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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

VOL. XVI.—NO. 8. BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1846. WHOLE NO. 789.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Baltimore Saturday Visiter.

THE GRAND INQUEST, OR CONDEMNING UNHEARD.

Twelve Short Chapters in Maryland Legislation.

CHAPTER I.

The 'Grand Inquest' having assembled, Mr. Clagett, 'pursuant and mail statute, proceeded to inquire, and, at, to speak to certain resolutions, previously submitted by hill, after having caused the 'grand jury' to withdraw from the Gallery of the 'Grand Inquest' Room, seemingly for fear of inflicting them to 'insurrection' with his condemnation of 'incendiary' publications—the following preamble and resolution, offered by himself, being the subject under consideration:

Whereas, By the act of Assembly passed in 1835, chapter 325, it is made unlawful for any person knowingly to circulate, or in any way knowingly assist in circulating among the inhabitants thereof, any printed or written paper, or any written pamphlet, or other or printed written paper of an inflammatory character, having a tendency to create discontentment, and stir up to insurrection, the people of color in this State, and that every person who shall be duly convicted of this offence shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary of this State.

And, whereas, in the opinion of this House, the Sunday Visiter, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Baltimore, by J. E. Snodgrass, an incendiary paper, and calculated to create discontent, and stir up insurrection among the people of color in this State; therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested to institute such legal proceedings against the said J. E. Snodgrass, as in his judgment shall seem best to convict him of a violation of the said act of 1835, and to abate said newspaper, called the Saturday Visiter, as a public nuisance.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be presented to the Governor.

Mr. Stephenson moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which motion was not sustained.

Mr. Clagett regretted the opposition which the motion just voted upon evinced to his resolutions, and had hoped that there would be not a dissenting vote to his proposition. The preamble but recites the act of 1835, chapter 325. The act simply unlawful for any person knowingly to circulate or print any pamphlet, or newspaper, having a tendency to create discontent, and stir up to insurrection, the people of color in this State. Now all gentlemen who have seen or read the Saturday Evening Visiter have seen and read the paper, which is unquestionably contrived, and intended to create discontent and disseminate dangerous doctrines,—doctrines calculated to create discontent and stir up insurrection. To those who have not seen the paper, Mr. C. proposed to read certain extracts therefrom, to show their character;—and if they do contain evidence of the charge against Snodgrass,—if they do prove him guilty of publishing incendiary articles in his paper, then there can be no opposition to the resolutions. From these extracts, the vile and inflammatory character of the paper will be perceived.

CHAPTER II.

In which Mr. Clagett insinuates that the Attorney General has 'neglected his duty,' and gives the people of Baltimore a 'sly dab' in the very presence of her own representatives in the Grand Inquest.

If the Attorney General has *neglected his duty* in regard to the subject,—or if, for any reason of policy or otherwise, the people of Baltimore have received from him, in the matter in hand,—there can be no objection to the House of Delegates calling on the Governor to enforce the thus far disgraceful duty; in order that the people of our State may no longer be subjected to the continual influx of incendiary doctrines contained in that paper. What is the meaning of incendiary publications? In view of the act of 1835, it is unlawful to create discontent, is incendiary, and this House is as capable as any court or jury, of determining whether or not the publication of the Visiter is calculated to create discontent among the blacks of our land. As the grand inquest of the State of Maryland, it is the duty of the House of Delegates not to disregard any attempt to violate the peace of the State; and with that view it is imperative upon us to require the Governor to enforce a law of such moment to our peace, as is the one the provisions of which have proved so long disregarded.

CHAPTER III.

In which the Honorable Gentleman from Prince George's County discovers that the editor of the Saturday Visiter has been guilty of the dreadful offence of publishing and handing speeches made and uttered by lawyers, sheriffs and judges of our country, clergymen of various denominations, and other highly respectable citizens, as well as that Mr. Breckinridge for his 'incendiary' publications is a fugitive from justice.

Now Mr. C. would cite the attention of gentlemen on this floor, first to the consideration of the 'Address upon the meaning of negroes in Baltimore city, for the purpose of presenting a gold snuff-box to Mr. Breckinridge, which unanimously taken from our common sense, slavery tracts, afford gratifying evidence of the wide influence our publications and efforts exert. The temper and language, and fidelity to principle, of the reviewer, in spite of private friendship, do him the highest honor. Would that there were many such Episcopalians on this side the Atlantic!

'Bishop Meade speaks indeed of discouragements: such as the want of ministers, missionary societies, and the necessities of other dioceses carrying away many of the best clergy, the labor of sustaining some of the old, and raising up new congregations; and the difficulty of attaching to the Episcopal communion the poor of this world; under which description he includes the slaves, though he does not mention that odious word. He says:

'If, from the causes alluded to in the past history of our Church, one description of the poor of Virginia (free persons) has been almost entirely alienated from us, let us rejoice to know that there is another description not less acceptable in the sight of Heaven, who, if we are kind to them, and do our duty towards to win them over, will more readily be led to come under the faithful preaching of the word. The poor servants will, if we do our duty towards them, and be to them what God's faithful pastors in every age have been to the poor, be benefitted by our ministry, and dear to us in the conjunction with their owners, attend to them latines, as we do to our own children, become regular and pious members of our communion.'

'Alas! Bishop Meade, are the poor slaves of Virginia like to unite themselves to the church of their owners, who regard them not as fellow-worshippers or communicants, for they are not allowed to sit or kneel in the house of God in communion with these lordly aristocrats of the white skin, who account them their goods, their chattels, their beasts of burden; not their equal fellow-mortals and immortals? If they unite to any body of persons who profess and call themselves Christians, we should expect it would be to the Quakers—that is, if their owners, who tyrannize over their spiritual as well as civil liberties, and dare despotic power over their souls as well as bodies, would permit them—for the Quakers acknowledge the rights which God gave them, and they would not dread to meet a Quaker in Heaven; whereas their greatest horror is the idea of spending an eternity with those who have made them their thralls upon earth. They would also prefer Moravianism to the communion of Bishop Meade, good and kind man as he is; for the United Brethren in Virginia and Maryland have refused to acknowledge our Episcopal Church communion, by which one calls himself the 'owner' of a fellow-man—just as in England we say the owner of a dog or a horse, or a gold watch, or a gown and cassock.' At the Annual Conference of the United Brethren in those two States in 1840, the following notice was entered on the minutes:

'No charge is preferred against any (preachers) except Franklin Echard and Moses Michael, who appeared in evidence that Moses Michael was the owner of a female slave, which he refused to use the discipline of our church. Conference therefore resolved, that Brother Michael manumit or set free such slave in six months, he no longer be considered a member of our church.'

We have great pleasure in reading this testimony to the Moravian brethren; because in the anti-slavery discussions, it was our painful lot to accuse them of being very dogged upholders of the slave system. They were kind to slaves; they exerted themselves to instil into them a spiritual religion, and sought to alleviate their sorrows; and one of their number, in former years, was willing to become himself a slave, that he might preach Christ to men in that unhappy condition; but they never called for the abolitionary movement, and they allowed their members, ministers and bishops, to own and work slaves. We have always regretted this; because it is honorable to both parties—that Zachary Macaulay felt so much lamented with Mr. La Trobe on the subject, till his friend besought him with tears and wept aloud; and those tears may have helped to the dawning of Moravian slaveholding in Maryland and Virginia.

Bishop Meade, we have said, is a good and kind man, and the slaveholding system, which pollutes and ruins him, and also, and also some extracts of letters recently received in this country from England, showing the opinion formed there in relation to the character of Douglass, and his abilities as a man—the latter having been questioned and denied by Mr. Thompson, no less than his veracity.

We have received from Mr. Thompson the following letter, enclosing a slip cut from some newspaper, containing the four certificates which we insert at his request. The certificates are evidently cut out of the body of some article, the whole of which he seems unwilling we should see. Why did he not send us the paper?

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Jan. 12, 1846.

To the Proprietor of the Albany Patriot:

DEAR SIR:—In your paper of Dec. 31, I notice that you have copied my communication to the Delaware Republican, upon which you make some very worthy comments. You say:

'Mr. Thompson will have to produce some better testimony than his own opinion of the general religious character of Frederick Douglass, before he can disturb the stern facts recorded by Frederick Douglass.'

Herein you grossly misrepresent me, as you do every thing connected with slavery. It would not answer your purposes to publish plain truth upon all occasions, so it would not coincide with your perverted opinions.

What I intended by my communication in the Delaware Republican, was only to prove the assertions in the narrative of Frederick Douglass to be false, which I knew to be so. But as you do not consider the character of one respectable white man as creditable as the assertions of a fugitive slave, I will produce other testimony than my own, from gentlemen of unquestionable standing, to show you that the assertions of this young Douglass are worth more than gross misrepresentations. Now for the testimony.

Extract from the letter of Mr. Auld, the master of Frederick Douglass.

'He states that I used to flog and starve him; but I can put my hand upon my bible, and with a clear conscience swear that I never struck him in my life, nor caused any person else to do it. I never allowed one of my slaves: but the tale would not have answered from him (the Abolitionists) purposes, unless the slave had been severely, or nearly whipped to death.

