. It may well rock a metropolis with strong excitement. There are Anti-Slavery heaves which are heard and known of all men, and which force their unwelcome truths upon unwilling ears. It brings the true condition of the nation home to multitudes of minds, which would willingly remain in blind ignorance of the knowledge. Here is the slave himself, claimed as a citizen, by the very compact of the United States. It brings Slavery home to men's business and bosoms. It is like the death's head at the Egyptian banquet, or the slave chained to the chariot wheels of the Roman triumph.

And it is a great satisfaction to know that the release of the slave was, incidentally, owing to the decision of the Frigg case, the purpose of which was to confirm and secure the right of the owner to his escaped slave. Had it not been for that decision, the infamous law of New York, making the chief magistrate of its chief city slave-catcher and bloodhound, (and in this case, a willing and a swift one,) would, undoubtedly, have been enforced. That decision is not the less abominable that the very insolence of its claims be the paramount authority of Slavery defeats their execution in some cases. Thus the slaveholders have been taken in their own snares, and shall have fallen into the pit which their own hands have digged.—a.

☞The proceedings of the Middlesex County Society are received, but too late for this week's paper. They shall appear next week.

☞We have been requested to state, that the Concert of the Hutchinson Family, next Monday, will be their last in this city, for the present.

MR. S. C. PHILLIPS'S LETTER TO PEARSON.

In another column will be found the excellent reply of Mr. Phillips to the letter, in the Courier, of the miserable Pearson. It says all that could or should be said, and says it well. The merchants of New-England have reason to be proud of their champion. Whether the sons of them are to be found on the side of Mr. Phillips or of Mr. Pearson, such an example and such words cannot fail to do them good. We do not think another Boston merchant will be willing to bring this ignominy upon him soon. They will be ashamed of the deed, if not, if they have it not. It is said that the sight of a hawk or a carrion crow nailed to a barn door has a great effect in keeping such obscene fowl in order; and we should think that the example which has been made of this merchant, Pearson, and which he has made of himself, must have a wholesome effect upon all birds of his feather.

While on the subject of merchants and slavery, we are reminded of the testimony borne, in a similar case, a year or two since, by Joseph Ricketson, Esq., of New Bedford. This gentleman had been detained on board a New Bedford ship, and carried back to Norfolk, by the captain, who also sacrificed his cook, a free man of color, to rescue himself from harm. Mr. Ricketson, who was part owner, immediately published to the world his condemnation of the conduct of his captain, and declared that he had rather the ship and cargo should have been forfeited, than that this crime should have been committed. It seemed to us that this worthy act of a son of one of the earliest and truest of Abolitionists, deserves to be remembered at a time, when the conduct of a merchant has been bringing disgrace upon the profession,—that both sides of the shield might be displayed.—a.

VOTING.

We would recommend the communication of our correspondent W. I. B. to the attention of our readers, especially of those who feel free to vote under the present Constitution. We feel compelled, however, to express our dissent from the proposition contained in his last sentence. 'Even Christian Abolitionists can vote for persons holding their own sentiments.'

The character of voting, we apprehend to be settled by the Constitution and the Laws, and not by the private opinion of the person voting. It is not the expression of the private opinion of the voter, but the appointment under the Constitution and the laws of a public servant to do certain things for him. It is an act of sovereignty, whereby the citizen, in his sovereign capacity, appoints a minister to serve him according to the terms of a certain charter, by which he has consented to limit his own powers. The consummation of his own mental reservation, or secret belief, that the person whom he indicates will not consent to serve, does not, in our opinion, affect the character of the legal act of voting.

It appears to us that abolitionists cannot, consistently, take office under the constitution, or support under it the men, even if the have reason to believe that he will refuse to take the oath. All that he can do, in our opinion, is to stand outside the Constitution and do his best to demolish it.—a.

THE DAILY CHRONOTYPE.

The Daily Chronotype, a new newspaper published in this city by Mr. Elizur Wright, Jr., formerly one of the Secretaries of the American A. S. Society, and since somewhat notorious from his connection with New Organization and Third Party, in the number of the 20th of October, has an article on 'the Streak Letter,' in reply to one in the Abolitionist, A. S. Standard. In this article the editor speaks of the article in the Standard, although it appeared as editorial, and Mr. Gay's name is in the imprint as editor, as if it were the production of 'Mr. Edmund Quincy.' What possible motive he could have for this most extraordinary misrepresentation we do not know, and dre not curious to inquire. It is sufficient to say for the information of those who do not see the Standard, that the article in question was editorial, and written by the editor of the Standard and not by the temporary editor of the Liberator.

We wished to say to the Chronotype, Standard would think it worth its while to contradict this false attribution of its article to us, thinking one contradiction would be sufficient. But as it has not, it seems due to ourselves to make the necessary correction. We certainly regret it as a high compliment to have any of our articles ascribed to Mr. Quincy, and especially those in which he dealt with the Chronotype; but, although Mr. Gay may well spare us, without reclamation, the credit of any of his productions, we cannot consent to have it given to us, from whatever motive, without a modest disclaimer.—a.

UPTON FAIR.

We had the great satisfaction of attending the Fair at Upton, last week, which has now become almost an annual festival. We went up on Tuesday, the 27th ult., and delivered an address on slavery that evening, in the Congregational meeting-house.

The next day the Fair for the benefit of the poor was held during the day and evening. The weather was very unfavorable, which interfered greatly, no doubt, with the attendance, and especially from the neighboring towns. Still, there was a goodly collection of people, especially in the evening.

In the evening, we addressed the people again, in the hall in which the Fair was held, and tried to open to them the doctrine of their responsibilities and duties in relation to slavery. We had the gratification of receiving the most marked attention to our remarks. After the address, the company spent the rest of the evening together, with much cheerfulness and festivity, till a late hour.

Great disappointment was felt at the absence of our friend James N. Buffum, who was expected with much interest. But the state of his health was such as to render it imprudent for him to undertake so long an exertion. His laborious service in England, and the unremitting care he has been for him, since his return home, has made such a drain upon his strength, and especially on that of his lungs, that he is ordered to take a season of entire rest from public speaking. We trust that his valuable services will soon be restored to the cause.

In consequence of the weather on Wednesday, it was determined to hold the Fair over Thursday. We were obliged to return home that morning, so that we do not know the result of the effort. But whether less or more, we are sure that the indefatigable abolitionists of Upton found their reward in the zeal which prompted it.

In Upton, as in all other places, the charge of the cause is in few hands; but they are hands in which its best friends may be willing to leave it. There are no abolitionists more full of faith and of works than those of Upton, and they are those who will most exercise the just emulation of others,—showing, as it does, how much may be done by a few, in the midst of opposition and discouragement of no common kind,—or rather of a kind that is but too common.—a.

☞ Simplicity.

