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TERMS.

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VOL. VII. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. NO. 30.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.] [FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1837.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

FREEMANS DISCOURSE,
ON THE WRONGS AND SUFFERINGS OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

[Continued.]

Fear, Slaveholders, lest your servants that which is perfect, knowing that ye also have a master in heaven.—Col. iv. 1.

Reflections made in connexion with these views of the patriarchal sentence of Noah, and these statements of the actual condition of the debased nations of Africa, are such as to make it more apparent that it is a matter of little, to them, however it may be regarded in regard to us, a merciful Providence, which in the wisdom of such large numbers of the people from their own inhospitable country, and their transplantation into a hospitable country, and their abundance, of the light of gospel, and of the blessings of civilization and Christian light?" Is it not an unfavorable fact, that the condition of this people, in their native land, was so much worse, and continued and improved, both as respects physical and moral condition? Compare the condition of the Africans in Africa, and even with that of the Africans in Hayti, and even with the descendants in that land, who have his fallen to their own lot here, and we cannot but confess, that they have, all things considered, been, on the whole, contented and happy, and to bless God that He has thus provided out of evil, and changed the curse which rested upon their fathers, into a blessing to themselves.

It remained in the country of their fathers, and in the place where they have been so long, and they are now, and such how much, under all circumstances? Slaves of slaves—the lowest of the lowest—the most degraded of degraded peoples, and in the affections, and in the hopes of their masters, liable to be seized in an unguarded moment from tribe to tribe in the wars, and sold to the miseries of the middle passage, or to death at all times, and in the midst of famine; but above all, liable to be sacrificed to the superstitious and cruel demands of their masters, and to be slaughtered in the place of their sovereign, and buried with their dead, and must of the company of their departed lord, and may become part keys of the blessed Gospel of Salvation! Like the bondmen of Israel, they have the privilege of living in a land of the light of Christianity shines; they are taught, through the mercy of God, to look to reach the inheritance of reflection; they hear the gracious words of the Saviour of sinners—'Come unto me, ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest;' and there is a hope in their religion to prevent their obeying this invitation, notwithstanding, if not an earthly, what is of vastly more importance, a heavenly inheritance—yes a place among the inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

Sir, Reflections on the actual situation in which these people are thus providentially placed and, of necessity, imply any moral guilt in us, or any, on the part of their lot, or violation of the rights and privileges of the Gospel; though their being placed in it, is to them, upon the whole, a direct and great source of good, and we have, for which we reason to be sincerely thankful to God; yet this statement of them has brought us into a relation to them, and to the world, and to the cause of liberty, both as men and as Christians, and which involves us in the most tremendous responsibilities. As the Providence of God has placed them over us, and, depending from your authority and making it their duty, serve us faithfully all their lives; so the same Providence has placed us over them, and we are their masters, placed them under our protection, made us their guardians, the conservators of their rights, their instructors, their benefactors and friends. And hence you perceive, the precepts of the Gospel, which are not confined to the slaves and masters alone, are called upon to be mindful of this. 'Servants,' says St. Paul in his Epistle to the Ephesians, 'be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of heart as unto Christ, not with eye service as menpleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; with good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free. And ye masters do the same things unto them, that is, perform your duties to them, and do not threaten them, knowing that your Master also is in heaven, neither is there respect of persons with him.' Colossians iv. 1. 'Masters, give unto your servants that which is just, knowing that ye also have a master in heaven.'

Without, was, to say before you, in the sequel of this discourse, some of the duties implied in this text, and in the Apostle's, which was, as a matter of course, to be followed by an effort to enforce them by a consideration of the motive which he offers for their fulfilment, and which, in these preliminary remarks we have yet to be to admit of the power of the motive,

Infant Adams remains as an eternal rebuke to such. This speech was the most remarkable individual act of the *session*; and some of its details have been distinguished by one more honorable. There was no attempt at a reply to it, in or out of either House. Mr. Adams left no pretence to the assertions of the Texas cause but abuse of himself; the philosophy of which he, no doubt, understood as well as other people.

Various political men, in various parts, have recently have declared their desire for the success of the Texans; and have joined with this the avowal that the value of slaves will rise fifty per cent., as soon as the independence of Texas is acknowledged.

The war is not yet over. The vicissitudes have been so great,—such as, in any part, appeared at times in so bright a contrast, that the friends of American honor, and the foes of slavery, do not yet despair of the ultimate explosion of the aggressors, and the redemption of Texas and Mexico. If these hopes must be surrendered,—if slavery is to be re-established on a constitutional basis, in a vast territory where it had been abolished absolutely,—if a new impulse is thus to be given to the traffic in native Africans,*—if the fair fame of the Anglo-American is to be tainted only and for the sake of gain, good men must rouse themselves the more to enlighten the ignorance through which the misfortune has happened, and must labor to exhibit the truth, keeping unshaken their faith in the theory of their constitution that 'the majority will be in the right.'

* The Texans pretend to deny that the slave trade will revive, or is reviving, as impossible from them. The case is this. The importation of Africans into Texas is, *in fact, except from the United States*, it declared piracy. A most wealthy slave-owner of Louisiana told me, in 1835, that the annual importation of native Africans (by smuggling) was from thirteen thousand to twenty thousand. This has much increased *since*. As long as there is a market for slaves, there will be the slave trade, though there were a preventive cruiser in every port of Africa.

An official gentleman, from the British West Indies, informed me that much misrepresentation prevails the whitening of two or three small British schooners, which used to cruise about the Mexican Gulf, and were looked on by the planters as being supposed that vessels as small could do no good. Yet the contrary is known to be the case. This is a mistake. If a slver ship surrenders on summons, the ship and cargo are forfeited, and that is all. If a gun is fired, in defiance, the crew are hung as pirates, and the ship is burned as pirates. Of course, those who man a slave ship are ready to risk nothing for their work,—but, with two wars in Europe, rather than become liable to hanging for property on which there is no law, as now, but a small interest. This is a cheaper method as good and, not is as much an object of dread, in this kind of service, as a larger vessel.

From the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1839.

A FEARFUL CRISIS.

It may be, that the suicidal act, against which we are about to remonstrate in tones of terror, will have been committed, before our appeal can be heard by the people of the non-slaveholding States. It may be, that, ere the tempestuous sun of the new year, the destiny of the nation will have been sealed beyond redemption. We are writing this article in the month of June: in December, at the extra session of Congress which has been summoned by the President of the United States, it is now than probable that the crowning act of national perfidy and guilt will be consummated. If so, then how fearfully applicable will be the language of the prophet—"Thus saith the Lord to the nation;—'Ah! is wholly oppression in the midst of her. As a fountain casteth out her waters, so she casteth out her wickedness: violence and spoil are heard in her; before me continually are grief and wounds. Be thou instructed, lest my soul depart from thee; lest it make thee desolate, a land not inhabited. Your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your *agreement* with hell shall not stand: when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it.'

The calamity which threatens us, is THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE AMERICAN UNION AS A SLAVEHOLDING COUNTRY, *capable of being divided into six or eight States as large as Kentucky.*

The facts in this case, which ought to arrest universal attention, are briefly these:

1. Until the year 1829, Texas, situated in the Mexican empire, in a mitigated and crippled state, was at least totally and immediately abolished throughout the republic by a decree of President Guerrero, in conform ty to an article in the Federal Constitution. This noble act of philanthropy ought to have excited the warmest approbation on the part of our own republic; but, being herself wedded to slavery, she dreaded the contagion from an example which relieved her in the presence of the nations. If it were scarcely to be expected that she would voluntarily emancipate her slaves, it could not be reckoned among possible events, that she would seek to obtain a portion of the emancipated soil of Mexico, by a process of fraud, usurpation, invasion and revolution, alternately,) for the purpose of multiplying the victims of her cupidity, and re-establishing throughout the slave territory, with all their bloody abominations! Yet such has proved to be the humiliating fact.