'Can it be believed that Mr. Gore should deliberately shoot one of Col. Lloyd's slaves, and still be retained in his employ? Col. Lloyd was not the man to suffer such an imposition, and I know the whole story to be false.

'I placed him in Baltimore to learn a trade, and told him that if he would behave himself and learn his trade well, when he was 25 years old I would emancipate him; and he promised me faithfully that he would do it. He does not say one word about this in his Narrative, as it would not have answered to have mentioned so much truth.'

Extract from the letter of Dr. A. C. Thompson.

CAMBRIDGE, Dorchester Co., Md.

'I always knew Thomas Auld to be a worthy and pious man, but he was never a class leader nor an exhorter.

Letter from Dr. James Dawson.

ST. MICHAELS, Talbot Co., Md.

DEAR SIR:—I have seen and read a Narrative of the life of negro Frederick Douglass, purporting to have been written by himself; (doubtful) in which the character of Mr. Thomas Auld is most foully aspersed. I lived in the family of Mr. Auld at the time when the cruel and inhuman conduct is said to have taken place; and so far as my knowledge of himself and an acquaintance with his domestic affairs goes (which was thorough) I can unhesitatingly pronounce it a base and villanous fabrication. I could say much more in confirmation of the falsity of the charges, but deem it unnecessary.

Yours, &c.

JAMES DAWSON.

A. C. C. THOMPSON, Wilmington.

Letter from Mr. Thomas Graham.

ST. MICHAELS, Talbot Co., Md.

MR. A. C. C. THOMPSON:

DEAR SIR:—During Mr. Auld's entire residence in St. Michaels, he was my immediate neighbor, and I feel no hesitancy in saying, my friend. I have had opportunity of knowing the situation and conduct of his servants. The statements of Frederick Douglass respecting Mr. Auld's treatment of them, is, to every word, most basely false. They were well fed, well clothed; never allowanced in food, but had plenty of what they could eat.

Mr. Auld's indulgence to his servants is well known throughout this neighborhood; and I have no hesitancy in saying that I know my friend would spurn a doubt that the whole statement relating to this gentleman is most grossly perverted and false. And from my acquaintance with Mr. Auld, I have been fully aspersed. I lived in the family of Mr. Auld at the time when the cruel and inhuman conduct is said to have taken place; and so far as my knowledge of himself and an acquaintance with his domestic affairs goes (which was thorough) I can unhesitatingly pronounce it a base and villanous fabrication. I could say much more in confirmation of the falsity of the charges, but deem it unnecessary.

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Mr. Auld's indulgence to his servants is well known throughout this neighborhood; and I have no hesitancy in saying that I know my friend would spurn a doubt that the whole statement relating to this gentleman is most grossly perverted and false. And from my acquaintance with Mr. Auld, I have been fully aspersed. I have from unimpeachable Christian character, I believe the entire narrative of accusations to be a manufactured compound of falsehoods.

I lived within 30 feet of Mr. Auld's residence for several years, and during that time his conduct to his servants was more like a father than a cruel master. He has invariably emancipated his slaves when they arrived at the age of 25 years, and their services to him were almost voluntary.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Letter from L. Dodson.

ST. MICHAELS, Talbot Co., Md.

MR. THOMPSON:

DEAR SIR:—If it will be of any service to you, in your attempt to expose the base falsehoods contained in the 'Narrative of Frederick Douglass,' I will say, that so far as his relations refer to Mr. Auld's treatment to our servants, they are most palpably unjust. For nine years I was connected with Mr. Auld's family; the greater part of the time boarding with him; and I speak from personal knowledge, when I say that Fred. and his fellow servants were treated well. Indeed, I never knew him to strike, much less abuse them.

I know Fred. well; we were boys together, in the same family, and his narrations are little more than gross misrepresentations.

The circumstances, he has charged upon Mr. Covy, Gore, and others, are equally false; for every man acquainted with these gentlemen will say that they are incapable of such offences against humanity.

You may confidently hold up this 'Narrative' as the vilest and grossest, the most unpardonable effort of Abolitionism. If truth is mighty and must prevail, I have no doubt that this attempt like many others will prove the contrary.

Yours truly,

L. DODSON.

If you are not carried away by prejudice, I think the evidence above adduced from these gentlemen's letters should be sufficient to convince you that 'the stern facts recorded by Mr. Douglass' are very much colored. But I care not how great a man you make of him—if he is one of God's best gifts to the world"—yet with all his greatness, he is a liar, and surely you will never again attempt to palm his narrative upon the public for truth.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating slavery, for I am convinced that it is a great evil—but not awful under ordinary circumstances. Neither do I attempt to vindicate the religious character of the slaveholders of the South; for it is evident that there are bad men among them, as well as in every other community. But we know that it is the Southern to be deprecated because he owns a slave, more than the Northern Abolitionist, who, in defiance of all law and honor, steals a slave from his lawful owner, and will then manufacture an incredible story without the least shadow of truth, to defame the character of a gentleman. If such is your opinion, you have studied some code of morality that I have never seen.

If you wish to persuade the Southerners to abolish slavery, you must talk to them in a kind manner; you must not fabricate such horrid tales of murder, man-stealing, &c., as you have done heretofore, and then when you shall be cured of this evil spirit, then the slaveholders will have some confidence in your abilities to advise. But you assured that all the women that you can disgorge will never add one laurel to your brow; but on the contrary, will engender jealousy and hatred, and make the condition of the slave much worse.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. C. C. THOMPSON.

We publish with the utmost willingness the above letter and certificates, not only because it is the play to let the slaveholders, as well as other evil doers, be heard in their own defence, but also because we want no better confirmation of the general credibility and truth of Douglass's narrative than such certificates afford.

If any of our readers have never read the Narrative, we wish they would do so. It purports to be a plain statement of facts and circumstances which occurred to the writer, or within his immediate knowledge—giving names and incidents, and a part of the time, dates, with minute particularity. Scenes of common and ordinary interest exemplifying many of the peculiar characteristics of the slave system as it prevails in Maryland, are detailed, and witnessed great cruelty, and inhumanity are narrated. Of a great part of this cruelty Douglass was the victim, and of many other instances he was the witness. There is a peculiarity of detail, and other internal evidence of veracity, which we expect will require something more than Mr. Thompson's opinion that the story is false, or the certificates of the good slaveholders, to do away with what has published, to overthrow. In all the above certificates, the most malleable as they may seem, there is but one distinct fact stated by Douglass contradicted. Douglass says, page 67:

'I had lived with him (Auld) nine months, during which time he had given me a number of severe whippings, for no good purpose.

This Mr. Auld in his certificate denies. He says he never struck him in his life, 'nor caused any person else to do it.' It must be borne in mind, that Mr. Auld is the accused person, and is testifying in his own behalf;—he is a competent witness; Douglass says he was whipped, and still-led by Auld. Auld denies it—pleads not guilty, as accused people generally do. All the other certificates, which we have published, are negative to this, and this only—that the certifiers have too good an opinion of Mr. Auld, Mr. Gore, and Mr. Covy, to believe they would do the inhuman and abominable things Douglass says they did.

Mr. Thompson must be very green, or else he must suppose others very green, if he thinks that such wordy opinions of accomplices in wickedness will satisfy the candid public mind of this nation, which has commenced a searching scrutiny into the secret and hidden, as well as manifest abominations of the infernal system of slavery, that Mr. Douglass's representations are 'stern falsehoods.'

We hope Mr. Thompson will not rest here, but will proceed with his investigations into the truth or falsity of Douglass's statements, and give the public the result of his labors. All the other certificates, which we have published, go to show that Auld and the things stated in them, are false, and this only—that the certifiers have too good an opinion of Mr. Auld, Mr. Gore, and Mr. Covy, to believe they would do the inhuman and abominable things Douglass says they did.

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Come, Mr. Thompson, come honest, manly effort to overthrow by disproving the events which he states took place, would do you good. And when you have done that, we will give you another batch of facts to work at. We will furnish you with a book entitled 'American Slavery as it is, or the Testimony of 1000 Witnesses,' published in 1839. Perhaps our friends C. D. Cleveland or Thomas Earle, of Philadelphia, can furnish you with the book now, if you choose. Come, go at that book, and spend your time worth more than Fred. and Gore, Frederick Douglass, the 'recreant slave.' These 1000 witnesses are not abolitionists generally, but slaveholders, slave-traders, overseers, governors, congressmen, bad men and good men, in all the places and low places and sacred places, ministers, deacons, and whoever, in their testimony challenge scrutiny. The vouchers are very, very, so far as the work has been extensively circulated for the last 15 years, in every part of the South, as the North, and no man has yet undertaken to show it false, horrid, charge it prefers against the system. If Mr. Thompson will once peruse that work with candor and attention, he will give you a larger

From Cassius M. Clay's True American.

DOUGH FACES.

We cannot understand one thing—the cowardice of a portion of the press in the free States, on the subject of slavery, or the miserable subserviency of an honest class of citizens there, who support it.