Littell's Living Age, No. 121, has an article from the London Spectator, entitled *The Anti-Slavery that might succeed*, in which the writer says that 'experience has proved that in the British Islands, negro civilization has become a civilized man, with extraordinary facility and rapidity;' and urges that the immigration of negroes from Africa should be encouraged—that efforts should be made to people the eastern parts of tropical America with free negroes—and that their intercourse with Africa would naturally civilize that country. Thus he argues, slaveholders in Brazil, Cuba, and the United States, might be made to see it for their interest to make use of free instead of enslaved blacks, to do the work of civilization; while the African slave market would be broken up by introducing more civilized habits and a more profitable commerce.

LETTER FROM JAMES N. BUFFUM—INTERVIEW WITH THOMAS CLARKSON.

FRIEND QUINCY,

The news of the death of Thomas Clarkson has awakened in my mind feelings of an ordinary nature. Some time since I wrote a letter to him at his residence, Playford Hall, near Ipswich, stood in his presence, and listened to his words of wisdom, which seemed to come to me clothed in more than human authority. So long ago as when I was a little boy, I read his work on the slave trade, relation of a slave ship by Clarkson, representing the cruel manner in which slaves were confined in their transportation into bondage. I had learned to regard him as one whom God in his goodness has sent for the special purpose of breaking the fetters of the slave, and for that purpose he was fitted with more than ordinary power. It seemed to me that I was in the presence of one of the prophets of our day, and one not inferior to any who have gone before him. I had sent my letters of introduction the day before, with a note intimating my intention of visiting his residence the following day, hoping that, his health permitting, I might have the great satisfaction of taking him by the hand, and expressing to him my gratitude for his great and successful labors in the cause of universal freedom. I was conducted to his apartment in Ipswich to hold a lengthened conversation; but I was most agreeably disappointed. I was met at the door by the servant, who told me that Mr. Clarkson had been expecting me all the morning, and was ready to see me. I was soon shown to his chamber, where I was received with a most cordial welcome. He said he was much pleased that I had come so far to see him—that he was always glad to meet any American abolitionist, as he regarded them as occupying the most trying position in the great struggle of humanity. He said I must take a chair by his side, as he had many questions to ask me. He had prepared a list of those which he wished me to answer. They chiefly related to the government of our country, and our slaveholding Union. He said, that if ever he found time and strength to write on any subject, it would be on the dissolution question.

I was surprised to find him so familiar with the prominent questions which interest the friends of progress and freedom at this time, and especially the question of the Free Church of Scotland, and its alliance with the slaveholders of America. He felt grieved that any one should be so blinded to the interest as to form such a compact with men guilty of such gross violations of the plainest precept of Christianity; and he trusted Dr. Chalmers would never go down to the grave with such a stain resting upon his reputation as he had brought upon it, by his attempt to vindicate the Christian character of slaveholders.

He had much to say of George Thompson, as among the most sincere, eloquent and devoted friends of human freedom. I was much gratified to find that his affection, too, for our beloved Garrison was in no wise abated. He said that there was no man that he had a higher regard for than him. He said, 'he has been misrepresented and slandered; he has been called an infidel; but that is the fate of all who carry out practically the doctrines of the Savior;—he has been called odd—but that is because he is so much in advance of the mass of the multitude.' I told him Mr. Garrison was expected to visit England soon, which delighted him much. He said he hoped he might meet him once more.

He was somewhat disappointed that Frederick Douglass was not with me. He said that he regarded him as a remarkable man, and hoped he would visit him soon. He spoke with great affection and interest of Mrs Chapman and her labors, and the great satisfaction he had in corresponding with one so devoted to the great cause in which he had spent his life. He referred with interest to Miss Jay, and his pleasure he enjoyed from a visit he paid him some time since, while he was in that country. John G. Whittier was remembered with kindness, as among his friends in this country, in whose welfare he was interested.

It gave me great pleasure to be with him for the space of two hours, and to hear from a man who had devoted a long life to a cause in which I was interested. He expressed his great satisfaction that it had been his privilege to labor and toil for the redemption of his fellow-man. 'I am,' said he, 'an old man and cannot live long; but I would not exchange my life have I devoted to the cause of Emancipation, and I can assure you that had I my life to live over again, it should be spent in the same way. I have worn myself out. I can be here but a short time; but it affords me great satisfaction now, in the evening of my days, to know that I have done something for the poor slave.'

His wife was present. She is a woman having the appearance of being some what younger than himself. She has a fine, benevolent expression, very agreeable in conversation, and seemed to sympathise with her husband in his desire to take care of him, he grasped my hand in both of his, and invoked the blessing of God upon me and the cause in which I was engaged. I shall never forget the last words of that venerable man. 'May God bless you, and make you the instrument in his hands of bringing your American friends are engaged; and may you live to see the time when not a tyrant shall inhabit your broad-spread country, or a slave tremble at his word.'

Such is but a faint outline of a short, but to me, deeply interesting visit to Thomas Clarkson. I thought, at the time, that this visit was enough, to compensate me for my journey across the Atlantic. Others may boast of their visits to the Queen, and their kind reception with England's nobility; but I regard my visit to Clarkson as far more my attention, however marked, from that unselled royalty which glitters only in a corrupt and perverted public sentiment, and as worth nothing compared with that nobility which is the nobility of a great and generous soul, laboring not for its own aggrandisement, but spending its best energies for the redemption of others.

Clarkson has gone to his rest, and it now remains to be seen whether the English people will do themselves the honor of erecting some suitable monument that shall express to the world their appreciation of the services and their high admiration of the man. I am not much in favor of such mementoes, except as they mark the advance of the race, and tell to all coming generations that a step has been made in the great cause of Christian progress. Let this be as it may, Clarkson's monument will be in the memory of one so good. His memory is safe in the hearts of all who hate fraud, and despise oppression; and generations of renowned men and women shall remember with gratitude the name of Clarkson, when Napoleons and Wellingtons shall have been forgotten, or remembered only as the scourge of the earth and corrupt public sentiment that could pile marble to the memory of such enemies of the human family, and such visitors of the Christian injunction 'to love our enemies.' A thousand reflections come crowding upon me, but I must stop; my physician has just come in and says that I must not write any more if I want to get well. My friends will therefore attribute seeming want of intention to ill health, and especially my trans-atlantic friends, who are all remembered with affection, but I cannot write them. I am, with much respect, your co-worker in the cause of the Slave,

JAMES N. BUFFUM.

☞ STAVEHOLDERS MINISTER.—Rev. Mr. Hutchinson stated at the Convention at Southampton on Sabbath that the Congregational Minister of Cornwall, Vt., the Rev. Mr. Magill, was now a slaveholder; holding slaves in Georgia, we believe—and that he was in full fellowship with the Congregational Association! Is not this shameful? A robber of all the rights of his fellow-man, a preacher of righteousness, and of the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ.—*Hampshire Herald.*]

FRIENDLY COUNSEL MEETING AT LYNN.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex Co. A. S. Society was holden at Lyceum Hall, Lynn, commencing on Saturday, Oct. 17th, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In the absence of the President, Charles L. Redmond, the meeting was called to order by David Merritt of Salem, one of the Vice-Presidents. Ruth Buffum was elected Secretary pro tem.

Loring Moody, Jer'h B. Sanderson, J. N. Buffum, Eliza J. Kenny and Samuel P. Boyce were appointed a Business Committee.