2. A Canaan covered with Mahmoud's vineyard, so have the American slaveholders looked with an evil and envious eye upon the fertile soil of Texas, as a most desirable acquisition. For some years past, they have been emigrating thither, carrying their slaves with them, and evading the decree of Mexico by indenting them as apprentices for 99 years, or for hosts of unfeeling, heartless chieftains, and murderers have followed in their train—these have succeeded in revolutionizing the country, and nomination to be classed among the nations of the Western hemisphere! Almost all their leaders are men who are to be infamous for their crimes.

3. During the last three years, enlistments of American soldiers to revolutionize Texas have been openly made in all parts of our country, and ammunition, of every kind, has been contributed, without remonstrance on the part of our national executive, notwithstanding the solemn treaties which exist between Mexico and the United States!

4. Upon the result of a single battle won by American arms, the Congress and Government of our country have recognised the independence of the republic of Texas—a republic numbering some 50 or 60,000 inhabitants, (?) and by the Constitution of which, Congress has no power to emancipate slaves, nor can any slaveholder give freedom to any slave brought into Texas from the territory; nor is any free person of African descent permitted to reside permanently in the republic without the consent of slaveholders, and the slave trade is made legal between the United States and Texas!

5. The object of this unprincipled recognition is *to annex Texas to our Union without delay.* The war must then be prosecuted between Mexico and the United States. This annexation is confidently expected by the Texans, and spoken of by southern slaveholders as a certain event. It is estimated that it would raise the price of slaves 50 per cent, and be a gain to the south of $375,000,000! Besides, it would destroy the balance of political power forever in the north and the south in Congress, and give to the latter power to control the union, not merely to put down northern abolition, but also NORTHERN LIBERTY.

This is the state of the question. Unless the people of the United States instantly lift up their voices, it is tendency and send their remonstrances to their next Congress, that this annexation; unless the pulpit and the press are faithful to their high trust, and the representatives of the people are instructed to resist to the utmost a measure so direful in its tendencies; unless all parties and sects rally together, and make this a common cause—the sacrifice of blood will be consummated—Texas will be forthwith made a part of our Union as the nation involved in a war with Mexico, and probably with Great Britain; northern liberty of speech, of the press, and of locomotion, yet more fearfully restricted—the victims of slavery multiplied without number, and the guilty shall come upon michief, and rumor shall be upon rumor, and the land be full of bloody crimes, and wrath be upon all the people; until the eye of God shall no longer spare, neither have pity—but he will recompense our ways upon us, and his fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of our doings.

Let not this warning be disregarded, if indeed it comes not too late. The Texan war has not invaded and revolutionized Texas, at costly sacrifices of treasure and blood, for nothing; the Constitution of Texas has not recognized slavery and the slave trade, for nothing; our government has not openly violated the faith of treaties, for nothing; nor have they literally recognized the independence of Texas, for nothing. Mexico has not given up the contest. If we receive Texas, we must carry on the war. A WAR FOR CHRISTIANITY AND LIBERTY. But the Texan banditti are determined to procure their annexation,—slaveholders have *resolved that it shall be done*, and they will succeed, unless northern freemen awake NOW. W. L. GARRISON.

Governor Everett and Mr. Sneaker Rockwell will deliver addresses before the Society of Williams College at the Commencement, which takes place on the third Wednesday in August.

From the Worcester, R. I. Patriot.

TEXAS.

The annexation of Texas to the United States is a subject of such vast importance to the free states of the north, that it is to our surprise we have to lamentable, to see the coolness with which it is treated. It seems as though party politics had swallowed up the mind of the people. They have eyes, nothing and care for nothing with regard to the welfare of our country, only so far as party is concerned. We suppose we are free from party when there is nothing that calls for united action, then, and only then, will it do to give heed to the health-words of truth. We have seen the cases—considerations more important than the reduction of the tariff or the re-establishment of a United States Bank, have been thrown into the shade—so much so that we suppose, as liberty is desirable than property, or as the free exercise of our rights in the selection of counsel, to that of being compelled to submit to the haughty tyranny of the South. We have been seemingly blind to the safety of our own political rights, until they have been placed in jeopardy; and shall we now see them swallowed up in the vortex of slavery without strivng one word in remonstrance? We have consented to the admittance of one State after another into the Union, and in proportion as they have been integrated the authority of the South has been enlarged. And shall we now calmly fold our arms and see Texas, which has been wrested from Mexico by ruthless violence, through the aid and instrumentality of the South, brought forward and attached to this nation, and slavery re-established therein? This is the question which the South, in order that they may have a decided majority in Congress, will thereby carry not fully their tyrannical plans. Behold! an outlaw and an assassin, leaning upon the arm of the Southern Slaveocracy, and with fetters, of chains and the lash, knocking at the door of Congress for admittance into this Union, to become a part of the nation professing to be actuated by the spirit of liberty.

Will Rhode Island, at such a crisis, look on unmoved? Will she, can she, see her sister, the eighteenth rebuke—no followed words in defence of liberty and of virtue? Will she, recreant to her own freedom, recreant to her own trust of justice, every dictate of humanity bail her welcome? As she values her character in the eyes of nations, as she values her own rights, she will remove the immoral principles upon which our government is based and replace in their extension, as she values the principles upon which our fathers, she should strongly and solemnly protest against an act so daring, so outrageous, in the sight of heaven and of civilized man.

From the Salem Observer.

TEXAS.

We have ever been of the opinion since the revolution of this Territory, that it was destined to be a source of no little trouble to our Union, in one way or another. The Texan government will not be no desirable neighbor; but we an add this to our territory there is more than one objection,—and they are several. It is the very, if not actual, probability of truth, that the war in Texas had its origin in the purpose of the slaveholding States to annex it to the southern part of the Union from many communications of the pro-slavery and the most prominent politicians in that section have, for more than ten years, had this project in train. No one we believe, is this part of the nation at least, can wish for the extension of the slave system, whatever his opinions may be in regard to the treasonous of the subject of the abolition of the country. The annexation of this vast territory to the Union with the principles of slaveholding would be as impolitic as it would be inhuman,—a step far more atrocious for the enlightened age;—at a period too when the subject of slavery is justly and deeply engaging the attention of philanthropists. We say by all means stop the growth of the system, if it cannot be abolished. We want not the territory of the country for the sake of the soil; for the land is far too broad now for its internal safety,—and this addition would increase vastly that weight which is already too heavy for the safety of slavery in the hands of the Union. It is believed that a combined and strenuous effort will be made by the South at the ensuing session of Congress to effect the annexation of this territory in question into the Union. The subject is taking deep hold of the public attention and every thing, if this great measure should be adopted to prevent such a legislation, will be felt in the meetings, awakened by the importance of the subject, have been held in some towns in this State, and more are to follow, for the purpose of the expression of opinion, and remonstrance to Congress. We understand that one will shortly be called in this city, and we hope that our fellow citizens will bear their weight to the cause. Remonstrance will be decided and strong on this subject.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The death-warrant, WILL YOU WILL THE NORTH THEM DO? There is but one answer. We must submit, and become slaves, or resist, and we submit?

WE WILL RESIST, say the free citizens of the North. How,—by physical force? God forbid! Yet that dread event may come. Our opponents have long since ceased to be alarmed at the North have not all adopted the principles of non-resistance. The abolitionists alone have consented to be slaves, rather than violate their rights, without resorting to force. We fear, if the event we have anticipated should happen, that the blood of our fellow-citizens will be poured out this winter, in defence of their liberties. Let us be understood. We should not rejoice in such a result. We should not, we should, if we supposed it would be physical means of defence,—but, we merely prophesy as to what would probably happen. May God avert the day!

