

Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent.

TERMS—\$2 per annum in advance, or \$1 per month. Single copies 10 cents. All communications to be addressed to the Liberator's office, No. 11, South Street, New York. All orders for the paper must be accompanied by the amount in advance. The paper will be sent to any address on receipt of the amount in advance. The paper is published every week, except on the Sabbath and on the first day of the month. The price is the same for all subscribers. The paper is published by Anthony & Co., No. 11, South Street, New York.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XIX. No. 46.

Refuge of Oppression.

From the Liberator.

GARRISON, GARRISON, WHY FLEEST THOU EGYPT?

It is certainly humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies. But that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause, is a different matter. It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

It is not only humiliating to think that Father Mathew should have any enemies, but it is also humiliating to think that he should have a host of enemies who do not believe in his cause.

Selections.

THE CONSTITUTION ACCORDING TO THE EXPOSITION OF ITS FINAL INTERPRETER.

By WILLIAM L. BOWLING.

"The judicial department of the United States, in the last resort, the final expositor of the Constitution, as it is at all questions of judicial interpretation. Where there is no power to interfere, pronounce and execute the law, the government would be a mere mockery, and the people would be a mere flock of sheep, without a shepherd."

"The people of the United States, in adopting the Constitution, made a solemn and irrevocable compact. They gave to the government of the United States certain powers, and they reserved to themselves all other powers not delegated to it."

"The Constitution is not a mere parchment, but a living instrument. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is the will of the people, and it is their duty to obey it as long as it remains just and equitable."

THE WILMOT PROVISION.

Extract from the message of the Governor of Massachusetts to the Legislature of that State.

"A deep conviction is rising up in the minds of the people of this Commonwealth, that the Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

"The Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, is not in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it so as to conform to those principles."

RESTRICTIONS ON FREIGHT SLAVES.

From the Liberator.

By WILLIAM L. BOWLING.

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

"The Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, has not intended to prohibit the importation of slaves from foreign countries, but only to prohibit the importation of slaves from the United States."

COLORED CONVENTION IN MAINE.

From the Liberator.

By WILLIAM L. BOWLING.

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"The colored people of Maine, in their Convention, have declared their loyalty to the Constitution, and their opposition to the slave trade. They have also declared their opposition to the slave trade, and their support of the anti-slavery cause."

"I have not a doubt, with an extensive circulation, I think the doctrine may be regarded as a permanent and correct exhibition of the anti-Christian character and tendencies of the amendments and the signs of the party, which I am fully persuaded that they do not deserve to be so fully exposed as they are. The cause of the world's well-being is at stake, and it is the duty of every citizen to be fully informed of the facts of the case. The cause of the world's well-being is at stake, and it is the duty of every citizen to be fully informed of the facts of the case."

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

W. HOLE NO. 984.

POPULAR PATRIOTISM.

At the great Festival of the natives of New Hampshire, held in Boston on the 20th of September, the... of the Fitchburg Railroad, Dept. Darius, was... to decide to preside on the occasion, and made two speeches...

tion of national law to a law which none but the people are to agree to it are liberty to violate. Nor let him imagine, nor let any other man imagine, that he can establish a sentiment of mankind. It is much more lawful to extend that sentiment, and to destroy that which is contrary to it, than to establish and secure.

THE LIBERATOR BOSTON, NOVEMBER 18, 1849

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

Table with 4 columns: Name, Wages, Briggs, Phillips, Dostwell. Lists names like Adams, Briggs, Phillips, Dostwell with corresponding values.

It will be seen by the above, that Governor Briggs has 2365 majority over the Free Soil and Democratic candidates. The city vote last year—Briggs, 772; Phillips, 231; Oaking and scattering, 1138; Briggs, 772; Phillips, 231; Oaking and scattering, 1138.

REPORT ON THE SMITH SCHOOL.

This document contains all that can be said with propriety on the question of abolishing slavery. It is a report of the Board of Trustees of the Smith School, and is a most valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

What is the religion of the land, in which millions of the people are reckoned as property, and all human rights? What is that religion which arrays itself against every reform, and rejects the law of human progress? What is meant by the "people's holy hands"?

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND REVOLUTIONARY

Article 1. The Scientific Method in Cambridge. Article 2. The American Bible Society. Article 3. The Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, is an excellent example on the connection of science with the religious life.

