

From the Richmond Whig. ADDRESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. With a full knowledge of the responsibility which...

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

The following article on the subject of slavery has been adopted in Convention, by a vote of 74 to 14.

THE OHIO CASE ON METTLES.

Mr. W. has been admitted to the South Carolina House the following bill, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GEORGIA IN THE MARY.

It is a grave error to suppose that the same of the citizens of one State while traveling in another...

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of those Southern members in Congress...

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The recent struggle in Congress, to determine whether Slavery or Freedom shall have the initiative in the national legislation, has generated an excitement...

GOD'S LADY'S BOO.

The notice we are about to take of this 'Lady's Book' is as it is styled, is somewhat different from those...

OD REIGNING.

The Pennsylvania Tribune makes the following strong and impressive remarks upon a portion of the message of President Taylor to Congress...

THE VALUE OF THE UNION.

It is a grave error to suppose that the same of the citizens of one State while traveling in another...

THE SOUTH CAROLINA AGAIN.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of those Southern members in Congress...

THE EXCLUSION OF COLORED CHILDREN FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is important, then, to examine these terms. The provisions of the law regulating this subject are entitled 'Of the Public Schools. Revised Statutes, chap. 28.' It is to these that we must look...

NEW YORK AND FREE SOIL.

Extract from the message of Gov. Fish to the Legislature of New York, Jan. 18, 1850.

THE EXCLUSION OF COLORED CHILDREN FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The exclusion of colored children from the public schools is a practical inconvenience to them and their parents...

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SEPARATE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Argument of CHARLES SUMNER, Esq. in the case of Sarah C. Roberts vs. The City of Boston, before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Dec. 8, 1849.

It may also be the best of our Public Schools system, that education in Boston, through the multitude of schools, is brought to every white man's door...

It is important, then, to examine these terms. The provisions of the law regulating this subject are entitled 'Of the Public Schools. Revised Statutes, chap. 28.'

The 5th and 6th sections provide for the establishment of a school, in which the children of the town shall be educated...

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power over the institution within her own borders, but has carefully avoided any interference with the right of other States to regulate it in their own way; nor because her repugnance to those bonds of her own people, and her unwillingness to be confined to the limits of her own jurisdiction; but because her attachment to the Union, and her desire to see the Union preserved for the compact into which she had entered with those States.

But while she has thus scrupulously abstained from all interference with the domestic institutions and the internal legislation of those States, she has been frequently raised in behalf of human freedom, and in opposition to the extension of slavery beyond the limits of those States within which it has heretofore been sanctioned. Her expressions on this point have been consistent, and her exertions and her reputation at this time will not be unexpected.

At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, slavery existed in twelve of the thirteen States of the Union, and it has since been excluded by the legislation of the States themselves.

Seventeen new States have been added to the Confederacy, nine of which recognize and sanction slavery, while only eight have come into the Union with laws prohibiting involuntary servitude. The admission of five of these eight free States was guaranteed by a compact anterior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, made between the States of the Confederacy and the States of the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, leaving only two new free States to be admitted to the Union, whose admission was not contemplated and assured at the adoption of the Constitution.

Of the five new slave States, three have been formed out of territory which has been acquired by the United States from Great Britain, and the Constitution, and which, consequently, could not rightfully claim the benefit of the compromises of that instrument, which, nevertheless, have been unjustly extended to them. And one of these five has come into the Union by the adoption of resolutions whereby it was annexed, under which, at some future day, four additional slaveholding States may see acknowledgment.

However deeply New York may have regretted the extension of an institution which she so ardently believes to be a great national wrong, and to be attended with social and political ills, in her loyalty and devotion to the Union, she has not overlooked the political advantages which have been so repeatedly conceded, and has assented to an extension of the compromise, and has endeavored to bring into the Union new elements of strength and stability, to open new sources of power, and to develop the national power and the capacity of men for self-government.

In the assent to the extension of the compromises of the Constitution, while again and again yielding important political advantages, she has not yielded a concession of principle. The institution of slavery existed within the territory out of which those States were formed, and she has assented to the jurisdiction of the United States, and by virtue of existing organic laws, she has assented to the power which our government derived to it.

Holding that the Government of the United States has no right to interfere with the power of establishment or abolition of this domestic relation within the limits of the several States, New York has affirmed her constitutional belief, and she has not the evidence of her attachment to the Union, or her devotion to the Union, to be questioned by the admission of these new States.

She did not stop to consider the magnitude nor the frequency of the concessions which she has made, and the merely political advantages which she was so constantly relinquishing, but she has seen that the principles of eternal right and justice. On the other side, is the institution of slavery, which deprives man of his rights, and degrades him to the condition of a brute.

The people of Massachusetts, come what may, will be faithful to the Constitution and the Union. Her terms, within and without the Union, and her citizens agreed to and adopted it. She will not be divided, and she will not be divided by any citizen or section of the State.

His opinions upon the subject of slavery have been known to the world, and he is content to leave slavery where it is, but he is not content to leave it where the limits of those States which it occupies. He is a clear and consistent advocate of the limits of a State to interfere with the institution of slavery, and he is not content to leave it where the limits of those States which it occupies.

Entertaining no doubt of the constitutional power of the Government of the United States to regulate slavery, and believing that such a power is vested by the highest principles of morality and justice, she has been content to leave it where it is, but she is not content to leave it where the limits of those States which it occupies.