Others might propose a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, as the remedy. They would say, before we submit to be slaves, our Constitution mutilated, and our liberties prostrated, we will separate from the South. Here, again, let us be distinct. We do not, we do not, we do not propose a dissolution of the Union. Nay, verily! But we venture to assert, that should Texas be annexed to the Union, thousands among us, uncompromisingly hostile to abolitionists, would be the cry of *Dissolution! Dissolution!* Already has the threat been made for and side. We shall not stop here to demonstrate, that a dissolution of the Union would ruin the South, nor inquire if it be safe for the North to leap into the chasm. WE PROPOSE A BETTER REMEDY. It is to avoid dissolution, rock on which the Union may split. It is to rally now, while there may, only by political and moral power, KEEP TEXAS OUT OF THE UNION. Let Publications containing facts, arguments, and appeals be widely circulated. Let meetings of the people be called in every town in the free states, and the truth spread before them. Let ministers preach, and orators plead, and Christians pray. Especially, let petitions be poured in from every town, measure be immediately circulated and universally signed by all ranks, and parties, and sects. Let petitions be signed by the thousands, and the hundreds, and unprecedented circulation. Leave not a person unvisited. They should be signed by and individuals without regard to sex, or political parties. It should be a movement of the PEOPLE. We trust this point will be emphatically urged. Dark is the prophecy, if we do not, and it is late. At meetings in New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, and other states, strong resolutions have been passed, and petitions are signed, and recommending the circulation of Anti-Texas petitions to Congress and the State Legislatures. Our cause will be hopeless, if we do not do the same. Especially should our State Legislatures be flooded with petitions, praying them to remove our senators, and request their representatives in Congress, to reject the proposal with promptness. Let the cry be, THE CRISIS IS CLOSE. Let the land cries with agitation. Let the excitement than civil war,—and agitation than ruin. Signs are encouraging. Many prominent men, and leading presses of all parties, have raised the Anti-Texas standard. Let them be sustained by a universal cry on the part of the PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE, THE WHOLE PEOPLE, must rise in one man, and PUT DOWN this attempt to destroy the Republic.—*Hamden Rights.*

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It is rumored that the Texan Legate has already arrived at the city of Washington, in order to make due preparation for a renewed effort, at an early day, after the meeting of Congress. In view of this fact, it behooves the friends of freedom to make the most vigorous exertions in circulating petitions against the annexation of Texas. It is now generally conceded, that the whole affair is a grand scheme of theft and robbery; and that the southern slave-holders of the south are the principal agents concerned, who are in the hope of extending and perpetuating the system, regardless of its horrors, or that they may require its unrighteous gain.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE OLD COLONY WAKING UP.

The third annual meeting of the Old Colony (Plymouth County) Anti-Slavery Society, was held in the Episcopal Church in Hanover, on Tuesday, July 4th; and never has there been such a meeting in the Old Colony since the Society was first organized his celebrated oration, on the 200th anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims in 1820, in which he made a bold address. Rev. A. Jackson of Kingston read the 58th chapter of Isaiah, and Rev. Mr. May of Scituate addressed the Throne of Grace. Rev. Mr. Sawyer of Hanover read the hymn commencing, 'Sons of the noble sires,' which was well performed by the Episcopal Choir, who favored us with their assistance on the occasion. The Secretary then read the Report. Rev. May moved that the report be accepted and published and circulated throughout the County and State, so far as the funds of the Society permit. Before taking his seat, Mr. May delivered an elegant and thrilling speech on the importance of carrying out to their full extent the principles of our revolution, and clearly showed the inconsistency of this nation, in celebrating the anniversary of our independence, while so many of our countrymen are in bondage in our midst; a bondage far, *far* worse than that which Britain imposed on us; and under the full blaze of Bunker's Monument, and Independence Hall, justly say, '*All men are created equal*:' but I cannot do justice to his remarks. Every one present must have felt that it was time for the chains to be stricken off, and proclaim 'liberty to the captives, the opening of the prison-doors to them which are bound.' Mr. May having declared the Report of the Executive Committee, presented a series of resolutions which were read by the Secretary, and most of them adopted by the Society. The following are the resolutions in the order in which they were presented, viz:

Resolved, That, as christian abolitionists, we regard the institution of slavery, as often known out, that we are seeking the emancipation of the slaves by some other influence than that of the *gospel*, as utterly unchristian, and as originating in nothing *better* than prejudice, and in a disregard of the character of our principles and measures.

Resolved, That, as our Representative, Hon. Jonas Quincy Adams, by defending in Congress, the sacred rights of petition, guaranteed us by the Constitution of the United States, has shown himself a *worthy* descendant of the Massachusetts Bay, and their love of liberty, left their native land, came to these shores, and with *toil*, and *tears*, and *blood*, planted the tree of liberty, that we might, for us, their children, the privileges of freemen; and that by so doing he has truly and faithfully sustained the inheritance of his ancestors, and the Old Colony, who can never consent to relinquish the *right of petition*, or the *freedom of speech*, so long as the waves which roll around the shores of Massachusetts Bay, shall continue to wash the shores of Plymouth, or till the memory of 'Forefathers' Rock' shall be obliterated from our hearts.

Resolved, That we consider the attempt to silence the voice of our Representative, and to sully the reputation of one of the ablest defenders of American liberties, by impeaching his motives, threatening to bring him to the bar of the House, as a most unjust proceeding, and a step far more atrocious for the enlightened age;—at a period too when the subject of slavery is justly and deeply engaging the attention of philanthropists. We say by all means stop the growth of the system, if it cannot be abolished. We want not the territory of the country for the sake of the soil; for the land is far too broad now for its internal safety,—and this addition would increase vastly that weight which is already too heavy for the safety of slavery in the hands of the Union. It is believed that a combined and strenuous effort will be made by the South at the ensuing session of Congress to effect the annexation of this territory in question into the Union. The subject is taking deep hold of the public attention and every thing, if this great measure should be adopted to prevent such a legislation, will be felt in the meetings, awakened by the importance of the subject, have been held in some towns in this State, and more are to follow, for the purpose of the expression of opinion, and remonstrance to Congress. We understand that one will shortly be called in this city, and we hope that our fellow citizens will bear their weight to the cause. Remonstrance will be decided and strong on this subject.

Resolved, That Massachusetts, (with all her faults,) is dear to the hearts of her sons, and, in future, during its last session, which ought to put to the blush all those of her sister States, who through fear, or fawning, have sold the South, and that they will go with her in endeavoring to put down those who plead the cause of the oppressed; and that we, as abolitionists, are ready to do our duty, no great in such a crisis, and show up to the Union, that the people of the 'Old Bay State' have not forgotten the principles of the revolution—that they are determined not to 'give up the ship,' or leave it to the winds and tides—though her *pilot* (?) has left the helm, and the ground among the breakers, from disregard to the wishes of the majority of her crew, who prefer sailing with a *full canvass*, and a *fair breeze*, and a *faithful breeze of free discussion*, having for their motto, '*Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Rights.*'

Resolved, That there is no fear but Massachusetts will do her duty, and keep on in her course, if she have a pilot who will do his duty, and steer the ship to the port where the people wish to go.

Resolved, That we consider the annexation of Texas to the Union, as a step far more, greatly to be deprecated, that it would not only be disgraceful to our country, in the eyes of other nations, known to be a slaveholding country, but only of such an annexation, and the character of the Texan Republicans—but would expose the free States to the excitement of the Congress of the United States, and bring them into bondage with the slaves of the South.

Resolved, That should the people of the free States *neglect*, at this important crisis, to use their influence to prevent so direful a catastrophe—their blood be upon their heads, (?) and, from which there can be no resurrection; therefore,

Resolved, That we will use our influence, to see that resolutions are forwarded to Congress, *before the September session*, (in which, time the subject will probably be acted upon) from every town in the Old Colony—praying the Representatives and Senators of Massachusetts, as they would avoid involving our country more deeply in the guilt of oppression—as they would guard against collisions with foreign nations, and the wrath of heaven, to use their influence, to prevent the annexation of Texas to our Union, and to instruct their senators and request their representatives in Congress, to reject the proposal with promptness. Let the excitement, THE CRISIS IS CLOSE. Let the land cries with agitation. Better the excitement than civil war,—and agitation than ruin. Signs are encouraging. Many prominent men, and leading presses of all parties, have raised the Anti-Texas standard. Let them be sustained by a universal cry on the part of the PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE, THE WHOLE PEOPLE, must rise in one man, and PUT DOWN this attempt to destroy the Republic.—*Hamden Rights.*

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Resolved, That, as christian abolitionists, we regard the institution of slavery, as often known out, that we are seeking the emancipation of the slaves by some other influence than that of the *gospel*, as utterly unchristian, and as originating in nothing *better* than prejudice, and in a disregard of the character of our principles and measures.

