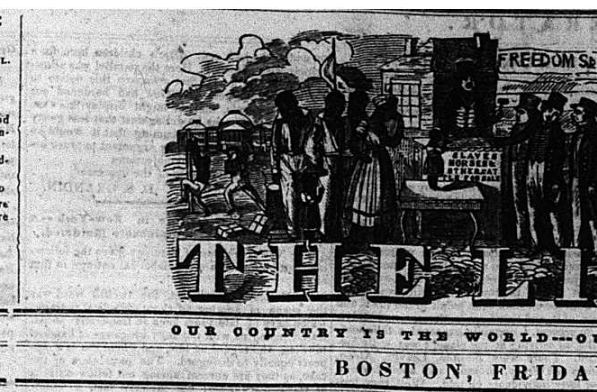


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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4 1842.

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Political. From the Cazenovia Abolitionist. Circular. The time appointed for the Convention is certainly the season of the year when many professed abolitionists in this State have been found peculiarly inclined to listen to the teachings of those who ethics permit them to remain in the South and with their old pro-slavery parties. And this is the season when the Anti-Slavery Society, for some time past, has found it profitable to a nice calculation of present availability, (no doubt) to supply those teachings. We cannot believe, however, that those who believe in a connection with the South and wicked, have any thing to gain by a partnership in such operations. The fact that all, or nearly all the agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society believe in civil government, is wrong, and the additional fact, recently ascertained, that the Executive Committee is the sine qua non of appointment to an agency by its Executive Committee, should suffice to convince us of the folly of giving countenance to the movements.

of which we speak, by its leading members, publications, and agents, discouraging the support of these candidates. To such an extent is this carried, that the support of candidates, professedly anti-slavery to the back bone, is considered evidence that those who support them have abandoned the high moral ground originally occupied by abolitionists, and are grasping the expediency of the moment more to party machinery than to the policy of truth! While the integrity and moral influence, enlisted in the cause are claimed to reside almost exclusively with the class of abolitionists who advocate voting for men whose only recommendation is their support of the anti-slavery cause, the expediency of the moment is presented, of an American Anti-Slavery Society, whose political influence is against anti-slavery candidates, and in favor of those devoid of sound anti-slavery principles, and honest anti-slavery aims! An anti-slavery society, which is a mark of anti-slavery feeling, to vote for the candidates of no political party, except those notoriously subservient to the slave power, and whose Presidential candidates are either slaveholders, or pledged to the support of the slave system! An anti-slavery society proscribing the support of all political parties, namely, the only party whose nominations are made on the basis of anti-slavery principle and character! The parties pledged to the support of slavery are, thus, the only ones that enjoy the favor of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY; while the only party pledged to the support of anti-slavery, is the only party that the American Anti-Slavery Society denounces and proscribes!

England, they have no force nor foundation, in this State, and they do not affect the main merits of the political and independent political action by abolitionists who vote. But the leading members of the American Anti-Slavery Society seem never to have perceived this. Their prejudices, as we think, were deep rooted and fixed; and in this connection with their views, either of civil government in general, or of political economy in particular, have thrown them into their present position, which we have now described. We have accounted for their course and position, according to the best light we possess, and have made the statement, not merely because we think it needs to be understood in this community, but because the statement is true, and that, notwithstanding our strong protest against the policy, and while we earnestly deprecate their influence, we have no desire to bring against them any sweeping charges, or any harsh censures. We desire to see the statement, not the most favorable to them, but the most true, and that, notwithstanding our strong protest against the policy, and while we earnestly deprecate their influence, we have no desire to bring against them any sweeping charges, or any harsh censures. We desire to see the statement, not the most favorable to them, but the most true, and that, notwithstanding our strong protest against the policy, and while we earnestly deprecate their influence, we have no desire to bring against them any sweeping charges, or any harsh censures.

interests of present, pressing importance. Action upon them cannot be postponed. Though the abolition of slavery would undoubtedly remove one of the great leading causes of the financial crisis which now presses upon the country, it is evident that the Legislature must reach and remedy these evils long before slavery can be abolished, or there will be a destruction of commerce, a derangement of currency, and a prostration of industry, which most probably will reach the North and the South, the East and the West,—abolitionists, slaveholders and all—in one common ruin. For one, I cannot act, either as a representative of the people, or as a freeman at the ballot-box, without an immediate refusal to do so, if it is to be an endeavor, in some way, while I am laboring to advance the cause of abolition, to act, at the same time, in a way that will tend to the great prostration of industry, which most probably will reach the North and the South, the East and the West,—abolitionists, slaveholders and all—in one common ruin.

elsewhere. With the political excitement and triumphs of that period, the activities of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in this State, rose and triumphed, and with them, too, they declined. And now, after two years, and just on the eve of another important election, in this State, the region of western and central New-York is again selected for the active exertions of the American Society! Its agents are all, or nearly all, in requisition for this particular field, and at this particular time. And we have occasion to know that they hold, in reality, the same position that they held two years ago—the position of hostility to the independent anti-slavery political action—the position of preferring an anti-slavery activity in connection with the old political parties, instead of a separation from them! At the anti-slavery Convention at Cazenovia, in July, their strong and even bitter hostility to the Liberty party, and to Liberty party men, were strikingly manifested. But the tone of that Convention convinced them that their mode of operations must be changed. They commenced operations, soon after, in western New-York, applying to the same Liberty party men for their countenance and aid, as they had done for the bone and sinew of the cause in this State. They represented to them that they had no hostility to the Liberty party, though they were not prepared, themselves, for the adoption of the measure. They proposed to hold a convention, in company with them, occupying only a room, and a few days, and to discuss their proposition, on Liberty party men have taken them by the hand, to a great extent, as some of them had done before—and we have reason to apprehend that it will be with similar results.

case, and at Utica, about the first of approaching November. The time appointed for these Conventions is certainly the season of the year when many professed abolitionists in this State have been found peculiarly inclined to listen to the teachings of those who ethics permit them to remain in the South and with their old pro-slavery parties. And this is the season when the Anti-Slavery Society, for some time past, has found it profitable to a nice calculation of present availability, (no doubt) to supply those teachings. We cannot believe, however, that those who believe in a connection with the South and wicked, have any thing to gain by a partnership in such operations. The fact that all, or nearly all the agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society believe in civil government, is wrong, and the additional fact, recently ascertained, that the Executive Committee is the sine qua non of appointment to an agency by its Executive Committee, should suffice to convince us of the folly of giving countenance to the movements.





