THE LIBERATOR:

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, NO. 25 CORNHILL,

BY Henry Williams, General Agent

TERMS.

☞ To whom all remittances are to be made, and letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper:

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XIV.—NO. 49. BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1844. WHOLE NO. 726.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

SELECTIONS.

Utility of Co-operation.

☞ We make another extract from the Eleventh Annual Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, from the pen of MARIA W. CHAPMAN :—

For the eleventh time, at this period of the year, do our little band meet together, to take a retrospective view of our labors, and difficulties encountered and difficulties performed :—to draw for strength at once upon hope and memory, by the relation of past progress, the assurance of present, and prospect of success.

How much do we not owe each other for help and strength, and consolation! Nor can there be a fitter occasion than this for expression of the grateful emotions the fact give rise to, thus in the place in which we stand together to

A blessing on the Poor
A blessing on the poorest year,

and to brace our spirits for the toil and conflicts of another. Few and feeble as we stand, our ranks thinned by dissention and broken by death, how strong in the heart of each, becomes the resolution which all sex reflected in the faces of the rest, to live and to die in the service of the cause of Freedom! How vigorous and full of cheer become the efforts in the cause, when the heart-felt command the sympathy of so many associates, the whole country over! With how much confidence can we commence a series of operations for the promulgation of righteous principles, when we have the assurance of the past, that by this union of hearts, means, and energies, every work of anti-slavery feeling that may be kindled shall be straightway

'Spread like a rapid flame among autumnal trees!'

Thus the deficiencies of each are supplied by the endowments of all. It is of little consequence that I am weak, if you, my right hand associate, are strong; for thus we associated together, your strength become mine for the prosecution of this noble undertaking. It matters not that I have no living word for the which give my feelings utterance; for you, my left hand neighbor, have the 'fery gift of tongues;' and my own thought seems fairer when it comes commended by your eloquence. We are not *fettered* by co-operation, for we only do together, what we wish to do, and what we cannot do singly. Our individuality is, therefore, strengthened by the same process that gives effect to our union. We are not the slaves of one idea, but the receivers of general principles. We are secured by the breadth of our platform against sectarian, from ever narrowing down into a coterie. Certainly, no society on earth affords so vast a variety of mind, manners, and character; so wide a diversity of gifts, operations, and modes of operation; so many styles and degrees of culture; so great disparities of rank and fortune, as this anti-slavery association, when we consider how far short of positive perfection the abolitionists are, that all sects, all parties, all races, all lands, all conditions, are yielded up the best that is in them, to form this body. It is thus constituted forever by its composition and constitution, from degenerating into a clique. And it is worthy of remark, that only those who are for sects ever call it so :—the bigots who tried in vain to make it so, and the compromisers, to whom its live and plummet show how much they are wanting in firmness.

There has been, from old time, a venom or mimosopophy which ascribes to loneliness, and quiet, and indecision and fear, the virtues of the mild and characteristic powers, but which would also endow them with those of society, activity, and co-operation. The idea of this society, I have been brought to hear upon our association by those who wished to behand it, from the commencement of our enterprise. It was intimated to us, we are the timid good, and the timorous of the land of his party—and even the two men named enlisted a strong Southern support.