Resolved, That the people of the Old Colony, who can never consent to relinquish the *right of petition*, or the *freedom of speech*, so long as the waves which roll around the shores of Massachusetts Bay, shall continue to wash the shores of Plymouth, or till the memory of 'Forefathers' Rock' shall be obliterated from our hearts.

Resolved, That we consider the attempt to silence the voice of our Representative, and to sully the reputation of one of the ablest defenders of American liberties, by impeaching his motives, threatening to bring him to the bar of the House, as a most unjust proceeding, and a step far more atrocious for the enlightened age;—at a period too when the subject of slavery is justly and deeply engaging the attention of philanthropists. We say by all means stop the growth of the system, if it cannot be abolished. We want not the territory of the country for the sake of the soil; for the land is far too broad now for its internal safety,—and this addition would increase vastly that weight which is already too heavy for the safety of slavery in the hands of the Union. It is believed that a combined and strenuous effort will be made by the South at the ensuing session of Congress to effect the annexation of this territory in question into the Union. The subject is taking deep hold of the public attention and every thing, if this great measure should be adopted to prevent such a legislation, will be felt in the meetings, awakened by the importance of the subject, have been held in some towns in this State, and more are to follow, for the purpose of the expression of opinion, and remonstrance to Congress. We understand that one will shortly be called in this city, and we hope that our fellow citizens will bear their weight to the cause. Remonstrance will be decided and strong on this subject.

Resolved, That, as our Representative, Hon. Jonas Quincy Adams, by defending in Congress, the sacred rights of petition, guaranteed us by the Constitution of the United States, has shown himself a *worthy* descendant of the Massachusetts Bay, and their love of liberty, left their native land, came to these shores, and with *toil*, and *tears*, and *blood*, planted the tree of liberty, that we might, for us, our children, the privileges of freemen; and that by so doing he has truly and faithfully sustained the inheritance of his ancestors, and

Now, you say—the main pillars which support them are, selfish ambition, pride, retaliation, self-righteousness, fanaticism, self-conceit.' Now I cannot support such a system of iniquity. And I repeat, I don't believe W. is certainly in error in throw all such governments.

Well, then, let us begin—1st. *By example.* 'I refer to not you, Mr. Editor, resisting the tax-gatherer and refusing any longer to pay tribute to government. I expect to see you paying no more respect to the mandate of common law, nor to the decisions of our Court of Justice. I expect to see you carefully abstain from being present at the ballot box—and from using any office or emolument which will give you a vote or influence in the election. 2nd. *By precept*—Denounce our political and all the branches of our government, as a hideous government. Break down the whole fabric of our National and State Legislatures, for they are the world of hell. Overthrow by the weapons of truth and love our judicial tribunals, for they 'decree unrighteous decrees.' Take the sword from the civil magistrate. Put your 'to be a minister of God to them for good, and that he bareth not the sword in vain—for he is a minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon them that do evil.' Rom. xiii. 4. But no; he has not given them the evil. It is unlawful to bear arms, it is an right to the sword. It is unlawful to be a magistrate, it is a *revenger to execute wrath!* Horrible! What is this but giving him liberty to seize, lock down, imprison, or hang the culprit as he pleases—Paul says, 'Rulers are not a terror to good works but to evil.' Then the Bible does make them a terror but to evil. But no—there must be no *force* used, to evil-doers. Let the wicked, the lawless, the ungodly, the sinners, the defenceless families and females. Nothing must check them. The rulers must stand by with nothing to protect the suffering, but weapons of truth and love. How can they then be a *terror* to evil doers? Your doctrines on government would do very well for Heaven, where all are disposed to act right; but I may say of them, as was said of a very good man, 'he is better suited for the world above than for this.' I no not come. Publish this, and I will pledge myself, whatever temptations I may have, that neither yourself nor your readers shall ever hear again from

ALETHEA.

WRIGHT.

TS.

ne time store, Mr. Wright, surprised and ly indecorous doctrines at frequent number of human ed. Lately, d organization and redress the

I stated to a ntleman of the principles nevertheless present sin so proposed in ed object. I ed, that a blas- ld be hoisted ed rectitude old bear the ntly so many ibely the sins ve that it we ganize a gov- itive the divine it, inculcated, ercuse the crime of slavery. p paper of the government we n, that it was ' I do believe to the wicker overnment, n r redress the. I maintain ubmit. I did ordinance of th legal ever- tment, was n n my surprise, on my article. n to make no ' Wright! ' ---What we in ilst by a law, is this the hi- nment ' tem- rongs of lofti- ' I asked James gression was es no form of ns of sensibility ve sensibility s to be felt as ' ' '

LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.]

MY COUNTRY, TY AND EVADNEY.

Thou art fallen, O my country,
From thy pride and thy glorious height!
A chain is on thy eagle's wings!
Thy stars are quenched in night!
The spirit of our fathers
Lies buried in their graves,
And the voice of freedom soundeth
On the dendered ear of slaves.

Thou art fallen, O my country,
And blasted in shame.
The muttering of the thunder
And the tempest gathering near ;—
The storm-clouds darken round thee,
And on thy future path
I see the fiercest blackness
Of the Almighty's wrath.

Thou art fallen, O my country,
Thy glory is gone!
With unutterable shame,
And with covering of the forehead
Thy children name thy name!—
Thy glory 'mid the nations
Is a mocking and a scorn,
And the flapping of thy banner
By the fetter's clank o'erborne.

Thou art fallen, O my country,
For added years of wrong;
The sword is out against thee
All terribly and strong:
And the record of thy sinfulness,
And thine avenging curse,
Shall be a memory and a sign
To the trembling universe.

Thou art fallen, O my country!
Yet, yet, I may be given,
By penitence and sorrowing,
To turn the arm of Heaven;
By swift and low abasement
To stay its onward path,
By suddenly forsaking sin,
To ward its gathering wrath. M. S. J.

ODE,

For the opening of the Marlboro' Hotel as a Temperance House.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

In Eden's green retreats,
A water-brook, that playeth
Between soft, mossy seats
Beneath a plane-tree's shade,
Whose rustling leaves
Danced o'er its brink,
Was Adam's drink,
And also Eve's.

Beside the purest spring
Of that young brook, the pair
Their morning chant would sing;
And Eve, to dress her hair,
Kneel on the grass
That fringed its side,
And, using its glass
Her looking glass.

And when the man of God
From Egypt led his flock,
They thirsted, and his rod
Smote the Arabian rock,
And forth a rill
Of water gushed,
And—as they rushed,
And drank their fill.

Would Eden then have smiled
Had wine to Eden come?
Would Horeb's parching wild
Have been refreshed with rum?
And had Eve's hair
Been dressed in gin,
Would she have been
Reflected fair?

Had Moses built a still
And dealt out to that host,
To every man his gill,
Would God have lain in
How large a band
Of Israel's sons
Had laid down their bones
In Canaan's land?

'Sweet fields, beyond 'tis death's dread
'Stand dressed in living green ;'
For, from the throne of God,
To fertilize all the scene,
A river rolls,
When all who will
May come and fill
Their crystal bowls.

If Eden's strength and bloom
Cold Water then hath given,
If, even beyond the tomb,
It is the drink of Heaven,
Are not good wells,
And crystal springs
The very things
For our HOTELS?

[From the Lowell Courier.]

'THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.'

Now shame upon this mockery—
The vain, unmeaning song,
The vaunting voice, and trumpet's breath,
Which roll our bills along.
This turgid phrase, and swelling tone,
This praising of our fame—
When freedom's *spirit* all hath flown,
And left us but her *name*.

Ye have thrown out upon the breeze,
Your flags and pennons wide,
And ye are dreaming to the sky
Proclaim your shame, and pride.
Say, can your country's banner sail
The broadest breeze around?
Your lofty pennon hath the wail
Of those whom ye have bound?

