JICESUS. | SAMOEL PRIMARICK, JICESUS. | EDROSD QUISCY, BY LOUISO, BASELTT.

OYD GARRISON, Editor.

XIII.---NO. 6. UGE OF OPPRESSION.

Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot. ncrease of the Colored

case of 1658, on 7011.

abitually yielded, from the ordinary scope of legisto regulate the intercourse, of his kind. The acts of incorpolarian companies, authorize ke rules and regulations for the sourcers of their respective companies. But to deprive the proprietors of the property of the sourcers of their respective companies. But to deprive the proprietors of power of making such regularights of all are respected, will smoot and convenience of all, on them shall, under all circums footing of precise equality, is open for the source of the source of

Abolition --- Woman's Rights, &c.

the promotion of the objects of the Society the present year.

The destitution of all delicacy in the femile character is an evil fatal in its consequences. Who would have supposed that in our own-quiet village, the scenes of a few days past could be winnessed? Every one who has the least regard for the promotion of sound principles and good order, should be

tion of sound principles and good of sound opposition to the wild, disorganizing natical and absurd sentiments affoat in regar 'woman's rights.'

From the Lincoln Telegraph.

his high times indeed, when every knave heate a thick coat, and preaches for the slave; here as if the devil I and broken loose, he may be a suffer of an Abolition goose, which is the shape of an Abolition goose, which is the shape of an Abolition goose, and a high perfection Jar, he shows his impudent sway, as at the top of his lungs invokes our ay mpathy!

When A higher may attempt to pull at defiance when the property of the standard of th

what his hop of his lungs invokes our sympathy. That Mr. Smith, agent of the so-called 'old or aditation, together with Peter Libby, a deposed of the solution of the solution



FEBRUARY 10, 1848. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

SELECTIONS.

To the Abolitionists of Maine.

to the ears of the people, not to God. The way he palmed himself on them was, by introducing himself as a minister of the grospel, and then he immediately exhibited his printical flag, by proceeding to this infidel course. All, this was well known to these who well at the centre of the town, ho were determined that no wanderer of such, shower determined that the entered the course of the church of the disturbance of which the writer, which led to the disturbance of which the writer complains, His friend Mr. B., a staunch most been turned out for some affair best known to lined the control of the same affair best known to lined the control of the same affair best known to lined the control of the man and the control of the man and the control of the man and the control of the most depraced to qualities of the man and expected the reminister to have religious intercurace with one whose feelings and sentiments were of the most depraced order. Mr. B. treated him with kindness and confidence, and also provided him with a plenty of information, so that he could deal out abuse and scandal to his own satisfaction.

The understood of the gentleman was immediately visible upon his emonace, by his determined aspect to put down all opposition. Mr. Loring had investigated the character of the man, with the deepest of interest, and after being acquainted with important facts, thought he had a right to sak such questions to a suspicious stranger, as would satisfy himself. And upon his approaching, it was plainly to be perfectived by the bearing of the man, that there was a large foundation for the reports which had spread for and wide; and the questions put to him, convinced Mr. Loring that he was a false light that leads to danger and error, and was navently of capital control of hiddene.

His defence of Garrison, Wright, and Boyle, show at once that a tended the Convention in the hope of being better informed upon the nature of these fears, and of this oracular tone of the organ of the so-called Liberty party.

After the reading of the Annual Report, a vote was passed, inviting all persons, whether members of the Society or from abroad, to sit as members, and participate in the deliberations of the meeting. This was in Accordance with the usage of all anti-slavery meetings from the beginning. The afternoon of Vednesday, was taken up by remarks, principally from clergymen, on various resolutions, (for a particular account of which the reader is referred to the official report, but, in the estimation of the writter, of an exceedingly tame and irresolute character, particularly those having reference to the daty of an immediate divorce of the Northern churches and Christians from their slaveholding connexions. On this subject, much that was said would have done no credit to an anti-slavery meeting five years ago. Having learned that slavery was nigher home than most were probably aware of, and deeming it most point, and following the direction of the divine procept, 'first cast the beam out of thine own eye,' &c. I attempted to read a series of resolutions, which are subjoined, but by request of the Chairman they were handed to the Committee on Resolutions, when a substance, to the Convention to some practical point, and reflect of the committee on Resolutions, when a substance, to the Convention, and with a remark that, though the committee soon stated the soundars of some of them, they thought is best to hand then back to the mover. On obtaining the remark that, though the committee soon stated the soundars of some of them, they thought is best to hand then back to the mover. On obtaining the remark of the people of this State the able document upon this subject, compiled by him whilst upon his late visit to England.

2. That we define an abolitionist to be one who abolishes discrete. In all the forms, and under all the

If Mr. B. stated to his friend, that the former nun-ister here, Mr. Boyington, was ouisted on account of his being a friend to the slave, he stated that which is calumnialingly false. Mr. Boyington left here of his own free will; he never was at variance with any uninster, concerning slavery, nor did any person cerv attempt to dictate to him. It is not worth while to mention what are man's qualifications, or to whom they commit the keeping of their consciences, or souls: if all this information came from one source, the relator could have but very little of either. Winnegances (Phipsburg) Maine, Jan. 20th, 1843. risal of the property of the subject compiled by him subject to England.

2. That we define an abolitionist to be one who abolishes slarery, in all the forms, and under all the varied singues which it assumes—whether in the Church or in the State—at the polls, in the pulpit, or in the social cirale; one who will have no felious or in the social cirale; one who will have no felious of skip with this unfraulful work of darkness, but rather reprove it, by dissolving his connection therewith in all its forms.

From the Maine Cultivator.

Abolition—Woman's Rights, &c.

The annual meeting of the Maine Anti-Slavery Society was held in this town on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The attendance was very good, considering the state of the travelling, and the meeting one of considerable interest. Lewis Clark, formerly a slave in Kentucky, was prosent, and his remarks upon the sinbject of slavery, well spiced with wit and satire, were received with interest and applause. On the second day of the meeting, a disturbance was created by a 'regular built' orset from the Garrisonian, woman's rights, non-resistant, anti-government, &c. &c. party, led on by a certain agent of the Garrison school, who was probably done up at head quanters, in bomb-shell style, and sent down here in the State of Maine to explode. Certain women of the bolder sort chimed in with this individual, and the shell burst with all is fury upon the grave deliberations of the meeting. Abby Kelley was not here, to be sure, but. Abby's spunk was here, unconquered and unconquerable. The explosion commenced with a speech by the inclodious voice from which we received a small charge of grape shot last week, (we would inform our friends that we are convalescent,) and although she was requested to sit down and behave herself modestly as a female always should, yet non-her mind must be relieved—she would have her say—and, the words came, not modest, smooth and sweet as the breathing of a zephyr, but like the fierce blast, prostrating everything in its path.

In the evening, and before a large audience, the pastor of the church referred to in one of the resolutions, Rev. Mr. Adlam, came upon the stand, and made a statement of the preudiar and affecting circumstances under which the slaveholder, is deacon in the Baptist church in 'Georgia,' whom he had statedly received to his communion, purchased a slave, and still retained his title to him; the said slave, as it is understood, being also a deacon of the same church with his deaconse claimant—one Baptist deacon as his slave! This reverend gentleanan was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the State A. S. Speicty, and, as is believed, by way of reconciling his feelings, and those of his church, for this exposure of their connivance at slavery in this palpable form, the Convention last appointed him addigate to altend the next World's Convention, in London. That Mr. Smith, agent of the so-called 'old or-ranization' together with Peter Libby, a deposed Preewill Baptat preacher, and Mrs. Redlön, the un-sexed-female, who will long be remembered by all who attended our late meeting, are prosecuting a vigorous war upon the church, ministry, government, Liberty party, etc. etc., etc., We understand that the whiga are quite taken with them, and we recommend them to the special consideration of the Kennebec Journal.—Liberty Standard.

and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

The Gag.

On Thursday morning, a resolution, supposed to have reference to the same case-embraced in my fourth resolution, was read to the Convention, though in an improved and smoother phraseology. At the proper time for remarks, a worthy and highly intelligent woman of Hallowell, who was early in the conflict, and who has devoted the best of her youthful energies to the anti-slavery cause, commenced some pertinent and eloquent remarks upon the resolution. She proceeded for a time, apparently by common consent, as she had a perfect right to do under the vote passed at the beginning, inviting all persons, &c. to participate in the meetings. She did not, however, proceeded for a fore cries of 'Order' order!' were heard from various parts of the house, giving signs that her words were producing their speopf at effect. She was thus subjected to one interruption after another; and persons calling themselves gentlemen, and numbers of the clergymen, could descend to the lowest slang and personal insult; in order to confuse her, and put a stop to her faithful remarks. One clergymen, a Baptist, condescended to move that 'she be allowed to go on, and ampt out the contents of her stomach,' and another attempted to assail her character, in order to injuce the effect of her remarks. Another person moved an adjournment, and another offered a resolution, that in the invitation to all persons to sit as members, &c. it was not intended to include women. So impatient did these reverend gentlemen become, that they could scarcely be induced to delay their gag until the speaker had finished. The Convention was thus kept in the greatest disorder for the space of over an hour, which, but for the execution was thus kept in the greatest disorder for the space of over an hour, which, but for the execution from Rev. Dr. Tappan, declaring that it was found in the found of the colution from Rev. Dr. Tappan, declaring that it was

olution from Rev. Dr. Tappan; declaring that it was not the design of the Convention to include in the denomination of all persons such women as might be in attendance; and notwithstanding several persons wished the opportunity to discuss the resolution. (F) it was voted to pass it without discussion. Gen. Appleton was seen to rise in opposition to the resolution; whether for the purpose of saving, his character as a friend of free discussion, or not, it is difficult to tell; at any rate, he saw the mouth of a faithful friend to the slave peremptorily gagged, and all the female members of the Society virtually expelled, and uttered not a word of remonstrance or rebuke at this flagrant trampling upon the rights of equal human beings. And these are the men whose boast is loud and long of their respect for the freedom of speech, and who grow eloquent when descanting upon the injustice of Congressional gags, and who are moving heaven and earth to induce abolitionist to elevate them to 'the high places of power. 'If they do these things in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?' And who were the most netwe in springing this trap upon free speech? Clergymen who have been as silent as whipped spaniels for a whole year upon the subject of slavery—whose pulptis the writer, generally, by request of the people, has introduced the subject for the transled and fileeding bondmen of this land—men into whose pulpts the writer, generally, by request of the people, has introduced the subject. The Executive Committee having refused to take any measures for the employment of an agent in the State, the writer agencially to request of their Arai Elavery Convention, must suffice. The Executive Committee having refused to take any measures for the employment of an agent in the State, the writer agencially to request of their cause? Is in the power of such men to carry forward an odious and unpopular enterprise to a successful consummation, whilst thus pandering to every wicked prejudice and sectorian bigorty that may chance to

ful, and the patron of all that is pure and lovely and of good report. The American A. S. Society, in their Annual Report of 1837, make use of the following language, which, in the light of the present day, seems to have been almost prophetic:

'It is to be expected that some political wolves will put on the clothing of abolitionism, and siek to elevate themselves, and manage the anti-slavery organization to suit their own purposes. But they ought to be met on the threshold, and stript of their disguise the satisfaction of the safeguard against their entrance, is for abolitionists, while they refuse to vote for a man who will not support abolition measures, to avoid setting up candidates of their own.

In 1838, the same Society say, in their Annual

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meither written, nor published, with a view to affect any political party, we invite for it that candid and dispassionate consideration which the importance of the subject so fully entitles it to.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1843.*

**Dear Str.—You ask if I have expressed the opinion that Texas would be annexed to the United States? I answer, yes cand this opinion has not been adopted without reflection, or without a careful observation of causes, which I believe, are rapidly bringing about this cosult. I do not know how far these causes have made the same impression on others; but I am persuaded that the time is not distant, whom they will be felt in all their force. The excitement which you apprehend, may arise, but it will be temporary, and, in the end, salutary. The excitement of prejudice or passion is to be deprecated under any government, as it only confirms error and injustice. But the excitement of the mind, the popular intelligence, is always beneficial, and it is indispensable in free governments. It leads to investigation. It establishes truth, justice, and the public good. It is the surest and safest means of guarding against the artifices of these, who, afraid to trust their fellow-men with the privilege of thinking, have been always willing and ready to think for them.

Without having time just now to consider this subject in the various interesting and comprehensive aspects in which it may be viewed, I do not hesitate to say that it is capable, if approached in a proper spirit, of doing more to concillate and consolidate the conflicting interests and prejudices of our Union, than any question which has arisen since the foundation of our republic. I proceed to notice, very briefly, some of the objections you anticipate. I am, as you know, a strict constructionist of the powers of our federal government; and I do not admit the force of mere precedent to establish authority under written Constitutions. The power conferred by the Constitution over our foreign relations, and the repeated acquisitions of

Mississippi, and the Missouri. It will be more permanently valuable to these, than all the home markens of impovershing one interest for the purpose of giving bounties to another. On the true principles of social and commercial intercoarse, it will be reciprocal, and mutually advantageous. The only interest in the Union, which, as such, merely could find a reason for opposing the measure, is the interest of the cotton and sugar planters of the southern and southwestern States. The annexation of Texas would foster a competition for which they could find no immediate equivalent, except in the vast acquisition of national wealth, prosperity and harmony, which would result.