Again, of the six Southern Presidents, five were elected to the office, while the north had equaled twelve years, and only one, the present incumbent, if have occupied it but *four* years, giving, in all, a slave-holding interest, the possession and control of the Presidency *forty-four* years out of *fifty-six*, while of the four non-slaveholding Presidents, three occupied the Presidency but four years each, and one, but one year. Of the Chief Justices of the Union, the South has had *three*, (Rutledge, Marshall and Taney,) and the North but *two*, (Ellsworth, and Jay,) for the incumbents of that august judicial seat. At this moment, the Southern, slaveholding interest, enjoys a monopoly of all federal offices—executive, judicial, legislative, military and naval: All the Foreign Ministers, President, and his cabinet consists of John C. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, Secretary of State; Geo. M. Bibb, a Kentuckian, Secretary of the Treasury; John Y. Mason, a Virginian, Secretary of War; Charles A. Wickliffe, a Kentuckian, Postmaster General; John Nelson, a Maryland Attorney General; and William Wilkins, a Pennsylvanian, by a single exception on the list,) Secretary of War. Of the Senate, A Texan, a Maryland, a Chief Justice of the United States, a William C. Rives, a South Carolinian, is President of the Senate, and John W. Jones, a Virginian, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Robert Mercer, a Virginian, at the head of the important committees of both branches of congress; Winfield Scott, a Virginian, is Major General of our army; Commodore Stewart, a Virginian, senior officer of our navy; and to crown all, Henry Clay, a Kentuckian, is the Whig, and James K. Polk, a Tennessee, the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, securing to the future as to the past. If this be not the lion's share of power, people have lost their meaning—if it be not enough to satisfy the South, she must be insatiable indeed.

To identify the Whig party and the success of its candidate for the Presidency with abolitionism in its triumph, is to assume a fearful responsibility—to claim the responsibility that event as signal and tocsin of *bellum phylacum* which shall come, in Southern men, may spring from mistaken zeal, but it is mischievous and suicidal, and utterly inconsistent with soundness of heart and soundness of mind—with true patriotism or common sense. We, at least, find no fears for the destiny of the South, in the success of a party which has nominated a slaveholder of Kentucky for their candidate, and that slaveholder colonized in the America Senate by the South, as having given the finishing stroke to abolition.' Whether Mr. Clay or Mr. Polk be our next President—whether Democracy or Conservatism be the victory and gain the ascendency—we have secured the protection of the rights and interests of the South will be in the ascendant.

NEGRO STEALERS.—The organization of a corps of negro-stealers from the Missouri line to the Mississippi, and the decided measures should be taken to break up this combination, and bring the parties in Illinois to justice. The Constitution of the States guarantees to the citizens of Missouri the protection of their property against depredations of this character; and if the abolitionists in Illinois and Michigan are determined to trample upon their constitutional duties, the people of this State will be forced to protect their rights by a resort to any means they can devise. If some dozen of these negro-stealers could be brought into this State, to be tried by company with the boys in our Pension of Liberty, a salutary effect might be produced in this direction. It is the duty of every law-abiding citizen in Illinois to aid in breaking up this gang of thieves, and bringing them to justice.—St. Louis Rep. Mar. 8.

Judge Cheves's Letter.

In our last number on this subject, we very fully expressed our views on the subject of abolition, and the true policy of the South on the slave question; but we recur to it in order to condemn Judge Cheves's letter, and to identify one of the great political parties of our country with abolitionism and the fanatic foes of the South. On this question we apprehend no party; we are against the Constitution, whether she rallies under his own black and ruffian flag, or plants herself under the banner of Whiggery or Democracy; for we believe the abolitionists to be too insignificant in number and character, ever to be dangerous to the peace of the South, and that they can never form a separate political party strong enough to effect any of their objects.

In times of high party excitement, especially in seasons where the great political parties which divide the people of the Union are at an equipoise, both parties will play and do play for the abolition vote, as a mere make-weight in the game. They care not for abolition, or any other purpose, than all and, accordingly, we find that there are abolitionists all reviling enemies of southern slavery in the ranks of both political parties, from the utmost extremes of political, however, completely neutralizing, or rendering utterly insignificant, their effort at a separate political organization.

We, however, cheerfully and gladly acquit both Whigs and Democrats, as *bodies*, of any participation in the machinations or purposes of abolitionism. They are both patriotic and politically sound in the great question; and while we find, in both, allies or supporters in the Presidential game, neither is the ally or supporter of abolition ends and aims. It would be, in our opinion, unjustifiable to identify Democracy with abolitionism, because Dunn Morton, Leavitt, Morris and Birney are in its ranks; and it would be equally unjust to the Whigs to wrong the Whigs, because Adams and Giddings hid under their banner; and we cordially believe that here was one and worse than Pharaohs in every one of Southern institutions among the Northern Democrats than the Northern Whigs, although we flagrantly repel any imputation on the patriotism and constitutional fidelity of the former to Southern rights.