Go ye, and sail the southern slave,
The wrongs *I*, and stricken one,
For what your starry banners wave,
What are your triumphs won?
And look into your prisons all,
And ask the bound for debt,
If they have heard your triumph notes,
Or felt the music yet.

Go gaze upon the dagger's gleam,
Within your sensitive halls,
And when ye see its thirsting beam,
Send forth your cheering calls.
New England blood like water flows,
Within your southern clime,
And he who shields the clankless thrall from blows,
Is scourged, as for a crime.

Thy mariner's knife, the prison's cell,
The faggot, and the fire,
Have drown your southern babling well,
And told his vengeful ire.
Thou art a'er the spirit thrown,
Ye can but *feel* the chain ;
For a "3 per proof and yankee tone,
Ye dare not speak again.

Scorn rest upon the craven heart,
Which will not stand for right,
And shame upon the coward hand
Which veiled our freedom's light.
Let it for this, that ye have sent
Your glad rejoicings on,
With quaking hell and broken chest,
Lest sounds of victory roar!
Go forth the nation's flag again,
And stoop the eagle's crest,
And learn, the rolling death to chain,
Which rises in your breast.
Until your countrymen are free,
Until that chain is broken,
Blasted, let those vain rejoicings be,
Your boasting words unspoken.

Lowell, 1837. Florence.

I love the storm—let the deep awake!
And the clouds unroll their vivid glare,
Let the thunder roll, till the mountains shake,
Till trembling lips are moved to prayer,
I'll love it still—I'll love it still,
Its life is my joy—it is strong thrill,
Lest God's eye in the lightning's flash,
And hear his voice in the thunder crash.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Miss Martineau's "Society in America."

THE MOB OF GENTLEMEN OF PROPERTY AND INTELLIGENCE.

Before the mayor ascended the stairs to dismiss the ladies, he had done a very remarkable deed;—he had given permission to two gentlemen to pull down and destroy the anti-slavery sign, bearing the inscription, 'Anti-Slavery-Office,'—which had stood for two years, as signs do hang before public offices in Boston. They obeyed. The mayor is, I hoped the rage of the mob would thus be appeased; that is, he gave them leave to break the laws in one way, lest he should be broken in another. The citizens followed up this deed of the mayor with no less remarkable. They elected these two rioters members of the State legislature, by a large majority, within ten days.

I passed through the mob some time after it had begun to assemble. I asked my fellow-passengers in the stage what it meant. They supposed it was a busy foreign post day, and that this occasioned an assemblage of gentlemen about the post-office. They pointed out to me that there were none but gentlemen. We were passing through from Salem, fifteen miles north of Boston, to Providence, Rhode Island; and were therefore uninformed of the events and expectations of the day. On the morrow, a visitor who arrived at Providence from Boston told us the story; and I had therefore an excellent opportunity of hearing all the remarks that were made by persons of all ways of thinking and feeling, on this affair.

It excited much less attention than it deserved; less than would be believed possible by those at a distance who think more seriously of personal risk for opinion, and less tenderly of slavery than a great many of the citizens of Boston. To many in the city of Boston the story I have told would be new, and to yet more in the country, who know that some trouble was caused by abolition meetings in the city, but who are not aware that those laws are embodied in the laws, was overborne to gratify the mercenary interests of a few, and the political fears of a few more.

The first person with whom I conversed about this riot was the president of a university. We were perfectly agreed as to the nature and character of the outrage. This gentleman went over to Boston for a day or two; and when he returned, I saw him again. He said he was happy to tell me that we had been needlessly making ourselves uneasy about the affair: that there had been no mob, the persons assembled having been all gentlemen.

An eminent lawyer at Boston was one of the next to speak upon it. 'O, there was no mob,' said he. 'I was there myself, and saw they were all gentlemen. They were all in fine broadcloth.'

'Not the less a mob for that,' said I.

'Why, they protected Garrison. He received no harm. They protected Garrison.'

'From whom, or what?'

'O, they would not really hurt him. They only wanted to show that they would not have such a person live among them.'

'Why should not he live among them? Is he guilty under any law?'

'He is an insufferable person to them.'

'So may you be to-morrow. If you can catch Garrison breaking the laws, punish him under the laws. If you cannot, he has as much right to live where he pleases as you.'

Two law pupils of this gentleman presently entered. One approved of all that had been done, and praised the spirit of the gentlemen of Boston. I asked whether they had not broken the law. Yes, I asked him if he knew what the law was. No, but it could not be always kept. If a man was caught in a house setting it on fire, the owner might shoot him; and Garrison was such an incendiary. I asked him for proof. He had nothing but hearsay to give. The case, as I told him, came to this. A says Garrison is an incendiary, B says he is not. A proceeds on his own opinion to break the law, lest Garrison should do so.

The other pupil told me of the sorrow of heart with which he saw the law, the life of the republic, set at naught by those who should best understand its nature and value. He saw that the time was come for the true men of the republic to oppose a bold front to the insolence of the rich and powerful, who were bearing down the liberties of the people for a matter of opinion. The young men, he saw, must brace themselves up against the tyranny of the monied mob, and defend the law; or the liberties of the country were gone. Infterwards found many such among the young men of the wealthier classes. It they keep their convictions, they and their city are safe.

No prosecutions followed. I asked a lawyer, an abolitionist, why. He said he was afraid he would be difficulty in get up a verdict; and, if it was attempted, the punishment would be merely a fine, which would be paid on the spot, and the triumph would remain with the aggressors. This seemed to me no good reason.

I asked an eminent judge the same question; and whether there was not a public prosecutor who might prosecute for the breach of the peace, if the abolitionists would not, for the assault on Garrison. He said it might be done; but he had given his advice against it. Why? The feeling was so strong against the abolitionists,—the rioters were so respectable in the city,—it was better to let the whole affair pass over without notice.

Of others, some knew nothing of it, because it was about such a low set of people; some could not take any interest in what they were tired of hearing about; some had not heard any thing of the matter; some thought the abolitionists were served quite right; some were sure the gentlemen of Boston would not do any thing improper; and some convinced that there was such bad taste and meddlesomeness in the abolitionists, that people of taste kept out of the way of hearing any thing about them.

Notwithstanding all this, the body of the people are sound. Many of the young gentlemen are resolved to keep on the watch, to maintain the rights of the abolitionists in the legislature, and in the street of the city. Many hundreds of the workmen agreed to leave their work on the first rumor of riot, get sworn in as special constables, and keep the peace against the gentry; acting vigorously against the mob ringleaders, if such should be the magistrates of Boston themselves. I visited many of the villages in Massachusetts; and there every thing seemed right. The country people are abolitionists, by nature and education, and they are the majority of mob law. A sagacious gentleman told me that it did him good to hear, in New York, of this mob, because it proved the rest of Massachusetts to be in a sound state. It is always 'Boston versus Massachusetts;' and when the city, or the aristocracy there, who think themselves the city, are very vehemently wrong, it is plain proof that the country people are eminently right. This may, for the honor of the thing, be strongly put; but there is much truth in it.

The philosophy of the case is very easy to understand; and supremely important to be understood.

The law, in a republic, is the embodiment of the will of the people. As long as the republic is in a natural and healthy state, containing no anomaly, and exhibiting no gross vice, the function of the law works easily, and is understood and reverenced. Its punishments bear only upon individuals, who have the opposition of society to contend with for violating its will, and who are helpless against the righteous visitations of the law.