The resignation of George Thompson in Exeter Hall was read by the Secretary, succeeded by remarks from Loring Moody.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment. J. N. Buffum in the chair.

Singing. Remarks by Loring Moody, Parker Pillsbury, J. B. Sanderson, Mr. Howland of Brookfield, and H. P. Trask, upon the state of the cause generally. An impromptu, written during the discussion by a friend from Ohio, was then read to the meeting, and voted to be added to the records of the meeting:

Say! has Freedom's spirit flown
From the land it calls its own?
From the land that gave it birth,
First to spread its wings o'er earth?

Is it dying?—Is it dead?—
Have its vital powers fled;
That no answer comes at all
To the sound of Freedom's call?

What's the meaning of this spell
That has cast the people fell?
Why is that free pulse's thrill,
That once fluttered, cold and chill?

Brothers! shall it ever be
Thus with Truth and Liberty—
Thus with Justice and with Right?
Must they grapple still with Might?

Must they dwell in darkness, while
Tyranny and Craft and Guile
Proudly triumph, and the Wrong
Walketh like a giant strong?

Oh! arouse you—rouse to strife
Still again the mighty Life!
Wake out of your Freedom fires,
Ere the last faint ray expires.

Raise the shout and chime the bell,
Till their bounding echoes swell
O'er the strand and o'er the wave,
'Tyrant, loose thy fettered slave!'

Less than mighty strength will fail—
Less than Truth will ne'er prevail,
Less than efforts bold and strong,
Will not crush the power of Wrong.

Brothers! shall our blood be cold,
While the despot's deeds are bold?
Never—never—rouse you, then,
Now's the time—be slaves or men!

Adjourned to half-past six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Singing.

The following resolutions, presented by the Business Committee, were accepted, and discussed by Loring Moody, Parker Pillsbury, Lewis Ford, and H. P. Trask of Boston:

Resolved, That the recent developments of the character of the American Church, furnished by the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, are additional proof of the truth of the charges which abolitionists have brought against it, of being the Bulwark of American Slavery.

Whereas, the Government of this nation, with malice aforethought, has conceived and undertaken the conquest of Mexico, for the purpose of giving strength and perpetuity to the accursed system of slavery, and is now prosecuting the war against that republic with extraordinary, and unseeing Statesmanship, and

Whereas the people welcome with demonstrations of joy the intelligence of every successful attempt to murder and rob the Mexicans—Therefore, Resolved, that no gang of freebooters, whose depredations have outraged the laws of society, are guilty of a tithe of the crimes which have been committed by members of this nation; and that this government is a government of pirates and marauders, which ought immediately to be destroyed.

J. N. Buffum resigning the chair to E. J. Kenny, made some remarks upon the state of funds.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.

Singing. The resolutions under consideration last evening were read and discussed by Lewis Ford, and Parker Pillsbury. A resolution and memorial to Congress were presented by G. W. Mellen of Boston, which were both rejected. Remarks upon the same by Wendell Phillips.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Commenced by singing. Remarks by John M. Spear upon the first. resolution, followed by Lewis Ford on the same subject. Mr. Rogers of Chelsea spoke of the religion of the present day in comparison with that of the Apostles—further remarks by Wendell Phillips, J. N. Buffum and Parker Pillsbury.

Adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

Meeting opened by singing. Discussion continued by Loring Moody, Parker Pillsbury and Wendell Phillips, on the Constitution and Government of the United States in connection with the Mexican War.

The following resolution was then offered to the meeting and passed by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we deeply lament the death of that untiring friend of humanity, Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, who has labored incessantly for the last ten years, not only for the abolition of *chattel slavery*, but for the elevation of all mankind, morally and physically, and that we deeply sympathise with his bereaved family and friends in their affliction.

Voted, 'That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Liberator for publication.

Adjourned, sine die.

RUTH BUFFUM, *Sec.*

NARRATIVE OF A DISTINGUISHED FUGITIVE.

AMHERSTBURG, Canada, Sept. 24.

Some time since, a young man extremely depicted and worn out in appearance, called at our house to solicit aid, and information relative to employment, and the means for obtaining a livelihood in Canada. He was almost white, nor should we have recognized his African descent but for the slight curl we observed in his hair. He was agreeable in person, and we found him unusually intelligent. We assisted him to some articles of clothing, advising him at the same time to accompany us to town, where he might obtain board and attend school. He stated that his skull had been fractured by a wound he had received in bondage, and so seriously injured as probably to unfit him for close application, and he was on the whole quite distrustful of his own abilities to learn. We questioned him as to the manner and how the wound had been inflicted. He stated that he had been in the hands of several employers, engaged as a coach man, that he was owned by James K. Polk, who inflicted the blow on his head. He was then seventeen years of age; was holding fire in the room where his master was sitting; was carrying some wood, when it fell accidentally upon the ashes will such violence as to throw them upon his newly blacked boot, which so enraged him that he flew in a passion and seized the poker, with which he gave such a blow as to render him for a time senseless. The wound was so serious that a physician was called to repair the injury, which he endeavored to do by inserting a piece of silver, of which we know not what, but he thought it was a piece of silver. In another fit of passion he threw his sword at him, leaving an angular shaped wound just below the knee, which we examined, of three inches in length. And we ascertained the injury, this young man received at Polk's, now President of the United States, his mother tells him is his true and veritable father. Some time after, he was sold to another master, with whom he remained until the period of his escape from bondage. He is now 21 years of age. There is a truthfulness and simplicity about his language and appearance which carries irresistible conviction, amounting in our minds to a moral certainty of the truth of his story.

SARAH A. RICE, among the fugitives.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned, in announcing their intention to hold the 13th National A. S. Bazaar in Faneuil Hall, at the close of the year, feel that they may confidently ask the co-operation of all who love right, liberty and humanity.

If past labor, when almost unaided, has been so successful as recent events show, in awakening the consciences, informing the minds, and moving the hearts of the people, what may not be hoped from the union of many in the fulfilment of the same great duty?

The funds raised will be expended as heretofore, in sustaining anti-slavery agents and periodicals, and the effect must necessarily be so to act upon the public heart and conscience that the individual, the State, and the nation may be ready in every coming emergency, to abjure all participation in the sin of slavery.

Ladies intending to take tables are requested to give early notice, that the arrangements of the Hall may be seasonably planned. Donations of money and articles will be gladly received by all the members of the Committee. Information having been already received of the diligence and devotedness of friends in Europe, in the preparation of rare and beautiful articles for the occasion, it only remains for the Committee to hope that their own countrymen and country women will not justify the reproach we bear as a people by being found less high-minded, less just and less generous than their foreign coadjutors. The cry of a single slave can now arouse our whole State. It is to find a voice for those who are perishing unheard, the suffering and forgotten millions, for whom there can be no escape but through what of devotedness and fidelity to right may be exhibited in our land, that this effort is made. We trust we do not act for and in vain.