Furthermore, so long as the vote of the South shall be worth what it is in the Presidential game, and especially so long as the slaveholding interest shall enjoy the equality that it now does, or any approximation to it, in the Senate of the Union, it is little short of absurd to imagine that political abolitionism can acquire any sort of importance. Any candidate for the Presidency, who should be nominated by a political party, would be dead in the canvass, would hand the South in solid phalanx as one man against him, and ring the death-bell of his hopes in the minds of every man of respectable party at the North, can always bestow the Presidency on the object of its choice, and the representative of its principles.

Our past experience, too, has shown that the weight of the South has been heavily felt in the political balance, and has almost always monopolized high federal office. Of the twelve, or slaveholding States have given six out of our ten Presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Tyler) in addition, the Southern non-slaveholding States have given but *four*, one each, John Adams, John Quincy Adams; Martin Van Buren, and William Henry Harrison. Of these latter, the two last named were chosen by a large majority of Southern votes, and the last named was a native Virginian, filially devoted to the rights and interests of the land of his birth—and even the two first named enlisted a strong Southern support.

Again, of the six Southern Presidents, five were elected to office, while the north had equaled twelve years, and only one, the present incumbent, if have occupied it but *four* years, giving, in all, a slave-holding interest, the possession and control of the Presidency *forty-four* years out of *fifty-six*, while of the four non-slaveholding Presidents, three occupied the Presidency but four years each, and one, but one year. Of the Chief Justices of the Union, the South has had *three*, (Rutledge, Marshall and Taney,) and the North but *two*, (Ellsworth, and Jay,) for the incumbents of that august judicial seat. At this moment, the Southern, slaveholding interest, enjoys a monopoly of all federal offices—executive, judicial, legislative, military and naval: All the Foreign Ministers, President, and his cabinet consists of John C. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, Secretary of State; Geo. M. Bibb, a Kentuckian, Secretary of the Treasury; John Y. Mason, a Virginian, Secretary of War; Charles A. Wickliffe, a Kentuckian, Postmaster General; John Nelson, a Maryland Attorney General; and William Wilkins, a Pennsylvanian, by a single exception on the list,) Secretary of War. A Texan, a Maryland, a Chief Justice of the United States, a William C. Rives, a South Carolinian, is President of the Senate, and John W. Jones, a Virginian, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Robert Mercer, a Virginian, at the head of the important committees of both branches of congress; Winfield Scott, a Virginian, is Major General of our army; Commodore Stewart, a Virginian, senior officer of our navy; and to crown all, Henry Clay, a Kentuckian, is the Whig, and James K. Polk, a Tennessee, the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, securing to the future as to the past. If this be not the lion's share of power, people have lost their meaning—if it be not enough to satisfy the South, she must be insatiable indeed.

From thenceforth blotted from all human brow :'

The wonder would have been had we not been deceived and betrayed, under circumstances of so much trial and temptation to human nature.

Let us, then, 'having done all,' stand, and close up the ranks that desertion leaves vacant, and go on with fresh cheerfulness to our work. Not—are they not already filled? We now have with us those who were carried in their parents' arms to the scenes of our past conflicts and labors, who have themselves become our most able and earnest advocates. We have borne them into this cause. May they never behold in us, or make themselves, any effort to render that cause dishonorable or impossible, which pleads the goodness of its anti-slavery zeal, its anti-slavery creed, as an apology for practical disregard of its anti-slavery principles, while pleads the goodness of its anti-slavery zeal, its anti-slavery creed, as an apology for practical disregard of its anti-slavery principles, and bring the blame in Illinois to justice. The Constitution of the States guarantees to the citizens of Missouri the protection of their property against depredations of this character; and if the abolitionists in Illinois and Michigan are determined to trample upon their constitutional duties, the people of this State will be forced to protect their rights by a resort to any means they can devise. If some dozen of these negro-stealers could be brought into this State, to be tried by company with the boys in our Pension of Liberty, a salutary effect might be produced in this direction. It is the duty of every law-abiding citizen in Illinois to aid in breaking up this gang of thieves, and bringing them to justice.—St. Louis Rep. Mar. 8.