If there be any anomaly among the institutions of a republic, the function of the law is certain to be disturbed, sooner or later: and that disturbance is usually the symptom by the exhibition of which the anomaly is first detected, and then cured. It was so with three-cassoiers. It will be so with slavery; and with every institution inconsistent with the fundamental principles of democracy. The process is easily traceable. The vested interests of the minority,—if perhaps a single class,—are bound up with the anomaly:—of the minority, because it is the minority had been interested in anti-republican institution, the republic would not have existed. The minority may go on for a length of time in apparent harmony with the expressed will of the many,—the law. But the time comes when their anomaly clashes with the law. For instance, the merchants of the North trade in products which are, as they believe, created out of a human chattel. Men are born free and equal, and that the just powers of rulers are derived from the consent of the governed; while the country products are the root which produces the law. Which is to be given up, when both cannot be held? If the pecuniary interests of merchants is incompatible with freedom of speech in fellow citizens, which is to suffer? The will of the majority, the law maker, is to decide. But it takes some time to awaken the will of the majority; and till it awakes, the interest of the faction is active, and overbears the law. The retribution is certain; the result is safe. But the evils meanwhile are so tremendous, that no exertion should be spared to open the eyes of the majority to the insults offered to its will. There is no fear that the majority will ultimately succumb to the minority,—the harmonious law to the discordant anomaly: but it is a fearful thing, meantime, that the brave should be oppressed by the mercenary, and oppressed in proportion to their bravery. It is a fearful thing that slavery in the South should be allowed to make white slaves in the North; that power and wealth should be used to blind the people to the sacredness of the law, and to seduce them into a preference of brute force. These evils are so tremendous as to make it the duty of every man, rich or poor, high or low, learned or unlearned, high or low, to punishment; to strike out of the election list every man who tampers with the will of the majority; to see every man who is fit to vote, and why it must be maintained; to keep his eye on the rostrum, the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the press, the press, the school; that no fellow, no companion with an anomaly, no surrender of principle be allowed to pass unexposed and unstigmatized.

One common fallacy is allowed daily to pass unexposed and unstigmatized. 'You make no allowance,' said a friend who was strangely bewildered by my zeal, 'you make no allowance for the great number of excellent people who view the anomaly and the law as you do, but who keep quiet, because they cannot believe that by speaking and acting they should endanger the Union.' This explains the conduct of a crowd of 'excellent people,' neithers merchants, nor the friends of slaveholders, nor approving of slavery, nor of persecution for opinion; but who revile or satirize the abolitionists, and, for the rest, hold their tongues. But is it possible that any one can suppose that slavery be wrong, and if it be indeed bound up with the Union, the Union must fall? Is it possible that they do not see that if the question, in reality this,—that if the laws of God and the arrangements of man are incompatible, man's arrangements must give way? In regard to the Union, they achieve an assumption that slavery is bound up with the Union: but if I believed the fact, I should not be for 'putting up with it.' The Union is a very high object, the unredressed wrongs of any class which a republic holds in her bosom; every day which brings persecution on those who act out the principles which all profess; every day which adds a sanction to brute force, and inspire the sacredness of law; every day which adds a stimulus to the oppressor and discouragement to the oppressed, is a more evil day than that which should usher in the work of reformation.

But the dictum is not true. This bitter satire upon the Constitution, and upon all who have complacently lived under it, 'is not true. The Union is not incompatible with freedom of speech. The Union does not forbid men to act according to their convictions. The Union has never depended for its existence on hypocrisy, insult, and injury; and it never will.

From the Emancipator.

(Extracts from a late file of Southern newspapers.)

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE PATRIARCHAL INSTITUTION.

TRIALS OF THE PATRIARCHS!

Escape of Concubines! Trouble in the harems!

$20 REWARD.—Ran away on Friday, the negress Lucy—is about 25 years of age, 5 feet high, stout and *well made, very healthy*, &c.

H. BONNABLE.

New Orleans Bee, May 28, 1837.

☞ 'My Wench!' who 'is in the habit of speaking on the *subject of religion!*'

$125 REWARD.—Is missing MY NEGRO WENCH Violette, about 26 years of age, she is about 5 feet, 4 inches high, and within a shade or two of being very black. She is said to be a native of Virginia, and when addressed *is in the habit of speaking on the subject of religion!!*

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

New Orleans Bee, May, 1837.

$20 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber the woman Mary, 18 or 20 years of age, five inches high, *fine face, well shaped*, and speaking English only.

W. CRANE.

New Orleans Bee, March, 1837.

$25 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th inst., Crasse, a creole, speaking both French and English, 16 years of age, *fine face*.

D. BOREL.

New Orleans paper, March, 1837.

☞ No 'honor among thieves' !—one patriarch stealing the other's concubine! *Shame!*

$100 REWARD.—Stolen on the night of Dec. 24th, from the subscriber, a *mulatto girl*, named Jane, aged about 22 years, taken off by a *white man*, named Allen Allen.

W. J. NASH.

Franklin (La.) paper.

☞ There is a touching appeal to our sympathy in the following advertisement. The wretch, who has taken away one slave, and a fair prospect of *another*, from 'a young woman who has neither father nor mother to protect!'

$200 REWARD.—On the 5th of this month was feloniously taken and carried off out of the possession of Permelia Jennins, a free woman, in the county of Jackson, State of Tennessee, by a certain Richard Cutter, of said county, a yellow negro woman slave, by the name of Jemima, the property of said Permelia, of the following description, viz. Said slave, about 17 years old, and of a light yellow color, common size, and a very likely woman, wears her hair tolerably long, has on about the middle state of a pregnant situation.

It is expected he will carry Jemima to Arkansas, or some other Southern or Western States, to sell or there dispose of her. To apprehend this fellow and save the negro, will be an *act of charity to a young woman who has neither father nor mother living to protect her.*

Twenty-five dollars will be given for securing the fellow in Jail, and giving the owner information so that she gets her again; one hundred dollars if taken out of the state and delivered to the owner, or two hundred dollars for Jemima and Richard Carter, for him to be brought before the legal tribunals of the county, to answer to the above offence.

DALE CARTER, for
PERMELIA CARTER.

Jackson co., Tenn., Jan. 9, 1837.

$600 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, 22d January last, the *quadroon girl*, named Elizabeth, alias Betsey, and sometimes calls herself Sethy. She is 19 years old, is about 4 or 5 inches high, of very *bright color, has a handsome head of hair, and is very likely.*

ISHAM F. WOOD.

Laurel Hill, (La) March 20, 1837.

N. Orleans paper.

Four months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Troup county, when sitting as a court of ordinary, for leave to sell *Delfon*—Henriette an American *mulatto girl*, 22 years old, with her two children, Eva 4 years old, and Fannie 14 months!

F. F. LE BLANC, Judge.

N. Orleans paper.

Four months after date, application will be made to the Inferior court of Muscogee county, when sitting as a court of ordinary, for leave to sell *a negro girl*, Louisa, the property of Harriet Elizabeth Kelly, minor, for the benefit of said minor.

GEO. COOPER, Guar.

Columbus (Ga.) Adv'r.

Upon an order of the inferior court of Putnam county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday in April next, at Eatonton, a *negro woman*, named Molly, for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of Thomas Low, deceased; also, a negro woman, Becky, belonging to Wm. Low, orphan of Thomas Low.

Jan. 31. E. MOSLEY, Guar.

Milledgville (Ga.) Jour.

$15 REWARD.—Ran away my negro Moses, on the 6th of December, 1836, my negro woman Analy, and her child Rhoda.

WILLIAM M. ANDREW.

Columbus (Ga.) Adver., April, 1837.

SALE.—At the Court House door, town of LaGrange, Troup county, on the first Tuesday in May next, one *mulatto girl*, named Caroline, 17 or 18 years old, levied upon as the property of Franklin McLemore, to satisfy a *fi. fa.* from Harris Inferior Court.

W. H. ROBINSON, Sheriff.

Columbus (Ga.) Advr. March 9, 1837.

TRAFFIC OF THE PATRIARCHS!

Trade of Petersburg, Virginia.

NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred SLAVES, of both sexes, from the age of 10 to 30, for which he is disposed to give much higher prices than have heretofore been given. Persons having property of the above description, dispose of, will do well to call on him, at the store of Messrs. Phillips & Davis, at the corner of Sycamore and Old streets, where he may be found. Also, he will call on those living in the adjacent counties, to see any property. Letters addressed to the subscriber, stating a description, will be attended to.

ARMIST DAVIS.

Petersburg Constitution, March, 1837.

CASH FOR NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to call on me. I will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in.—We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dobereon's Tavern, Prices Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1837.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to *make a shipment of negroes shortly.* All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of, will do well to call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Petersburg paper, March, 1837.

