Oliver Johnson, General Agent:
To whom all remittences are to be made, an
letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concert

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor

VOL. X .-- NO. 16.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Reported for the Liberator.
the Resolves Concerning the Rigi
of Petition.
House of Representatives,
Wednesday, March 10, 1840.
ion being on the passage of the resolvating.

stion being on the passage of the resolves cading.

INSURA, of Nantucket, remarked, that the sough printed, had not yet been distribut-the members a sufficient time to give r opportunity of forming an opinion of its. He would, therefore, at the suggestion of Mr. Tarbell, of Pepperell, move e passed over, that grathemen might have to them a careful examination. Solves were accordingly passed over. Solves were accordingly passed over. Solves were accordingly passed over. Solves with Mr. Kittredge, of Haverhill, annuns said, that the resolves before the ted to one of several subjects, which had red to the committee on slavery. He she altered to make the solves were solved to a solve the code said, dier of the property of the solves. The refused of t



of trans.

It all out of the matter.

Before taking his seat, he would say, tnandar dopention to the resolves which the condition to the resolves which the hoped the gentleman from Roxbury would withdraw his amendment, or at least present would withdraw his amendment, or at least present would reasons for declining to do so. For his are no essential difference between the condition of the condi

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1840.

the memory of those, who sacrificed their lives in the defonce of these principles.

If, Bushustar, of Chesire, moved the indefinite potponement of the resolves.

[The motion was rejected.]

If Barapura renewed the motion, he made yeterday, that when the question was taken, it should be taken by yeas and nays.

The resolves were adopted—yeas, 325; nays, 11.

'This Mr. B. is a clergyman, and calle himself a democrat.

Reported for the Liberator.

Debate on the Resolves concerning Slaver, and the Slave Trade.

WHOLE NO. 485

ore of other States; and if it would remove the objections of the gentleman from Roston, he would consent to have the clause, requiring it to be done, stricken out.

The motion prevailed: 158 to 113.]

Mr. ALLEN, of Northfield, desired information or support, with which he hoped the gentlemap from Nantucket, who was so well informed on this whole unbject, would be able to favor im. He weld ask, whether, in the treaty for the cession of Physics, it was not agreed that it should be admitted into the Union as a slave State?

Mr. Barbauras did not claim to be specially familiar with the terms of the treaty alluede to by the gentleman from Northfield. But he was allowed to to be the opinion of our most entirguished law-rest, totalit did not. I should refer the gentleman from the recently he had not a copy of the treaty by him, but would refer the gentleman from the remarks the the subject contained in he Report of Mr. Alvord, which he believed was a his possession.

Mr. Pursasa, of Danvers, said he believed, that

his possession.
Mr. PUTKAM. of Danvers, said he believed, thateorgia, in ceding her lands to the United States and a provision that slavery should not be prohibit

ande a provision that such a division of the question, that it might be taken on the preamble and each resolution separately.

[The chair stated that the question on the preamble could not to be taken separately, from that on the resolutions, as it was moperative without it. The Laten which to bitain his object by mov

[The chair stated that the question on the preumble could not to be taken separately, from that on the resolutions, as it was inoperative without it. The member from Boatson might obtain his ebject by moving the rejection of the preumble.]

Mr. Dextra: then, moved to strike out the first presentile; he wished to world the necessity of making the House you for batteret, and perhaps influentily propositions, such as were contained the making the House you for batteret, and perhaps influentily propositions, such as were contained the modern of the propositions, without fully understanding what they were doing.

Mr. Beadburn feared, that gentlemen meant, by a multitude of amendments, to drive the soul out of these Resolves, and make a perfect the soul out of these Resolves, and make a perfect of the soul out of these Resolves, and make a perfect of the soul out of these Resolves, and make a perfect of the soul out of these Resolves, and the soul of the soul out of

DEURN was not anxious to reply to any . BRADULE was not anxious to reply to any ling, the gentleman insisted so stremously, that the clause (which was then under discussion) reg copies to be sent to the Governors of the sortants, or the first preamble, ought to be stricken an inferred, and he believed the inference was by others also, that, if one or the other of these hings were done, that gentleman would be sation, or at least crase his opposition. And it was, fore, that he consented to the striking out of lause; and having done so, he censidered the eman from Boston virtually pledged to let this blb remain.