From the Boston Courier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER:

Sir,—There have appeared recently, in the New-England Farmer, two letters from Virginia, giving very favorable accounts of the soil, climate, &c. of Eastern Virginia, for agricultural purposes, written in one instance, certainly, and probably in both, to persuade New-England farmers and laborers to emigrate to that section of the country, and the inducements are, in the first instance, to improve the pecuniary condition and circumstances of the emigrants, and in the second place, to abolish slavery in Virginia, by substituting free white labor in the place of the present slave labor of the New-Dominion. 'The northern farmer,' says one, 'who sells his land at the North and emigrates to a slave State, becomes virtually, a *practical philanthropist*, and does his share in freeing his country from the curse of slavery, and for so long a time *darkened* her prospects and retarded her prosperity; for, he adds, 'in proportion as the free white population increases, so does the slave population decrease.'

Having from personal observation, made some years since, become acquainted with the state of affairs and course of things, not only in Eastern Virginia, but most of the slave territory or planting districts from Virginia to the Mississippi, and firmly believing that these high hopes and expectations held out by the Virginia letter-writer would result in both disappointment to the Creator to the meanest and the guiltiest of his intelligent creatures. It is the most blessed of his attributes; and the most sacred of his rights. I sent the annexed article to the editor of the New-England Farmer for publication, for the purpose of warning those of the North, who need such warning, not to trust too implicitly the description of a country painted every thing in rose color, but to examine both sides of the picture before choosing.

Our worthy friend of the New-England Farmer says to me, 'we respect your motives, and in the main agree to your statements, but think it best not to publish your article, as we fear it might produce a controversy on the subject of slavery,' &c.

It is certainly a pity that this fear of 'a controversy,' on the subject of slavery, should not occur to the editor before publishing and endorsing the slaveholders' invitation to New-England farmers to pull up stakes and emigrate to Virginia, for the double purpose of becoming rich men and practical philanthropists, ay, and even rank abolitionist. The morbid sensitivity, the nervous horror with which the northern press is now shrinking from the mere mention of touching slavery, would furnish rare and abundant matter for the judicious, did not the feeling of severe reprehension and stern rebuke forbid the indulgence of any lighter emotions.

YANKEE.

EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER:

Sir,—The glowing accounts you publish of the soil and climate of Eastern Virginia were written, I presume, for the purpose of tempting New-England farmers and mechanics to settle there; and you, if I judge rightly, 'half reluctant, half consenting,' are inclined to favor such a move among that portion of our population who annually lead off to other lands and climes in quest of their fairer homes, and bid adieu, 'a long good night,' to the moral advantages and solid comforts of New-England. To be sure, the New-Englander and farmer, who has accustomed to hold the 'blessings life can boast,' you think had better 'stay well alone, and stay where he is; but then there are others, you say, 'with more than capitals and enterprising spirit, who may better their condition by migration to sections of country like Eastern Virginia.' These sons of small capital and enterprising spirit are the working bees of our hives; they are the body and muscle of New-England population. They are the men who make our wealth and character—New-England what she is, the most moral, intellectual and enterprising portion of this great American family. I say this in no spirit of boasting, but as sober and valuable truth, uttered for a solemn purpose.

In my humble opinion, whoever is instrumental in inducing this portion of our population to emigrate to Virginia, will, if he succeeds, be guilty of a great crime against the community they leave. In a former communication, I have said, and I now repeat it, that the moral and intellectual, and, I add, the material *advantages* can compensate for the inevitable, the absolute evils which are sure to flow from its presence.