But you anticipate objections with regard to the subject of slavery. This is, indeed, a subject of extreme delicacy, but it is one on which the annexation of Texas will have the most salutary influence. Some have thought that the proposition would endanger our Union. I am of a different opinion. I believe it will bring about a better understanding of our relative rights and obligations. Slavery is one of those subjects which the people of the slaveholding States are content to leave where the Constitution of our Union found it. They ask for no new concessions to their rights guaranteed by that instrument; they are religious fanaticism they become criminal. Are our countrymen of the non-slaveholding States disposed to assume that they will not live in peace with us, on account of our State institutions, institutions to represent the such as the subject that the security so long enjoyed under countrymen of the non-slaveholding States. However, the subject that the security so long enjoyed under countrymen of the non-slaveholding States. However, the subject that the security so long enjoyed under all on one side, its benefits on the other, when such a spirit is agenerally evined. But I do not follow-citizens of the non-slaveholding States. However, the subject that the security so long enjoyed under countrymen of the non-slaveholding States. The

political party, but by making it the interest of both political party, but by making it the interest of both political party, but by making it the interest of both political party, but by making it the interest of both political party, but by making it the interest of both political party, but by making it the interest of both political party, but by making it the interest of both political party, but by making it the interest of both political party, but by making it the interest of both political party, but by making it the interest of both political party and the party and the party of the pa

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 631.

Imischief. Its end, like its origin, is within the compass only of those laws which man has notther the wisdom to perceive, nor the power to arrest, though he is the agent in their fulfilment. When the federal Constitution was adopted, slavery existed, (I believe, in all the States. That it does not exist now in a large majority of the original States, is owing less to their philanthropy than their interest. Slave labor is unprofitable in grain-growing countries. Inchances of veluntary canacipation are as frequent in those States where slave labor is most profuble, as they ever were in grain-growing States. The culture of cotton and sugar in the United States, has done more to withdraw alavery southward, than all the expedients which the wisdom of this or any other sation could devise. Lis a process which does no violence to our federal compact, none to private rights, which hazards neither our social peace, nor the Univa.

England, whose possessions and jarisdictions extend over so large a portion of the globe, whose influence is felt every where, will either peases or control Texas, if it does not come under the jurisdiction of the United States. The projudices of England against slavery are philosophically confined to sympathetic meetings, popular haranques, and a neighborly disposition to see as dissolve our Junion on account of it. If sile abolishes it in her West Indies, it is only to multiply it in her East Indies, it is only to multiply it in her East Indies, it is only to multiply it in her East Indies, it is only to multiply it in her East Indies. It really in no better condition, and not stronger than Texas. There is more probability of revolt in other provinces, than of the re-conquest of Texas. The fashions of dress are not more capricious in their changes, than are the forms of Mexican government. I apprehend it is destined for some time to continue

faial to the harmony of two rival coterminous republies?
Having acquired Louisiana and Florida, we have
an interest and a frontier on the Gulf of Mexico, and
along our interior to the Pacific, which will not pernit us to close our eyes, or fold our arms with indifference to the events which a few years may disclose in shat quarter. We have already had one
question of boundary with Texas; other questions
must soon arise under our revenue laws, and on other points of necessary intercourse, which it will be
difficult to adjust. The institutions of Texas, and
her relations with other governments, are yet in that
condition which inclines her people, (who are our
countrymen,) to omite their destinies with ours. This
must be done soon, or not at all. There are numerous tribes of Indians along both frontiers, which can
easily become the cause or, the instruments of borlow ware. Our sense are the sent and the sense of the reserved hammed comes not to the mountain the mountain will go to Mohammed. Every year adds new diffi-culties to our progress in that direction, a progress as natural and as inovitable as the current of the Mississippi. These difficulties will soon, 'like-mountains interposed'—

Make enemies of nations,
Which now, like kindred drops,
Might mingle into one.

Truly yours, THOMAS W. GILMER

From the Hampshire Gazette

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Gross Lasult.

It is known to most of your readers that the Rev. Mr. Richards, of the Sandwich Islands, is on a visit to this country, in company with Timotoe Haalilio, one of the native Chiefs. Both are in the employ of the King of those Islands, and have recently been at Washington to present the claims of the Sandwich Island government, to independence and protection. The Chief is a man of fine personal appearance, dignified and intelligent, and is the King's private Secretary. While at Washington, Mr. Richards and the Chief received a good deal of attention, being several times invited to meet members of Congress in the social circle. And not only at Washington, but wherever they have been treated with great respect. The object of this notice is to mention that instance, and hold up the mean spirit exhibited towards them to the contempt it deserves. Last Wednesday morning, Mr. R. and the Chief took passage in the steamer. Globe at New Xork for New-Haven. On applying for breakfast tickets, the clerk offered Mr. Richards one for himself, and a half one (admitting to the second table) for his servicat. Mr. R. informed him that the so-called scrawif was a Sandwich island Chief, and an ambassador to the United

This outrage on the reculege of an integration of distinguished (in his own country, at least,) foreigner, brings to our recollection a similar insult offered to a Halitien envoy* to this country, many years since, on board ones of our steamers. He had been denied, after paying his cabin fare, the right to its privileges, (to which he would have been exclosed in any othes, country than christian and republican America.) But instead of resenting the insult in the viadictive rage which would have been shown by those who offered it, under a similar affront to their nicettry, he calmly rebuked them with this noble sentiment, which would have done honor to a christian philosopher, as he must have been: SI write insults on the sand—favor on marble.

It is amusing to see how ready our public journals shorefully are to condemn an insult like the above, when offered to a colored foreigner, while they can coldly suffer to pass unrebuked similar indignities of fered to 4 functional and the sand—freed in the sand—freed to the sand—freed to the sand—freed to the sand—freed to the sand the sand of the sand

Filed as the time by Rev. Accordin Willey

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COMMUNICATIONS.

The Anti-Slavery Cause in Maine HALLOWELL, (Me.) Jan. 25, 1843.

The Anti-Slavery Cause in Maine.

Hallowell, (Me.) Jan. 25, 1843.

Friend Garrison:

This town is the head-quarters of Maine Anti-Slavery, or, more properly speaking, the centre of operations of Liberty party for all down east. This is the issuing place of the 'Liberty Stargiard', that watchman upon the Liberty-party walls, to sound the alarm to 'all our fiends in the State,' when it sees the agents of the American A. S. Society. Coming! Here, also, once sojourned the Rev. J. C. Lovejoy, the ex-editor of the Standard aloresid-ridiculer of Chardon-street chapel meetings, and chaplain to his Excellency John Pairfield's forces in the late Arcostook war.

This is also the residence of the venerable and conscientious Dea. Dole, so justly, remembered for his early adherence to, and liberal support of the cause from its infancy; and of his alms deeds that he hath dane. Here is also a noble band of Washingtonians of humanity, whom they have been instrumental in rescuing from rain's perdition. And have associated with them some of the noblest specimens of humanity, whom they have been instrumental in rescuing from rain's perdition. And here, too, Satan hath his seat in the forms of religious bigotry, sectarian monopoly, and clerical domination, to an extent that I have seldom noticed elsewhere. The 'Old South,' as it is called, the Congregational church, embraces, as I am told, a large share of the wealth in town, and has been, for many years, a kind of religious monopoly of every thing, sacred or secular, which has had any thing to do with the interests of the town; and though embracing in its communion-many excellent men, has also some most unconscionable bigots and pharisees, who have shown a disposition to rule the whole town in all public matters. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Thurston, is regarded as a liberal-minded man; and, considering the company he is in, altogether in advance of his ministerial brethren.

The late annual meeting of the Maine Anti-Slavery Society, was hold in this house, and I need not inform you was

Choke down, at once, each breathing thing, That whispered of the rights of man —

England Convention in TSI, presided over their deliberations, and showed itself ready to

'Choke down, at once, each breathing thing,
That whispered of the rights of man—

unless it would bow to the imposition of priestly
control. By the way, I trust you have not forgotten
that faithful co-worker, Sarh C. Sanborn, that was.
She is now the wife of Elder Ames Redlon, the
Freewill Baptist minister in this place, and still retains all the ardor of her first love to the cause of
the slave. She was present at this Convention, and
made a demonstration before the astonished eyes of
these hirolings and politicians, which made a lasting impression, and, as Willey says, 'will cause her
long to be remembered.' Every device that priestly
ingenuity could invent was tried to confuse her; and
votes to explain away the resolution, inviting all
persons to participate, &c. and motions to adjourn,
were multiplied for this purpose; and, finally, at the
gag was effectually put on, and all further interruption provented. The people, however, were not
prepared thus to see the freedom of speech trampled
upon; and the town hall was procured for a meeting,
though very much against the wishes of certain
orthodox Liberty men; and on Saturday evening,
after the adjournment of the Convention, it was
thronged by the citizens, to hear what he has be
say. I omitted to say, that our devoted friend Pethe Libery came to the Convention, at the yas
thronged by the citizens, to hear what he has
been filled to overdrowing, and a
thorough review has been made of the Convention,
and the principles of old-fashioned abolitionism fully
discussed. Monday evening was devoted to the
subject of Garrison's infidelity. The hall was
crowded, and, despite the efforts of some would-be
conservatives of the public peace to get up a mob,
by requiring a guarantee against the damages that
might be done—and moving their chairs out of the
hall to prevent their being broken—the meeting
passed off in the quietest manner possible. This
was owing, however, to the vi

ROCHESTER, 1st mo. 21st 1842.

RECHESTER, 1st mo. 21st, 1842.

BROTHER GARHSON:

To-day we have witnessed another specimen of that quick, for which the Society of Friends is so much admired by such men as Henry Clay and his southern brethren. Although it shows that the Society is as fully entitled to the appellation of proslavery as any other organisation, the result will show, that that particular portion which assembles in this city, has a large number who are in favor of freedom of speech, common courtesy and common decency.

freedom of speech, common courtesy and common decency.

As we were to spend the day with our friend flartiss, we cancluded to go with him to meeting. When we arrived, we found the meeting in a comfortable state of quiet, which lasted for some half hour, when we were favored with a very pathetic sermon from Sarah Underwood, who has recently returned from the South, and who is always careful not to say any thing upon the exciting subject, except in private circles, when she is sure to express her disapprobation of Friends mixing in such societies as anti-alavery; and she always feels erry much tried to think our dear young friends will go out lecturing on the subject, and take pay therefor,—thus violating our testimony against a hireling ministry! Perhaps a little incident will serve to show how inconsistent is this individual's sensitiveness on this subject. It is well known that she receives assistance from the Society, to enable her to travel about the country as a minister, and probably a greater amount than any anti-slavery agant in the field receives. A short time since, being at the house of a friend in Williamson, she was, as usual, speaking against hirring agents, (I think she alluded to Jacob Ferris in this conversation.) A friend present asked her if is hed did not receive assistance from the Society. To this, I believe, there was no direct answer given, for the reason, I suppose, that witnesses never like to implicate themselves. But I am digressing. After Sarah's sermon, Jacob Ferris arose, und stated that he felt that it was his duty to each grew words. He spoke of a Christian's duty to reduce theory to practice—spoke of the poor and destitute hout the city. All was quiet. He spoke of temperance. were to spend the day with our friend

All quiet. He spoke of oppression, and there was some uneasinces, probably in anticipation of what was measured. The spoke of all very and the commodition. He spoke of all very and the commodition. He spoke of all very and the commodition of the spoke of all very and the control of the control of the spoke of all very and the control of the control of the spoke of the very and the very and the spoke of the very and the fellow men, but had as all odding about our dely to form the very and the spoke of the very and the spoke of the very opposite the very opposit

Withdrawal from the Society of Friends. PROVIDENCE, 1st mo. 20th, 1843. To East Greenwich Monthly Meeting of Friends.

PROVIDENCE, Jet mo. 20th, 1843.

To East Greenwich Monthly Meeting of Friends.