The South manages things better and wiser, according to this world's wisdom. Contrast, for a moment, the spirit of the South with the spirit of our Union. In the slave States, none *dare* tell the truth on the subject of slavery: it is sacred, and so vulgar hands must directly be shaken by vulgar mouths of it. In the free States, few, comparatively speaking, venture to become the honest defenders of constitutional freedom, or universal emancipation; these are considered, there, fanatics, and other men do not like to hear them boldly discussed—The man, indeed, who does so discuss them, is set down at once as a fanatic, a blockhead, and all sidep try to destroy him. Is it not so? Recorded facts and passing events prove it. And what is this but submitting to dictation on the part of the slave States?

Now, that the slaveholder should submit, had his own press, and that editors should passively submit to that control, we can understand. But that a man in New-York—or Philadelphia—should be afraid—away from slavery—knowing it only as a curse to be dreaded and disowned—taught from earliest infancy to hate the Negro—that he should be afraid to his wrongs, cringe before it, or blench when he comes in contact with it—is, with us, an especial marvel. Does service produce this result? Not always! Is it love of place? Not always! Is it love to cowardice? Not always! It is a mingling of these virtues, and of all baser feelings, more or less—it is a surrender of good and honest manliness, and substituting therefor a heartless truckling which makes him bow the knee, in vile prostration, and lift up his hands imploringly, like a slave—yea, put his and with encouraging and lordly air, call him—trusty friend! Aye, *trusty friend* is the phrase, but they mean *obedient lackey*, and they use him as such. *He* must see fit to prescribe—and he must be willing to hold position—to live in the free North? We are confident if an honest public opinion could be once expressed on this subject, it would be found to ever swept from within its borders by an indignant public scorn.

And this ought to be done. For it is these men—and that portion of them particularly, that curse the manhood of the North. Why, we have heard Southerners talk—and we know, that they can and do talk with them freely on this subject, that such 'poor dogs' might be *kicked* by slaveholders, if they would pay them for it, or *bought* up when they, with good conscience, could be bought kicking! And this is the opinion entertained of dough-faces. And how can it be otherwise? If there be a row in Massachusetts, they have fine flowing words, and moralize finely; if riot takes possession of any Northern city, and runs wildly through it, they are bold to a fault in their denunciations. But where slavery is concerned, they have softer words and smoother tongue; their eye loses it quickness, and their ear its readiness. The right of petition may be denied in Congress—Resolutions may be offered to the free labor of the North—memorials from Massachusetts treated with contempt—citizens of New York imprisoned in jail, if they put up in Virginia or South Carolina, and when the Bay State sends an agent to the latter, he may be thrust out of her territory by force, and an appeal to the United States Courts denied him—all *this* may be done in the most insulting and taunting manner, and yet these, craven-spirited Northmen are dumb as *sorts*—because, all at once, wonderfully prudent—blaze away at what they call 'violence,' and say these difficulties must be settled, smoothed over, as if the North had no lofty character to sustain, no generous spirit to vindicate, no great principles to assert, and no constitutional privileges to defend! It is treachery and treachery alone, that makes the free States plunder ground for political gamblers, and their labor and capital plaything for legislative halls, and then, as he is, until the North proves itself worthy its ancient fame, and shows a freeman's courage and wisdom in a freeman's conduct.

Nor need any fear that what we recommend will create disunion. Why, or how? We see no way to violence. The measure is one of peace—of peace commercially, socially and politically. True courage, we know, is always conservative. It never needlessly provokes another whom he knows to be equally brave with himself. If, then, the free States would come constitutional ground, they, throwing overboard, as so much rotten stuff, traitors of every party, who would sell themselves to the South for pelf, place, or power, they should sustain moot-pieces, able and fit to speak the truth, firmly asserting their rights, and the rights of man, they would as firmly stand by them—the South would never dream of assaulting such a Union, and we should have no vacillating policy in our national government, and no disturbing causes vexing the peace, or embarrassing the prosperity of the sixty different Commonwealths of the Union. *But this has to be done; there is no safety in a different course.* The South will rule, and rule with a rod of iron, until tought that wisdom for freemen must be found in conflict, the ill a contest of enterprise, of commerce, of growth, of morals, or of arms,) that the sternwoiled man will bear the sceptre of triumph.

We are fully persuaded, indeed, if the free States were united on the great moral and social questions of the day, and if both parties agreed as to matters of national policy, that stability—a settled order of things would characterize our country, and confirmation be the decision of the day in all the frontier slave States.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Some month ago, the patriots of Illinois suddenly, in some unaccountable manner, fell openly in love with Cuba. What, in the name of commerce and common sense, could ail the people to do, with them? They held two meetings, Ex-Governor Reynolds being the presiding officer, but Governor Ford being the principal speaker at the last meeting. They resolved that the President of the United States ought to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba from the Queen of Spain. No address was put forth exhibiting the reasons of this sudden and strange movement. No statements were made to show why the people of Illinois should take the initiative in such a movement. Where did it originate? Who were the wire-workers? *Where* was this strange procedure concerted? Why was the scene laid in Illinois? The Illinois Democratic Press is a weekly paper, and the rumor about Cuba, gave the impulse to Cuba annexation in Illinois. It was necessary that the first step should be taken somewhere—that it should be taken where the least suspicion should be excited—and so the extreme free State of the West was pitched upon. All this, however, only leads to conjecture. Much notice had not the Senator from the extreme southern State of the Union, in the beginning of the present session of Congress, introduced a resolution concerning Cuba, couched almost in the very words of the Illinois resolution? Do our readers begin to see the plot? It would seem that it suffered to remain long enough to introduce the question of the acquisition of Cuba to the public, through the Senate of the United States, and then withdrawn, so as not to embarrass other projects of acquisition which must first be realized.

Washington letter-writers, though propagating a great deal of nonsense, have yet, on occasions, hooked together, when the reasons of political movements are to be studied. Some of them are members of Congress, and unconsciously throw out hints full of significance. Let us see what some of these writers talk of this Cuba movement.

The correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, a paper which has much of the confidence of the administration, says:

'Mr. Levy has introduced a resolution which lies over for debate, enquiring into the expediency of entering into the Spanish Cortes with Spain, for the purchase of Cuba. *This is a most important move, and cannot be the strongly advocated by the southern and western press. The island is peculiarly fit for the protection of the South, and will, at the same time, open one of the best Southern markets for Western produce.*'

Mark the trickery by which Western and Southern interests are made to be wedded in the proposition of this scheme!

The Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, (Philadelphia,) speaking of the resolutions of Mr. Levy, in regard to Cuba, says:

'It is supposed that the withdrawal of Mr. Levy's late resolution is temporary only, his present purpose having been sufficiently accomplished by its introduction, viz.: the attention, which it has attracted, both in Cuba, and in this country, to the measure.

Mr. Levy, it is said, has long cherished the hope of an incorporation of this island into the system of American Union. It has been several years his favorite theme, and it was known, before he reached here, that it was this purpose to move upon the question in some shape.'

The correspondent adds:

'It is understood that Mr. Levy has received information relating to the present condition of Cuba, not known to the public, and which renders the movement one of considerable importance to the country. Certain it is that the Cuban annexationists contemplated or desired by those who are urging on the 'wheels of progress,' Cuba is infinitely the most important of the possessions left to Spain, if truth the garden of the world. Its soil is so beautiful and fertile beyond imagination. Its wonderful productiveness may be estimated from the fact, that with a population of only about a million, and a very defective system of agriculture, it has an annual export of twenty-six millions of dollars, an import trade of about twenty millions, and yields a revenue from taxation varying from twelve to fourteen millions per annum. And yet scarcely a little of arable land on the island is occupied.

In a military point of view, it is believed to be inconceivably important. You have only to cast your eye over the map, and see what consequence once the military importance of an island of seven hundred miles in length, enclosing the Gulf of Mexico, and commanding the Isthmus of the great sea, which by this acquisition would become the inland sea of the Union.

In the event of a war with Great Britain, this movement might prove very beneficial, by preparing the minds of the Cubans to resist a British occupation of the island, an occupation which the government of Spain could not, in the present weakness, and substituting therefor a heartless trucking which makes him bow the knee, in vile prostration, and lift up his hands imploringly, like a slave—yea, put his and with encouraging and lordly air, call him—trusty friend! Aye, *trusty friend* is the phrase, but they mean *obedient lackey*, and they use him as such. *He* must see fit to prescribe—and he must be willing to hold position—to live in the free North? We are confident if an honest public opinion could be once expressed on this subject, it would be found to ever swept from within its borders by an indignant public scorn.