What are those evils? Those which most readily strike the observer, and which slavery has unquestionably brought upon Eastern Virginia, and in every other part of the country where it has prevailed for a sufficient length of time to produce its legitimate results, are seen in the general decay, dilapidation and poverty, which meet the eye on every hand—soil exhausted and turned out, miserable crops, buildings and fences gone to ruins, roads unfit for wheeled carriages; the absence of the school house, the church and thriving villages; and in their stead, negro hovels, not so comfortable as many a pig-sty, ragged, grog-shops of the lowest grade, and miserable cabins; the poverty, degradation, the cultivators of the soil, in appearance scarce raised above the brute creation. Of the moral tone, the want of moral tone of society, public sentiment and social evils, I forbear to speak. There probably may be different opinions on this point, and I have no desire to enlarge upon it. But one evil, the former subjects. He that hath eyes to see, will see. Now my note is sounded for the New-England farmer to emigrate to the paradise of the county of Providence, has blessed, but which the folly of man has cursed, for the purpose of making himself a rich man and a practical philanthropist, by aiding thus to extirpate slavery from the adjacent Dominion. But will the half million of slaves which Virginia holds, be freed, or will the slave system be done away by the emigration of some two hundred thousand free white New-England laborers and farmers, a larger number than will probably under any circumstances emigrate for years, and which will amount to but a moiety of the annual increase of the slaves. Alas, no.

They will themselves be speedily absorbed into the general mass of the slave system, and they, or at farthest, their children, will enjoy Virginia slaveholders, and sink the Yankee farmer. And a larger portion, doubtless, will become the *poor white men* of the slave States, worse better or happier than the negro slaves themselves.

As one conductor of a public press, none who influence public sentiment, can be more anxious to be in any way instrumental in thus leading New-England farmers, artisans and laborers, into such a pit.

You remark, Mr. Editor, that you know not to what I allude, as being the only remedy for slavery. I know of no other remedy; nor have I ever heard in my wanderings over the slave and free States of this *Republic*,—and I have travelled much in all but every part of them,—I have never heard any remedy for slavery but emancipation. Of the evil consequences that have ever been mooted, to my knowledge, is, universal emancipation should be immediate and universal, or partial and the slave system left to another generation, is the only alternative upon a question which demands,—yes, I repeat, *demands* the attention of every man who has any thought upon the question, compared with which all others that now excite and divide the country, such as free trade or protection, Whig or Democrat, Clay or Polk, sink into utter insignificance.

He who can arouse public opinion on this momentous question, even be he who will be largely instrumental in turning public attention to it, will be first minds to its consideration, will have done more to add to the lasting gratitude of his age, and of posterity, than all the brilliant generals that have figured in party strife since the formation of the federal Union. Let us not despair. If the will to do can be created, the way will be accomplished.

YANKEE.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, in a speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the evening of the 9th ult. in speaking of Texas, said—

'Texas is now RE-ANNEXED. The people have rallied the act—GOD ALMIGHTY HAS ANNEXED HER.'

BEE-HIVE.

The Right of Petition -- Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The following extract from the recent speech of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, delivered at North Bridgewater, will be read with profound attention. Alluding to the slaveholding power, Mr. Adams says:—

Of the prevalence of this power, you have had continual and conclusive evidence in the suppression, for the space of ten years, of the right of petition, guaranteed, if there ever was any guarantee in any country, by the first article amendatory of the Constitution. The right of petition is one of those remnants of the image of God and of nature's God, respected by the most absolute monarchs, and the most infringed by the most arbitrary despots. The Khan of Eastern Virginia, the Brother of Bel Sun and Moon at Pekin, the descendant from the prophet of Mecca at Constantinople, with the lives and fortunes of all their people in their hands, receive petitions from the lowliest of their slaves. It is permitted to the Creator to the meanest and the guiltiest of his intelligent creatures. It is the most blessed of his attributes; and the most sacred of his rights. I sent the annexed article to the editor of the New-England Farmer for publication, for the purpose of warning those of the North, who need such warning, not to trust too implicitly the description of a country painted every thing in rose color, but to examine both sides of the picture before choosing.