Dear Priends:
You may henceforth regard me as no longer a member of your religious association. I am impelled to this step by the sinful position of your Sciety, in relation to the great reforms of the age—You have, of late, manifested a feeling of almost total pathy to the miscries of three millions of the great brotherhood of man, deprived of every right that humanity can elian, and subjected to every outrage that humanity can sinfler. The outspoken friends of freedom you have regarded with less indifference. Persecution, excommunication, personal violence, and imprisoment within the dumpted walls of a felon's dungeon, have they explicated at your hands. Nor can your Monthly Meeting throw off its responsibility for these acts. In some of them, it has been settively engaged, while of other to. With regard to the taking of human life, you have acted, if possible, in a manner still less excusable. As a Society, you have recognized the government of the United States of America—which derives all its power from the sword and the bayonet, and which has made itself a stench in the nostrils of Pagans and Barbarians, by hunting down and enslaving negroes, and by persecuting and destroying the unoflending aborgines of the land—as a Heaven-born institution. Not a few Friends among you have migled freely in the storm of political strife, and have cast their votes to empower men to hold the highest military office in the gift of the State and nation. Had you been faithful to your peaceful principles, such conduct would have met your honest and indignant flown. The state of the State and nation. Had you been faithful to your peaceful principles, such conduct would have met your honest and indignant flown. The state of feeling in your Society on the subject of Temperance is behind that of the corrupt world, by which you are surrounded. While the man who uses ardent spirits as a beverage is dealt with, and ifferent form, is allowed to go on unreb

Inalienable Rights.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 23d, 1843. Dear Garrison:

DEAR GARRISON:

I rejoice to see, by the last Liberator, that you have survived the severe attack of a blighting fever, and, having buckled on the armor, have re-entered the conflict against our cosmoo Fox—SLAVEN. I have a strong desire to be with you on duty, in the field; but the stubborn, though declining affection of the diaphragm compels me to continue an a furblough. I have sojourned in this delightful region since last fall, with a community of practical Christians—the Northampton Association of Education and Industry, which promises to be a paredise. By the synopsis of the proceedings of the late Latimer Convention, held in this town on the 5th inst., (that appears in your paper on the 20th), and of which I was a member,—that it may not be inferred by your readers that I voted for the third resolution, and thereby conceded to alwavery my own right, and the rights of those with whom I am proscriptively identified, (our complexion, being recognised as the presumptive evidence of slavery,) I wish to state that I took exceptions against the first part of it, which is in the following words:

Resolved That the recond decision of the Survey. presumptive evidence of slav I took exceptions against the is in the following words:

the third resolution. The 6th resolution adopted, also bears witness spainst the third.

The 6th resolution adopted, also bears witness spainst the third.

The existence of a jury trial law, recognizing men as a criminal for wearing the complexion he has received from his Creator, or conceding to slavery the right to incarcerate humanity as a chattel personal; is at variance with my notion of equal rights, the Declaration of American Independence, the 1sw of Nature, and of the living God.

I cannot see that the 'recent decision in question has destroyed the habeas corpus act, or converted Massachusetts into a hunting ground for southern kidnappers.' This State, in common with the others

Meeting of the Colored Citizens of Poston-Pursuant to public call, a large meeting of the col-ored citizens of Boston was held in the vestry of the Belknap-street church, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1st. Benjamin Weeden was unanimously appoint-ed Chairman, and Wm. C. Nell Secretary. The ob-ject of the meeting having been stated to be the consideration of the various anti-slavery petitions now being acted upon by the Legislature, the fol-lowing resolutions were submitted:

lowing resolutions were submitted:

Resolved, That we view with indignation, the attempt which designing individuals have made to persuade the public that the colored people, as a body, do not approve and support the 'efforts which the friends of equal rights have made and are still making to efface from the statute book of Massachusetts the law, and destroy the customs, which make a distinction in regard to the rights of citizens on account of color.

Resolved, That disregarding the vulgar ribadry which has been heaped upon the subjects we as men as citizens, demonster the law of the State, forbidding persons of different colors to internace with the course it is wrong in itself—at variance with the Constitution of the State—a rolic of that prejudice.

sed as citizens, detrounce the law of this State, for-bidding persons of different colors to internarry, bo-cause: it is wrong in itself—at variance with the Constitution of the State—a relic of that prejudice from which the slave system, springs, and belonging rather to a slave code than to a free State; and as-children of Massachusetts, we rejoice to believe that this stain will soon be wiped away.

Resolved, That we view the illegal and oppres-sive customs of some of the rail-road corporations of the State as a more immediate and trying griev-ance than any other which rests upon us in the Commonwealth; and we pledge to the friends of liberty our most strenuous efforts to cause govern-ment to yield to us our constitutional rights in this respect.

Resolved, That we had the success of the same

Resolved, That we hail the success of the great Resolved, That we hall the success of the great Lattimer Petition, as a good omen for the free ed-ored people of this State; believing that our fellow-citizens will be as ready to do right by the oppressed freeman, as by the fugitive slave. Whereas, our friends in New-Bedford have prored themselves abolitionists good and true, by their zeal in signing the various anti-slavery petitions; there-fore,

ore,
Resolved, That we feel truly encouraged in view
Sthe evertions of our brethren in New-Bedford,

Resolved. That we feel truly encouraged in the of the exertions of our brethren in New-Bedford, and would recommend their example to be imitated in all other parts of the Union.

Resolved, That a memorial be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, signed by the officers of this meeting, as an expression of the opinions of the colored citizens of Boston, in relation to the subject acted upon at this meeting.

The above, after being eloquently discussed by Jeremiah B. Sanderson, Paul C. Howard of New Bedford, Rev. J. T. Raymond, G. T. Sewell and Edward B. Lawton, and others, were unanimously adouted.

John T. Hilton presented the following resolu-tions, which, after discussion, were also adopted

tions, which, after discussion, were also adopted, unanimously:
Resolved, That the announcement in the Annual Report of the Massachusetts. Anti-Slavery Society, of the death of Messrs. Henry G. Chapman and Wm. E. Channing, the truly devoted friends of universal liberty, is by un received with deep rejret. The enriable haurels they have won for themselves in the cause of freedom, shall crown their memory by posterity, who shall blace a better estimate upon their efforts in behalf of bleeding humanity, than that of the present generation.

their efforts in behalf of bleeding humanity, that that of the present generation.

Resolved, That the friends and relations never

I took exceptions against the first part of it, which is in the following words:

*Resolved, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Frigg vs. Pennsylvania, and sustained by the Supreme Court of Massachustt, by which the ancient and served right of trial divolutions or now gazing with introductive vs. nan, the very train a very trains.

sina, and sustained by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, by which the ancient and screet right of trial by jury, and the hisbess corpus act, are denoted to every map, and the hisbess corpus act, are denoted to every map, woman and child, to the cupiting ground for southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and exposing every map, woman and child, to the cupiting of southern kidappers, and which will be the last to leave the battle-ground until liberty shall have achieved he to liberground until liberground with the held of centilet which the fie

On motion, the following persons were apocinted a committee to obtain signers to the petitions, viz. T. Sewell, P. Stewart, Robert Wood, J. B. Stederson, Isabella Holmes, Eunice R. Davis, and Mary

No. 14 Mite.
Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Liberator, and that other papers friendly to the cause be requested to copy.

BENJ. WEEDEN, Chairman.
WM. C. Nell, Sec.

Vote on the Marriage Bill.

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Saturday ast, the orders of the day wure taken up, and the bil o repeal the intermarriage law came again under con-ideration. After a good deal of discussion, the ques to repeal the int

Sug-ik.—Messrs. Adams, Bigelow, Blake, Dwight, Greele, Greene, Holbrock, Howe, Howes, Lincola, Lowe, Means, Montgoniery, Palfrey, E. Palmer, J. A. Palmer, Pettes, Preston, Wales, Wellington, Wheeler, Ileley.

Eusz.—Messrs. Osgood, Abbott, King, Preston, Houghton, Long, Buckman, Hewes, Cooper, Marstall, Moody, Chapomn, Wheland, Ward, Jr. Chamberlain, Morrill, Newhall, Cummings, Cook.

Middlezer.—Messrs. Harrington, Read, Eanes, Stone, Larnard, Willard, Baldwin, Sawyer, Sanborn, Thomas, Kittredge, Wright, Hildreth, Boutwell, Hardy, Douglas, D. S. Richardson, Smith, Tyler, Hill, Gregg, Tufa, Bryant, Peck, Grott, Russell, Chandler, Bingham, N. A. Richardson.

Worceter.—Messrs. Barrett, Holland, Cotton, Howe, Wright, Harlow, Dunton, Washburn, Sargent, Boutwell, Taft, Wetherbee, Gale, Wakefield, Sibley, Hapgood, Darling, Hathaway, Brown, Bacon, Kinnicott.

Hampshire.—Messrs. Ingram, Hannum, Samuel Nash, Ingham, Thurston, Goodrich, Burr.

Hampden.—Messrs. Wheeler, Knowlton, Bell, Booth, Foskit, Jeonard, Hedge, Bagg, Ufford.

Franklin.—Messrs. Cushman, Arms, Priest, Jr. Nims, Hastings, Adams, Himes, Clapp, Smith, Alen, Reed, Kellogg, Taft, Russell, Stone.

Berkhire.—Messrs. Richards, Wilbur, Williams, Robinson, Morton, Slade, Hodges, Roth, Whitcomb, Strickland, Richmond, Cudworth.

Norfolk.—Messrs. Morison, Kendall, Loud, Dane, Mason, Breek, Gregory, Wales, Wilbur, Williams, Robinson, Morton, Slade, Hodges, Roth, Whitmarsh, Presbury, White, Haskins, Church.

Bristol.—Messrs. Handy, Taylor, Howes, Collins, Moody, Kenney.

Dukts.—Mr. Norton.

Manuel.—Messr. Barker, Barney, Donnis, Fol-

lins, Moody, Kenney.

Dukes.—Mr. Norton.

Nantucket.—Méssrs. Barker, Barney, Dennis, Fol

Sulfolk.—Messrs. Blodgett, Dillaway, Fowle, Gibbens, Leavitt, McAllister, Park, Parrott, Thaxter Tolman, Wiggin.

Essex.—Messrs. Peabody, Tappan, Lindsey, Rams-

Faster.—Messra. Peabody, Tappan, Lindsey, Rams-dell, Mansfield.

Middleser.—Messrs. Walker, Greene, Plympton T. Green, Parkhurst, Hemmenway, Whitney, Muz zy, Howe, Tower, Leland, Robinson, Sceva, Whee-

cester.—Messrs. Jones, Boomer Bolcom, Paige Cobb, Tidd, Dyer, Conant, Goulding, Parker Travis, Green, Houghton, N. E. Fisher Worcester.— Messrs. Jones, Boomer Bolcom, Paige, Flagg, Cobb, Tidd, Dyer, Conant, Godding, Parker, Albec, Travis, Green, Houghton, N. E. Fisher, Willard. Hampshire.—Messrs, Packard, Richards, White, Moody, Haskell, Smith, Aldrich, Simon Nash. Hampden.—Messrs. Eli, Elder, Dunham, Puffer,

Total.-Yeas 182-Nays 116.

We call upon the friends of virtue and liberty to mark those representatives who voted in the nega-tive, and to treat them and testify against them as un principled men, 'who glory in their shame.'

Correspondence.

House of Representatives,
Washington, Jan. 13, 1843.

Hon. John Quincy Adams:

Dear Sir.:—Having seen in the Emaucipator and Free Arierican bi January 15th, 1843, a paper printed in Boston, and edited by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, an article purporting to have been written by the Editor, charging the undersigned with 'an attempt to cut off Mr. Adams from saying a word in his defence,' to silence Mr. Adams, &c.' in the case of the resolutions of censure upon yourself, moved by Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Marshall, at the last session, and feeling conscious that that article is calculated to do gross injustice to the motives which actuated use from first to lest, during that memorable controversy, we feel it due to ourselves, to have that false impression counteracted; and, as you were made acquainted with our motives in voting to lay the whole subject on the table, we respectfully request who is a superior of the table of the subject on the table, we respectfully request with great respect, we are yours, &c.

G. N. BRIGGS,
CHARLES HUDSON,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
BARKER BURNELL,
OSMYN BAKER,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

[REPLY.]

Messrs. George N. Briggs, Charles Hudson, Bark Burnell, Robert C. Winthrop, Osmyn Baker, Le crett Saltonstall:

Fellow-Citizens, My Fairnes and Col-Leagues:—In cheerful compliance with the request in your letter of the 13th inst., Fatate explicitly that, throughout the whole proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the 24th of January to the 7th Febaury Jast, on the two simultaneous resolutions of censure upon me, for presenting a petition, moved by Thomas W. Gilmer and Thomas F. Marshall, no vote given by any one of you, or by any member of the Massachusetts del-egation, was, or is believed by me to be justly chargeable with a motive to cut me off from saying a word in my defence. And that, on the contrary, through the whole course of that trial, I received from every one of you, testimonials of warm and friendly sympathy, for which I take pleasure in making this sincere and grateful acknowledgment. I am very respectfully, gentlemen, Your friend and colleague, WASHINGTON, 16th Jan. 1843.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Isinyasa Theathert. A correspondent of Now-York Tribune, writes from White Plain about a fortnight since a negro was arrested, an fined in the jail of Now-Rockielle, for an atten force his way into a house, at mid-day, under circumstances as to convince nearly all who kn them, that he was insane. After his confinement of the continuation of the confinement of the continuation of the confinement of the continuation of the c

Runaway Staves .- The Mayaville Eagle of Ja

says:

On Wednesday night last, no less than seven negroes made their escape from their masters, in and near this city. They were doubtless aided by some infamour abuditionists from Ohio, whose outrages are becoming unendurable. We take this occasion to say, that, unless these depredations of the abuditists are stopped, our citizens will be compelled, ere long, to resort to very unpleasant measures for the protection of their property. The people of Kontucky have attacks and they are determined to submit to their outrages no longer, be the consequences what they may.

'Our army swore terribly in Flanders!' What i

The great seal of England was, on Saturday, affixed to the treaty recently ratified between that country and China.—London paper.

THELIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1843

OF A REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHER LIBERTY AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL T THE ABOLITION OF THE ONE, AND THE PRESERV

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letters from David L. Child.