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The existence of Sabbath laws and other laws which are a virtual union of Church and State, should not be tolerated, but an establishment of a national religion should be maintained.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I beg to inform you that the undersigned, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 11th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

LETTER FROM THE GENERAL AGENT.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 11th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

LETTER FROM THE GENERAL AGENT.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 11th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

LETTER FROM THE GENERAL AGENT.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 11th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

When the Revolution severed us from the mother country, we had no thought of doing so with our eyes closed. We were not to be governed by a distant power, but to be free and independent.

FATHER MATTHEW AND SLAVERY.

A paragraph respecting Father MATTHEW'S conduct in America was copied from the Abbe's issue of the 11th inst. It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

And now, gentlemen, let us do our part—let us understand the position in which we stand, and let us be true to our principles. We are not to be governed by a distant power, but to be free and independent.

FATHER MATTHEW AND SLAVERY.

A paragraph respecting Father MATTHEW'S conduct in America was copied from the Abbe's issue of the 11th inst. It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed. It is a report of the Board of Trustees of the Smith School, and is a most valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

FATHER MATTHEW AND SLAVERY.

A paragraph respecting Father MATTHEW'S conduct in America was copied from the Abbe's issue of the 11th inst. It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed. It is a report of the Board of Trustees of the Smith School, and is a most valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

FATHER MATTHEW AND SLAVERY.

A paragraph respecting Father MATTHEW'S conduct in America was copied from the Abbe's issue of the 11th inst. It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed. It is a report of the Board of Trustees of the Smith School, and is a most valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

FATHER MATTHEW AND SLAVERY.

A paragraph respecting Father MATTHEW'S conduct in America was copied from the Abbe's issue of the 11th inst. It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed. It is a report of the Board of Trustees of the Smith School, and is a most valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

FATHER MATTHEW AND SLAVERY.

A paragraph respecting Father MATTHEW'S conduct in America was copied from the Abbe's issue of the 11th inst. It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause of the oppressed.

Information

POETRY

THE EVER-GREEN FINE

From the True Democrat. Here's a song to thee, thou glorious tree...

CAST IN THY MITE

Ho who gives little from thy mite. It little be his name...

SONG OF THE SMITH

Blow! blow! strike! strike! Sons of the forge's god...

From the National Rev.

From the National Rev. MASSACHUSETTS. The Southland hills its fields of corn...

THE ABOLITION OF DEATH

LETTER IV. GENTLY, Ohio, July 21, 1849.

To WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston: DEAR WENDELL,—I may be thought a fool...

WESTERN PEACE SOCIETY

To WILHELM L. GANSSON: THE FRIENDS who held the annual meeting at Rootstown, Portage county, Ohio...

MR. BURLINGAME'S DISCOURSES

This gentleman, agreeably to previous notice, addressed meetings in Mechanics' Hall...

A REBUTED REBUKE

The Boston correspondent of the New York Herald writes that the Rev. Mr. Kirk spoke strongly...

Miscellaneous

At the regular meeting of the Trustees of the Boston Public Schools...

THE IMPERIAL OF HAITI—EQUALITY

THE FIRST PART, by the Hon. God and the constitutional law, Emperor of Haiti...

LIST OF GRATED PRINCES AND DEKES

His Serene Highness Prince de Louis de France, Duke of Nemours...

THE GREAT PATRIOT

Rev. William Turner, of Galveston, preached his first sermon in 1794, when Napoleon was at the height of his glory...

FOR SALE

MEMOIRS of Fowell Buxton, Esq. General. 40 pp. Price \$1 75. Memoirs of Fowell Buxton, Esq. General...

BOOKS

NAIHEAVY of the life of William W. Phelps, late editor of the Latter-day Saints...

THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE AGE

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. A SPECIFIC REMEDY of extraordinary power...

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. A SPECIFIC REMEDY of extraordinary power...

FOR SALE

MEMOIRS of Fowell Buxton, Esq. General. 40 pp. Price \$1 75. Memoirs of Fowell Buxton, Esq. General...

BOOKS

NAIHEAVY of the life of William W. Phelps, late editor of the Latter-day Saints...

THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE AGE

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. A SPECIFIC REMEDY of extraordinary power...

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. A SPECIFIC REMEDY of extraordinary power...

FOR SALE

MEMOIRS of Fowell Buxton, Esq. General. 40 pp. Price \$1 75. Memoirs of Fowell Buxton, Esq. General...

BOOKS

NAIHEAVY of the life of William W. Phelps, late editor of the Latter-day Saints...

THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE AGE

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. A SPECIFIC REMEDY of extraordinary power...

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. A SPECIFIC REMEDY of extraordinary power...