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BOSTON PRISON.

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Sawtelle, *Bath* W. A. Dunn, *Milford*; D. S. Grandin, *Brunswick*; Rodney Dennis, *Hallowell*.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers *Concord*; Wm. Wallace, *Dover*; Lemuel Dover, *Leonard Chase, Milford*; Jonathan Emerson, *Jun. Bennet, Goodhich*—Rowland T. Robinson, *North Ferrisburg*.

VERMONT.—Moses Emery, *West Newbury*; Jno. L. Lord, *Newburyport*; Chas. Lenox Remond, *Salem*; W. S. Wilder, *Fitchburg*;—J. T. Everett, *Princeton*, Charles Stearns, *Worcester*; Abner Kneeland, *Florence*; Sarah V. Burrell, *Dorchester*; Jno. Cheney, *Lynn*;—Benjamin C. French, *Full River*; Isaac Austin, *Nantucket*;—Elias Richards, *Weymouth*;—B. P. Rice, *Worcester*;—Chas. Stone, *Watertown*; Chas. Cowdrey, *Cambridge*;—Israel Perkins, *Lynn*;—B. Freeman, *Brewster*; Joseph Ricketson, *New Bedford*; Thos. Cornell, *Dartmouth*; *Tiverton*; *Jno. Clement, Portsmouth*;—*Northampton*; Al. ven Ward, *Ashburnham*.

RHODE ISLAND.—Benjamin Paine, *Providence*; Wm. Adams, *Pawtucket*;—Geo. S. Gould, *Newport*.

☞ For a continuation of this list, see the last page of last volume.

POETRY.

Utility of Co-operation.

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For the eleventh time, at this period of the year, do our little band meet together, to take a retrospective view of our labors, and difficulties encountered and difficulties performed :—to draw for strength at once upon hope and memory, by the relation of past progress, the assurance of present, and prospect of success.

How much do we not owe each other for help and strength, and consolation! Nor can there be a fitter occasion than this for expression of the grateful emotions the fact give rise to, thus in the place in which we stand together to

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A blessing on the poorest year,

and to brace our spirits for the toil and conflicts of another. Few and feeble as we stand, our ranks thinned by dissention and broken by death, how strong in the heart of each, becomes the resolution which all sex reflected in the faces of the rest, to live and to die in the service of the cause of Freedom! How vigorous and full of cheer become the efforts in the cause, when the heart-felt command the sympathy of so many associates, the whole country over! With how much confidence can we commence a series of operations for the promulgation of righteous principles, when we have the assurance of the past, that by this union of hearts, means, and energies, every work of anti-slavery feeling that may be kindled shall be straightway

'Spread like a rapid flame among autumnal trees!'

Thus the deficiencies of each are supplied by the endowments of all. It is of little consequence that I am weak, if you, my right hand associate, are strong; for thus we associated together, your strength become mine for the prosecution of this noble undertaking. It matters not that I have no living word for the which give my feelings utterance; for you, my left hand neighbor, have the 'fery gift of tongues;' and my own thought seems fairer when it comes commended by your eloquence. We are not *fettered* by co-operation, for we only do together, what we wish to do, and what we cannot do singly. Our individuality is, therefore, strengthened by the same process that gives effect to our union. We are not the slaves of one idea, but the receivers of general principles. We are secured by the breadth of our platform against sectarian, from ever narrowing down into a coterie. Certainly, no society on earth affords so vast a variety of mind, manners, and character; so wide a diversity of gifts, operations, and modes of operation; so many styles and degrees of culture; so great disparities of rank and fortune, as this anti-slavery association, when we consider how far short of positive perfection the abolitionists are, that all sects, all parties, all races, all lands, all conditions, are yielded up the best that is in them, to form this body. It is thus constituted forever by its composition and constitution, from degenerating into a clique. And it is worthy of remark, that only those who are for sects ever call it so :—the bigots who tried in vain to make it so, and the compromisers, to whom its live and plummet show how much they are wanting in firmness.