Maria Weston Chapman,
Jun T. G. Phillips,
Mary C. Chapman,
Susan C. Cabot,
Eliza Lee Follen,
Helen E. Garrison,
Sarah S. Russell,
Sarah B. Shaw,
Mary May,
Anne Warren Weston,
Maria Lowell,
Sarah H. Southwick,
Henrietta Sargent,
Frances May Robbins,
Louisa Loring,
Hannah Tyler,
Catherine Sargent,
M. A. W. Johnson,
Caroline Weston,
Anna R. Philbrick,
Mary Young,
Harriet M. Jackson,
Eudosia Smith,
Eliza F. Merriam,
Caroline P. Williams
Abby Southwick,
Mary Willey,
Marian Curtis,
Ann D. Chadwick,
Lydia Parker,
Harriett T. White.

TERRIBLE STORM.

Fifty Lives Lost—Key West in Ruins—Light House Gone.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 23d inst. says the intelligence of a fearful hurricane, from Key West, for the details of a terrible gale in the Gulf, of a fury which is unexampled. To begin at Key West. It commenced blowing on the night of the 11th inst. and the tide rose rapidly. The storm increased in violence, regard to a hurricane until midnight, when it abated. The next day it rose in greater fury. But the hurricane had swept away every dwellinghouse, save six, in Key West. The Custom House, destroyed, the Custom House and the Marine Hospital were both unroofed. It is supposed that of Government property destroyed, the amount will be $200. The loss of life is very great. A great many persons were killed and drowned by falling buildings. The light-house and its dwelling attached, were all swept away, and 14 souls perished in these buildings. The Sand Key light-house is gone, and the buildings and people in them.

The U. S. brig Perry ran ashore, but it is thought she may be saved. Com. Sloat was on board her; all the hands were saved.

A long list of disasters to vessels in port is given, and it is added that about twenty vessels are ashore on the reef—among them the Lone Star, from New Orleans to New York. Their cargoes are mostly lost. The current ran six miles an hour through Key West. As far as ascertained, 50 persons have lost their lives. Stones could not withstand the gale, so violent were the elements. The scene was awful in the extreme.

Fourteen persons were either killed or drowned at Key West Light House, and not a soul escaped to tell the tale. The wreck of the Light House is said to be seen, in a portion of the iron posts of the lantern, and some pieces of soap stone which have reached one hundred miles from the place they fell.

At Sand Key, six persons were killed or drowned—most likely the former, as the general impression is they flew to the stone Light House for refuge, the Key being very low. Mr. Thomas Appleby of Key West, is dead; he has told me the first hurricane would sweep all to destruction, and alas! his prediction has verified.

At Key West the tide was five feet high, and running 6 miles an hour through the centre of the town. The element of fire has been part of the terror, which is rather higher than the rest, into the bushes—laid down and held on, expecting every moment the waves would reach them. Parents were separated from their children, husbands from their wives, and all was confusion, terror and dismay. The island trembled to its very centre. The Government of the United States beach would have covered the new desolate remains of Key West. The occupants of the Marine Hospital were carried down and drowned in the stormy surf. A large stone building, surrounded by five feet of water running by six miles an hour, cutting the sand from under the foundations, attracted the attention of Thirty feet of the stone washed away from one corner, fifteen from the other, and the roof blown off.

All the wharves are gone, and not a vessel—not one warehouse escaped the fury of the storm—wood and stone swept all alike going before the tempest. There are not more than 6 out of 600 houses but are unroofed or blown down.

The public buildings at the Fort, as well as the wharves are all gone, and the Fort is itself a mass of ruins. It is estimated that the Government alone will lose at least $200,000 by the hurricane.

The streets and roads are impassable, being filled up with lumber and the ruins of the fallen houses.

ENGLISH POSTAGE.

A mercantile house here has favored us with the following extracts from a circular received by the last packet, giving the rates of English postage, &c.:

Inland Letters.—From and to any place in the United Kingdom, on any letter not exceeding 1-2 oz. in weight, 1s 2d; above 1-2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s; and 2d for each oz. or fraction of an oz. above.

To and from the United States and Canada. By Mail Packets.—On letters not exceeding 1-4 oz. 1s; above 1-4 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 2s; and 2s for every oz or part of an oz. above.

To and from Canada.—On letters to and from Canada, the postage is computed as above, but at 1s 8d instead of 1s.

By Merchant Ships.—On letters by merchant ships, the postage is computed as above, but at 8d instead of 1s.

On newspapers, in all vessels, 2d each.

Pamphlets and all printed documents other than newspapers are charged the same as letters, but these are *not* taken from the post office.

The foreign rate is the same to or from any part of the United Kingdom.

Merchant ships are allowed to put up bags at their port of departure, for the receipt of letters and parcels, without the intervention of the post office.

Directions.—Letters and orders should be written upon thin paper, without superfluous blank sheets, and folded so as to be sent without envelopes, so as to occasion the smallest number of parts of ounces. For instance, three sheets of this paper will weigh under half an ounce, and in one parcel will be charged but 1s or 24 cents.—*Boston Morning Post.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

A convention of the friends of Freedom, in Barnstable County, will be held at the Methodist meeting-house in Barnstable, on Wednesday the 18th of Nov. the following day. All persons, without distinction of sect or party, are cordially invited to attend.

The slave-power of this nation is now ravaging the plains, and seeking the towns and cities of our sister Republic for the purpose of extending its infernal reign over that region. Let all those who loathe repine and blood come to this meeting, and give their voice against it.

Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, and other devoted friends of the cause from abroad will be present.

LORING MOODY,
General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

BRISTOL COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the abolitionists of Bristol County will be held at New Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 14th and 15th, at which it is proposed to re-organize the old, or form a new Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society.

William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Charles Lenox Remond, William A. White, Edmund Quincy, and other devoted friends of the cause are expected to be present. As subjects of transcendent importance to the whole people will be discussed, all are earnestly invited to attend.

Per. order, LORING MOODY,
Gen. Ag't Mass. A. S. Society.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

Parker Pillsbury will lecture on Slavery in

Worcester, on Sunday, November 8.
New Bedford, Saturday, " 14.
Harwich, Wed'y and Thurs'y, " 18&19.

One of the objects of these visits is, to obtain subscribers for the Liberator. We wish to see such a pioneer sheet in the cause of freedom sustained, will be glad to give him every assistance in their power.

L. MOODY,
General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

RHODE-ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

The eleventh annual meeting of the Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of Providence, commencing on Wednesday, November 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue in session two or three days. Several interesting speakers are expected from abroad. We gordially invite the friends of the cause of the parties and professions to meet with us, and help do something for the overthrow of slavery. When a man can be kidnapped in the public streets of the largest city in New England and forced into slavery, it is high time that we all unite in serious and earnest efforts for the rights of man. We do not ask that every one should agree 'with us in all the measures we may pursue, but we do ask that all should show a bold and determined opposition to slavery.

In behalf of the Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society.

JOHN BROWN, *President.*

AMARANCY FAINE, *Secretary.*
Providence, Oct. 17th, 1846.

PEACE CONVENTION.