And this ought to be done. For it is these men—and that portion of them particularly, that curse the manhood of the North. Why, we have heard Southerners talk—and we know, that they can and do talk with them freely on this subject, that such 'poor dogs' might be *kicked* by slaveholders, if they would pay them for it, or *bought* up when they, with good conscience, could be bought kicking! And this is the opinion entertained of dough-faces. And how can it be otherwise? If there be a row in Massachusetts, they have fine flowing words, and moralize finely; if riot takes possession of any Northern city, and runs wildly through it, they are bold to a fault in their denunciations. But where slavery is concerned, they have softer words and smoother tongue; their eye loses it quickness, and their ear its readiness. The right of petition may be denied in Congress—Resolutions may be offered to the free labor of the North—memorials from Massachusetts treated with contempt—citizens of New York imprisoned in jail, if they put up in Virginia or South Carolina, and when the Bay State sends an agent to the latter, he may be thrust out of her territory by force, and an appeal to the United States Courts denied him—all *this* may be done in the most insulting and taunting manner, and yet these, craven-spirited Northmen are dumb as *sorts*—because, all at once, wonderfully prudent—blaze away at what they call 'violence,' and say these difficulties must be settled, smoothed over, as if the North had no lofty character to sustain, no generous spirit to vindicate, no great principles to assert, and no constitutional privileges to defend! It is treachery and treachery alone, that makes the free States plunder ground for political gamblers, and their labor and capital plaything for legislative halls, and then, as he is, until the North proves itself worthy its ancient fame, and shows a freeman's courage and wisdom in a freeman's conduct.

Nor need any fear that what we recommend will create disunion. Why, or how? We see no way to violence. The measure is one of peace—of peace commercially, socially and politically. True courage, we know, is always conservative. It never needlessly provokes another whom he knows to be equally brave with himself. If, then, the free States would come constitutional ground, they, throwing overboard, as so much rotten stuff, traitors of every party, who would sell themselves to the South for pelf, place, or power, they should sustain moot-pieces, able and fit to speak the truth, firmly asserting their rights, and the rights of man, they would as firmly stand by them—the South would never dream of assaulting such a Union, and we should have no vacillating policy in our national government, and no disturbing causes vexing the peace, or embarrassing the prosperity of the sixty different Commonwealths of the Union. *But this has to be done; there is no safety in a different course.* The South will rule, and rule with a rod of iron, until tought that wisdom for freemen must be found in conflict, (be it a contest of enterprise, of commerce, of growth, of morals, or of arms,) that the sternwoiled man will bear the sceptre of triumph.

We are fully persuaded, indeed, if the free States were united on the great moral and social questions of the day, and if both parties agreed as to matters of national policy, that stability—a settled order of things would characterize our country, and confirmation be the decision of the day in all the frontier slave States.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Some month ago, the patriots of Illinois suddenly, in some unaccountable manner, fell openly in love with Cuba. What, in the name of commerce and common sense, could ail the people to do, with them? They held two meetings, Ex-Governor Reynolds being the presiding officer, but Governor Ford being the principal speaker at the last meeting. They resolved that the President of the United States ought to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba from the Queen of Spain. No address was put forth exhibiting the reasons of this sudden and strange movement. No statements were made to show why the people of Illinois should take the initiative in such a movement. Where did it originate? Who were the wire-workers? *Where* was this strange procedure concerted? Why was the scene laid in Illinois? The Illinois Democratic Press is a weekly paper, and the rumor about Cuba, gave the impulse to Cuba annexation in Illinois. It was necessary that the first step should be taken somewhere—that it should be taken where the least suspicion should be excited—and so the extreme free State of the West was pitched upon. All this, however, only leads to conjecture. Much notice had not the Senator from the extreme southern State of the Union, in the beginning of the present session of Congress, introduced a resolution concerning Cuba, couched almost in the very words of the Illinois resolution? Do our readers begin to see the plot? It would seem that it suffered to remain long enough to introduce the question of the acquisition of Cuba to the public, through the Senate of the United States, and then withdrawn, so as not to embarrass other projects of acquisition which must first be realized.

Washington letter-writers, though propagating a great deal of nonsense, have yet, on occasions, hooked together, when the reasons of political movements are to be studied. Some of them are members of Congress, and unconsciously throw out hints full of significance. Let us see what some of these writers talk of this Cuba movement.

The correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, a paper which has much of the confidence of the administration, says:

'Mr. Levy has introduced a resolution which lies over for debate, enquiring into the expediency of entering into the Spanish Cortes with Spain, for the purchase of Cuba. *This is a most important move, and cannot be the strongly advocated by the southern and western press. The island is peculiarly fit for the protection of the South, and will, at the same time, open one of the best Southern markets for Western produce.*'

Mark the trickery by which Western and Southern interests are made to be wedded in the proposition of this scheme!

The Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, (Philadelphia,) speaking of the resolutions of Mr. Levy, in regard to Cuba, says:

'It is supposed that the withdrawal of Mr. Levy's late resolution is temporary only, his present purpose having been sufficiently accomplished by its introduction, viz.: the attention, which it has attracted, both in Cuba, and in this country, to the measure.

Mr. Levy, it is said, has long cherished the hope of an incorporation of this island into the system of American Union. It has been several years his favorite theme, and it was known, before he reached

From the Liberty Intelligencer.

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI AGAINST THE OPPRESSED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

We are gratified to see that the Synod of Cincinnati, of which Dr. Beecher is a member, have by an overwhelming vote, repudiated the pernicious philosophy put forth in a late report of the Abolitionists, (which, we regret to say, was signed by the majority. We are glad to see this, as Edward, his son, and Prof. Stowe, his son-in-law, were the principal actors in preparing the report in question, by, on the floor of the Board. We hope the father will attend to the boys. We subjoin the excellent resolutions, which, we have reason to hope, in the other resolves, the Synod expressed its determination, notwithstanding this dangerous position of the Board, to still make it the channel of its benefactions.

Resolved, That in order to secure to the world and to our own churches, permanently, the blessing which this missionary work is designed to diffuse, it is of vital importance that the gospel which our missionaries preach, and practice, should give no sanction, directly or indirectly, to the sin of slaveholding; it is a heinous sin; in our judgment, it is a violation of the law of God; it is a disease, the principle which practises or sanctions the sin, if permitted to have its perfect work, would ultimately, and inevitably, subvert, and destroy, the gospel which our missionaries are laboring to propagate; and it. Because it would destroy at home the force of those anti-slavery principles by which we hope to see our country ultimately freed from the giant evil.

Resolved, That we wash our hands in innocency from any constructive endorsement of this practice by our missionary benefactions, while we would still, in the spirit of love, and of the gospel, conscientiously restrict them to such missionary churches as do not admit slaveholders to their communion.

Resolved, That with all due respect and affection for the American Board, we do earnestly request that body to recede from the grounds taken in their late report on the subject of slavery. Because we judge it fraught with disastrous consequences to the suffering slave, to the interest of pure religion, and to the prosperity of the missionary cause.

Only one thing remains for the Synod to do, and that is—to withdraw its support from the Board, and throw its contributions into a purer channel. There is, in our opinion, no excuse for a contrary course, since another Board is already in operation, and the old one is so manifestly pro-slavery, that all who countenance it must swallow its organic sin doctrine, hoofs, horns, and all.

From the Richmond Whig.

OREGON—THE VOICE OF VIRGINIA. It has already been stated, that 13 of the 15 representatives of Virginia in Congress are against giving the notice to Great Britain to break up the joint occupation of Oregon, and this is believed to be the sober opinion of a decided majority of the people of the State. Such decisive evidence of public feeling, so important a matter, that an expression of the Legislative voice should be heard in reference to it. The Legislature of Virginia is now in session. The great issue of peace or war depends upon the action of Congress in reference to this very question of notice to Great Britain. It is a question of an enormous magnitude—involving the vital interests of the whole country, but especially of the Southern States.

We have conversed with but few members of the Legislature on the subject, but feel satisfied that a decided majority must be favorable to the proposition presented by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crittenden.

THE MOTIVE. It is said that the regular Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who has distinguished himself in the columns of this paper by the earnestness and unscrupulousness with which he supports the cause of Texas jobs,—was during the whole time, *deeply interested in Texas lands or stocks.* The section of probably most, if not all, the Texas land speculators, who, for the annexation, may be accounted for in the same way. They probably had their pockets full of Texas scrip. —*Lance Transcript.*

LIGHT RETURNING. Mr. Kennedy, from Indiana, in his speech on Oregon, says—'We of the West went for Texas, and I may say we went blind; that is a stereotype blind; we told the South, do you lead us on, and by the grace of God we will follow; by that the South got this new slave-holding Texas, and we want God grant only that which is our own, the South says to us, 'Look out, or this neighbor will be mad at you.' It was upon this, that I, a very good democrat, felt quite as stern as could be expected from a Northern Democrat.

THE FOSTERS AT MERCER. Mr. and Mrs. Foster visited Mercer, Pa., and after spending two days in the vicinity of the place, they addressed the fellow citizens of the county, a majority of the citizens interfered and closed the Court House, and thus broke up the meeting. The place was almost unanimous wish of the large audience in attendance. These official notes are worse than the irresponsible outbreaks of the rabble, and it becomes the *people* to see to it.—*Cleveland Jour. com.*

We do not see the force of the oft-repeated taunt that England forced Slavery upon us against our will. It could not force her to do it, and it could not if a rather difficult job. How came we to take her Slavery and reject her tea, if we were equally opposed to both? But it was England that fastened, for many generations since, forced Slavery upon our fathers, it would be the poorest of all possible reasons for our forbearing Englishmen of the present day should be silent respecting the evil. If their fathers enticed ours into a bad practice, how can they better atone for the fault than by persuading us to abandon it?—*New-York Tribune.*

ONE OF THE 'FAT AND SLEEK.'—Under this head, the Bugle, at Salem, Ohio, publishes the following extract from the south part of this State, dated Jan. 23:

'A slave of Henry Clay's is here on his way to Canada. He says a difficulty occurred between Clay and his overseer, in which the latter had to call on master to interfere on his behalf, who directed the overseer to give him *three hundred lashes!* After receiving the lashes, he was ordered to go about his business, and he immediately left the plantation, and has made his escape.