50 NEGROES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

The subscriber being desirous of making *another shipment* by the brig Adelaide to New Orleans on the first of March, will give a good market price for fifty likely negroes, from 12 to 30 years of age. He is to be found at his office on Bollingbrook street.

HENRY DAVIS.

Petersburg (Va.) Constellation, 1837.

SECRETS OF THE PRISON HOUSE!

OR, A GLIMPSE AT THE REAL TREATMENT OF THE SLAVES.

$50 REWARD.—Ran away from Murat's Plantation, near Baton Rouge, about two months ago, the negro man Manuel, a Congo Guinea—black, 5 feet 4 inches high, about 30 years old, one scar on the forehead, and much *marked with irons.*

N. Orleans Bee, May 27, 1837.

$200 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber at St. Louis, on the 25th of November last, a mulatto boy, named Valentine, he is about 15 years of age, is smart, and pert-looking, is tall of his age, and slender built, has sparkling black eyes, and has several small cuts and scars about his face.

JOHN PERRY.

Galena (Ill.) Adv.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the Guard House in Jail, the boy Peter, who is dark mulatto, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his cheek, confectioner and baker by trade.

W. M. BOWER.

Mobile Adv., March 21.

$100 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, Anne Arundel co., Md., on Saturday, 28th January, negro man Elijah, who calls himself Elijah Brown, he is about 5 feet 8 inches well made, of a very dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, *a scar on his left cheek bone, apparently occasioned by a shot.*

J. SCRIVENER.

Annapolis (Md.) Rep., Feb. 1837.

$25 REWARD.—For the black woman, Betsey who left my house in the Faubourg, McDonnough, about the 12th inst., when she had on, her neck an iron collar, has a mark on her neck, and is about 20 year of age.

CHARLES KERNIN.

N. Orleans paper, March, 1837.

BROUGHT TO THE JAIL of Cherokee county, Ga. on the 3d inst., a negro man, by the name of Billy, who says he belongs to a man by the name of Adkin M'Clemore, living in Tolapoosa county, Ala.—formerly to Philip Ware, of Coweta county, Georgia. The negro boy is about 5 feet 9 inches high, very dark, *with marks of scalds on his face.* The owner is requested to come forward prove his property, pay costs and charges, and take him away.

Jailer of Cherokee county.

$100 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, six weeks ago, two negro men, one a tall fellow, stoops considerable in walking; when spoken to fervently, looks as if he would sink into the earth. The other is a short stumpy fellow of very black and almost blue color, large cheeks, has a scar over one eye; also, one on his leg from the bite of a dog, and burn on his hand from a piece of HOT IRON, in the shape of a T!

N. Orleans Bee, Feb. 8.

☞ SALE OF A MECHANIC AND HIS TOOLS

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. The large Frame, workshop on F. street, tools, timber, wagons, and vice, stocks, and wagon brasses.

ALSO,

One very valuable BLACKSMITH, about 28 years of age, on a credit of 30 days.

H. W. MONCURE, Trustee.

N. Orleans paper, March, 1837.

CHRISTIAN CANNIBALISM!

☞ For sale in the New Orleans market, one sodivided half of a negro man.

J. McBrair, Jr. vs. J. S. Chamberlin.

Wm. Scott, f. m. c. vs. the same.

By virtue of two writs of *Fi. Fas.* to me directed by the Hon. C. Jackson, Associate Judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 28th of April, 1837, at 12 o'clock, M. at the New Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets—the undivided half of the negro man, named Milan, aged about 28 years, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above cases.

Terms cash. B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

☞ Men and Horned Cattle—Women and Mules!

PROBATE SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, the 12th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Francisk Benson and his wife, FOUR SLAVES, 70 head of Horned Cattle, 10 Horses and Mules.

C. E. GARNEAUX, Parish Judge.

Apalachicola, March, 1837.

PROBATE SALE.

On Wednesday, the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at the late residence of John Baptiste Lamy, two SLAVES, Horned Cattle, Horses, Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Crop of Cotton, &c., belonging to his succession; in community with his widow, Marie Delphine Derbonne.

C. E. GARNEAUX, Parish Judge.

Feb. 18, 1837.

☞ FREE men and women brought under the hammer! Sold to pay jail fees! *Such Patriarchs!*

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Monday in May next, at the Court House door, in Pittsylvania, for his Jail fees, one negro man by the name of Bill, about 45 years of age, six feet high, dark complexion; *says he was set free by the city of Charleston, S. C.*, but cannot establish his freedom either by free papers or any record of freedom in the State.

March 30, 1837. JAS BAYES, Sheriff.

Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

Was brought to the police prison of the 2d Municipality on the 28th day of February, a mulatto girl named Eliza, about 12 years of age, says she is free.

If any person has lost such a girl, they will prove property, pay charges and take her away.

H. S. HARPER,
Captain of the Watch.

May 4.

Reward for white man!—a child of the patriarchs absconded from the home of his fathers!—Ten dollars for any one who will return the undutiful boy to his distressed relations!

$50 REWARD.—Will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of the following slaves; Bonnet and Judy his wife with their four children, belonging to the estate of Sacker Dubberly, deceased.

I will give a reward of $10 for the apprehension of William Dubberly, a slave belonging to the estate. William is about nineteen years old, *quite white*, has straight hair, and would not readily be taken for a slave; and of his name is longer than the other when stretched out, and he has a scar on one of them. Sam and Bill are no doubt together, as they are brothers; and Sam may attempt to pass as the slave of Bill; they are well known in Craven, and the adjoining counties, and in Newbern.

March 14, 1837. JOHN T. LANE.

Newbern (N. C.) Spectator.

☞ Catch the Minister! $250 for any one who will catch a Methodist PREACHER! *Such is the Lord's creation instead of Such Ridgley's!*

$250 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber living near Jefferson, Frederick county, Md., a negro man, who calls himself LLOYD SNETHERS, of about 22 years of age; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has a down sly look, a round face, and short nose. When spoken to, he generally smiles before replying, and speaks smoothly. He has on his left, a blue coat, white hat with a black scarf on it, and a pair of blue pants, and took no clothing with him except those he had on, that is known.

He belongs to a Methodist church, and pretends to be a preacher.—He took the western stage on the 20th of November from the office of Philip Hedgecock, and was seen afterwards in Hagerstown; he has a brother-in-law living near Harrisburg, named Ben Russell.

The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, and secured so that I can get him, or 150 dollars if taken within the State.

JACOB ROGERS, near Jefferson,
Dec. 17. acting for RUTH RIDGELY.

PROTECTION AGAINST ABOLITIONISM.—Toast given at a feast of the Macon (Georgia) Volunteers.

By J. M. Kelly. *The Militia of the State of Georgia*—Volunteers and Drafted men. With the burning lamps of patriotism, that an Ocean could not extinguish, and with an arm-or equalled only by veteran soldiers, on the field of battle, they have never failed to win laurels for their country, unless when beaten down by the overwhelming numbers. These are Georgia's own true and gallant citizen soldiers, 'aye good soldiers.' In their armies she is certainly protected against the powers of faction, or of Abolitionism from whatever quarter they may come.

TO THE CHARITABLE.

AT a meeting of the Male Members of the Abyssinian Church, and Society, in Portland, on Monday, the 15th inst.

The meeting being called to order by Mr. Nim, George H. Black was appointed Chairman, and P. G. Pierce, Secretary; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.—

Resolved, 1st, that the self-styled *Rev. Samuel W. Chase*, now travelling as an agent of the Abyssinian Society of Portland, Me. is not authorized by and society to act in this capacity, as he has been all connection with him, and the few misguided men who follow him.

Resolved, 2d, that Messrs. T. Skillings and A. Niles be a committee to procure the publishing of the above resolutions in the papers.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Portland Advertiser and Argus, also, in the Liberator of Boston—and that the editors of newspapers in N. H. be requested to copy the same. GEORGE H. BLACK, Chairman.