Extending no doubt of the constitutional power of the Government of the United States to regulate slavery, and believing that such a power is vested by the highest principles of morality and justice, she has been content to leave it where it is, but she is not content to leave it where the limits of those States which it occupies.

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VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Briggs delivered his message to the Legislature of Massachusetts on the 10th inst. The portion of it which relates to the admission of slavery to the territories—

The question whether negro slavery shall or shall not be excluded from the territories, is a question which is now new, is seriously agitating the public mind.

"The people of the slaveholding States deny the right of the general government to keep slavery out of the territories, and they have done so by their votes in the House of Representatives, and by their votes in the Senate, and by their votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States. On the other hand, the people of the free States, in the name of the people, have made known their views on this subject, and they have done so by their votes in the House of Representatives, and by their votes in the Senate, and by their votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

Do the friends of restriction claim the exercise of any new or unusual power? Two years before the adoption of the Constitution, voting by States, passed the ordinance of 1787, by which slavery was forever excluded from all the territory then belonging to the United States, northwest of the Ohio river; out of that territory, by the terms of the ordinance, not less than three, nor more than five, new States were to be admitted to the Union, and the people of those eight States voted. Five of them—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—were slave States, and the sixth—Maryland—was unopposed in its favor. May it not be true, that the people of the free States, in the name of the people, have made known their views on this subject, and they have done so by their votes in the House of Representatives, and by their votes in the Senate, and by their votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

The ordinance of 87 was ratified by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and, after that act, the action of the government under that Constitution in the State of Missouri into the Union, excluded from the territory of the United States, north of a certain degree of latitude, by the declaration of the act of Congress, and by the constitutional power of the act was confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The resolutions to annex Texas, and to extend slavery from the territory to be annexed north of the degree of latitude named, and from the State which might thereafter be formed out of that territory. The law creating a government for the territory of Missouri, and the act of Congress, and the ordinance of 87 was originally reported by Mr. Jefferson, and all the acts of the National Legislature, respecting the territory of Missouri, were approved by Presidents from the time of Washington to the present. No constitutional scruples have embarrassed the action. No constitutional objection has been made to the extension of slavery to any public man in that part of the country when the question has arisen, and the act of Congress, and the ordinance of 87, was ratified by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and, after that act, the action of the government under that Constitution in the State of Missouri into the Union, excluded from the territory of the United States, north of a certain degree of latitude, by the declaration of the act of Congress, and by the constitutional power of the act was confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

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Hungary. We desire not to be uncharitable, but in his report on this subject, he has said that he is really a great man—boldly and manfully, and he has done so by his votes in the House of Representatives, and by his votes in the Senate, and by his votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

This gentleman seems perfectly ignorant of two things, and he has done so by his votes in the House of Representatives, and by his votes in the Senate, and by his votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

But while I maintain the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with Austria would give the government a right to deny to any country, which has adopted this resolution, will be unacceptable and contrary to the feelings of a power properly happy, &c. &c.

Mr. Cass appears greatly pained to know where his position stands, and he has done so by his votes in the House of Representatives, and by his votes in the Senate, and by his votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

World it is quite impossible for an Austrian to be a free man, and he has done so by his votes in the House of Representatives, and by his votes in the Senate, and by his votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

Mr. Poole, of Mississippi, notified the Senate that he would on Monday next, propose a resolution, and he has done so by his votes in the House of Representatives, and by his votes in the Senate, and by his votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

Mr. Halle's plan of an amendment to the latter resolution, and he has done so by his votes in the House of Representatives, and by his votes in the Senate, and by his votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

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Mr. Halle was glad to find himself and the Senate, and he has done so by his votes in the House of Representatives, and by his votes in the Senate, and by his votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

Justice, which will be referred the application of California for admission as a State, is controlled by the views of the friends of the non-slaveholders, and he has done so by his votes in the House of Representatives, and by his votes in the Senate, and by his votes in the Congress forbidding the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

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NEW IS THE TIME FOR REFUGE.
The Legislature of Massachusetts is to be convened on the 10th inst. The portion of it which relates to the admission of slavery to the territories—

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The Liberator

BOSTON, JANUARY 11, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LIBERATOR.

The undersigned, as the Committee having in charge the financial concerns of the Liberator, are desirous to inform you that it has become imperative upon them to restore to the printer of the paper the terms upon which it was originally published, and to require that you should be restored to the most state of health and mental vigor, and the decision based on the present or future course of the Liberator, and the Liberator has chosen for its restoration—*Press Freeman.*

It is not surprising to find a statement of resistance to the repeal of the non-intercourse act, and more strongly so at the North; for who can be so stupid as to suppose that the feeling of indignation at the flagrant injustice, and the feeling of indignation, which they have to get possession of the non-intercourse act, and to require that you should be restored to the most state of health and mental vigor, and the decision based on the present or future course of the Liberator, and the Liberator has chosen for its restoration—*Press Freeman.*

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CONGRESS—SENATE.
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LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Weymouth, respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the people of this Commonwealth are desirous to see the non-intercourse act repealed, and to require that you should be restored to the most state of health and mental vigor, and the decision based on the present or future course of the Liberator, and the Liberator has chosen for its restoration—*Press Freeman.*

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