Comment is needless. T. S.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM VA. We have received the two first numbers of an able review of John L. Carey's work on 'Slavery in Maryland,' which we shall, from time to time, lay before our readers, as we can get clear of the smoke of our Battle for the 'Freedom of the Press,' with the 'powers that be.' Mr. Carey is one of the ablest of Virginians, one of the wisest and noblest citizens of our native State—one whom we are proud to welcome as a co-laborer in the wide and, now, more than ever glorious field of anti-slavery reform.—*Baltimore Saturday Visiter.*

'FREE AND SLAVE BLACKS.' In a pretty long article for a Democratic paper on that subject, our neighbor of the Bellas Republican has *succeeded* in proving that the former are *better off in slavery*, and *happier*, than in a *state of freedom*. This authority for facts is an English lady—a Mrs. Houston, who has written about Jamaica, Barbadoes, and New-Orleans. Considering her *facts* and her *pictures* of slavery in this latter city, with some extracts from parliamentary reports on the condition of the lower classes in Great Britain, the Republican thinks would alone Britain, the Republican thinks would alone Britain, the Republican thinks would alone

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUTHS VERSUS FALSEHOOD. The New-York Evangelist says that the 'Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D.' has recently, has published a large duodecimo volume, entitled 'The Attractions of the Cross; designed to illustrate the leading truths, obligations and hopes of Christianity.' When it is remembered that this 'Rev. Reverend Doctor of Divinity is one of the most zealous servers of the sect—proslavery and anti-abolition to the very core of his heart—supported by a refined and aristocratic congregation—and fond of being called 'a rabbi'—the idea of his writing a book in eulogy of the '*Attractions of the Cross*,' is ludicrously ludicrous. The heaviest cross that such a man is either willing or able to bear is one quite a mere gilding in the shape of a superb breastpin. The proper title of his work should be, 'Spiritual Attractions of Slavery.' The effrontery of a rebel Cavalier, designed to illustrate the effrontery of a rebel Cavalier pretender.'

SLEEPY WARNING!—Four boys, belonging to West Springfield, recently went out on Sunday for the purpose of shooting partridges, when one of them accidentally shot through the heart. This is surely announced as a solemn warning to Sabbath-breakers! As it happens that a person is shot by accident on every other day in the week, and nothing can be more plain than that this is an indication of what is ideologically styled the 'divine pleasure!' But, if one deserved to be shot for his heinous offence, the other three boys, being equally guilty, might have been shot by accident—on purpose—to make the example more striking, or at least as a matter of impartial justice! The Springfield Republican, in recording this sad occurrence, says of the boys had been 'in the sanctuary' or of home, this accident would not have occurred. Very true, indeed! If nobody would venture where water is, then nobody would ever be drowned. See that this is a kind of something!

THE HYPOCRITE AND FORMALIST. The New-York Evangelist approvingly relates the story of a minister, who, on a journey, stopped for the night at a certain house; but, on ascertaining that the inmates did not have 'family prayers,' declared 'he dared not sleep in such a house, and forthwith departed.' What a strong proof of hypocrisy and bigotry! We will venture the prediction that this clergyman is either a pleader in the army or navy, or a southern manager, or a northern dough-face. Give us his name!

POOR STUFF. A postcaster in the Quincy Patriot boldly declares that

'America is a land that with freedom is blessed'—
'Being she has only three millions of slaves. More—
'She is free as the eagle that soareth on high.'

Very like an eagle, both as to her freedom and her nervous treatment of objects that are feeble and defenseless. What next?

'Once her shout were with tyranny pressed,
But now they live free'—

to lay, sell, dog, starve, hand and mutilate as many niggers as they choose! 'Hail, Columbia!'

'ALL TALK.'—The Worcester County Gazette, (Liberty party,) usually spirited and belligerent as a porcupine, is really growing facetious. Alluding to the late spirited meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, it says—'Could they be induced to do something besides talk against slavery, we should expect much from their zeal and devotion.' For example—'Let every society commencing a pro-slavery company, yet, they would hypocritically agree to maintain it.' Instead of coming out of Babylon, they would remain in it! Devinces no small amount of assurance for one who has come into the anti-slavery ranks boldly in the eleventh hour, to represent the old Liberty Society as an impotent body. Its deeds have always been equal to its words.

DANGER OF LEARNING. Pope tells us that 'a little learning is a dangerous thing.' It is for this reason, doubtless, that the Southern slaveholders are afraid to have their slaves taught even the alphabet. It would be dangerous! No doubt of it.

'ALL IN MY EYE.' The New-York Express says of Jenny—'In our eyes, it is a momentous question, whether we do not clearly see the way approach.' The Express is undeniably as blind as a bat, in all cases except where its own base interests are concerned. It continues its twaddle—'As we think of it, [slavery,] we feel a deep sense of its awful magnitude, [p-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s!] and we confess we know not what to do!' There is no such thing. You cling to it with the tenacity of a worthless parasite.

THE CONSTITUTION. The U. S. Gazette says there is not a very significant paragraph' in the recent 'speech of Mr. Briggs to the Legislature of Massachusetts—namely,

'Standing by the pillars of the Constitution, and ready to defend and uphold every part of it, I trust the Legislature of Massachusetts will meet that all the rights secured to the citizens of the Commonwealth shall be acknowledged and respected.'

Of what is this 'significant?' Nothing. It is a mere flourish. The pillars of the Constitution have long since fallen, and Massachusetts lies under them, bound, helpless, crushed; and is just retribution is upon her for having attempted to 'stand by them,' as they were originally planted—i. e. on the necks of the enslaved population of the United States. The 'Big party of this State appears to be as thoroughly cowed and frightened as any slave at the South under the lash of his driver. Nothing can save us but a revolutionary movement.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MAN-STEALING. The Philadelphia City Club has forwarded to Henry Clay a box, in which are recorded the names of 5000 persons who had joined in giving their unanimous assent to certain resolutions contained therein, expressing their sentiments and feelings toward him personally, and their appreciation of the acts of his revered life! It has also presented to Mrs. Clay, a casket of jewels, consisting of a bracelet, brooch and ring of the purest gold, ornamented with a collection of diamonds enclosed in a case of mother of pearl. So much for being an incorrigible slaveholder—the head conspirator of the African colonization scheme—the author of the atrocious Missouri compromise, which has resulted in the annexation of Texas, and the utter prostration of Northern freedom—the unflinching defender of a vast system of manstealing, adultery, robbery, and murderous cruelty—and an impenitent duellist! What popular encouragement is there, in this country, for a man to be honest, pure, just, or a friend of liberty? Just none at all. It would be far easier to obtain 5000 names, on paper, denouncing such a man as a fiend, than a tithe of that number to signify their admiration of his character.

C. M. CLAY. Among the names appended to the Card of invitation to Mr. Clay to lecture on slavery in Philadelphia, were the following:—David Paul Brown, Albert Barnes, Ellanman W. Keyser, Thomas H. Stockton, J. B. Myers, James Mott, William Parrish, H. C. Corbit, Christopher Fallon, James Rowland, J. Bouvier, Isaac R. Davis. The church in Johnson street was 'crowded to suffocation' when Mr. Clay spoke. Up to 8 o'clock, a continual stream of people arrived and departed, without being able to reach the main floor of the building. The reporter for the U. S. Gazette, went to take notes of the speech, but thought wrinting at the time appointed, was not able to get within hearing or seeing distance. After this, he will not wholly despair of Philadelphia.

TRIUMPH OF THE RIGHT.

For a long time, the spirit of proscription towards the colored children in Nantucket, (in regard to their being admitted to equal school privileges,) has been of a most virulent character; but we are very happy to learn, by the following article from the Nantucket Inquirer, that at the recent town election, the friends of equal rights obtained a signal victory:—

The School Committee election on Monday was most animated and earnestly contested. We have rarely seen so much interest manifested at the Polls—in a town election, never. The main question before the people was, shall the colored children be admitted into the public schools, or be treated the same terms as the whites, and probably about every vote was deposited with direct reference to this question. Our town never contained about six hours, and the number of votes cast, to the surprise of all parties, was 916, a greater number we think than was ever before cabled into any one local question, and only exceeded by the vote of 1840, which was 1003. All felt that the contest would be very severe, and no efforts were spared on either side. Very few of the votes were mutilated, for the question to be decided was considered of more importance than mere personal preferences. We rejoice at this large vote, as it indicates a double triumph, the sentiment of the town on the school question. The result was that twelve out of the thirteen candidates favorable to the admission of the colored children to the Grammar Schools were elected, by an average majority of perhaps 9 or 10. A few erasures, three or four, defeated the election of the other. So that the character of the School Committee for the year 1846 is, on the colored question, directly the reverse of that of the Committee for '44 and '45—and one of the candidates will unconditionally be to re-admit the colored children into the schools from which they were ejected two years ago. Several of the gentlemen, though, were defeated in the election of 1844, because of their action on the school question, and it must be gratifying to them to be placed in office, in an election turning on the very same question and by a much greater probably than was ever before cast for any set of School Committee men in this place. They suffered faithfully and nobly, yielding their to be right, and their fellow citizens by their votes last Monday, have emphatically approved that adherence. 'The exclusive sentiment of the majority of adults towards one, and very few of the opposite party were so sanguine as to hope for their speedy overthrow. But one year has wrought an entire revolution, and we suppose there can be no doubt that the result of Monday's election settles the question as to the future policy of the town on the School question. Moral Revolutions do not go backward, and we have never yet heard of a solitary convert, from those in favor of admitting to the opposite party. The vote of Monday was the unanimous opinion of the town, and that opinion will unquestionably remain unchanged.