Letters from David Le Child.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1843.

Mr. Winthrop's excellent report on the subject of the laws of certain kidnopping States of this dis-Union, condemned them as violations of four distinct articles of the Constitution. I have already given an account of the vote on the question of printing 5000 extra copies of the report and counter report, the former being the conclusion of seven of the Committee on Coinsacro, and the latter of one, Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina. Mr. Kennedy, the Chairman, differed in some points from both, but he is reported to have declared, in the most emphatic terms, that those laws were outrageous. I am now to give you an account of further doings on this vexed question of a little printing for the information of the people. On Monday, the yeas and nays were taken four times on this question, occupying, with interludes, two hours, and causing an expenditure of time of the nominal value of \$1255. The affair was in this wise:

Mr. Botts, of Virginia, moved to re-consider the

value of \$1285. The affair was in this wise:

Mr. Botts, of Virginia, moved to re-consider the
vote for printing the extra copies. It is necessary to
glance a moment upon the relations of the member,
put forward to make this motion. He has heretofore,
on several occasions, voted not to trample on the right
of polition, and not to gag our Representatives and
himself on the floor of Congressa By this, he has
reaped golden opinions at the North, and acquired an
influence with northern members, to which, so far as
I am informed, he is in every other respect, as little act marks strongly the deterioration of the spirit of Moody, Haskell, Smith, Aldrich, Simon Nash.

Hampshire.—Messrs. Eli, Elder, Dünham, Puffer,
Calkins, Fowler.

Franklin.—Messrs. Bates, Bascomb, Howard.
Brekshire.—Messrs. Bates, Bascomb, Howard.
Brekshire.—Messrs. Bates, Bascomb, Howard.
Brekshire.—Messrs. Bates, Picknor, Farnum,
Branch, Joyner, Woodworth, Eames, Young, Ball,
Hyde, Chamberlin, Abbey, McIntyre, Warner,
Sweet, Spencer, Torrey, Prince.

Norfolk.—Messrs. Crooks, Endicott, Ellis, Ford,
Scott, Smith, Jackson, Talbott.

Bristol.—Messrs. Wilmarth, Howland, Pitts,
Waite, Read, Weaver, Kempton, Staples, Crane,
Kent, Lincoln Lutther, Buffington.

Plymouth.—Messrs. Savery, Osborn, Lewis,
Shurtleff, Bradford, Allen.

Barnstable.—Messrs. Freeman, Nyc, Higgins,
Paine, Hale.

Total.—Veas 182—Navs 116. posed of, furnished to my mind a strong presumption that the slave-caucus power had been applied to it. Mr. Botts assigned for a reason, that he did not know what the reports contained. It was not enough that the slave side of the case, if it had any, had been given by the strongest pens of the southern delegations; and that at the request of two southern whige, the estra printing had been ordered. Oh no. It was not enough that the reports were open to inspection during four days after they were presented to the House, and that Mr. Rayner and his southern friends had had Mr. Winthrop's report in their bands a fortnight for Mr. Winthrop's report in their bands a fortnight for the purpose of answering it in the counter report, Mr. Lowell, of Maine, immediately upon the annun-ciation of Mr. Bott's reason, declared, in an under Botts made a very politic parade of impartiality, claring that he made the motion because he would

cuaring man in made the motion because he would not commit himself any way.

Mr. Calboun, of Massachusztts, moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, inquired (as if he had been waked up, not 'at 4 or 6 o'clock, but at 12 o'clock after' the sleep of Rip Van Winkle,') but at 12 o'clock after 'the sleep of Rip Van Winkle," what was the question in the reports! The Speaker answered that it was in relation to the imprisonment of seamen in certain ports. Mr. Wise resumed. Are they reports against the right of the southern [they never say slare] States, to prevent free negroes from coming into their tetritory? Virginia has laws to prevent free negroes from coming into the broders, and I have understood that some seamen have been imprisoned under those laws. He called for the yeas and nays. I suppose that Mr. Wise was apprehensive that some o'i the 'natural allies' might dezert, if the roll was not called. The laws'to which Mr. W. alluded, are common to all the slave States, except, lluded, are common to all the slave States, excep upon which this report was made. These are a distinct set of statutes, applying to seamen and passengers, and subjecting them to peculiar penalties. I make this explanation to show with what effrontery a slave Representative can stand up and allege one wrong—one violation of the Constitution, as a reason for not redressing another. Aye, allege it, and go unanswered! His few words sufficed to rally all the slave forces from 'Georgia to Maine.' The year were \$5, nays 112. The provious question was then called by Wise, which cuts off debate. Year 121, nays 63.

On the question of reconsideration, the years and

	nays were called by Mr. Borden, of Massac	huse
the	and were—	
that	YEAS.	
to ich	Northern Whigs	3
ſ	Southerners, without distinction of party	7
	Total	,11
	NAYS.	
	Northern Whigs Northern Democrats Southern Whigs	G
	Total Majority 30.	83
	The vote on the final question of laying the to order the extra printing on the table, made by I have analyzed as follows:	
١	Northern slave Democrats italics.	

Northern Tyler men **. Northern Democrats !

Southern Whigs voting in favor of freedom, sma YEAS.

MAINE .- Clifford, Littlefield, Lowell, A. Marshall. N. HANTSHIRE .- Atherton, Burke, Eastman, Re

MARKEUDETTS.—Cushing."

Mark-UDETTS.—Cushing."

Mark-Tork.—Borene, Clainen, Doig, Eghert, Gor New-York.—Borene, Clainen, Doig, Eghert, Gor New-York.—Bessen, Bidlack, Brown, Gerry Newsyty, All —Bessen, Bidlack, Brown, Gerry Testivook.

Mail Seases Waller. Vestbrook.
Ohio.—Dean, Medill, Sweney, Walter.
Indian.—Wallare.
Illinois.—Casey, Reynolds.

Total

NAYS.
INE.—Allen, Bronson, Fessi
ssachusetts.—Adams, Buk
ell, Culhoun, Hudson, Pany

ontide, Chittenden, S. N. Clark, B. Barnard, B. D. Glilmore, J. G. Ployd, Gates, Grape, L. McCiellan, Maynard, Morgan, Test New-Jarsey-Helsied, M. PERSSTLYAND

McClellan, Maynard, Morga, Tealing, ensacient, J. Young, ensacient, J. Young, New Jeastry.—Habited, Matwell, Riedel, New Jeastry.—Habited, Matwell, Riedel, Persorttaska.—J. Brown, Heary, J. & New Jeastry.—Habited, J. M. Rousell, Lead, J. M. Rousell, Mousell, Mouse

MARYLAND.—J. P. KENNEDY, I. D. J. VIRGINIA.—BOTTS.
N. CAROLIA.—STANLEY.
GEORGIA.—KING.
KENTUCKY.—POPE, TEIPLATT, UNDER LOUISIANA.—DAWSON, WHITP.
DELAWABE.—RODNEY.

weight and which are to which are to which are to work which he wighten and to the total and to the total and faith, and faith and faith

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Northern Whigs, Northern Democrats, Southern Whigs,

Total Majority 20

Mr. King, of Georgia, declared that it out of respect to Mr. Stanler. I am in the explanation of Botts inconsistent we given as a reason for re-opening the dess ing, that he wished to stand uncomme knew what the reports of

entreat the honest yeomany of Nes Equi consider well the votes given in the store to by those men who claim the inte of the free the peor, 'the friends of the differing dispar-among the people, 'friends of the larged lang,' 'State rights' and 'sailors' rights.' If my an filled, with diagust, then slavery has defined a and

the following corrections are necessary to be Mr. Andrews was the only speaker who do that his appearance there was quite merce himself. Mr. Penrose soil his that his appearance there was quite marped himself. Mr. Penrose said his resolution was essary to put the climax to the proceeding of meeting. Mr. McLean moved to rain \$40,000 the ensuing year.

Wannsoros, Fel. 4, isc.

Much injustice is done to the individual Structure at the general manner of treating the subject disposent insolvency of several, and the deep enhuman of almost all of them. I do not refer that cast upon States for resorting to repositione, the cast upon States for resorting to repositione, the case to the subject of the sub who proposed or vindicated it. It is as eas which no man could be concerned in except be

I pass over the question, what States are the medeeply and hopelessly delinquent to their order and what party it was and is who brought digm and ruin to their doors—and either from incapacity and ruin to their doors—and either from inquary knavery neglects and refuses to provide any med-I pass over the question, what party is most local unsparing in denunciations of State extraquered improvidence; I pass over the question, whipen originated, and has applied in certain State, tip-ratical, principle of repudiation. These thiny and no explanation; 'and I proceed to the more guid-tank of exculpating the States and people from hi-bels of demagogues, and of duped or dishears had of the federal government.

At the formation of the Constitution, the State surrendered the right to raise revenues by data at imports, the only mode in which revenue to make and ready resource is wholly engraned by the feed government. But this government, saler the spices of Jackson, renounced the duty disperingheneant. But this government, saler the spices of Jackson, renounced the duty disperingheneants of internal transportation, the add insecurise. Simultaneously with this restriction, in attention of the whole country, and of the civil of the world-places aroused to that unprecedent admirable processing the sale of the civil of the country and the civil of the civil o valled physical improvement, the minese-tyenlightened and enterprising nation, to whose telfor example, and with whom we defre to mak as
applying herself with an energy as unequaled with
object, to where purpose of availing herself of the alvantages of this improvement. What shall have
states do? Should they have folded their smiShould the people, distinguished pethaps alone in
others for going ahead, have stood still? Iteratus
be without the blindest fatuity; it could not be maout, reversing the highest law of our being. Iteratus
was no alternative, except, for the States to ache
this improvement at their own expense, or be an
out it, and to remain idle in the accelerated ancie
civilization. It was in the enouing struggle of a
States to act up to the demands of our court, at
of our age; to to fulfil a duty to this people, weakly at
treacherously abandoned by the federal generathat the debts of the State were incurred. The wanot criminal, but meritorious:

that the dobts of the State were iscurred. This as not criminal, but meritorious.

Can'the State's rise from their present prostrates dition, with the enormous boats of debt that are similarly stated to the state of the state inundred millions of national stock, for the total and ultimate redemption of which the lands weally ample-security, seems to me to be such a plin, he would relieve us at home; it would response to rejoicing to the hearts of thousands now deprine of their chief resources, from having trusted us good faith of the governments of this boarfled region of the security of the security of beloved home by the gignatic frauds of a mind of beloved home by the gignatic frauds of a mind of beloved home by the gignatic frauds of a mind principles of a higher civilization and a noder list institutions and regulating its conduct by the principles of a higher civilization and a noder list manity? Shall the poet expire, uttering were to grantly the processing the second of the second particulation and pride; forbid hig gracious God!

The idea of separating the credit of the grantly and the principle of the grantly and the principle of the grantly the second of the grantly and the principle of the grantly and the principle of the grantly and the principle of the grantly and the grantly a

public public cont the on We are egates, for Wa

IF We a of cap at meet.

he States were ambient they negotiated loans egu capacity in which they negotiated loans vernments of the creditors, in discharge of the corptect their citizens, might discourse to us or

perials for forming an opinion upon the subject, it will demand this relief in a voice which cannot D. L. C.

D.I.

eb. 3, 1843 lual States, et of the pr mbarrassm

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ave never, ep 1 Jeffers i an enorm i coept he w A mob a, may do garded in and the b r race, in 1 icertaine wo fa, and the ay.

I m so durin tree first the fefort ever celler. No are the mo eir creditor ght digrat my remody out load an vagance an what partiates, the pithings nees from the ii from the ii from the ii from the iii from the iii from the iii from the what partiates, the pithings nees the pithings nees the pithings need the discount of the pithings need the discount for the pithings need the pithings need the discount for the pithings need the pithings n

shmitted to leuked a comprehenin paralysis ne or two instructs a would be in plan. It mofort and deprived to the fill republication of the country of the

happears, by an official report of the proceedings the Christian Reflector, that a meeting of the ab-course opposed to the introduction of extraneous

Bill, protecting the citizens of this Com from insult and outrage while travelling o ote to be taken by yeas and nays, in ordenight not be identified. Col. Thomas, o has moved a reconsideration of the v

The Intermarriage Law.

shry more cool and ludicrous, than the disin-ingual which this T.-W. Gilmer professes to fer the welfare and prospority of the fer-lathe annexation of Texas, the South has strinterst—O no?! . People of the North! opt your eyes open? Are you prepared for Shall the deed be done?

The Latimer Petitions.

The Latiner Petitions.

timer Committee have discovered important
the fauncariation of the number of signers to
the fauncariation of the number of signers to
the fauncariation of the Legislature of this
chain £5,000, instead of £2,791 signatures;
the to Congress, 51,000, instead of £45,000.

It to the Congress, 51,000, instead of £45,000.

The top the faunca of £45,000 in the congress of the faunca of £45,000.