There has been, from old time, a venom or mimosopophy which ascribes to loneliness, and quiet, and indecision and fear, the virtues of the mild and characteristic powers, but which would also endow them with those of society, activity, and co-operation. The idea of this society, I have been brought to hear upon our association by those who wished to behand it, from the commencement of our enterprise. It was intimated to us, we are the timid good, and the timorous of the land of his party—and even the two men named enlisted a strong Southern support.

Again, of the six Southern Presidents, five were elected to office, while the north had equaled twelve years, and only one, the present incumbent, if have occupied it but *four* years, giving, in all, a slave-holding interest, the possession and control of the Presidency *forty-four* years out of *fifty-six*, while of the four non-slaveholding Presidents, three occupied the Presidency but four years each, and one, but one year. Of the Chief Justices of the Union, the South has had *three*, (Rutledge, Marshall and Taney,) and the North but *two*, (Ellsworth, and Jay,) for the incumbents of that august judicial seat. At this moment, the Southern, slaveholding interest, enjoys a monopoly of all federal offices—executive, judicial, legislative, military and naval: All the Foreign Ministers, President, and his cabinet consists of John C. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, Secretary of State; Geo. M. Bibb, a Kentuckian, Secretary of the Treasury; John Y. Mason, a Virginian, Secretary of War; Charles A. Wickliffe, a Kentuckian, Postmaster General; John Nelson, a Maryland Attorney General; and William Wilkins, a Pennsylvanian, by a single exception on the list,) Secretary of War. A Texan, a Maryland, a Chief Justice of the United States, a William C. Rives, a South Carolinian, is President of the Senate, and John W. Jones, a Virginian, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Robert Mercer, a Virginian, at the head of the important committees of both branches of congress; Winfield Scott, a Virginian, is Major General of our army; Commodore Stewart, a Virginian, senior officer of our navy; and to crown all, Henry Clay, a Kentuckian, is the Whig, and James K. Polk, a Tennessee, the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, securing to the future as to the past. If this be not the lion's share of power, people have lost their meaning—if it be not enough to satisfy the South, she must be insatiable indeed.

To identify the Whig party and the success of its candidate for the Presidency with abolitionism in its triumph, is to assume a fearful responsibility—to claim the responsibility that event as signal and tocsin of *bellum phylacum* which shall come, in Southern men, may spring from mistaken zeal, but it is mischievous and suicidal, and utterly inconsistent with soundness of heart and soundness of mind—with true patriotism or common sense. We, at least, find no fears for the destiny of the South, in the success of a party which has nominated a slaveholder of Kentucky for their candidate, and that slaveholder colonized in the America Senate by the South, as having given the finishing stroke to abolition.' Whether Mr. Clay or Mr. Polk be our next President—whether Democracy or Conservatism be the victory and gain the ascendency—we have secured the protection of the rights and interests of the South will be in the ascendant.

NEGRO STEALERS.—The organization of a corps of negro-stealers from the Missouri line to the Mississippi, and the decided measures should be taken to break up this combination, and bring the parties in Illinois to justice. The Constitution of the States guarantees to the citizens of Missouri the protection of their property against depredations of this character; and if the abolitionists in Illinois and Michigan are determined to trample upon their constitutional duties, the people of this State will be forced to protect their rights by a resort to any means they can devise. If some dozen of these negro-stealers could be brought into this State, to be tried by company with the boys in our Pension of Liberty, a salutary effect might be produced in this direction. It is the duty of every law-abiding citizen in Illinois to aid in breaking up this gang of thieves, and bringing them to justice.—St. Louis Rep. Mar. 8.