A Convention of the friends of Peace will be held in Mechanics Hall in the city of Providence, on Thursday, Nov. 12th at 10 o'clock, A. M. Samuel E. Coues, J. P. Blanchard, Jabez Billou, M. G. Thomas, B. F. Hall, and other gentlemen from abroad, are expected to be present. The following Question, referred from the Annual meeting of the R. I. Peace Society will be before the Convention:

'What are the present obstacles to the progress of Peace principles in this country.'

Prov., Oct. 20.

TWO CHILDREN OF COLOR TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

A boy seven years of age and a girl of four. Homes in the country to be preferred. Good references required. Enquire at 25 Washington-street, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 12 o'clock, A. M., and 2, P. M. A line dropped in the box at the above No. will be duly paid, directed to N. S. R., will have immediate attention.

ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE.

TICKETS OF MEMBERSHIP.

May be obtained at 25 Cornhill; price 25c. Friends from the country wishing tickets, to constitute themselves and wives members of the League, in Boston, may obtain them by remitting the money and names with the residence of each, to the subscriber, when the Tickets, properly filled up, will be forwarded to them by mail.

ROBT F. WALLCUT, 25 Cornhill.

N. B. The Anti-Slavery League is an association formed in London, of which George Thompson, Esq. is President, and which is intended to include all, in all parts of the world, who have adopted the principle of the League, which is thus expressed on the Ticket:

'Slaveholding, under all conceivable circumstances, is a heinous sin, and ought to be immediately abandoned.'

VOICES OF THE TRUE HEARTED.

Just received and for sale at 21 Cornhill, up-stairs.

NUMBERS, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of this interesting work. Price 25 cts. for the four numbers.

DENTAL SURGERY.

THE subscriber would invite particular attention to this advertisement, which he thinks may claim a place, among the late improvements in Dentistry—He engaged the Gold medal for every description of Dental Work, from the insertion of one Tooth to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be 'to one half the usual charge.' He engages to do work, not be only the cost of construction. He agrees, further that after sufficient time has elapsed to test the work, should it be found to be inferior to work done in this city, or not be satisfactory to the patient, the money paid will be returned. The subscriber would state that he has had considerable experience in the business, having been employed in the Dental Establishment of Dr. N. C. Keep, of Hartford, and having made all the Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. Hitchcock's, (excepting that made by students,) for two and a half years. He also has had experience, and making of two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange, (and subsequently sent to the Empire of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey,) and one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Association at Quincy Hall, which received a premium.

J. GUNN, SURGEON DENTIST,
115 COURT (CORNER OF SUDBURY) STREET.

NEW BOOK

JUST RECEIVED.

MR. Prince's Lectures on the Bible. The author has spent the labor of a life in these Lectures, have emanated the various writings of the Bible? Through what vicissitudes have they come down to the present? The composition of This volume is intended to embody all the materially important information that can be obtained on the subject, accompanied with critical notes and observations; and it is believed, to be some what unique in its plan and arrangement. He also contends that 'however imperfect his book may be pronounced a contraband article, at the various Theological Custom Houses, he hopes there are some who will be willing to examine it.'—For sale by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill. Price $1.00.

Oct 23.

CHASE'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS

257, WASHINGTON-STREET,

FIRST FLOOR over Haskell & Howland's large Silk and Shawl store, in the new stone building just erected.

NO pains or expense will be spared to make these Rooms the most Genteel and Fashionable easy in the city, and to secure the most proficient skill in every thing appertaining to the business.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Having secured BOSTON, the Metropolis of the Northern Lights, I will have come from this Establishment will be executed in the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART.

Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases, or no charge.

☞ PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER.

☞ Apparatus, &c. furnished and warranted.

POETRY.

INVOCATION TO DEATH.

Come to the grave's quiet slumber,
Pulsionate heart!
At the dread sound of thy cleaving,
Why dost thou start?
Oh dight thee sorrow and languish,
Willing to go;
Wearily weeping—lamenting—
Heavy with woe!
Now is the time of thy calling,
Why dost thou shrink!
Why dost thou turn with such loathing,
From the grave's brink?

Soft is the depth of its shadow
See thou, and mark;
Peaceful the bed now preparing
In the chill dark!
Here the wild sea of life's tumult
Ceaseth to roar;
Here the vain fever of living
Vexeth no more;
Here, shall no sound of reproaches
Bitterly said,
Filling the heart with hot aching,
Trouble the dead!

Here we are parting—no leaving
Friends dearly joined;
Here is no sobbing and moaning
Borne on the wind;
Here shall no hope, fondly cherished,
Crumble away;
Calm in its white shroud, and painless,
Lies the still clay,
Though all the sickness is wan planning
On the high earth,
Wrecked, ere the hour of fulfilment,
Die in their birth

Come! with what thought dost thou linger?
Hast not thou tried
All the world's promising pleasures?
Which doth abide
Which of them blest thy attainment?
Water on sand!
Wild dowers, whose stalks have been broken
By a child's hand!
Which of them failed thee not always
When most desired;
Mocking with unsought fruition
When the heart tired!

Hath not the friend of thy bosom
Broken his trust?
Were not the loved of thy kindred
Laid in the dust?
Did not thy foes and oppressors
Rise and grow proud?
While the heads sank of thy kind ones,
Humbled and bowed?

Why wouldst thou mournfully linger
In a bad world?
Bark, which the storm-blast hath beaten,
Get thy sail furled!

Come! thou shalt know the deep quiet
Yearned for in vain,
When thou wert maddened with striving,
Weary of pain.
Come! thou shalt meet all thy dear ones,
Lost long ago,
In the old days, when their dying
Wrung thee with woe.
Earth—for thy burial, lorn one—
Opens her breast
Deeply thy bed hath been hollowed,
Come to thy rest!

NEVER FEAR.

BY GOODWIN BARNBY.

Though the clouds are black as night,
Though the lightning's dazzling bright,
Though the thunderbolt is red,
Though the shaft of death is sped,
God is perfect overhead—
Never fear!

Though the tyrant's axe is bright,
Though the black block is in sight,
Though a foeman is each knave,
Though a coward is each slave,
God is with the freeman brave—
Never fear!

Though the bigot's curses raise,
Though the martyr's flagons blaze,
Though they strive to cripple youth,
Though they treat good deeds with ruth,
God is ever with the truth—
Never fear!

Though the storm-god flaps his wings,
Though the tempest death-song sings,
In the clouds are blue specks fair,
Through the dark boughs blows an air,
God is present everywhere—
Never fear!

In the range of English fugitive poetry few pieces are to be met with of deeper pathos or more tender feeling than the following, by Alaric Watts. It breathes the very soul of devoted affection:—

FOR EVER THINE.

For ever thine, whate'er this heart betide,
For ever thine, where'er our lot be cast—
Fate, that may rob us of all wealth beside,
Shall leave us love till life itself be past.

The world may wrong us—we will brave its hate;
Fales friends may change, and false hopes decline;
Time, bowed by cankering care we'll smile at late,
Since thou art mine, believed, and I am thine!

For ever thine, when circling years have spread
Time's snowy blossoms o'er my faded brow;
When youth's rich glow, its purple light is fled,
And lilies bloom where roses flourish now.