The top the faunca of £45,000 in the faunca of £45,000 i ashington in their charge, on Monday, nex

We learn that a public discussion of the quest of capital punishment will be held in the University and ng house, in School-street, on Sunday eve Let there be a full attendance.

sable to the preservation of the human race, and the triumph of Curistianity. The other party has no leaders but reason and truth, and its cry is for mercy. It is, however, far from being radical in its doctrines on the treatment of criminals; for, in all cases where capital offences have been committed, it only proposes to substitute imprisonment for life, for hanging. This is an indication of human progress, and, consequently, a matter of some interest to all truly philanthropic minds. I am religiously opposed to all capital puntishments, and could no sooner consent to lang a fellow-being, under the forms of la²⁰—however dreadful his offence,—than I could consent to be a pirate on the high seas. But I am also opposed to thrusting criminals into prison, either by way of ponishment or reform. I am for their forgivenesis, in all cases. I believe where this is tried, it will act like water upon fire, and will be found to be in the highest degree preservative of human life and property. To forgive enemies is not to punish them by torture, nor to shut them up in prison, nor to exact from them pecuniary fines. When was it ever known that Christianity built a prison, or erected agalows, or took the life of a criminal? What is it but the spirit of Christ? And what was the mission of Christ? To open prison-doors, not to close them; to set the capitive free, not to destroy them. How he would put an end to crime is manifest from all his teachings, his living example, and his victorious death. It is by recompensing to no man evil for evil; by overcoming evil with good; by repudiating all flear of those who can kill only the body; by peacessing no other treasures than those which are heavenly, where thieves cannot break through nor steal; by willingly surrendering up life, rather than to take life. In his kingdom, no wapons of violence are found. Its walls are Salvation, its gates Praise, its officers Peace, its exerciors Rightcouness. Christianity shall yet be vindicated from the of violence are found. Its walls are Salvation, its gates Praise, its officers Peace, its exactors Righteousness. Christianity shall yet be vindicated from the saperaions of its sanguinary professors. Her garments are stained with blood, it is true; but not with the blood of her enemies, but with her own blood—the blood of martyrdom. She never felt even a desire to lift her hand in self-defence, even to save herself from crucifixion; and though she might have legions of angels at her command, sho is willing to be led as a lamb to the slaughter. She yields but to conquer, and dies but to live again.

The New-York journals inform us that several animated public debates have recently been held in the

The New-York journals inform us that several animated public debates have recomb been held in the Broadway Tabernacle, in that city, on the question—Ought capital punishment to be abolished? The disputants have been Mr. O'Sullivan, editor of the Democratic Review, versus the Reverend George B. Cheever; Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the Tilbune, versus the Reverend Dector Cox. The two priests took the negative side of the question, of course. Mr. O'Sullivan has distinguished himself for his efforts in the Legislature of New-York to abolish the revolting practice of taking life; and by a report which he has made on the subject, a copy of which I should be glad to peruse. Mr. Cheever has also made himself somewhat prominent by the publication of a small be glad to peruse. Mr. Choever has also made himself somewhat prominent by the publication of a small volume, on the authority and expediency of punishment by death—a review of which, in part, has already appeared in the columns of the Liberator. The New-York Evangelist,—which loves the gallows as a panther loves blood,—affirms that 'at the close of the debate, the argument against the abutition was completely triumphant,' and says that 'there can be no doubt that the theological argument stands forth clear and unimpaired'! Of the Rev, Dr. Cox it asys—'He triumphantly vindicated the cause of just retribution from the repreach of malice and truelly; and established the right of a father, the magistrate of a family, to take life in defence of its members.' This verdict, it will be observed, is by a most zealous partizan for capital punishment. Whether it be impartially ren

where. I rejoice that these debates have been held in New-York, and hope that the good example which has thus been set will be followed in every city, town and village in the country.

Several meetings have lately been held in this city by those who are friendly to the substitution of imprisonment for punishment by death, which I have been unable to attend. Among the speakers were 'Hon Robert Rantoul, Samuel E. Cottes, Eq., Hon. F. B. Fay, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Hon. Isaac-II. Wright, Geo. Bradburi, Eq., and Mr., Feirce, formerly teacher of Bradburn, Esq. and Mr. Peirce, formerly teacher of the Normal School at Lexington. The following reolutions were discussed :

Resolved, That the efficacy of criminal law depende less upon the screenity of punishment than the certain-ty of infliction.
Resolved, That capital punishment by cheapening human life, and training the fichings of the heart to the infliction of violent death on a fellow-being, fos-ters the very disposition which acts in the commission of capital crime, and thus, promotes the evils which it is designed to prevent.

What action will be taken on capital punishment, at the present session of the hegislature, I am not able to anticipate. The péople of this Commonwealth, I have no doubt, are fully prepared to sanction its abolition. The most determined opposition to the measure, may be expected from the clergy, as a body—(there are honorable exceptions)—especially those of them who glory in the title of 'orthodox.' In consequence of Gov. Morton's recommendation, in his message, to abolish this sanguinary mode of punishment, the New-York Baptist Advocate piously hopes 'that the ministers of the goapel in Massachusetts will do their duty in endeavoring to enlighten their congregations in the scriptural doctrine on this subject'—meaning that it hopes they will stand forth in defence of

The Second Advent. No. I.

The most conclusive argument that I have seen in draw of the coundness of Mr. Miller's theory, is the bitterness with which it is assailed by a benighted and corrupt priesthood, and the scoffs and jeers which it is incired to the profase rabble. Opposition shows such sources neually affords strong corroborative proof of the excellence of the cause, of doctrine, which is held up to condemnation. This fact Mr. Miller and his friends have not been slow to perceive and enforce; and from it they gather much encouragement. But, in this instance, the reasoning based on it is, I think, fallacious. The difference between these opposers and Mr. Miller is a question of time, rather than of doctrine. They make themselves merry with his positive assertion, that the warth is to be burst up, with all the ungodly, during the present year; but, is generally, they agree substantially with him, that the Second Advent of the Son of God is a future event, to be revealed in the manuer and accompanied by the phenomens which his sets forth in his lectures. Like him, they teach and believe that, literally, 'the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the clear of the standard of the priesthood and the works that are therein, shall be burned up; it is one of great solemnity, there is no occasion for merriment. Instead, therefore, of conceding to Mr. Miller, that the united opposition of the priesthood and the rabble to his prediction proves that it is in all probability right, I infer that as that opposition result as all the parties are substantially agreed in the cigand destructive event, he is certainly in the wrong, at I least, I am not willing to grant, that their incredulation and the production of his flewer was the stide of the priestory.

to say just what he thinks, who is zealous to declare what he regards as eternal truth, whose object is the glory of 65d and the good of his fellow-men. One secret of his unpopularity with the priesthood is, he applies to them the seourge of justice with an unsparing hand, and exhibits them in their true character as spiritual usurpers over God's heritage. He is particularly odious to the selfish conservation of the day, on account of his hearty espousal of the great radical reforms which are now shaking the land. The cause of temperance, of anti-slavery, of moral reform, of non-resistance, fluids in him an outspoken friend. In short, I respect the motives and admire the zeal of Mr. Miller, though I utterly dissent from his yiews of

nicious and untenable.
I am somewhat intimately acquainted with Mr I am somewhat intimately acquainted with Mr Himes, one of the editors of the Signs of the Times, and have always found him true to his convictions of du-ty. At a very early period, he avowed himself an ab-olitionist, and has been a faithful supporter of the an-ti-slavery movement, never ashamed to show his col-ors, never faltering in the darkest hour of its history He is a remarkably active and zealous man in what ever he undertakes, doing with all his might whatso ever his hinds find to do. I am sorry that he has be-come the victim of an absort theory, but I still regard. come the victim of an absurd theory, but I still regar im us a sincere and worthy man.
Mr. Fitch (another whole hearted supporter of Mr.

Mr. Fitch (another whole-hearted supporter of Mr. Miller) is well known to the abolitionists of the United States. No one who knows him can doubt his honesty or ability; but his mind appears to be impulsive, and it is, perhaps, fortunate for his consistency, that with the expiration of the present year, will cease all necessity for him to tax his concentrativeness on the subject of 'the Second Advent near.'

I make these personal allusions to three of the most prominent advocates of the 1843 theory, in order to show that have no prejudices to graifly, and to express my belief that the odium which has been so liberally heaped on them and others is not merited. I see no reason to suspect the sincerity of those who are called Millerites; for, by their zeal in proselytism, and their extraordinary efforts to promulge their peculiar views, they give pretty conclusive evidence that they are not hypocrites. It would be strange indeed, if, among their extended ranks, some cannot be found who behave most inconsistently with their pro-

though wofully misled.

It has excited general surprise, as an event sear cely paralleled in the history of popular excitements, that one illiterate, though strong-minded man, like Mr. Miller, should, in this enlightened age and country, have succeeded in so short a space of time in enlisting such a multitude of converts under his standard. But it is forgotten that a preparation for this remarkable excitementhus long been making, in the most effectual manner. As the French revolution was the legitimate product of the faise religion of France, to whom all its excesses and horrors are to be attributed; so is the present 'Miller mania' to be traced to the faise teachings of a dumb and blind priesthood, and an apostate cherch; for centuries. Have not the people, from generation to generation, been taught to bethem who glory in the title of 'orthodox.' In consequence of Gov. Morton's recommendation, in his measure, to abolish this sanguinary mode of punishment, the New-York Baptist Advocate piously hopes 'that the ministers of the gospel in Massachusetts will do their day in endeavoring to enlighten their congregations in the scriptural doctrine on this subject—meaning that it hopes they will stand forth in defence of the gallows, and 'quote scripture for the deed.' There can be little room to doubt that the humane hopes of the Advocate will be graiffed, and that the right kind of sermons will be forthcoming in every part of the Commonwealth. Let them come—the more, the best ter, for the cause of 'throttled humanity. They will lead to inquiry—they will excite discussion—they will open the eyes of the blind to a correct view of the subject—and nothing clse is wanted to ensure the speedy abolition of capital punishment in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In concluding this article, we would acknowledge.

open the eyes of the other to a correct view is the subject—and nothing cles is wanted to ensure the speedy abolition of capital punishment in the Commonwealth of Massachuaetts.

For more than two thousand years, the stiff-necked lews have been looking, in vain, for the first advent in concluding this article, we would acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet from Philadelphia, entitled the receipt of a pamphlet from Philadelphia, entitled the Report of a Committee on Dr. Cayler's Sermon, "The Report of a Committee on Dr. Cayler's Sermon, "The Law of God with respect to murder." The review is conducted in a most exemplary spirit, and-contains a very successful refutation of the absurd fallacies and revolting doctrines of the sermon alluded to. The seriptural argument is confined to a critical examination of Dr. Cuyler's text—Genesis it. 5, 6. The facts contained in this pamphlet, respecting the safety of abolishing capital punishment, are extremely interesting and valuable, and cannot be too widely general.

disappointment. To the highly figurative language of scripture, a literal interpretation has been given; and what is strictly literal has been tottured into a tropical form of speech. All this may have been dome, without any intention to deceive. Many persons believe that Mr. Miller cannot be an honest man; for, they say, be makes a very dishonest use of the scriptures, palpably perverting what is plain and clear. His novel and preposterous exegesis of the phrase, 'this generation,' see Matt. Xii. '34,' is cited as an instance. But it is not necessary to impeach the honesty of Mr. Miller, in order to confute, his reasoning. Religious men, who are enthusiastic in support of a favorite theory, which, as they imagine, is sustained by the scriptures, are spat to make an absurd use of these writings. They often discover points, resemblances and proofs, in particular passages, which to other minds seem not at all pertinent. As far as possible, let charity abound: especially where the religious world is so widely divided in opinion.

The second advent of the Son of man may be re-

his kingdom. It is the consummation of all shadows, types, figurer, ceremonies, and observances, whether under the patriarchal, lestifical, prophetical, or apostolical administration. A people who have 'ordinances of divine service, and a worldly sanctuary'—who adhere to outward baptism, and to the formal observance of the eucharist—who tenaciously sabbatize every seventh day—who are exact in their attendance on 'public worship' as a special religious duty—who admit of a clergy and other ecclesiastical usurpers to guide and govern them—whose religion comes by observation, as conspicuously and obtrasively as did that of the ancient Scribes and Pharisces—and who are divided and sub-divided into a thousand rival sects—are not in a condition to receive the doctrine of the Second Advent; for it strips them as entirely of all their claims to pietry as the scathing winds of winter do the leaves of the forest. It takes away all their religious hopes and reliances, which are indeed as frail and as worthless as the spider's web. It demands the sacrifice of all their idols,—a sacrifice which has Irail and as worthless as the spacer's web. It de-mands the sacrifice of all their idols,—a sacrifies which they are as little disposed to make as are the devo-tees who worship in the presence of Juggernaut, and on the banks of the Ganges. It requires of them ho-liness of heart, 'without which no man shall see the Lord.'

The Health Journal.

A new monthly periodical, entitled 4 The Health Journal, and Independent Magazine, has just been commenced in this city, of which Joseph A. Whitmarsh is the publisher, 14 Devenshire-street-\$2,00

marsh is the publisher, 14 Devonshire-street—\$2.00 per annum in advance. Its pretensions are high, and somewhat octentationsly set forth, and the ground which it claims to cover is of the largest dimensions.