P. G. PIERCE, Secretary. July 7

THE GRAHAM JOURNAL,

OF Health and Longevity; published weekly by DAVID CAMBELL, Boston, Mass. This special Journal has reached its 14th No., and is becoming more interesting every week. The first volume will contain 300 pages, large octavo; and is offered to subscribers at the low price of one dollar in advance, or $1,50 at the end of the year. New subscribers can be furnished with all the back numbers.

This paper is a JOURNAL OF *facts*, illustrative of the great principles taught by Dr. SYLVESTER GRAHAM, relative to health and long life.

June 30. —3w

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

THE subscriber would give notice that he has taken the MARLBORO HOTEL, and shall be ready to receive his old friends. The house has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and beautifully painted and papered. The furniture and bedding are new, and the accommodations are in every respect are believed to be equal to any other Hotel in the city. No pains will be spared to furnish the table with every thing in season and fashionable. *I flatter myself I can make to furnish the table with the produce of my labor*, and provision will also be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious worship will be regularly maintained on the Sabbath day, and as far as is in my power, no company will be received, or bills settled on the Sabbath. No smoking allowed, in the Hotel will be found the Temperance Pledge principles, and while not a particle of intoxicating liquor will be sold or used it will be a quiet house for gentlemen temperance friends, their families, as well as for others. There are several suits of rooms for the accommodation of small families as permanent boarders. Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day.

June 30. N. ROGERS.

NEW AND VALUABLE.

JUST published, at No. 25 Cornhill, a neat pamphlet of 36 pages, entitled Slavery Sketches weighed in the Balance of Truth, and its comparative Guilt illustrated. By Rev. Charles Fitch, pastor of the First Free Congregational Church, Boston.

In this work the author, in a very clear and lucid manner, institutes a comparison between several practices, generally acknowledged to be flagrantly wicked, and shows from all the possibility of evil, that they fall far short of slaveholding in guilt. Price $5 per hundred, 75 cts. per doz., 3 cts. single.

NOTICE.

THOMAS COLE has the honor of informing the Gentlemen of Boston, that he has removed to No 58 Congress street, opposite the new Baptist corner of Congress and Water streets, where he will be happy to wait on all his former customers.

T. C. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the flattering encouragement he has received in his line as a Hair Cutter in the well known establishment, No. 74 Congress street, which together with his unremitting attention in person, he trusts he will continue to merit the satisfaction he has hitherto bestowed. Great attention paid to cutting Children's hair.

He has also a fresh assortment of the different kinds of perfumery. May 21.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM LEWIS respectfully informs the friends and the public, that he has taken his superior Fashionable Steam Dyeing and Dressing Establishment, No. 10, FRANKLIN AVENUE, near Cornhill, formerly kept by W. S. Jennings, where he will continue to carry on the same line of business by the most improved method, in all its various branches—promising nothing less, however, but, on the contrary, perfect satisfaction. Gentlemen's garments will be dyed in a superior manner, retaining the color, when faded, to its original appearance, removing all grease spots, stains of paint, tar, &c. without the least injury to the cloth, and lightly improving the nap. Ladies' habits, merino shawls and table covers cleansed in the first style.

Altering and repairing done in the neatest manner.

The subscriber earnestly solicitous of patronage, not only invites a share of the favorable notice of W. S. J. to continue, (as he has relinquish-ditto above line of business,) but those whose interest has not yet sufficiently shown to try the unrivalled mode of clothes, dressing, to give him a call, and one trial, and he convinced of its utility.

N. B. All orders as above, will meet with prompt attention.

Boston, March 19.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1838.

A specimen of the Calender pages may be seen below. The reader will perceive that:—1. It is a regular double Almanac. 2. It is conformed to *apparent time*. 3. It gives the day's length and day's increase. 4. Remarks upon the weather. 5. Careful observations on the tides. The astronomical calculations have been accurately made expressly for this work, by the gentleman who has heretofore made them for Farley's Almanac, and the proofs have all been read by him.

At the commencement, he has given some very valuable tables for calculating the height of the tides, at every new and full moon of the year. These tables will render it more useful to those who live near the sea-coast than any other Almanac of the same price. It contains thirteen engravings prepared expressly for this number.

Those who value an Almanac for simplicity and correctness will find that this is fully equal to any other published in this country. Orders should be forwarded to Isaac Knapp without delay.

14 MAY *begins on* TUESDAY. [1838.

20, 1836. The U. S. House of Repre-sentatives adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Memorials, Resolutions and propositions relating *in any way, or to any extent whatever*, to the subject of Slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid on the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon. Yeas, 117. Nays, 68. It was a *second time* adopted, Jan. 18, 1837.

If we would not forever lose the right of petition, we must use it. This year, we ought, every one of us, to petition Congress to abolish slavery in Dis. Col. and the Territories,—so to "regulate commerce among the several states," as to abolish the internal slave trade,—and to reject any proposition for the admission of Texas; and we should also petition our state governments to join their prayers with ours.

MOON'S PHASES.	Day	Hour	Min.		Day	Hour	Min.
☽ First Quarter,	2	9	0	● New Moon,	17	11	0
○ Full Moon,	9	0	17	☽ First Quarter,	31	2	54
☾ Last Quarter,	16	7	0				

	L. D.	D. IN.	☽	☽	So.	Dects.	H. wa.	☽
	Rises.	Increa.	Sets.	Age.	Sets.		Sets.	Age.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d.
1 Tuesd.	5 8	7 15	5 0	3	8 6	4 30	4 23	☽
2 Wednes.	5 7	7 14	5 1	4	8 11	4 36	4 17	☽
3 Thurs.	5 7	7 13	5 5	5	8 18	5 8	4 12	☽
4 Friday	4 59	7 14	5 8	6	8 25	5 47	2 53	☽
5 Saturd.	4 58	7 13	5 10	7	8 30	9 26	3 11	☽
6 Sunday	4 57	7 14	5 12	8	8 35	10 6	3 23	☽
7 Mond.	4 56	7 14	5 5	14	3 40	10 43	3 47	10 40
8 Tuesd.	4 55	7 13	5 16	10	3 45	11 21	4 8	11 17
9 Wednes.	4 54	7 14	5 18	11	3 48	morn.	morn.	☽
10 Thurs.	4 53	7 14	5 20	12	3 51	20	8 44	morn.
11 Friday	4 52	7 14	5 22	13	3 54	1 9	9 53	23
12 Saturd.	4 51	7 14	5 24	14	3 55	2 10	10 57	24
13 *SUN.*	4 50	7 14	5 25	27	5 56	3 9	11 48	1 48
14 Mond.	4 48	7 13	5 29	28	5 57	4 8	noon.	2 36
15 Tuesd.	4 47	7 14	5 25	29	5 58	5 7	1 34	3 21
16 Wedn.	4 46	7 14	5 27	30	5 56	6 1	2 27	4 3
17 Thurs.	4 45	7 14	5 29	31	5 55	6 52	3 21	4 44
18 Friday	4 44	8 14	5 28	32	5 54	7 39	4 16	5 22
19 Saturd.	4 43	8 14	5 45	40	5 52	8 30	5 27	8 9
20 *SUN.*	4 42	8 14	5 46	41	5 49	9 19	6 38	9 4
21 Mond.	4 41	8 14	5 48	42	5 48	9 19	7 55	9 54
22 Tuesd.	4 41	8 14	5 45	44	5 40	11 1	3 36	10 41
23 Wedn.	4 40	8 14	5 40	45	5 38	11 57	3 36	11 26
24 Thurs.	4 39	8 14	5 41	46	5 34	morn.	3 36	morn.
25 Friday	4 38	8 14	4 5	50	5 25	1 54	10 11	52
26 Saturd.	4 37	8 14	4 6	52	5 21	2 51	11	1 35
27 *SUN.*	4 36	8 14	4 8	53	5 18	3 46	11 41	2 14
28 Mond.	4 36	8 14	4 9	55	5 8	4 45	morn.	2 51
29 Tues.	4 35	8 14	4 10	56	5 5	5 39	12	3 33
30 Wedn.	4 34	8 14	4 12	57	5 2