include, that he consented to the striking out of iclause; and having done so, he censidered the uleman from Boston virtually pledged to let this samble remain and cented, that there was any many control of the contained more than the contained more properties of the contained more properties. The contained more properties of the contained more properties of the contained more properties. The contained more properties of the contained more properties of the contained more properties. The contained more properties of the contained more properties of the contained more properties of the contained more properties. The contained more properties of the contained more properties. The contained more properties of the contai

was there ever a deeper stain, man time-slavery upon ours. It had made this bye-word and a hissing among the nati-carth. Even our national flag, as it file breeze at the mast-head of our ships in fo-was scouted and smeered at by the subje-monarchical covernments. Our sounty

the tame in slayes between the several States, prosystem than the foreign slave trade; and to probthe damagin of any new State into the Union a
sevenoiding State. To de this, the power of,
General Government was admitted to be an
The responsibility of exercising, or of not exering, that power, was declared, in the pream
which the gentleman from Boston would have str
en out, a "pational responsibility". The sew
States in virtue of constituting integral pati
the General Government, shared it in coma
And it was for them to say, through their Repres
should or should not be exercised. If it were exshould or should not be exercised. If it were exwould exist no longer as a national concern.

General Government, which had no power over
very in any of the States, would have done a

with all due determined the state of the weight with the House. The preamble contained, in the compass of a nutshell, the reasons for the Resolve. And he believed gendlemen would perceive it was every way desirable, that they should go forth together.

While he was up, be would say to his friend from Northfield, (Mr. Allen.) that a copy of the Treaty of the cession of Florida had just been placed in hands. He would read an extract from it, showing that the stipulation, to which his friend hadreferred, amounted to this only, that Florida should be admitted into the Union on the same conditions as other new States.

new States.
[Here Mr. B. read an extract from the treaty. The 'conditions' on which a new State might be admitted into the Union, were to be fixed by Cou-[Here Mr. B. read an extract from the treaty.]
The 'conditions' on which a new State might be admitted into the Union, were to be fixed by Cougress. Congress had the right to make it one of
those conditions, that there should be no slavery toicrated in such State. This opinion, he would add,
had been repeatedly expressed by Massachusetts.
It had also been expressed by New-York, Pennsylvania and Now-Hampshire.

Mr. Dextra desired to say, that he did not consider himself pledged to support this greemble, agother remarks, which the reporter was unable to
hear.)

Other remains a consider the most of the motion of Mr. Dexter was rejected.]

[The motion of Mr. Dexter was rejected.]

Mr. Glizs, of Cambridge, having referred to an ancient philosopher, who was scrupulously exact in his use of language, and expressed his desire of imitating, in this repsect, tho example of that philosopher, moved to amend the clause in the preamble, which asserted that slavery was a 'crime,' so as to call it a 'wrong.' Crime was a violation of human law; sin, of the divine law; and wrong, of the laws of conscience.

a wrong. Crime was a violation of human law; sin, of the divine law; and wrong, of the laws of conscience.

Mr. Bradburn said it was clear, that if certain gentlemen could have their own way with regard to these preambles and Resolves, they would soon be involved in much the same condition as the old clergyman's wig. A good old clergyman, not many miles from this city, had 'treated himself' to a new posed of female members of his churd party composed of female members of his churd proposed of female members of his churd proposed of female members of his churd proposed of female members of his churd himself to a new views in regard to the fitness and propriety of its form and fashion; and each differed from all the others. After listening to much eloquent debate on the subject, the parson, desirous, as every parson should be, to please the fairer portion of his flock, invited them to alter the wig to suit thenselves; whereupon, one after another, with scissors in hand, went about 'timing it,' to suit her fairer, of what a parson's wig should be. And when they had finished the will be a proposed to the will be a part of the will be a part of the will be pressible to the proposed of the willing the parson, pelling it of his pate, and flinging it upon the floor in the midst of them, exclaimed, 'There, you now have my consent to fall down and worship it—since you can do so without on the part of the part of

nent of Mr. Giles prevailed: 127 to

the latter, with these amendment immediate, in the first Releption of measures for the were the word 'trade,' in the second 'trade,' in t

tended to multhat if gentle iages, it seems al of this law.

with some degree of warmth, ias well as of the control of the cont

Of course, bettought the repeal of this its waste manded, and should vote for it.

Mr. Sourriears, of Leicester, said the pease would wish to know who could vote for the repair of the

ion on the subject.