'It will aim to discuss, shirbfully and fearleasty, all questions and subjects that concern the great brother-hood of Max. No subject will be considered to marcred for discussion, provided always this discussion be conducted in the love of Taurn are Good. The regenerating power of love, the pharisaism of the age, the tyranny of public opinion, the right of every human being to of marriage, the right of human beings to take the life of men or animals, the laws of health, the reorganization of society, or the ductrine of association, and the restoration of all things to the Divino order,—these will be amongst the topics discussed in the pages of this Journal.

So says the Prospectus. Here is certainly a wide

the pages of this Journal.'

So says the Prospectus Here is certainly a wide field for mental exertion, and work enough to be done. We wish success to the Journal, particularly on account of its free spirit. The first number is landsomely printed, and its articles are written with taste and ability. The style of composition is, perhaps, a little too ambitious, and the language in some cases too transcendental, to composit with the simplicity of reform; but the writers appear to possess earnest souls, accompanied with genius and talent. Let it be their aim to be understood by the humblest reader, to

Important State Convention.

The object of the State Anti-Slavery Convention which is to be held at Manchester, Ct. on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst., is one that should induce all true friends of the cause in that State to be prompt in their attendance, as far as practicable. It is to organize a State Society on the broad platform of primitive abo-litionism, and to draw a visible line between humanity and freedom, and sectarianism and bigotry. It is ty and freedom, and sectarianism and bigotry. It is to rally, under a common standard, all whose regard for the cause of omancipation is paramount to all realigious trammels, and all party considerations—all who can endure freedom of thought, speech and conscience, in the discussion of the great question of human rights—all who are prepared to make all sacrifices, rather than to compromise the principles which lie at the foundation of our enterprise. We auticipate a most interesting and spirited discussion on the occasion, which it will be worth a long journey to hear.

central the account of the disgrareful proceedings of the Maine Anti-Slavery Society, at its late anniversary in Hallowell, as detailed in Mr. Smith's communi-cations to us and to the Kennebec Journal,—and, also

LETTER OF THOMAS HASKELL. In reply to the man, who is evidently insane, and therefore not ac-countable for her deeds; and that, having borne his testimony against said act in the meeting, he stands clear of all participancy in it, whether it was praise-worthy or reprehensible.

ADELPHIC USION. The lecture before this Asso-ciation, on Tuesday evening next, in the Smith Schoo Room, Belkung-street, will be delivered by William Lloyd Garrison. Subject—The labors of Benjamis Lundy in the anti-starcyy cause.

IT Several interesting communications may be found on our last page. We shall be glad to hear from C. L. frequently. The letter of S. S. Foster, (who, we regret to hear, is utterly disabled by sickness from laboring publicly in the anti-slavery field,) is on file for a speedy insertion.

If We are reluctantly obliged to omit a sketch of the proceedings of the meetings which have been re-cently held in Lynn, to discuss the property ques-tion, and a plan for the reorganization of society Several other communications are also deferred for

to the wants of my since ones, too not roge the semantics.

I write a good deal that I cell "rhyme"—just to give yent to the overflowings of my own feelings—but have never offered any efficient to the anti-slayer, press, thinking there was enough better; but if you think the accompanying lines "may touch a chord it any mother's heart," you will graftly a friend to your self, and the cease, by giving them a place in the Lib crator. They will sing better than they will read.

stended that convention, and went for the nomina ion, if we are rightly informed. This correction herefore, is of no special importance, but we wish to be accusate in our statements.

Hon. N. B. Borden, at Washington, will ac ur thanks for various public documents which he ha

France and Evoland—The Slave Thade.—The French minister has, in accordance with the will of the Chambers, demanded of England to be relieved from the obligations of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. These treaties admit the mutual right of search on the coast of Africa. Since our government have refused this right in the late treaty with England, France has felt piqued to find herself more plain, and docile than America. On the other fiand, the English government is not willing to admit the precedent that solemn treaties should be rescinded so soon as one of the parties begins to he life of them.

SLAVE-TRADE IN CORA. We are enabled to state that the slave-trade continues in Coba with almost as much activity as herstofore, and that it is reported in the island that the captain-general has received recent orders to wink at it. Three cargoes of slaves have been seized and made smanipados of but for one cargo scized, three are successfully lauded. The greatest trafficies now carried on at Trinidad de Coba. Three slavers were recently fitting out at that port. On the 30th of July, a slaver tanded three hundred and fifty slaves in the city of Matanzas, under the very eye of the public; and after they had left the city, the Gov. Garcia Ona, sent officers on board the vessel to report whether she had brought slaves or not. One hundred of these victims were sent to the estate of the Governor. Another landing of Africans very lately took place at Santiago de Cuba; about half of whom were, under unavailable circumstances, seized, and sent to Havana, to become slaves under the name of emancipados.—A. S. Reporter.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of receity into the treasury of the Massachusetts A. S Society from Jan. 1 to Feb 1, 1843. Proceeds of Ladies' Fair, \$2082 7f From Athol, Elijah Goddard, §2, Mehetabel 1, Thos. Babbit, 50c, cash 50c, G. Goddard, 1, From Boston, J. V. Himes, 20 Collections by James Boule.

In Stoneham, collection at meeting,
Mrs. Smith, 50c, Mary Rice, 2
Concord Female A. S. Society,
Abington A. S. Society, E. Sprague, Tr.
Weymouth, S. Cook, 1, John Robbins, 1,
Mrs. Fifield, 1, P. Cushing, 25c,
"Xaminater Friends. Mrs. Frield, I, P. Cushing, 25c, 1 25 Westminster Friends, 4 00 Princeton, Mrs. Myrick, 1 06 Leicester, Elizabeth Southwick, 1 06 Stoneham Female A. S. Society, by Mrs Gorry, 10 00 Hingham collection, 2 18 Weymouth Friends, 3 20

Collections at annual meeting, From R. E. North Marlboro', Vt. Collections by Addison Davis.

n Weymouth, 2 40, East Kingston, 2 40,
n Holliston, 36c, Geo. W. Simonds, 1,
Wm. Josselyn, 1, Cyrus Houghton, 1,
T. Daniels, 1, Cyrus Houghton, 50c, G.
Wilder, 50c, G.
Wilder, 50c, G. Wilder, 50c, J. B. Davis, 50c, G. Wilder, 50c, J. B. Davis, 50c, W. B. Kenniston, 50c, J. B. Davis, 50c, W. B. Kenniston, 50c, J. B. Davis, 50c, W. B. Kenniston, 50c, J. B. Davis, 50c, J. S. East Medway, 130, Franklin, I 90 3 20 West Wrentham, 58c, Wrentham, 58

Vrentham, 58c, Wrentham, lawes, 50c, rop, 25c, I. Bonney, 25c, G. I. Sunthrop, 25c, I. Bonney, 25c, G. Sharp, 25c, G. Rackliff, 25c, J. Sharp, 12 1-2c, J. P. Crotty, 12 1-2c, 75 a Foxboro', 2 87, S. Daniels, 25c, Lewis Daniels, 75c, 3

E. E. S. PHILBRICK, Treas. Brookline, Feb. 1, 1843.

The Liberator.

meeting in Faneuil Hall, for the Liberator.

Samuel Reed, Abington, 100; S. H. Gay, Hingham 5 00; Minv Oliver Fisher, 50e; Casli, 50e; M. Newhall, 50e; John Home, 25e; Wm. Norwood, 25e; Minv Cliver Fisher, 25e; Wm. Norwood, 25e; Minv Cliver Minv Company of the iberator, 2 50; Reuben-H. Ober, do. do. do. 2 50; mount received in cash \$62 50.

CONVENTION.

For a good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit cither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit Luke vi. 43.

neither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

-Luke vi 43.

Feeling a desire for the propagation of a gospel adapted to the necessities of man's spiritual nature, and believing that the gospel prenched by Christ and his aportles was fully adequate to meet these necessities; which is nothing short of salvation from all sin in this life, a few believers in Hartford, after deliberating the matter, and feeling that there is a pressing demand for a thorough renovation in the public mind on this most important subject, have concluded to call a Convention, to commence the 16th of February next, to be held two or more days, as may be deemed best—to be held in this city. We therefore most cordially invite all who are interested in the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, to meet with us for the purpose of mutual improvement and edification, and the furtherence of the pure principles of christian love and holiness.

LUTHER BARTLETT,

LUTHER BARTLETT,
E. B. CUNNINGHAM,
DAVID BROWN,
WARREN CALLENDER,

Cor. Com. Hartford, Jan. 16, 1843.

NOTICES

ANTISLAVERY LECTURES,

AT AMORY HALL.

This course of eight Lectures will be commenced a Monday evening, Feb. 13th, at 7 o'clock, By JOHN PIERPONT.

2d. By WENDELL PHILLIPS. Feb. 20th. Sub-

ect-Slavery and the Constitution.

3d. By EDMUND QUINCY, Feb. 27th. Sub-

ect-Principles and Measures of Abolitionists.

4th. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS. March 6th

Subject Slavery, as actually existing at the South.

5th. By WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. March

13th. Subject—What the North has to do with Slavery.
6th. By CHARLES LENOX REMOND. March 20th. Subject-Prejudice against Color.
7th. By SAMUEL J. MAY. March 27th. Sub-

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

8th. By GEORGE BRADBURN. April 3d. Sub-ject—Slavery and the Political Parties—Clay's Specch.

Tickes at \$1.00 each, or two for \$1.50, to be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25, Cornhill, or at the booksellers' shops of Messrs. Wm. D. Ticknor, James Murros, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, John Marsh, and William Crosby.

1.T. Members of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, being antitled to tickets, are requested to call for them at 39 Summer-street.

GREAT CONVENTION IN CONNECTICUT To be held in Manchester, Hartford County.

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF CONNECTICET:

State.
Will the friends in Manchester and vicinity see that
ample accommodations for the delegates are provided? JOHN A. COLLINS, Gen. Agent Am. A. S. Society.

NOTICE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at Lynn, commencing on Saturday, the 4th, and continuing through Sendary, the 5th of March. The friends of the slave are invi-ted to attend, as subjects of great importance will be brought up for discussion by P. ENDING.

MARY P. KENNY, Rec. Sec. Salem, Feb. 8, 1843.

DIED-In Groton, on the 29th ultimo, after an ill-ness of seven months, Mr. Francis-C. Wheeler-a devoted friend of the slave.

they fell before the might of a meek, humble, decile and reverent spirit, and being thus converted and becoming as a little child, she entered the kingdom of heaven, and stood erect in the liberty wherewith Christ makes all his followers free. In striving to procure this inestimable boon for all, she counted no sacrifice too great, no labor too arduous. All the ensergy of her resistless will was concentrated on the object: it was the prayer of her life, mingling itself with, and becoming a component part of her influence in all the domestic and social relations she such a constant of the control of

Situation Wanted.

A N individual, who has had ton years' experience
A st the printing business, is in want of a situation
as a compositor or pressman, or to take charge of a
newspaper establishment. He can produce satisfactorly
reference Assall compensation will be gratefulty received. Address 'B. F. R., 25, Cornhill,
Boston, Feb. 9, 1843.

For the Liberator.

THE SLAVE-MOTHER. Toxe- Araby's Daughter. pity the slave-mother, care-worn and weary,
Who sighs, as she presses her babe to her breas
lament her sad fate, all so hopeless and dreary.
I lament for her woes, and her wrongs unredress

O, who can imagine her heart's deep emotion,
As she thinks of her children about to be sold

As she thinks of her chindren about to be sold.

You may picture the bounds of the rock-girdled Ocea

But, the grief of that mother can never be told!

The mildew of slavery has blighted each blossom,

That ever has bloomed in her path-way below;

It has froze every fountain that gushed in her boson

And chilled her heart's verdure with pittless wo.

Her parents, her kindred, all crushed by oppression Her harband still doomed in its desert to stay; No arm to protect from the tyrant's aggression— She must weep as she treads on her desolate way

who will pour balm o'er her cup-full of sorrow Vhere, where is the hand that is stretched out save? awns not for that mother one happy to-morrow Ere she lays herself down in a merciless grav

O, slave-mother! is there no vision of gladness, In the far-coming future, to light up thy sky? Is there nothing for thee but hard-toiling and sa

No repose for thy form, but to lie down and die? O, slave-mother, hope! See—the nation is shaking.
The arm of the Lord is awake to thy wrong!
The slaveholder's heart now with terror is quaking-The slaveholder's heart now with terror is Salvation and Mercy to Heaven belong!

Rejoice, O rejoice. for the child thou art rearing, May one day lift up its unmanacled form, While hope, to thy heart, like the rainbow so che

ing,
ing,
ing,
is born, like the rainbow, mid tempest and storn
ABBY H. PRICE. Hopedale, Jan. 18th, 1843.

For the Liberator

PITY THE WANDERER! Are we not all children of one Father? And sha not pity those, who, among pit-falls, lose their wa me? —L. M. Child.

we not pity since; who, along years home? —L. M. Child.

Pity the wandere?!

The fierce temptations that beset his way,
The midnight visions that constroud his day,
Thou dost not see—nor hear

The horrid whisperings 'round his ear that thicken,
LuTring him downward till he fulleth, stricken

With shame, and hate, and fear.
Thou caust not pierce the past with searching gaze,
To read the records of his childhood's days.