Say, shall I love the fading beauty less,
Whose spring-tide radiance has been wholly mine?
No! come what will, thy steadfast truth I'll bless—
In youth, in age, thine own, forever thine!

For ever thine, at evening's dewy hour,
When gentle hearts to tenderest thoughts incline;
When balmest odors from each closing flower
Are breathing round me—thine, forever thine!

For ever thine! amid the boisterous crowd,
When the jest sparkles with the sparkling wine,
I may not name thy gentle name aloud,
But drink to thee in thought—for ever thine!

I would not, sweet, profane that silvery sound
The depths of love could such rude hearts divine?
Let the loud laughter peal, the toast go round,
My thoughts, my thoughts are thine, forever thine!

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

A child's death was never more sweetly mourned than in these lines by R. B. Sheridan:—

In some rude spot, where vulgar herbage grows,
If chance a violet rear its purple head,
The careful gard'ner moves it ere it blows,
To thrive and flourish in a nobler bed.
Such was thy fate, dear child,
Thy opening bud!
Pre-eminence in early bloom was shown,
For earth too good, perhaps,
And loved too much—
Heaven saw and early marked thee for its own!

REFORMATORY.

From the Dublin Nation.

JAMES HAUGHTON, ESQ.

The proceedings in Conciliation Hall in respect to Mr. Haughton have excited painful regret, mixed with stronger and bitterer feelings. Mr. Haughton is the man in all Ireland whom we would most certainly have named, had we been asked, any time within the last five years, to specify an undoubted believer in moral force. During that period he has written many articles in *The Nation*, remonstrating against what he described as our exciting appeals to the people; and the article entitled 'The Morality of War,' prosecuted in the State Trials, was the only one we recollect which Mr. Haughton brought to us from his friend, Mr. Shackleton. He has also remonstrated personally in the same strain, over and over again. In fact, his name is almost as intimately connected with 'peace principles' as Father Mathew's with temperance. It will be seen by the proceedings of Monday last, that he has ceased to be a member of the Association, on account of the suppression of a letter which he desired to have read at the meeting; and that Mr. John O'Connell excused this suppression on the ground of the danger of physical force doctrines! Mr. Haughton, in the following very temperate letter, explains this he did not say, and could not, in accordance with his principles have said, one word in favor of war, but simply in favor of free opinion; and that, in fact, his letter was suppressed because it offered some slight testimony in favor of the seceders. Mr. Ray's note, informing him that the Association 'cannot receive a subject' which in every week received when a single letter or resolution can be procured on the other side, is very painful and humiliating to true Repealers:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

35 Eccles-street, 15th Sept., 1846.

DEAR SIR:

As the public may very reasonably infer from the perusal of my sincerely respected friend, John O'Connell's speech in Conciliation Hall, yesterday, that I am an advocate for the use of physical force, and in favour of the discussion of that question in the Repeal Association, I beg you will be so kind as to publish the letter which I now send you; from which the letter read by my friend yesterday, being the entire correspondence between Mr. Ray and myself, will place my opinions fairly before the public. I may not have succeeded in expressing my disapproval of physical force in language sufficiently plain. My friend, whom I beg to thank very heartily for his kind expressions in my behalf, seems to have mistaken my meaning, so that perhaps my language was not sufficiently explicit; but the public will judge for themselves, when they see the entire correspondence. If any parties were so unwise as to encourage a resort to physical force for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the Union, and that the Association affirmed, by its vote, such an unlawful proceeding, then, indeed, should its members be amenable to punishment. But if the Association repudiated such a doctrine, as I have no doubt they would do, by an overwhelming, if not a unanimous vote, I should hope no mischief to the Association would accrue. But it is not necessary to discuss that point, as the question could not arise, for the chairman would at once, as a matter of course, prevent the discussion, on the ground that it was foreign to the fundamental rules of the Association. The gentlemen who have been expelled, deny that they introduced this question into our Hall, and in the letters of some of them I have seen a full acknowledgment of their adherence to the rule, that the Repeal of the Union was only to be sought for by peaceful, moral and legal means.

If the physical force question be left out, what matter of difference have we? Old and Young Ireland, I think all unkindness might be done away with by a frank and cordial recognition of the original principles of the Association, by the former parties, and the present cause of alienation might be happily put an end to.

Yours faithfully, JAS. HAUGHTON.

(COPY.)

To the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association:

GENTLEMEN—I deeply regret having to address you on the present occasion, but a strong sense of duty impels me to protest against some of the recent proceedings of this association, which appear to me not only calculated to destroy our hopes of a Repeal of the Union, but to strike a blow at that true freedom and manly independence which we should desire to see universally diffused—I allude to the expulsion of the Young Ireland members of our body from amongst us. I think expulsion is an extreme measure, only justifiable in cases of deep immorality, or where outrageous attempts are made to destroy the constitution. The expulsion of the Young Ireland party are not fairly chargeable with these crimes, although they in common with too many of the Old Ireland party, guilty of the immorality of using intoxicating drinks which is a sin before God and man. I, such, therefore, protest against the treatment they have received, and I entreat the association to retrace the steps they have taken against them by declaring them entitled to all the honors of the Association, so long as they observe its rules, and do not voluntarily withdraw themselves from our society. I am for individual as well as physical freedom to the fullest extent.

It is hardly needful for me to say that I entirely disapprove of the new name assumed by the Young Ireland party, and that I regret and altogether repudiate the tone of defiance so frequently apparent in their organs, the object of which appears to be a manliness about the men, and an independence in the journal, which must command respect. Besides, I do not think the Old Ireland party are so perfect in understanding the matter of physical force, or the inculcation of hostile feeling as to be warranted in visiting with severe censure their young and enthusiastic opponents.

It is the fundamental rule of our Association that our object—the repeal of a union degrading to us as a people—shall only be sought after by legal, by moral, and by peaceful means. I could not otherwise be a member of it, for I repudiate all war and all preparation for war, and it seems to me equally inconsistent with our fundamental rule, either to the prospect of a Repeal of the Union by force of arms, or to speak in laudatory terms of bloody victories gained by our soldiers in distant lands. Manly peace has nothing to do with such matters. It teaches men to seek the attainment of just and righteous ends by means which will elevate and improve them, by calling into action man's intellectual resources, by developing the Christian character, and by telling all men that they should learn war no more.

While I conceive that Young Ireland is hot-headed and needs control, in order to guard us against the horrors of civil war, I am yet of opinion that Old Ireland is not entitled to deal harshly with it, much less expel it from our Association. I therefore hope this hasty decision will be arranged from a more friendly and then heneforth unlimited freedom of thought and expression shall be encouraged. Let reason and argument alone be brought to overcome error or folly, and the calm and solemn vote of the general body, and not the opinions or actions of individual members, be the test of our principles in this and our feelings.

I respectfully offer these sentiments to the committee, and I do hope that the Young Ireland party will be distinctly told that, so long as they adhere to the fundamental rule of the Association, they shall be always welcome to its deliberations.