Mr. Bradburn would state for the infer his venerable colleague, that the numerous asking the repeal of the law, were signed sons of all colors, as well as of both se those petitions were the names of some for hundred, he believed, of his and his to own constituents including the state. hundred, he believed, own constituents, incliand of uncolored pers-some of the most response talented men and whether any of them wished to analgamate would know it had not ther information in the on his return to their a

ed,
Mr. Phayen, of Br
willing to let so inger
ing something. The
on one side. Sir, it
State for the Legislatu
not believe gentlemen
were get up. The ge

perpetrate der. How e he might

olored people, in common with ad petitioned for its repeal. But t wish its repeal. What then? t gentleman felt bound to shape more of this House by the

THE LIBERATOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1840.

ng to the bitter pro-slave and congregation, Mr. Qu of feeling and opinion the

our disappointment will not nave over a first in a m, dear Sir, affectionately, and respectfully,
Your friend,
EDMUND QUINCY.

Enlogy on Dr. Foll
A Eulogy on the Life and Charse
lamented Dr. FOLLES will be delive
DAY) EVENING, April 17th, at the
d, by Sanguz. J. Mar, of South S
quest of the Massachusetts Anti-Slav

J. A. COLLINS, S

MARY S. PARKER, Pr

ERRAYA. The reader will pleasing corrections on our first page.

In the Debate on the Right of P.

from bottom, after 'had,' insert is

ter 'rers', insert yet. Column 3, 3

or 'porver, 'read proposed

last line, after 'thing,' insert is.

the Debate on Slavery and the Debate on Slavery and the Debate on Slavery and the State of the State of

GEO. BRADBURN

BRISTOL COUNTY A. S. SOCI

BRISTOL COUNTY A. S. SOCIELT:
The semi-annual meeting of the Bristal C.
A. S. Society will be held at Taunton, on Tau
the Size day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M
the true friends of the cause of the suffering at
dumb be 'with one accord in one place' on the
nion, that the expression of Bristol county
clear and strong, at this important crisis a
cause. Friends from abroad are invited to a
It will, without doubt, be an interesting an
Let male and female, young and old, poor and
be present, and mingle their sympathies for
who are ready to perish.
CLOTHER GIFFORD, Rec.

NORPOLK COUNTY A. B. SOCIETY The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society of their quarterly meeting in the Rev. Mr. 1's church in Quincy, on Friday, April 94th made of the cause are requested; to suite of the J. V. MARS

NOTICE

March 27th, 1840.

ONE OF THE LARGEST
Sortments of Pocket Book

For the Liberator.
PENNSYLVANIA HALI

And Virue breaths around refreshing gales of III.

All hall the memory of that holy day, whose beaming record Eavy cannot dim; whose dear memorial will not fade away, III you pale stars in burning, ether awim, And the redeemed pour forth their long tri byum!

Yea, ever will our hear a remember thee, Thou day, when first convened, in Freed The wise, the good, the lovely, and the free Paning to loose the bondman's cruel thral And wake o'er all the earth, the rong of lib

And wake o'er all the earth, the rong of liberty!

Yes, there were hearts, to whom the world's rude
Were nigry mockery—hearts that could not que
Strong in thy grace, that Conqueror of an!
Against the mighty shall the weak prevail:
The storn, whose blast would fare a here pale,
May thunder o'er their heads—they will not move
The feeblest of their number will not fail,
Till; in the face of heaven and earth, they prove
How strong the true omnipotence of love!

And were there not, when that full gathering met,
Eyes that were gleaming with a seraph's fire—
With the deep gush of inward feeling wet,
And voice all thrilling like an angel's lyre,
In words that JESUS could alone inspire—
Pleading for merey on the bleading alave?
Nor will the listening beart their plea forget,
Nor the soft melting of the mind it gave,
While Momory o'er the soul rolls her returning wa

While Momory o'er the soul rolls her returning a VI.

Oh tye devoted pair, who, tanght of God,
In secret felt your gracious pity rise;
Nor could ye dwell on Slavery's blood-stained a.

But left the point of life, and Nature's ties—
To Christ, to Freedom, a pure sacrifice!
Let God be praised for you't let tyrants quake,
Whon gentle Woman's timid heart can dare!
And her low voice the towers of Slavery, shakeGreat in the power of his provailing prayer!

Great in the power of her prevailing prayer!

VII.

Tis one of those bleat eras of the world,

When our high Lord would do some work of
And, with the banner of his truth unfurled,

Creates of noble souls a generous race;

And armed all over for their time and place,
With ferrent love to Him, and love to all—

Whom flattery cannot win, nor lear appal;

Such in the apostolic age we trace,
And such the men who througed the Penns

Hali.

Hall:

VIII.