'Thou knowest not how saddened
They might have been from harshness and disdain:—
It may be from some false-imputed stain

It may be from some false-imputed stain His spirit maddened; And from the hour when human malice crushed

And from the hour when human matice cushed His budding sympathies and hopes, he rushed Down the dark path of sin—
No suasive voice to bid him look above,
Or listen to the Father's call of love—
The monitor within—
Unchanging there to guide, bless, or reprove,
Our polar star.

Our polar star.

Condemn him not,

Though wild and wayward be his fiery course;
Though to thy gaze no symptoms of remotate
Are visible:—

Thou hast not pierced the secrets of his soul,
And seen, through all its windings, rage and roll

The flames of hell;
Thou cannt not see what visions fill his night,
Nor leel that deep, consuming, torturing blight,
It is leart doth feel,
As to the future he directs his oye,
Or muses on the hores of days gone by,

uses on the hopes of days gone by, When no dark spell Was o'er him - when upon the fair green earth, In innocence and joy he could walk forth,

As free as thou. And canst thou then in vengeful judgment sit

Or place, in thy self-righteousness, thy feet
Upon his brow?
Or wilt thou that in thee his soul should meet
Pity for his dark lot?

Love one another,

Are the sweet words of Him who loved our race
Unchangeably. If love find not a place
Within our spirits,
To gush in blessings on another's heart,
And pity and affection to impart

Beyond his merits, How can we hope 'the Highest and the Best'

Will give to our poor, guilty souls the rest, For which we sigh?

For which we sigh?

We all are sinners—'tis a mighty debt

We owe our Lord; and can our hearts forget

The Judgeon high,

Who will the vilest suppliant forgive,

And bid the self-accusing rebel live?

Can we not see

In our own hearts, the germ of every crime,

Whate'er hath stained the lengthened scroll of time

Then may not we

Then may not we Pity, in unison with Love sublime, An erring brother?

From the Liberty Bell.

THE FAITHFUL DEAD. BY ANNE WARREN WESTON.

Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to m ister to them that shall be heirs of salvation?' ister to them that shall be here of satestion.

The accorned and trampled Slave before thee lies, And, as thou readest in his mournful face.

How few his friends, how strong his enemics, Do doubt and terror in thy heart find place?

Doest thou, unmindful of God's strengthening grace.

Promised to those who battle for the Right,
Dishpoor Freedom, and the Truth debase,

De deadling these whose numbers make their mile. Dishonor Freedom, and the Truth debase,

By dreading those whose numbers make their

O, faint of heart! be cheerful—call to mind The crowd of witnesses that round thee bend ; Their ministry was for this hour designed,
That thou might'st labor faithful to the end,
They who may aid thy work on earth no more,
Yet live, thy helpers, on the Eternal shore.

WINTER.

Mary Howitt has beautifully described the

In rich men's halls the fire is piled, And furry robes keep out the weather; In the poor men's buts the fire is low, Thro' broken panes the keen winds blow, And old and young are cold together. Oh, poverty is disconsolate!

It's pains are many, its foes are strong; The rich man in his jovial cheer, Wishes 'twas winter all the year The poor man, 'mid his wants profound, With all his little children round, Prays God that winter be not long.

TEMPTATIONS.

Temptations thicken as we yield, And seem less fatal too; And every step in vice we take, "Tis easier to pursue.

Once past the bounds of virtuous life, Our feet will swiftly glide, Till we are borne with rapid force Down, down Destruction's tide.

COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Sin—A typographical error in my communication
inserted last week, impels me again to take up the
pen upon the comprehensive subject of a voluntary
government. In the fifth line from the bottom of the pen upon use converted to the bottom of the government. In the fifth line from the bottom of the grat column, the word *recolutionary' is printed, instead of 'reclustry principle. As the word revolution is rather alarming to some friends' nerves, it is of importance that the reader's mind should be disabused of any imagination, that violent proceedings are bused of any imagination, that violent proceedings are recommended or contemplated. In as much as the principle of universal charity is quite opposed to the principle of brute force, the preposed new basis for social action may be said to involve a revolution; that is to say, a something on the other side of the moral contemplation of the co

social action may be said to involve a revolution; that is to say, a something on the other side of the more wheel. But nothing can be more clear, than that it thenew plan is to be brought into the actual world, it must be only, by kind, orderly, and moral means.

I am not unaware that it may require some time to render this thought familiar to the public mind; but I see very plainly, that the more the practicability of immediate abolition of colored slavery is considered, the sooner all will be brought to see that really there is little hope for its success, until we entertain this question of the larger evil, of which colored slavery is, in fact, but a consequence.

in fact, but a consequence.

Let us suppose that success should attend the present abolition efforts, and all the colored population are liberated, or are at least what we call set free still, this master evil, this monster tyrant will reas if we could but penetrate, at once, to this more radical vice, the shallower cri

Whereas, if we could be person to the shallower crime would at the same time be dried up.

Let us imagine the colored man turned from a forced workman to a hired Jaborer, what will be his cogdition? Will he not, by reason of his present notions, and our false state of society, fall into that degraded position, in which the frish Jaborer is found? Slavery, we know, is the Ireland of the United States, it is the melinery by which one portion of the race has, in almost every age, oppressed another portion; and the transference of the colored man to hireling servitude would leave him a bondman still. Why then should we aim alone at the mere modification, when with as much ease we might carry the whole when with as much case we might carry the whol

vermon and who sustain this oragon, which te-cets or disrespects, holds up or tramples down writ-o constitutions, just as, slavcholders shall suggest way, then, with such a delusion! There is no safe-Away, then, with such a delusion! There is no safe-ty for person or property, while a governmently force exists. Let us supersede it by one of charity. Let us have a voluntary State, as well as a voluntary Chighen, and we may possibly then have some claim to the appellation of free men. Till then, at least, we are slaves.

Yours, dear friend, Concord, Mass., Jan. 28, 1843.

Bondage of Slaveholders.

Bondage of Slaveholders.

A baquiful example of retributive justice is seen in the limitations with which the southern people are obliged to surround their own liberly, that they may more effectually secure the bondage of their slaves. The price of liberty is said to be eternal vigilance; and well may it be so, for ample is the value received. But the same jealous guardinable is required to preserve slavery. Chattels are constantly taking to themselves legs and running away; and the North Star. an empiresent guide-post, bears over its quired to preserve alavery. Chattels are constantly taking to themselves legs and running away; and the North Star, an omeipreent guide-post, bears over its front the legible inscription. Br To Boston, ET To Canada—and wicks and twinkles pleasantly at the unpaid laborer, constantly suggesting to him, like the ways in the last number of the Convention of the Plymouth A. S. Society, held in South Hingham on 12th January 1, and the account of the Convention of the Plymouth A. S. Society, held in South Hingham on 12th January 1, and the account of the Convention of the Plymouth A. S. Society, held in South Hingham on 12th January 1, and the account of the Convention of the Plymouth A. S. Society, held in South Hingham on 12th January 1, and the account of the Convention of the Plymouth A. S. Society, held in South Hingham on 12th January 1, and the processor of the Convention of the Plymouth A. S. Society, held in South Hingham on 12th January 1, and the processor of the Convention of the Plymouth A. S. Society, held in South Hingham on 12th January 1, and the processor of the Convention of the Plymouth A. S. Society, held in South Hingham on 12th January 1, and the processor of the Convention of the Plymouth Hingham on 12th January 1, and the processor of the Society Indianated Indianated Indianated Indianated In North Star, an empipresent guide-post, bears over it front the legible inscription, To Boston, To Canada—and winks and twinkles pleasantly at the

be submitted to highly intelligent members of the South Carolina Association for imprection, and if the sale is approved by them, it will be for sale; if not—not.*

We can hardly conceive of Americans tolerating such an inquisition as this. Are these really the descendants of the men who fought through a bloody revolution for freedom of speech, and of the press, and deliverance from despotic laws? Is the fourth of July celebrated in Charleston? If it is, the oration must, of course, be revised and licensed by highly intelligent members of the South Carolina Association; and fortunate is it for the white slaves of that region, it these dictators graciously refrain from setting up

C these dictators graciously refrain from setting up their hats in the market-place for obeisance from the people.

Imagine the booksellers of Boston humbly waitin

Imagine the booksellers of Boston humbly waiting upon a committee for liberty to sell the works of Mr. Dickens and Dr. Channing! Imagine the citizens of Boston looking into the Post and Advertiser every morning, for the additions to the list of books which they are forbidden to buy, read, or keep in their houses! Imagine, if you can, a man bold enough to propose the establishment of a Vigilance Committee, for licensing books and newspapers in a Fanenii Hall meeting! This proposer of such a measure would not undergo the fate of an advocate of liberty at the South; he would got the burnt alies, nor cut to pieces with a meeting: The proposer of such a measure would no undergo the fate of an advocate of liberty at the South he would not be burnt alive, nor cut to pieces with he would not be burnt alive, nor cut to pieces with a slave-whip, nor even tarred and feathered; but the universal hiss of indignation, the concentrated scorn which would greet him from every countenance, would satisfy him, without further experiment, of the impossibility of grafting such a branch upon the northern liberty tree.

Of thoras men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble buch suther they grapes. It is impossible that slavery

bush gather they grapes. It is impossible that slaver should be an advantageous state, for the servant of the master. Its evil fruits are palpable and manifol the master. Its evil fruits are palpable and manifolt to the oppressor, as well as the oppressed. And the criminals in this case cannot enjoy the satisfaction of postponing to a distant year, or a future world, the visitation of retributive justice. Side by side with the crime ever walks some portion, at least, of the pun-laborate.

Por in these cases

They still have judgment kere; and they but teach Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return To plague the inventor. Even-handed justice Commends the ingredients of their poisoned chalice And their fell.

And their failure to learn from this bitter

then should we sim alone at the mere modification, when with as much ease we might carry the whole question? Nay, not alone with as much ease, but the valor to set than any compromise, if we have but the valor to set about it. In this case, a new class of persons will be come interested in abolition. The circle will be withened, the numbers augmented, the feeling deepened. In comprehending white freedom as well as black, the white man as well as the black will be heartly engaged in the great cause of human freedom. Co-adjutors, who feel deeply because the question comes vitally home to them, will be actively enlisted.

This, Sir, is the little wicket gate, by which we must enter the straight and narrow way which leads to universal liberty. As soon as we see this, we shall vigorously and successfully struggle out of the slough of deeps and—

Every abolitionist must 'perceive, by this time, that the great obstruction to colored freedom consists in this very fact of government, not of charity, but of force. The State and its intrigues, its place-hunting its office-seeking, is at this moment the only serious obstacle to that, freedom, in favor of which public opinion is even now strong enough, if this hard, compacted hindrance did not stand in the way. Moral feeling, I declare, Sir, is at this hour clear enough, potent enough, to carry this small step, this trifling section of personal freedom, were but pur brute force government superseded by a voluntary government.

The State, not being a person, can be carried to any tyranic action without any remores. There is no safe to the government superseded by a voluntary government. The State, not being a person, can be carried to any tyranic action without any remores. There is no safe to the convert and property, and in the way. Judge. It converts and perverts an anii-slavery constitution into pro-slavery conduct. It does things delity without shame, which no individual in it could do without soul-stirring contrition. It involves a system which absolutely shuto out the

in Boston last week, and gave my name as a member
—little thinking that, by this act, I was putting myself under the immediate protection of the whole armed self under the immediate protection of the whole armed force of the Commonwealth. You may judge of my surprise on meeting, at the door of the halt, all the military force of this State, in the shape of an armed officer. Is it a fact that abolitionists have lost their faith in God, and have to fly to the sword for protection? If there are those who think they can put down slavery by the use of carnal weapons; let them go on, but not oblige us, who do not believe in their efficacy, to be partakers with them. If a part of the meeting desired the protection of, the civil powers, why did they, not lay it before the meeting, that we, who did not wish them, might have hid an opportunity there to have given our dissent?

My object in sending you this communication, is to enter my public and solemn protest against employing elf under the immediate protection of the

to have given our dissent?

My object in sending you this communication, is to enter my public and solemn protest against employing armed men to protect anti-slavery meetings, and I hope every non-resistant who was there will do the same,

Yours in the cause of christian free THOMAS HASKELL

Correction of a Mistake.

the devil's drudgery. Methinks even the devil's wit could contrive no better bargain than he makes for the soils of slaveholders.

Shortly after the republication in this country of Shortly after the republication in this country of Mr. Dickens's recent work, which was looked for by hundreds of thousands with the deepest interest, a bookseller of Charleston, 85 Co., published a notice of bookseller of Charleston, 85 Co., published a notice of the subject not before apprehended. It is expected arrival, with the following judicious qualification:—* The abore acork, as soon as vecticed, wit is captured to the degraded conditions the condition of the subject not before apprehended. It has shown that the prejudices against the colored dans are as unfounded as step yet awrong; and that the odiousness of the system of slavery is to be seen and felt in relation not only to the degraded conditions.

tion in which the black Africo-American is held but in its reference to the schile descendants of the mixed African and Anglo Saxon races. The friends of humanity and the lovers of universal freedom are not so few in this 'terra incognila' as may be im-agined; and it requires only, as I think, renewed ef-forts on the part of those who may wish to institute the inquiry, to find them working gloriously in the same cause; and if not in the same way, and to the same extent, yet in this very 'diversity of gifts,' ad-vancing the progress of natural and spiritual free-dom. tion in which the black Africo-American is held, but in its reference to the ishite descendants of the

om. I remain, very truly, and with respect, yours, JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL. South Hingham, Jan. 28, 1843.