On Tuesday a second trial was made, when Mr. Wesley Berry, the gentleman for whom *the party in favor of excluding the colored children from the Grammar Schools cast their votes*, was defeated by a many majority, and Mr. Thomas, Mr. Springer, elected. Not a member of last year's Committee has been retained; the liberal ticket has been elected entire. It would be impertinent to repeat the *sult* as a proof of the *personal* unpopularity of the members of the old Committee; votes were not so much cast against the men, as against the opinions of which they were the representatives. A change of policy, not a change of persons, was the thing desired. Whig and Democratic lines were not at all attended to. On both sides, members of the two political parties were earnestly laboring together.

We hope that the result of this election will render no one unmindful of the interests of the schools. Why should it? A difference existed, one side or the other must prevail—and any person would be guilty of a great wrong, who, because the majority entertain opinions contrary to his on a question of public policy, should seek to diminish the usefulness of any of our institutions. However, we know our citizens too well to entertain any fears on this point. Nor should there be any undue exultation manifested on the part of the majority; the only effect would be to create unnecessary and efficient feelings. Majorities are too apt to forget that members of minorities have any feelings.

The Committee elected on Monday is composed of competent and faithful men, and we have no doubt that the schools will flourish under their direction.

THREE CHEERS FOR NANTUCKET.

NEW-BEDFORD, 2d mo. 11th, 1846.

DEAR GARRISON:

At the annual meeting at Nantucket, the liberals elected all the town officers, and routed the cossacks, horse, foot, and dragoons. Last year, the cossacks had 250 majority on the School Committee. This week movement was started in 1842, to shut the colored people out of the schools, which has agitated the town to the exclusion of every other question ever since. A separate school has been kept at the expense of at least a thousand dollars per year, for no other motive than to keep up this spirit of caste. But at length the people have stirred up the blood of their fathers, and have said, '*No caste here*'—as they have always said, '*No slave can breathe in Nantucket.*' The aristocracy have received a wound that never will heal; they now have gone through the ordeal of the people. They were opposed to the high school; for the common people could there receive an education equal to their children; hence, they raised the cry, '*No amalgamation!*' which has cost so much money and trouble.

Thine for the cause, R.

CONCERT.

Mr. A. H. Townley, the distinguished organist, gives a miscellaneous Concert of vocal and instrumental music, at the Melodeon, this evening, (Saturday) evening, Feb. 21st, when he will be assisted by Mr. Delavanti and the principal professional talent of the city. Mr. T. has lately composed a sacred ODE TO LIBERTY, dedicated to the Hon. SETH SYMONDS, of Duxbury, which was performed at the anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and received with great applause. We hope he will be greeted with a crowded assembly.

POSTPONEMENT.—Our anti-slavery friends in Worcester County, (North Division,) are requested to take notice that the meeting of their county society, at Westminster, is postponed till Thursday and Friday, March 9th and 10th, in order not to conflict with the county meetings previously to be held in Haverhill and Worcester.

READ THIS. The New Hampshire State Election is soon to occur, and intense interest is felt in the result, both by the friends and the foes of equal rights. The pseudo Democratic party in that State will 'move heaven and earth,' if possible, to accomplish a victory, but we trust they will be defeated. Read what a Washington correspondent writes to the editor of the Manchester Independent Democrat:—

The result of your last election astonished every body here; and nobody more than the New-Hampshire delegation. Your friends were sanguine and earnest. And were it not for violating the confidence of private intercourse, I could tell you of some other things which nearly affect vocation and property. Every thing that money and the patronage of the government here can do, will be done to break down the friends of Mr. Hale. At this time, a large sum of money is being raised among the office-holders, and certain Southern members of Congress, for the purpose of your election. It is this golden fleece, which drew so many of your Democratic editors to this city. In the early part of the session, three of the Virginia members said to me yesterday, 'I have forty as good niggers as ever hoed tobacco; and I had rather heal to-morrow, that twenty mother's sons of them, the corpse on my plantation, than that John P. Hale should come his d—d abolition stuff in New-Hampshire.

ADELPHIC UNION. The Miscellaneous Entertainment, (consisting of elocutionary exercises, Music, with a choice selection of vocal and instrumental music,) given on Monday evening last, in aid of the Adelphic Union, at the Tremont Temple, was attended by a full assembly, who were highly gratified with the performances, and expressed their approbation by loud plaudits.

WHICH IS THE GREATEST EVIL, INTEMPERANCE OR SLAVERY?

MANSFIELD, Jan. 20th, 1846.

FRIEND GARRISON:

The above question came up for consideration in the South Marshfield Lyceum recently, and after some discussion, it was decided, by a small majority, that the palm of evil should be awarded to intemperance. This decision elicited from some one the following communication, which was read at the Lyceum at the next meeting. The spirit of it pleased my taste extremely, and I begged a copy of it, which I send to you for publication in the Liberator, if the space it would occupy cannot be more profitably employed.

It will be perceived that the object of the writer was not to point out specifically the evils of slavery, and contrast them with intemperance—but so much to correct an error in the judgment, as to arouse into activity a sluggish conscience. With what success he has labored, the decision made, does not appear. The question will probably come up again soon, when I hope for a different result. The whole affair is interesting to the public only as indicating, to some extent, how withering has been the example of both Church and State, in the matter of slavery, upon the moral sentiments of the people. The result, however, below shows that there are some who are not disposed to let such an injustice to the cause of freedom, as is implied in the vote spoken of, pass without a rebuke, which, I trust, may not wholly fail of its intended effect. Yours truly,

N. H. WHITING.

January 25th, 1846.

To Charles C. Kent, Secry of S. Marshfield Lyceum:

DEAR SIR:—Believing, as I do, that intemperance is the 'sum of all villanies,'—the concocted essence of fraud, violence and oppression,—embracing within itself robbery, adultery and murder—and the fruitful parent of licentiousness, *intemperance*, with a host of the blackest crimes that have ever disgraced and darkened the world—it was with mingled emotions of grief, shame and indignation, that I learned the decision of a majority of the members of your Lyceum, at its last meeting, that slavery is less evil than the intemperate use of alcoholic drink. But, as I have no disposition to charge the error into which you have fallen, and the injustice you have done to fundamental principles and rights of our common nature, the opinion you have expressed is probably honestly entertained, and will, of course, be adhered to, while to you it stands fair truth. May you derive from it all the pleasure which such a belief can ever give.

As it is the custom of your Society to receive communications from members, and also those who are not, and have them read by the Secretary, I avail myself of the opportunity to write, in the manner suggested by the decision spoken of above, with the request that you will read them at the next meeting of your Society; and the hope that, in any apparent sarcasm, or severity of expression, something will be pardoned to the 'spirit of liberty' which dwells in every human being, however attainments, or have it stifled by the prejudices of education, or the influence of national, sectional, or personal interest.

So, then, the South Marshfield Lyceum has made a mistake in the ages, and decided by solemn vote, that mankind, in the death-grapple they have ever maintained with slavery, as the great enemy of human progress and happiness, have been most capitally mistaken—that, after all, the mightiest, the most gigantic of all wrongs and evils is not *Slavery*, but *Rum!* Hereafter, let those names which history has garnered up for the reverence and love of mankind, point. Nor should there be any undue exultation manifested on the part of the majority; the only effect would be to create unnecessary and efficient feelings. Majorities are too apt to forget that members of minorities have any feelings.

The Committee elected on Monday is composed of competent and faithful men, and we have no doubt that the schools will flourish under their direction.

THREE CHEERS FOR NANTUCKET.

NEW-BEDFORD, 2d mo. 11th, 1846.

DEAR GARRISON:

At the annual meeting at Nantucket, the liberals elected all the town officers, and routed the cossacks, horse, foot, and dragoons. Last year, the cossacks had 250 majority on the School Committee. This week movement was started in 1842, to shut the colored people out of the schools, which has agitated the town to the exclusion of every other question ever since. A separate school has been kept at the expense of at least a thousand dollars per year, for no other motive than to keep up this spirit of caste. But at length the people have stirred up the blood of their fathers, and have said, '*No caste here*'—as they have always said, '*No slave can breathe in Nantucket.*' The aristocracy have received a wound that never will heal; they now have gone through the ordeal of the people. They were opposed to the high school; for the common people could there receive an education equal to their children; hence, they raised the cry, '*No amalgamation!*' which has cost so much money and trouble.