Then gushed the full, deep stream of human the Not in the artful strains that men appland, When venal Eloquence, by Mammon hought, Utters her smooth deeptst before the Lord; Nor-week we theirs win six nt Slavery's feet, And build a bridge of living human hearts, That Fride may vault into Dominion's seattern and the strain of the strain of all the Tasting the selfash joy that away imparts—That eeme of their soul—that aim of all the

That seme of their soul—that aim of all IX.

But, here were men, to whom Religion's m Was not the empty flourish of an hour; Their elegence the yielding soul o'event. For they were aided by superior power:
Their Father's spirit, in their trying hou Breathes in their words, and does His stre

fue; freshing to the worn and weary soul, the desert are the genial dews; rod-like eloquence, which sime to bind kind, freternal bonds, the spirits of mar

The Prince of Darkness, with foreboding ground Saw them advance in heavenly bower arrays. To shake a mighty pillar of his throne; He saw—and roused his children in his sid, And hissing murmurs soon the Serpent's brettrayed. Thus once in Eden, midst her haleyon cafm, Where Love and Goodness, with ambrosial b Diffused o er all the zene a holy charm, And held the soul in amaranthine wreath—le came, and sowed the seeds of Sorrow, Sin Death.

Death.

XI.

His gathering troops now to the spot repair:

Here were the mean, the cruel, and the co
stains lauxious, selfish sons were there,
And his dall slaves, who sell their souls fo
And appealed by poerfree, and atheists bold
Hof to the recent or you'redy is o'er!

A mighty mard casts into the sea
The milistons of the arth, to rise no more;
And noon the hallelejals of the free
Will fill our subject earth! Then, tyrant
are ye?

Then came the hearner murmurs of the crew, Who draw the tainted breath of others sinThe servits munions of the lordly few, Front the low haunts of vice, come swarmin, And every day the londer grew the dins. At tength to open menacing they rose. Now was the sivil power in vain implored, With secred law, to shield them from their for Then slow retired the severants of the Lord, And in their reant hall the insensate rabble;

XIII

cende! //
hour, victors, shout! A sacrilegious band,
is foss of froemen, and the tyrant's friends,
tosh through the temple, and some coward is
gight to a fineral pyre the actors or var
up, acchaing flames! Go up on high!
hagels, your burning mitness weeping see,
sear can gather in an angel's eye—
o dark this deed of sin, so deep its infamy!

So dark this deed of sin, so deep us summer, XIV.

AIV.

AIV.

If did ye think, ye tyrants' that these deeds
Would sid yourcause? Then learn, to your di
han Virtuse' stemple fills, or Lovejoy bleeds.
Then Presedom brightens to her perfect day,
Have ya not known of sid th' Almighty's avir hely Lord, in dying, conquered death;
And when His church seemed crushed, no in

The terror of thy sword—the lig

NON-RESISTANCE.

*Resolved, That the time has now arrived for e organization of a society, based upon the princi-e of the inviolability of human life, and of non-sistance to enemies, by force and arms, in all sees.

MISCELLANY

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Agent of the Immigrati Boston, Feb. 18, 1840.

Boston, Feb. 10, 1600.

BRITISH GUIANA

Edward Carbery, Esq. Agent of the Immigrat Society of British Guiana, having appointed Me John T. Hilton, Thomas Cole, W. S. Jennings W. Buller, and James G. Barbadoes, of this city of the Committee to early the objects of that Society is effect, they have consented to easy to the contract of the Cole of the Cole



Dr. Hitchcock, Dentist,

rms.
Is are invited to call at office, and exan
Dr. H. is permitted to refer to
WM. LLOYD GARRISON
AMASA WALKER, ESQ.
Dr. THOMAS BARRS.

DESPOTISM IN AMERICA

parts: Part I., History of competition Part II., Argument for open competition Part III., Apology for one dollar notes.

Boston, Feb. 14.

Cambridge, March 10, 1840

Mr. Beckwith's Family Scho
AT WEST NEWTON, MASA.

THE Rev. Goo. C. Beckvith will upon
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Hackett, Seth Davis, Esq. Rev. Lyma

A. L. Baury, Newton, Amas Wilket, E
Cogswell, D. D., Rev. Baron Stow, Es
Simon Greenlest, Cambridge; Rev. Min
New York.

more. It will be his design to offer good at the local market price, from which there will be so about ment.

He would respectfully solicit the patrange sales of purchasers living in the city, but also of thee for the country.

March, 1840. 12tf.

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and Tolman, has taken the store re
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He will constant.

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Price 50 cents.

DESPOTISM IN AMERICA, by the Archy Moore. Price 50 cents.

LECTURES ON BRITISH INDIA,
THOMPSON, with a Preface by W. L. Gar

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