I remain, gentlemen and friends,
Yours faithfully, JAS. HAUGHTON.

P. S.—I shall be glad to be favored with your reply to this communication, at your earliest convenience. I deem this the most respectful course I can adopt of laying my sentiments before the Association.

Loyal National Repeal Association,
Corn Exchange Rooms, Dublin, Sept. 10, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR:

Your letter of this day has been laid before the committee, who desire me to respectfully inform you that they cannot renew a subject which has been concluded after long and full debate, and on which they consider entirely decisive in favor of the course the Association has felt itself imperatively called on to adopt.

I remain, my dear sir, yours sincerely,
T. M. RAY.

James Haughton, Esq., 35 Eccles-street.

35 Eccles-street, 11th Sept., 1846.

DEAR SIR:

I am favored with your letter of the 10th, and I have read it with some surprise. You say that the matter I have referred to was 'concluded after long, liberal debate.' I am not aware that it was even mooted. I know it was *decided*; and I only knew that from reading the proceedings in Conciliation Hall of last Monday, and in conversation with my son, by some of the papers between you and some gentlemen of the Young Ireland party.

I have been a member of the Association, I believe, since its formation. I fondly hoped it would ever be the name of freedom and the freest discussion, as I now see with deep regret, that it has attempted to crush opponents who have not, as I can judge, exceeded the limits of fair controversy, or broken through any of the rules of the Association. I am therefore reluctantly obliged to withdraw from a society whose committee of management appear to have lost sight of principles which I deem the most sacred subjects; and I beg now to tender my resignation of membership in it.

I really feel very sympathy with the warlike feelings of the Young Ireland party, but I think their place should be combated by argument instead of expulsion. Thus, the duty of my office ceases, and I resign it.

It seems to me that the only liberty which is truly valuable has been deeply injured by your late proceeding, and I feel constrained to enter my humble protest against such a proceeding.

Will you have the goodness to read this correspondence at the next meeting of the Association?

I remain, my respected friend, yours truly,
JAS. HAUGHTON.

To T. M. Ray, Esq.

From the Prisoner's Friend.

LETTERS

Addressed to the Committee of the Convention held in Boston on the 22d ult. to consider the Treatment of Criminals.

NEW-YORK, 10th mo. 20th, 1846.

DEAR FRIENDS:

Your kind invitation to be present at a public meeting to be held in Boston, I felt instantly, in relation to the Reformation of Criminals, was duly received. Be assured it would give me much pleasure to be with you on this highly interesting occasion; but it is, at the present time, impracticable. I shall sympathize with you, and you have my fervent desires for your success in the cause of humanity, which you are so ably pleading.

It is surprising that the cause of the discharged convict should have been so long neglected. In our country, where all the Christian and philanthropic principles of the gospel are suffered to prevail in the human heart, will it become alive to the sufferings of our fellow-men? Yes, I trust, in gratitude and thankfulness to our heavenly Father, that many of our most distinguished citizens—some filling high and responsible offices under the government—have wrote their names in the illustrious works of benevolence. The spirit of revengeful and vindictive punishments is fast receding from public opinion, and that it is now ready for a better plan. Many interesting cases have occurred with us, affording encouragement to persevere in our labor. My opt. inion is your meeting will be productive of much influence you and many more, that you persevere in this work of righteousness, well knowing that it is a work blessed with the reward of sweet peace, which the world can neither give nor take away.

I am respectfully your affectionate friend,
ISAAC T. HOPPER.

MESSRS. WALTER CHANNING, &c.

☞ Very good! A hopeful clergyman!

DANVERS, 21st, Oct., 1846.

GENTLEMEN:

I have received your invitation to be present at your public meeting. I thank you for sending to me, and though I am unable to attend, I feel the same interest in your meeting, as if I was one doing what has been too long left undone. You are giving the Pulpit a good example, which I hope it will follow, for it is time and others' sake too. I have been for some time carefully studying the movements of the different reforms of the day, and comparing them with the Bible, in the highest form, yes, and reality too, of the Christian religion. He's true to God, who 's true to man,' and this truthfulness toward man, I have scarcely ever found in any reformers or prayers of any denomination. We have no *Good Samaritan* Church, yet, unless you, reformers, deserve that name. You are the first one I ever encountered; and I do owe them to you as a just debt; for you have often encouraged me—yet what can I say, except that you have my sympathy, my prayers and my earnest co-operation in your holy work; a most holy work; for it is to make practical, Christianity, the only thing in this practical age that is not so. The pulpit is not doing this—the press is not—nor are politicians. It is left for you, reformers. God helps you in your good work. Is not this encouragement?

With much respect and gratitude,
I am, Gentlemen, Yours,
FRANK P. APPLETON.

To the Editors of the Prisoner's Friend.

THE ENGLISH CLERGY AND TEMPERANCE.—Dr. Cox, writing from the Temperance Convention in London, exhibits the painful and disgusting fact: 'The clergy, the ministers of religion, here, of all denominations, in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, are almost universally dragged into the stend of leaders in this grand national reform.—Those of them who love the cause, and lend their influence and their talents to the association, are the few and not the many, the exceptions and not the ordinaries—just as it is *not* in America. This is, I think, very bad and disgraceful, and I will be bold enough to say, I hope, except they repent. They see the black rot of drunkenness raging among their flocks, and while they denounce it in the pulpit, occasionally and feebly, they sanction the process by their example, the very and the only process by which the mortal pestilence can either advance or exist at all. The dissenters, however, appear, more than the others, to feel the cause; and some men of eminence seem uneasy, and in a transition state respecting it.'—*Zion's Her.*

PARENTAL GOVERNMENT.

Rev. Dr. Sharp of Boston, a man of more than three-score, and who has brought up a large family of children, lately preached a discourse on the subject of Parental Government, extracts from which are given in the Boston Christian World. We have only room for the following:

'In most instances corporeal severity is unnecessary. Instead of a rod, it should be a rational, uniform, affectionate and firm system of parental government. When there is much of correction, it is the hand taking the place of the judgment; it is the temper supplying the place of the reason; it is haste taking the place of patience; it is doing what requires no thought, in preference to a sober and rational course. How can I reclaim my child from his waywardness, and bring out the better qualities of the mind and heart? . And let it not be forgotten that corporeal severity generally fails of its purpose. The most turbulent and unruly children you can find any where, are those who are beaten most frequently and most unmercifully.

'I grant that in the age of Solomon, when the vast multitude of human beings could neither read nor write, and of course there was but little just thinking—the hand was necessary in maintaining order and authority. It supplied the place of reason and argument to those who were incapable of the lundamental principles of the Association, but had been discovered—one, better adapted to the present state of society. I mean the rod of moral power. In other words, parents and teachers now feel the importance of giving their children and scholars, more by touching their mind than their bodies. They now exercise authority by instructing their children—by creating a just and right opinion, as to what is proper or improper, right or wrong, and especially by enlightening the individual consciences, and by touching the springs of action. This is the most effective and elevating kind of discipline. It is astonishing how many generations have passed away, before this and other thoughts than evil tempers and refractoriness, were called out by lacerating and bruising the bodies of children, rather than by informing their minds and conscience.'