Thine for the cause, R.

CONCERT.

Mr. A. H. Townley, the distinguished organist, gives a miscellaneous Concert of vocal and instrumental music, at the Melodeon, this evening, (Saturday) evening, Feb. 21st, when he will be assisted by Mr. Delavanti and the principal professional talent of the city. Mr. T. has lately composed a sacred ODE TO LIBERTY, dedicated to the Hon. SETH SYMONDS, of Duxbury, which was performed at the anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and received with great applause. We hope he will be greeted with a crowded assembly.

POSTPONEMENT.—Our anti-slavery friends in Worcester County, (North Division,) are requested to take notice that the meeting of their county society, at Westminster, is postponed till Thursday and Friday, March 9th and 10th, in order not to conflict with the county meetings previously to be held in Haverhill and Worcester.

READ THIS. The New Hampshire State Election is soon to occur, and intense interest is felt in the result, both by the friends and the foes of equal rights. The pseudo Democratic party in that State will 'move heaven and earth,' if possible, to accomplish a victory, but we trust they will be defeated. Read what a Washington correspondent writes to the editor of the Manchester Independent Democrat:—

The result of your last election astonished every body here; and nobody more than the New-Hampshire delegation. Your friends were sanguine and earnest. And were it not for violating the confidence of private intercourse, I could tell you of some other things which nearly affect vocation and property. Every thing that money and the patronage of the government here can do, will be done to break down the friends of Mr. Hale. At this time, a large sum of money is being raised among the office-holders, and certain Southern members of Congress, for the purpose of your election. It is this golden fleece, which drew so many of your Democratic editors to this city. In the early part of the session, three of the Virginia members said to me yesterday, 'I have forty as good niggers as ever hoed tobacco; and I had rather heal to-morrow, that twenty mother's sons of them, the corpse on my plantation, than that John P. Hale should come his d—d abolition stuff in New-Hampshire.

ADELPHIC UNION. The Miscellaneous Entertainment, (consisting of elocutionary exercises, Music, with a choice selection of vocal and instrumental music,) given on Monday evening last, in aid of the Adelphic Union, at the Tremont Temple, was attended by a full assembly, who were highly gratified with the performances, and expressed their approbation by loud plaudits.

Death in Auburn Prison. The sudden death of a convict in the Prison at Auburn N. Y., has produced much excitement there. The coroner—name? Pitch—was whipped severely, as it appears, on two successive days, and died the third day thereafter. He was sent to the Prison, for which, Orleans he verdict tails. Ineffectual attempts seem to have been made to conceal the matter from the public; and a coroner's jury was summoned, which returned a verdict that the 'deceased died of bilious intermitting fever, prevailing in the prison, aggravated, if not superinduced by the flagellation' inflicted before the attach by Melanchon W. Cary, one of the assistant keepers in that prison. The subject has been brought before the Legislature, and a committee chosen to investigate it.

The keeper of Auburn prison, Melanchon Cary, who whipped his fellow Plumb to death, has been arrested and held to bail for $1000.

Sanguinary Conflict.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 2d inst., says:—One of the bloodiest wrestling fights ever witnessed, took place between Margaret Verty and Mrs. Sullivan, on Sixth street, on Saturday last—one woman armed with a club, the other with a bludgeon. Mrs. Verty fell, after a severe struggle, badly wounded (cut) in the head, and left arm. We saw her at the Mayor's Office, accompanied by her husband, covered with blood, and faint, demanding a warrant for her of the hatchet.

Distressing Fire.—The Poor House at Uxbridge, was burnt on Thursday night of last week. Out of twenty inmates, all but three escaped, two males and a female, who were burned to death.

It is stated in the Montreal Transcript, that thirteen thousand troops of the line, including two companies of Sappers and Miners, have been ordered immediately to Canada. The cost of this, it is conjectured will involve an expense of $500,000.

A Battle.—There was a bloody battle upon the River La Plate on the 20th of Nov., between the French and English, which lasted all day, and the forts of Gen. Rosas, and after fighting eight hours, killed about 1000 of the blacks who manned the battle, and about 100 of the French and English were killed.

Most Awful Calamity.—At Racine, (Wisconsin Territory,) lately, the dwelling house of Hon. Marshall M. Strong, was consumed by fire, and Mrs. Strong, with her son and daughter, perished in the flames! Mr. Strong, at the time, was absent at Madison, as one of the members of the Legislature. The fire was just before dawn in the morning. Mrs. S. rushed out of the house in her night-clothes, but finding that her children were still in the house, rushed in with the hope of saving them, but, alas, all perished.

CAUTION—DETROIT.

Whereas, the Trustees of the African Methodist E. Church of the city of Detroit, Mich., have authorized and sent out ISRAEL D. DAVIS, as a soliciting agent for said church, and we know nothing of the man was until he came among us in his new capacity, we think it our duty to give the community in other places to put them on their guard against impositions, especially, this man, Israel L. Davis, and therefore five persons then appointed, certifying him with their affairs, as we do not believe him, from the reputation he had when residing in this neighborhood, to be worthy of the trust reposed in him by the church. He now has a wife residing in Steubenville, Ohio, and it is currently believed here, that he has three or four wives not far from his place.

Farther, if Israel L. Davis can find twelve *respectable* men in this neighborhood, or Ohio, where he is known, to testify that they believe him to be worthy of the present trust reposed in him by the church and 'Hannibal Institute' of Detroit, then, and not till then, shall we be willing to take back our caution; otherwise, the above must stand in full force and virtue.

MARTIN ROBSON DELANY,
JOHN PECK,
ROBERT BAILEY, Sen.,
JOB B. THOMPSON,
SAMUEL L. COLLINS.
DANIEL WEBSTER MCKINNEY, and others.

Pittsburg, Jan. 28, 1845.

PARKER PILLSBURY

Will lecture on slavery in

Reading,	Friday,	Feb.	20
Andover,	Sunday,	"	22
Methuen,	Tuesday,	"	24
Haverhill,	Wednesday & Thursday,	"	25, 26.

The last two lectures in connection with the quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society.

The Essex County Society of Friends are invited to make all the necessary arrangements for these meetings, by procuring a suitable place, and giving as extensive notice of the lectures as possible; and also to carry him from place to place without charge.

LORING MOODY,
General Agent.

WORCESTER NORTH!

The Worcester North Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next quarterly meeting at WESTMINSTER, on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th of March, at the Town Hall.

This meeting promises to be of the deepest interest to the cause of freedom, throughout the country, ever witnessed since the commencement of the enterprise, and the glorious cause of the UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!' should be proclaimed from every hill-top, and echo through every valley of the free States. Let there be a full delegation from all the towns in Worcester North. Come, men, women, children! Come one—come all! And strike an earnest, manly blow for human and freedom.

In behalf of the Society,
GEORGE MILES, *President.*
BENJ. SNOW, Jr., *Sec'y.*

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be held at Haverhill, commencing on Wednesday, 25th inst., at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Universalist Meeting-House, to continue the succeeding day.

C. L. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, Addison Davis, and others, will be present.

The friends of freedom in all parts of the county, are specially urged to attend, and press onward this glorious struggle for liberty.

C. L. REMOND, *President.*
MARY P. KENNY, *Rec. Sec.*

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Worcester, Brinley Hall, (opposite the American Temperance House,) commencing on Tuesday, March 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continuing through that and the succeeding day and evening.

A general attendance of the friends of the cause and of citizens generally is respectfully requested.

Loring Moody, Charles L. Remond, Edmund Quincy, and other able and effective speakers from abroad, are expected to be present.

SAMUEL MAY, *President.*
JOHN M. FIRE, *Secretary.*
February 16, 1846.

MEETING ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

A meeting to consider the proper treatment of criminals, will be held on Thursday evening, Feb. 19th, at half-past 6 o'clock, at Washington Hall, opposite the Museum. Several friends will address the meeting.

DISCUSSION.

There will be a discussion on Capital Punishment, between Origen Bacheldor and Addison Davis, in the Congregational vestry at East Attleboro', on Monday evening, Feb. 23, at 6 o'clock.

LECTURES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Addison Davis of Lynn, will lecture on Capital Punishment in

Swampy,	Saturday,	Feb. 21.
Fall River,	Sunday,	" 22.

HORSE FOR SALE.

Any person wishing to purchase a small horse, (a kind and good traveller,) can be accommodated by inquiring at this office, or at 25 Cornhill, of Loring Moody. The owner has no use for the animal, and will dispose of it cheap.

DIED.—In this city, Feb. 14th, of consumption, Hannah M. L. Howe, aged 10 years and 2 months.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For January, 1846.

Received of Margaret H. Andrews, Newbury.

"	post,	$0 60
"	"Abner Sanger, Danvers,	50 00
"	of Hannah Shove, do.	2 00

J. PHILBRICK,
Treas. Mass. A. S. Soc'y.

POETRY.

From the American Citizen.

LINES

Suggested by a visit to the city of Washington in the 12th month of 1845.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

With a cold and wintry noon-light,
On its roofs and steeples shed,
Shadows weaving with the sun-light
From the gray sky overhead,
Broadly, vaguely, all around me, lies the half-built town outspread.