MISCELLANY.

From the Essex County Washingtonian. The Somers Tragedy.

From the Essex County Washingtonian.

The Somers Tragedy.

When shall we come to torbear the injustice of visiting on the individual, the vices of the society he lives in? Not a few there are, who seem disposed to condemn Capt. Mackenzie for the measures adopted by him, although those measures activities of the society he lives in? Not a few there are, who seem disposed to condemn Capt. Mackenzie for the measures adopted by him, although those measures activities are considered. We have not now tay how abhorrent to our feelings is capital punishment, under any conditions; nor need we tell how brutal seems to us the application of the lash to the human body, that 'temple of the Holy Ghext'. But what will you have? If you 'soue the wind,' why so irrational as to complain that you 'reop the whirlwind?' Why have a mavy and captains at all? Its not war unchristian, accursed, and of heil? You, being professed servants of the 'Prince of Peace,' you will countenance war, the trade of murder anavy, and to have this, you must adopt and enforce a system of discipline severe and pittless as the grave. Why wonder that matineers should spring up among men habituated from childhood to thoughts of murder as an occupation? And why censure the leader, who was terrally carries out the system, which alone can remeat the summary of the summary of the system, which alone can remeat the summary of the summary of the system of the summary of the

Privileges of Colored Seamen.

Privileges of Colored Seamen.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 20th—Mr. Winthop, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom had been referred a memorial from Benjamin Rich and one hundred and fifty other citizens of Boston, some of them masters, and others owners of vessels, complaining that colored seamen are seized and imprisoned in certain southern ports, to the prejudice of commerce and contary to the privileges of citizens, presented a report, signed by seven out of the aine members of the Committee, and concluding in the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the soiture and imprisonment, in

and concluding in the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the seizure and imprisonment, it any port of the Union, of free colored seamen, or board foreign vessels, against whom there is ne charge but that of entering said port in the prosecution of their rightful business, is a violation of the cution of their rightful business, is a violation of the privileges of citizenship, guaranteed by the secon section of the fourth article of the Constitution the United States.

privileges of citizenship, guaranteed by the second accition of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the seizure and imprisonment, in any part of the Union, of free colored seamen, on board foreign vessels, against whom there is no charge but that of entering said ports in the course of their lawful business, is a breach of the amity of nations, is incompatible with the rights of all nations in amity with the United States, and in relation to nations with whom the United States have formed commercial regulations, is a violation of the sixth strictle of the Constitution, which declares that treaties are a part of the supreme law of the land. Resolved, That any of the laws, by which certain ports of the Union in the prosecution of their rightful business, are a contravention of the paramount and exclusive power of the general government to regulate committee.

Resolved, That the police power of the States can justify no enactments or regulations which are in direct, positive, and permanent conflict with the express provisions or fundamental principles of the national compact.

Mr. Rayner, one of the minority, submitted a supersequence of the principles of the susters expected the with the content of the principles of the subtest express provisions or fundamental principles of the susters expected the with the suppression of the content of the susters expected they will be suppressed to the suppression of the principles of the susters expected they will be suppressed to the suppression of t

Mr. Rayner, one of the minority,

Resolved, That the Committee be discharge

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, said he disagree with both reports, and that when the subject aga came up for consideration, he would give his view

on this delicate question.

The reports were ordered to be printed, and after the consideration of private business, the House adiourned.

of Ohio. 'I had a letter from -

LUCRETIA MOTT.—The Spirit of Liberty contains of following extract from a letter written by a lady

I had a letter from ______, of Washington city (a southern gentleman born and raised amidst slavery) the other day. He gave an interesting account of Lucretia Mot's being at W. I think, from what he says, that she has made an abolitionist of him. Lucretia has been travelling, the informs me, through some of the slave States, where she preached, the truth boldly and without disguise to the slaveholders. He states that in Richmond, Va. as many as 3000 persons attended one meeting, and seemed highly pleased with her views on the subject. Many came as far as twenty miles to hear her, and many slaves were also allowed to attend with their masters. He says that she never received so much as a rough word from any of them. This seems, he observes, 'a new ora in the history of emancipation views.' Lucretia Mott is pronounced by him one of the most talented of women, and he adds that her sex may well be proud of her.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.-Rev. Mr. Dwight repeat-

CAPITAL PUNISHENT.—Rev. Mr. Dwight repeated his lecture in favor of capital punishment, last Sabbath evening, before a crowded house. It was the strongest argument in behalf of the right and expediency of JUDICIAL MURDER we have ever heard or read. How the iron-crowned Czar would have chuckled over it!

We hope some of our clergy will now lecture on the other side. Surely, among the great body of talented men who fill the Portland pulpits, utuarn-rv ought not to beg for an advocate. The public should know the TRUTH on this great question. If Mr. Dwight is in the right, why, let us ornament every lown with a gallows, as a 'terror to evil doers.' And as its power is eo marvellous, according to that gentleman, in restraining vice, it might be wall to have it erected in front of every church door, to aid the preacher in the 'enforcement of his meek and forgiving teachings: so that when the sermon inside failed in its effect, the sermon outside might supply the deficiency.—Portland American.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.—Gov. Morton of Massachusetts, in his message to the Legislature, recommends the abolition of capital punishment. We hope that the ministers of the goppel in that State, will do their duty in endeavoring to enlighten their congregations in the seriptural doctrine on this subject.—N. Y. Baptist Advocate.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

UP An odious distinction on account of color, and ullying propensity to earry it out.

EASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

O N and after Dec. 5th, Trains leave as follows:
Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM. 11-2 PM.
Boston for Salem, 7, 91-2, AM, 11-2, 4, and 51-5.

Doston for Datem, 7, 9 1-2, AM, 1 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2
PM.
Marblehead to Salem, 7 1-2, 11 3-4, AM, and 4-PM.
Portland for Boston, at 7 AM, and 1-1-2 PM.
Portsmarth to Boston, 7, 10, AM, 4 1-2, PM.
Salem to Boston, 8 1-4, 9 1-2, 12, AM, 4 1-2, and
6 1-2 PM.
Salem to Marblehead, 10 1-2, AM, 2 1-4, 6 3-4 PM.
This Company will not be responsible for any loss ordamage to baggage beyond \$100, unless paid for at the rate of 1the price of a passage for every \$500 additional value.

JOHN KINSMAN,

JOHN KINSMAN, Muster Traysportation.

Equality of privileges. WESTERN RAILROAD.

UF Equality of privileges.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1842, passenger on daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving Boston at 7 AM, and 3 PM, for Abbany. Albany at 7 AM, and 12, M, for Boston Springfield at 6 AM, and 19, M, for Boston Springfield at 6 AM, and 19, M, for Boston Springfield at 6 AM, and 19, M, for Boston, Worcester at 91.2 AM, and 5 1.2 P, M, for Albany. Springfield at 71.2 AM, artiving at Boston at 8 AM; returning, leaves Boston at 2 PM, and Worcester at 4 1.2 PM, artiving in Springfield at 7 1.4 PM.

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

The morning train from Boston to Albany arrive at Worcester at 91.2 AM, and at Springfield at 12 1.4 M, at at Pittsfield 3 3.4 PM, at Chatham 5 1.4, PM, and at Albany 6 1.4 P. M. The time for M, at a Pittsfield 3 3.4 PM, at Chatham 5 1.4, PM, and at Albany 6 1.4 P. M. The evening train from Boston to Albany arrive at Worcester at 5 1.2 PM, at Springfield at 7 M,—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M,—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M,—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 1 1.4 M.—leave next morning at 63.4, arrive at 61.2 M.—leave next morning at 63.4 M.—and at Boston at 61.2 M.—and at Worcester 3 3.4 M.—and at Boston at 61.2 M.—and at Worcester 3 3.4 M.—and at Boston at 61.2 M.—and at Worcest

M. at Worcester 3 3-4 1 at. and 2 1 Months of Boston arrive at PM.

The evening train from Albany to Boston arrive at leaves Springfield of 1-2 PM.—
leaves Springfield of 6 uset morning, and-arrives at Boston 11.1-2 PM.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill.— Stages leave Springfield Jaily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, via Northampton, Greenfield, Brattlebero', Hanover, &c.

Passengers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., may take this line.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

T Human rights not restored, but shamefully out

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD. AND NEW-BELIFORD RAILROAD.

WITTER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMBOAT TRAIN FOR NEW-YORK, via
Distance of the standard of

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Tauntoh,
and Now Bodford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4
A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M.
Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bed
ord and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at
3-AM. and 3 1-4 PM.
Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily,
Sundays excepted at 8 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.
Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence,
and way stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4
AM., and 2 1-2 P.M.

and 21-2 PM.

Boston for Dedham, at 9 AM, 3 PM, and 5 1-4 AM. M. Leave Dedham at 7 1-2 AM, 10 AM, and 4 1-4 PM. All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

BOSTON AND WORGESTER RAILROAD.

BUSTON AND WORGESTER RAILROAD.

BUSTON AND AIR ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1842, the accommodation trains will run daily, except Sundays

as follows:
Leave Booton at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
Leave Worcester at 6 1-2 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The first and last trains from Boston, and the second and third from Worcester connect with the train
of the Western Railroad. The first and second will
the Norwich Railroad.

the Norwich Railroad.
NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR
WICH.
will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, stopping at Framingham, Worcester, &c.
A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6
A. M.; Boston at 2 P. M.
All harman at the side of the survey of the survey of the side of the survey of

. M.; Boston at 2 P. M. All baggage at the risk of the owner. WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD

NORWICH AND WORCEST DIR RETWEEN BOSTO.

AND SEN YORK.

THE New York steambont train will leave Wor rival of the train which leaves Boston at 4P. M., and will be leaves Boston at 4P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the arrival of the steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Norwick at 6"A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily,

cept Sandays. 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Wo
cester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with th
trains of the Boston and Worcester, and Wester
trail roads T. WILLIS PRATT, Sep't

Egnally free to all. NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Sept. 12, the passenger trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, in connexion with the care of the Boston and Lowell Rail ad Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 A. M., and 4 3-

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

Boston.

Leave Nashville for Lowell and Boston at 6.1-2
A.M. and 12 1-4 and 4 1-9 P. M.

Passengers can be conveyed to Concord, N. H. on
the Concord railroad, which is now open to the pubtio fur transportation of passengers and merchandise.
Pluc cars on the road connect with all the trains ou flee
oad.

Fare from Nashua to Boston \$1 50.

1 from Nashua to Lowell, 50 ets.

1 from Nashua to Lowell, 50 ets.

1 from Concord to Boston \$2 50.

1 from Concord to Boston \$2 50.

1 from Concord to Lowell 50.

On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leaforany part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New Yor and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestow N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt.

Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm where scattering the stage offices, and the concrete information obtained respecting any of the stage router.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent. Oct. 2.

Human rights not invaded. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, October 8, trains will run as follows, viz: Leave Boston at 7.1-4, A. M., and 1 and 5.P. M. Leave Dover at 5.3-4, A. M., and 12.1-4 and 3.1-4; A. M. m. more such as the morning and evening trains each way will connect with the trains of the Lowell, Nasiual and connect with the trains of the Lowell, Nasiual and and after Monday, October 3, the pa

connect with the trans of the Lover, Concord railroads.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the case of this railroad are subject to no detention by change of conveyance.

Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly sil parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-Hampshire.

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

Dover. Oc. 2.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

O'N and after Monday, Sept. 12, passenger trains
will run as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 77.1.2 and 11.5.2 P. M., and
43.4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 71.4 A. M. 1 and 5.

CHARLES S. STORROW,

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

JUNIER'S OVSTER ROOM, BILL OF FARE

Soup,
Oysters Stewed,
Fried in Batter,
Mal,
Meal, &c. &c. &c. Oysters for sale by the gallon or an

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to infine seamen as my visit Boson, that he excellent Boarding House for their on temperature principles, a IN. 5, 8 (first house below the Bethel Chuhappy to secvice their parionage, spared on his part to make their statisfactors. The ance with go

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UNION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a gasies la ing House, situated at No. 4 Southackson. The house has been put in complete repair, a well calculated to accommodate all who may be posed to award their pattornage. Stragmithe city are solicifed to call at the Union has where every exertion will be mode to reader sojourn a pleasant one, and that ioo on the most errate terms. Boston Sept. 30th, 1842. JOHN ELE

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Dec. 9.

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No. 13, Summer-street, Dorte A. E. MANN

WOULD inform her customers and frieze, she has increased her business, and type hand an assortment of Fancy Goods, Salbeers, lery, &c. Straw bonnets dyed, altered, clean preased, in a superior manor. Fashiosable mil attended to with neatness and despatch. N. B. Bonnets of all kinds made to créer. Boston; Oct. 23, 1842.

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Norte

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