

THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. Wm. W. Williams, General Agent: No. 25 CORNHILL. ...

POLITICAL. ...

Notes on a Third Political Party. ...

I. The Moralists. ...

II. The Moderates. ...

III. The Unionists. ...

IV. Honest and consistent political action on the part of abolitionists. ...

1. Duty forbids us to vote contrary to our conviction of right; but it does not always require us to vote. ...

2. Let abolitionists steadily refuse to vote for any man for any station, who, they have good reason to believe, would exert an official influence in behalf of slavery. ...

3. Let abolitionists take pains to have the reasons of their course well understood by the party with whose political principles they sympathize. ...

4. Let candidates be questioned. If their answers are unsatisfactory, let abolitionists withhold their votes. ...

5. In this way, abolition will become mingled with politics, without any sacrifice of principle; and without soiling its moral purity; and in this way, it will necessarily exercise a mighty and salutary influence over both political parties, and make itself felt in the General and State governments. ...

SELECTIONS. Extracts of a Letter from J. R. Giddings to his Constituents. ...

I feel called upon, fellow-citizens, to express to you my regret and mortification at seeing the attempt of some few editors to impugn my motives, and to do so in a manner so unworthy of the resolutions, by attaching to them the epithet of 'abolition.' ...

II. Espionage. ...

III. Result of success. ...

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V. ...

VI. ...

VII. ...

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IX. ...

X. ...

THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1842. WHOLE NO. 591. AGENTS: MAINE - A. Seale, Bath. MASSACHUSETTS - N. F. Rogers, Concord. ...

of the abolitionists as happen to think with them, the entire control of the legislation of the State. Can a powerless party retain the ascendancy? Would the people again elect men in whom they could place no dependence? men who had no system of State policy, and who, notwithstanding their hatred to slavery, had, by their want of unanimity, virtually transferred to the minority (that is, to the anti-abolitionists) the government of the State? The very first session would witness the dissolution of the party, if honest.

2. But it would not be honest. It would find union indispensable to the preservation of power; and union would be effected by a sacrifice of principle. The action of the party would be regulated by the interests of a compromise, which would yield to expediency. If this be theory, it is at least founded on experience. The anti-masonic party was based, like the abolition political party, on a single principle; viz. the danger and unlawfulness of masonry. Under this banner they entered into contest for office, and elected sixteen members of the New-York Legislature. These members were elected solely on account of their hostility to masonry. Of course, if honest and independent, they would, like other men, have had their various conflicting opinions on other subjects. But they were not independent. They were a party. Did a bank apply for a charter? Every anti-mason in the House, wonderful as it might seem, came to the same conclusion, that it was, or was not, proper to grant the application. May abolitionists avoid the temptation of this sort of political compromise, and the rights and interests of the people. The anti-masonic party was from that session virtually dissolved; and it is extremely doubtful whether the abolition party, by following their example, could avoid a similar fate. It is obvious that the party could not avoid any political principles, or plead itself to any other State policy, without disgracing such of its friends as repudiated those principles, and oppose the adopted system. Without union, the party could not retain power; and probably the very attempt to unite the controverted points would ensure its speedy dissolution.

1. Duty forbids us to vote contrary to our conviction of right; but it does not always require us to vote. If we think we can do more good by withholding, than by giving our vote, it is right to withhold. If both candidates are immoral, our open refusal to vote for either, is a reproof of vice, and may induce in future a better selection.

2. Let abolitionists steadily refuse to vote for any man for any station, who, they have good reason to believe, would exert an official influence in behalf of slavery. Such a practice would make it the interest of the respective parties to nominate men for whom abolitionists could conscientiously vote.

3. Let abolitionists take pains to have the reasons of their course well understood by the party with whose political principles they sympathize. Let them seize all convenient opportunities publicly to espouse the cause of abolition, and protest against the nomination and support of improper candidates. In this way, even political meetings which they may regard as less desirable, will be made to serve a useful purpose.

4. Let candidates be questioned. If their answers are unsatisfactory, let abolitionists withhold their votes. If satisfactory, let as many abolitionists as can be brought to do so, give their support.

5. In this way, abolition will become mingled with politics, without any sacrifice of principle; and without soiling its moral purity; and in this way, it will necessarily exercise a mighty and salutary influence over both political parties, and make itself felt in the General and State governments.

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After the previous question had been sustained, and the House had directed, by their vote, that it should be applied to me, it became the duty of the Speaker to enforce the order this time. And when I afterwards attempted to address the House, he informed me, with great mildness, that the House had decided that the vote should be strictly enforced, and that I had no right to be heard. I had no objection to be made to me in any manner whatever, except when it was proposed to hear me by universal consent. I then consented reading the report which I had previously prepared, and which was read by the Speaker. I had no objection to be made to me in any manner whatever, except when it was proposed to hear me by universal consent. I then consented reading the report which I had previously prepared, and which was read by the Speaker.