FIRST SIGHT OF A SLAVE. Seven hours of railway and steamboat conveyance carried me from Baltimore, in entering Maryland, the day's journey was rendered memorable to me, but it was a very natural occurrence. As the train stopped a place before arriving at the town, I saw a sight which filled me with a new and strange emotion—I saw a being which not only resembled, but was one of our English people has ever seen. He walked, he spoke, he was tall and erect, with active limbs, and shape of fair proportion. He was made in God's own image, but he was a SLAVE! Poorly, scarcely decently clad, he had carried a load of peaches to the station, which little negro boys sold in baskets to the passers. He stood beside it directing the sale, between whiles staring at us with a stupid gaze. He had the receding forehead, coarse neck and thick lips, the sympoms or effects of the merely animal instincts and intelligence. His complexion was very black, black as the cloud hanging over the land of his captivity, black as the sin of its accursed law.—*French Traveller.*

GROCERY ON A NEW PLAN.—A friend called upon us yesterday, vehement in his enthusiasm upon a project which he had just learned was about to be put into execution by an association of workingmen in Boston. This new and philanthropic scheme is developed in a store on the second story of Boylston Hall, the capital stock being divided into 500 shares, at one sale price, its originators and others who form the association, pay $3 each, as a first fee, and then 25 cents monthly, as a fund for contingencies. They then guaranty to each member $3 a week, in case of illness, investing the common fund in Government stocks, and purchasing their groceries, articles almost at cost. The Society saves the profits of the retailer, buying the stock at wholesale prices and selling at a trifling advance. The Boston Liberty Tree says, of the operation of a Grocery It has branches already established in some of the near towns, and number about 200 members. The store is open on Saturdays, from 6 to 9 evenings of Wednesdays and Saturdays, and is plan certainly is both novel and useful. The association is under the tuition of Washington's Protective Union.—*Boston Transcript.*

MISCELLANY

From the Harbinger.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1847.

This is a jewel of an Almanac. Even the dunces will be ready to buy it, and read it, too, for the sake of the copious statistical and political information with which it is crowded. It cannot fail to circulate widely and to be highly popular. We copy from its pages the following a piquant illustration of a Whig way to pay old debts.

'A PECULIARLY RICH CORRESPONDENCE. We publish the following as an illustration of the philosophy of letter writing. Capt. Tobin, of Calais, is well seen, is positive, pointed, and sententious. Captain Tobin is candid, discursive, and didactic. The whole, if not trenching on the sublime, belongs at least to the beautiful.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
2d Auditor's Office, July 31, 1846.

Sir: Youare requested to deliver the Shaker Flag with $1555, the value of the clothing and blankets furnished for the use of your Company, and for which you will be held accountable. In order to relieve yourself from this accountability, you will enter on your first Muster Roll all articles of clothing and blankets issued to the men under your command, and request the Paymaster to deduct the several amounts from their first payment.

You are also held accountable for the camp and garrison equipage received by your Company, until turned over to a U. S. Quartermaster.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your servant,
JNO. M. MCCALLA, 2d Auditor.

Capt. G. H. TOBIN,
Washington Regt. La. Vol.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
2d Auditor's Office, Aug. 1, 1846.

Sir: By a decision of the Hon. the Secretary of War, each soldier under your command is entitled to six months' pay, in the amount of $28; all over that they are to be charged with. There will be other charges of which you will be informed by this Office. You will please inform the other officers of this, in addition to the one you received from me on the 31st ult.

Very respectfully,
JNO. M. MCCALLA, 2d Auditor.

Capt. G. H. TOBIN, La. Vol.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1846.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two favors from you, one dated 31st July, the other 8th August. I can only answer by a yarn.

A counsellor was once asked one evening in the very intellectual occupation of cracking fresh eggs raw and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contributed half a dozen eggs. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, and the very publicly observed—*By the powers, my friend, you spoke too fast.*

I can only say, Sir, that your favors have reached me too late. They have been chasing me through the Mexican wilderness, and I do not comprehend more clearly, when I received them, they (the letters) were down in Mexico, and I was up here, and when I did't receive them, they were up here and I was down there.

The fact is, that most of my men have been paid off, and are now scattered to the four quarters of the globe. They were mostly sailors, as I *was myself.* From them (if there be charges) nothing can be expected. Five-sixths of the volunteers, I fear, have turned over to the proper officers, with the exception of laundry axes smashed and placed *horse de combat* in chopping wood. Some have *chappeyed* on the banks of the Rio Grande. I expect, also, the mules, knapsacks and pans—many of which were used in roasting, boiling, or stewing, the fresh pork and beans, bacon and fresh beef, not to speak of the *slow* mules, which were lazy and fat, fattened enough to call Mexican beef—(may the Lord pardon me for them.)

For my own responsibility in the matter, I regret more on Gunda Hayes's account than on my own, that I am not worth a cent, notwithstanding, I have been not only paid, but I believe overpaid, by about $100. My conscience compelled me to remonstrate with the paymasters, but they assured me that they made no mistakes (Bank Tellers sometimes say the same.) I contented their feelings and indulged them. However, I made a good use of the money. I gave it to the sick and unpaid soldiers.

Most of the officers remain as in the same fix with myself (barring the overpay) which I hope, charitably, and refer to my epistle as an answer.

If you take any further consideration for me, please direct to the care of Major General John A. Lewis, N. O. I seldom go to the Post Office, because I have nobody to correspond with, and yet I am not the man who never had father nor mother, but was 'born in a ruffle.'

Very respectfully,
G. H. TOBIN, Capt. Co. D.
Washington Regt., La. Volunteers.

JOHN M. MCCALLA, 2d Auditor.

P. S. I don't know whether to sign myself Captain, ex-Captain, or late Captain. I see a Captain.'

Letter from Hayti.—By the bark Hecla, Captain Scott, from Port au Prince, Commerce has received Port au Prince papers of Sept. 27, with twelve days later intelligence.

The system of measures set in operation by the President for the union of the whole Island under one government was successfully operating. Contented and tranquillity prevailed. The Government having effected the re-establishment of order within, and of a good understanding with foreign powers, was following up these great achievements with measures tending to a restoration of public credit.

In an address to the Senate of the Republic, President Riche declared the necessity, now that the triumph of order is a reality, of making an effort to restore the public credit, which is effected by a wise and unsuccessful in giving satisfaction, little work—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage is the economy and the great importance too, in its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer parts of the mouth, particularly the tender tissues of the mouth, will, as matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and being retained there a few days, it being impossible to reach the impure matter, it is very offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth, is its perfect mastication. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner of masticating food; otherwise the whole operation of the teeth is confined and annoyance, by its instability, falling down and other inconveniences only known to those who have worn them. The carved work has other advantages in this style of work that can only be understood and appreciated by an examination of the specimens that may be seen at the gentlemen's office—which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, every one of which, by an examination is to be overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature. The carved work is of continued adhesion, by its instability, falling down and other inconveniences only known to those who have worn them. There are