Through this broad street restless ever,
Ebbs and flows a human tide,
Wave on wave, a living river;
Wealth and fashion side by side;
Toiler, idler, slave and master, in the same quick current glide.

Underneath you dome, whose coping
Springs above them, vast and tall,
Grave men in the dust are groping
For the heritage, lower than all,
Which the hand of Power is scattering, crumbs which from its table fall.

Base of heart! They vilely barter
Honor's wealth for party's place;
Step by step on Freedom's charter
Leaving footprints of disgrace;
Ever to-day's poor pittance turning from the great hope of their race.

Yet, where festal lamps are throwing
Glory round the dancer's hair,
Gold-dressed, like an angel's flowing
Backward on the sunset air,
And the low quick pulse of music beats its measure sweet and rare.

There to-night shall woman's glances
Star-like welcome give to them,
Fawning fools with sly advances
Seek to touch their garment's hem,
With the tongue of flattery glozing deeds which God and Truth condemn.

From this glittering lie my vision
Takes a broader, sadder range;
Full before me have arisen
Other pictures dark and strange;—
From the parlor to the prison must the scene and witness change.

Hark! the heavy gate is swinging
On its hinges harsh and slow;
One pale prison lamp is flinging
On a fearful group below,
Such a light as leaves to terror whatsoe'er it does not show.

Pitying God!—Is that a woman
On whose wrist the shackles clash?
Is that shriek she utters human,
Underneath the stinging lash?
Are they MEN whose eyes of madness from that sad procession flash?

Still the dance goes gaily onward;
What is it to Wealth and Pride,
That without the stars are looking
On a scene which earth should hide?
That the SLAVE-SHIP lies in waiting, rocking on Potomac's side?

Vainly to that mean Ambition
Which upon a rival's fall,
Winds above its old condition
With a reptile's slimy crawl,
Shall the pleading voice of sorrow, shall the slave in his agonies call.

Vainly to the child of Fashion,
Giving unto ideal woe,
Graceful luxury of compassion,
Shall the stricken mourner go;
Hateful seems the effluent sorrow, beautiful the hollow show!

Nay, my words are all too sweeping:
In this crowded human mart,
Feeling is not dead, but sleeping;
Man's strong will and kindly heart
In the coming strife for Freedom yet shall bear their generous part.

And from yonder sunny valleys,
Southward in the distance lost,
Freedom yet shall summon allies
Worthier than the North can boast,
With the Evil by their hearth-stones grappling at severer cost.

Now, the soul alone is willing;
Faint the heart and weak the knee;
And as yet no life is thrilling
With the mighty words, 'Be FREE!'
Tarrieth long the land of good Angel, but his advent is to be!

Meanwhile turning from the revel
To his prison-cell my sight,
From the intoxicate of evil,
For a keener sense of right,
Shaking off thy dust, I thank thee, City of the Slaves, to-night!

To thy duty now and ever;
Dream no more of rest or stay;
Give to Freedom's great endeavor
All thou hast and hope to pay;
Thus, above the city's murmur, with a Voice, or seems to say,

Ye with heart and vision gifted
To discern and love the right,
Whose worn faces have been lifted
To the slowly-growing light,
Where from Freedom's sunrise drifted slowly back the mark of night!

Ye who through long years of trial
Still have held your purpose fast,
While a lengthening shade the dial,
From the weakening sunshine cast,
And of hope each hour's decline seemed an echo of the last!

'On my brothers! oh my sisters!
Would to God that ye were near,
Gazing with me down the vistas
Of a sorrow strange and dreer!
Would to God that ye were listening to the Voice I seem to hear!

With the storm above us driving,
With the dark earth mined below,
Who shall marvel if they strivings
We have counted friend as foe?
Unto one another giving in the darkness blow for blow.

Well it may be that our natures
Have grown sterner and more hard,
And the freshness of their features
Somewhat harsh and battle-scarred,
And their harmonies of feeling overtasked and rudely jarred.

So it ever. If should not swerve us
From a purpose true and tried,
Dearer Freedom's rugged service
Than the pastime of the slave;
Better in the storm above it, than the quiet of the grave.

Let us then uniting, bury
All our idle feuds in dust,
And to future conflicts carry
Mutual faith and common trust;
Always he who most forgiveth in his brother is most just.

From the eternal Shadow sounding
All our sins and starlight here,
Voices of our fathers sounding
Bid us be of hope and cheer;
Through the silence, down the spaces, falling on the inward ear.

Know we not our dead are looking
Downward with a sad surprise,
All our strife of words rebuking
With their meek and loving eyes!
Shall we grieve the holy angels? Shall we cloud their blessed skies?

Let us draw their mantles o'er us,
Which have fallen in our way;
Let us do the work before us
Cheerly, bravely, while we may;
Ere the long night-silence cometh, and with us it is not day!

REFORMATORY.

PEACE CONVENTION.

NEW-BEDFORD, 2d mo. 7th, 1846.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

As thou dost take a deep interest in every movement of the day, which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of mankind, and as I have seen none but a meagre account of the Peace meeting recently held in this town, I send thee the following, which thou art at liberty to publish, or not, as thou may think best.

Agreeably to a very short, consequently a very imperfect notice, a convention of the friends of Peace was held in this town on the 30th instant. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Read. On motion, Abraham Barker was chosen chairman *pro tem.* The chairman (a Quaker) then called on some one to open the meeting with prayer. The call not being responded to by any of the resident clergy,—Smith of Detroit, was requested to perform that service. Drs. Read and Mayhew of New-Bedford, and Smith of Michigan, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the convention, who reported the following list, which was adopted:—President—Samuel E. Cones, of Portsmouth. Vice Presidents—David Fallon and Thomas A. Green, of New-Bedford. Secretaries—Benjamin Pitman, * Wm. C. Coffin, and Henry S. Smith.

The object of the meeting was then stated by J. G. Blanchard, of Boston, and a business committee of three, consisting of Amasa Walker of North Brookfield, Dr. Colby and John Bailey of New-Bedford, were appointed to bring business before the Convention for its action, who reported the following:—

Resolved, That War and Christianity are entirely opposite in their nature and spirit; that the one can be established, only by the downfall of the other.

Resolved, That Christianity can never exterminate any practice or custom which it tolerates and sanctions, and consequently while war is regarded by Christians and Christian ministers as consistent with the spirit and precepts of the Gospel, no reliance can be made upon its extension and progress for the purification of the world.

Resolved, That the military of this nation endangers its industrial pursuits, the rights and the freedom of the people, and consequently a regard to our pecuniary as well as religious interests should induce us to overcome and eradicate this military spirit.

Resolved, That nations like individuals should be governed by the most obvious principles of common sense, and adjust their disputes by arbitration instead of an appeal to brute force.

The President made a few introductory remarks, and was followed by Amasa Walker, in support of the resolutions.

Elihu Burritt then addressed the meeting, in support of the resolutions, in a speech of great power and eloquence, which must have made the heart of a certain clergyman present tingle, as he had recently been trying to procure letters of recommendation for a berth for his son as chaplain in the navy.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Meeting opened with prayer by Asa Kent. The resolutions were addressed the meeting in many good common-sense remarks, yet they were characterized, as I thought, with a temporizing spirit which feared to deal in anything but generalities, and generally speaking, means and amount to but very little. He said they did not deal in denunciation—no good was accomplished by it, &c. &c. The horrors of war were depicted in glowing colors, but then, nobody in particular was responsible; and when people became Christians, wars would cease.

J. P. Blanchard made a short speech, much to the point, followed by —— Smith of Michigan, in a dull, prosy speech.

The question being called for, John Bailey said he hoped, before the question was taken, we should hear from the opposite side. He had reason to believe there were those present, (six or eight clergymen,) who did not approve of the resolutions before the meeting, but held to adverse opinions. He said he had been credibly informed, that during the troubles in Rhode Island, a clergyman of this town placed himself at the head of the troops, one Sabbath morning, and marched through the streets of Providence, crying 'Law and Order! Law and Order'—ready to sanction the imbruing their hands in their brother's blood if need be, to quiet that tempest in a teapot. He hoped, as that was a free meeting and a free platform, they would have the honesty to come forward, and express their own views upon that important subject, and not go away, and the next Sabbath pour out their patriotism and their eloquence from their pulpits, in denunciation of those fanatics, and their heretical and infidel doctrines; but meet them fairly and honorably face to face. The appeal was in vain—no one from New-Bedford attempting or opposing the passage of the resolutions, excepting Thomas A. Green and Dr. Mayhew, who went for them entire, in short but pertinent speeches.

Amasa Walker also expressed a hope that the clergy would express their assent or dissent; but they could not be prevailed upon to commit themselves. One of the order said his unbounded modesty forbid his taking any part in the discussion. He had rather sit at the feet of Gamaliel, and be taught. The remark was so ludicrous, (he being considered a stranger to that commodity) that it convulsed the meeting with laughter.

The evening meeting was very fully attended, and we had some good speaking. Burritt, however, failed to make the impression that he did in the morning. He spoke much to the point, and very earnestly; but