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When the previous question was sustained, and I found there was no further objection for me to defend your rights or my own, I began to reflect what step I should take in order to do so. My power was limited, and my time was short. By the vote of censure, I could, or was substantially forbidden, to represent your interests or views, unless I could first obtain the consent of a majority to such measures as I proposed to offer to the House. For me to remain in my seat would be to incur the charge of inactivity, and to withhold my voice from the House, which had the right to censure me. It would constitute a precedent which might be followed hereafter. I should from that time be regarded as acting under the surveillance of the majority. My seat would be regarded as dishonored, and my influence and authority would be impaired. Under these circumstances, no personal consideration could have induced me to consent to the censure of such an outrage. Upon a moment's reflection, I became satisfied that my duty was to resign my seat, and to leave the House. I did so, and I feel that I have done my duty.

Mr. Webster, in his famous resolution in the case of the *Creole*, supports the following view: 'Suppose that by the law of England, all blacks were slaves, and incapable of any other condition; if persons of that color, free in the United States, should, in attempting to pass from one port to another in their own country, be thrown by stress of weather (or for any other cause) into British jurisdiction, and there obtaining refuge, would it be reasonable that British authority should be made to act upon their condition, and to make them slaves?'

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BOSTON:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1842.

Repeal of the Union.

An abstract from an additional article in our paper of the approaching anniversary of the American A. S. Society, has been eagerly scanned by several pro-slavery newspapers in New-York, and accompanied to us, on that occasion, a strong and eloquent article, in the opinion of their unscrupulous editors, the infancy which so deeply stains the pages of the Liberator, and which were intended to be perpetuated upon the pages of our country.

These are slaveholding witnesses, and in the present case, their testimony is true!

These are slaveholding witnesses, and in the present case, their testimony is true! What is this Union, then, but a horrible combination to prevent three millions of people, now held in subject slavery, successfully resisting their oppressors? Who can support it, and not be a traitor to the rights of mankind?

What is the liberty enjoyed by the citizens of the North?

What is the liberty enjoyed by the citizens of the North? The liberty, if they travel or reside south of Mason and Dixon's line, to be cast into prison on suspicion of being inimical to slavery, as was Criminal in the District of Columbia, and Torrey at Annapolis. The liberty to be scourged on the bare back by the driver's whip, as was Dresser at Nashville.

The American Union—is it of heaven, or of men?

The American Union—is it of heaven, or of men? If it be of heaven, it will bear the closest scrutiny, and when it is examined, the brighter it will be found to be.

To dissolve the Union, and separate the different States composing this confederacy, making the Ohio river the line, and Mason and Dixon's line the boundary line, he knows as well as I, that it is doing precisely what was done in Kentucky, Maryland, and a large portion of Virginia, and it would extend to all the States south of this line.

Extraordinary Disclaimer.

We enjoy the following official disclaimer on the part of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, with the introductory editorial remarks appended to it:

The following communication comes in us, it will be seen, officially, and we are gratified to perceive that Garrison's authority to bring the subject of a dissolution of the Union before the approaching session of the A. S. Society in this city, is distinctly and formally disclaimed. Let no right-walker to make such an announcement.

CORRECTION.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society has been with regard to certain publications in the Boston Liberator have been so construed as to commit the Society in the public view in favor of an object which appears to them entirely foreign to their purposes, having no right whatever to foreign to their purposes.

Legal Diabolism.

The New-York Journal of Commerce, of Wednesday morning, contains an extract from a charge of Judge Mordant Mannah Noah, (of Grand Island society,) to the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, which was delivered in that city on Tuesday last:

Section 4th, Sec. 2.

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law of regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3rd, Sec. 2.

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law of regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Slavery and the Constitution.
The following remarkable Letter, purporting to have been written by Thomas Jefferson to Samuel Adams, in 1789, was sent by an unknown hand from Newport, R. I. to the General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

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Your letter has been in my unwashed file longer than I intended, but many causes have combined to keep it there. The importance of your questions required reflection previous to a reply, and a careful review of the spirit of compromise which governed the convention, in drafting the Constitution.

Christian Liberty.

Brother Garrison:
Brother S. S. Foster came into this place yesterday, and called upon Mr. Pratt, the Baptist minister, for a privilege to occupy his meeting-house a part of the day on Sunday; but was refused.

NEWS.

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.
The Ninth Annual Meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in this city, on Tuesday, May 24th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue for three days.

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POETRY.

From the Boston Daily Bee. THE COURTSEAN. BY F. A. DERIVAGE.

From the Boston Daily Bee. THE COURTSEAN. BY F. A. DERIVAGE. Poor child of penury and shame!

And once again a timid bride, Who wept and smiled, and blushed and sighed, And trembled as she bade farewell.

I met her in the blazing hall, Where gracefully she led the dance, With pleasure in her countenance.

I knew her by a holier name, Than blushing bride can hope to claim, For cherub lips her own had pressed.

The temple came that Eden home, Whence wedded love should never roam, That bower of beauty was the scene.

My heart is full—poor Child of Grief! Thy shame forgot—thy bliss forgot!

As in the still night, a star, That trembles in the dome afar, With bright companions shining near.

To drag along a languid child, To wish each night the last in vain, To shirk the penitential tear.

My heart is full—poor Child of Grief! Thy shame forgot—thy bliss forgot!

A tear was in her swollen eye, But yet she smiled and mock'd me; With jaunty air she tossed her head.

The following lines, commemorative of the solemn benediction of christening the heir apparent to the British crown, are copied from a late number of the Leeds "Non-Resistant."

THE BABY SPRINKLING. A STARVATION BROTHER FOR THE ROYAL CHRISTIANITY. BRING FORTH THE BABE IN POMP AND CELEBRATION.

Bring forth the babe! From foreign lands, Fresh gowns and raiment flock to greet This new one in its nurse's hands.

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NON-RESISTANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1842. A Military Funeral Headed by a Clergyman.

So say the men-killing church and clergy. The hour in which I live in Philadelphia borders in the rear on one of the city burying-grounds.

In front walked a man with a feather and cockade in his hat, with epaulets on his shoulders, and a drawn sword in his right hand.

I met her in the blazing hall, Where gracefully she led the dance, With pleasure in her countenance.

I knew her by a holier name, Than blushing bride can hope to claim, For cherub lips her own had pressed.

The temple came that Eden home, Whence wedded love should never roam, That bower of beauty was the scene.

My heart is full—poor Child of Grief! Thy shame forgot—thy bliss forgot!

As in the still night, a star, That trembles in the dome afar, With bright companions shining near.

To drag along a languid child, To wish each night the last in vain, To shirk the penitential tear.

My heart is full—poor Child of Grief! Thy shame forgot—thy bliss forgot!

A tear was in her swollen eye, But yet she smiled and mock'd me; With jaunty air she tossed her head.

The following lines, commemorative of the solemn benediction of christening the heir apparent to the British crown, are copied from a late number of the Leeds "Non-Resistant."

THE BABY SPRINKLING. A STARVATION BROTHER FOR THE ROYAL CHRISTIANITY. BRING FORTH THE BABE IN POMP AND CELEBRATION.

Bring forth the babe! From foreign lands, Fresh gowns and raiment flock to greet This new one in its nurse's hands.

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MISCELLANY.

Supreme Judicial Court Usage While Presiding. TRIAL FOR LIBEL.

Butterfield vs. Farnsworth et al. Saturday, March 16, 1842. The libel was a resolution passed at a public meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society in Littleton, January 8th, 1842, and in the following words:

Resolved, That we, as abolitionists, caution all lovers of liberty and peace in the State of Massachusetts, that they avoid any known public position.

First witness called was Oliver J. Ayer. I live in Littleton—am a clergyman. I was present at the commencement and session of the meeting.

George W. Bancroft. I am a brother of defendant—attended the trial in Groton. Putnam testified on cross-examination, that he could not recollect the conversation between Burroughs and Farnsworth.

Mr. Hartwell. I live in Littleton. I was in Bollos's store the evening after the meeting. Butterfield came in, and Bollos said to him, there has been some difficulty.

Mr. Bolles. I keep store in Littleton. Butterfield when he came into my store spoke about the difficulty. He said he had given the horse double allowance of grain, and had charged him for two cents more.

Mr. Hunt. I keep public house in Groton. I should say that \$1.25 was a fair price for keeping a horse for a week.

Mr. Chamberlain. I keep a public house in Littleton. I recollect the abolition meeting. Dr. Farnsworth and others put up their horses there.

Mr. Collins. I attended the Anti-Slavery Convention in Littleton, 8th January last. On the morning of that day, Mr. Remond was my companion in our street meeting.

Mr. Remond. I live in Salem. I was at the meeting in Littleton. Went with Mr. Collins, as he has stated—remained there till noon next day.

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TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE accommodation trains run daily, except Sundays, as follows, viz: Leave Boston at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M.

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NORWICH. Leave Boston at 6 A. M., half past 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS. Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 A. M.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, March 14, passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted), as follows, viz:

EASTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after April 11th, Trains leave as follows: Boston to Portsmouth, Portsmouth to Boston.

WESTERN RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Tuesday, December 21, 1841, passenger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted), as follows:

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run, in connection with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows:

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD. RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

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THE new and second-hand Clothing Store, No. 20 to 400, Broadway, N. Y.

NEW WORK BY DR CHANNING. THE DUTY OF THE FREE STATES. A TRACT.

Mr. T. JENNINGS, Jr., Surgeon General. INFORMATION public that he has completed the revision of his late instructions.

IMPROVED LITHOGEN. Is destined to become one of the most popular and useful preservatives ever discovered.

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S CARMINATIVE SALVE. This Salve relieves and cures Pains, Blisters, Agues in the breast, Milk Cakes, &c.

Now is the Time. The Finest Cream of Hair produced by Wreth's Cream of Lilies.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS. Manufactured and for sale by the American Free Produce Association—Philadelphia.

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