Judge Cheves's Letter.

In our last number on this subject, we very fully expressed our views on the subject of abolition, and the true policy of the South on the slave question; but we recur to it in order to condemn Judge Cheves's letter and to identify one of the great political parties of our country with abolitionism and the fanatic foes of the South. On this question we acknowledge no party; we are against the Constitution, whether she rallies under his own black and ruffian flag, or plants herself under the banner of Whiggery or Democracy; for we believe the abolitionists to be too insignificant in number and character, ever to be dangerous to the peace of the South, and that they can never form a separate political party strong enough to effect any of their objects.

In times of high party excitement, especially in seasons where the great political parties which divide the people of the Union are at an equipoise, both parties will play and do play for the abolition vote, as a mere make-weight in the game. They care not for abolition, or any other purpose, than all and, accordingly, we find that there are abolitionists all reviling enemies of southern slavery in the ranks of both political parties, from the utmost extremes of political, however, completely neutralizing, or rendering utterly insignificant, their effort at a separate political organization.

We, however, cheerfully and gladly acquit both Whigs and Democrats, as *bodies*, of any participation in the machinations or purposes of abolitionism. They are both patriotic and politically sound in the great question; and while we find, in both, allies or supporters in the Presidential game, neither is the ally or supporter of abolition ends and aims. It would be, in our opinion, unjustifiable to identify Democracy with abolitionism, because Dunn Morton, Leavitt, Morris and Birney are in its ranks; and it would be equally unjust to the Whigs to wrong the Whigs, because Adams and Giddings hid under their banner; and we cordially believe that here was one and worse than Pharaohs in every one of Southern institutions among the Northern Democrats than the Northern Whigs, although we flagrantly repel any imputation on the patriotism and constitutional fidelity of the former to Southern rights.

Furthermore, so long as the vote of the South shall be worth what it is in the Presidential game, and especially so long as the slaveholding interest shall enjoy the equality that it now does, or any approximation to it, in the Senate of the Union, it is little short of absurd to imagine that political abolitionism can acquire any sort of importance. Any candidate for the Presidency, who should be nominated by a political party, would be dead in the canvass, would hand the South in solid phalanx as one man against him, and ring the death-bell of his hopes in the minds of every man of respectable party at the North, can always bestow the Presidency on the object of its choice, and the representative of its principles.

Our past experience, too, has shown that the weight of the South has been heavily felt in the political balance, and has almost always monopolized high federal office. Of the twelve, or slaveholding States have given six out of our ten Presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Tyler) in addition, the Southern non-slaveholding States have given but *four*, one each, John Adams, John Quincy Adams; Martin Van Buren, and William Henry Harrison. Of these latter, the two last named were chosen by a large majority of Southern votes, and the last named was a native Virginian, filially devoted to the rights and interests of the land of his birth—and even the two first named enlisted a strong Southern support.

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From the New York Tribune.

Texas and Slavery.

While we insist on the right of the slaveholding States to be exempt from any other interference with their institutions, save by argument and the force of opinion, we insist also that the South shall respect the opinions and feelings of the North. The Liberty Party, our southern friends argue to us that slavery is right and free labor wrong; let them bring forward their strongest facts and arguments, we will hear them patiently and in good temper, as we ask them to hear us on the other side. If they should convince us, we will frankly admit the force of their reasonings. We claim nothing better than a fair and cheerful discussion; we will do nothing that we would complain of if done on their part. But should we, or any one, ask them, while holding their present institutions, to take advantage thereof to involve our common federal government in a course of measures intended to overthrow slavery, the South would have just right to complain of a flagrant invasion of the spirit and intent of the Federal compact. So shall we complain—so ought the free States as one man to remonstrate—against any engagement of the federal government, or action calculated to extend, fortify and perpetuate human slavery under the flag of the United States. The federal government has no rightful power to do any thing of the kind. Whoever asks it invokes the government to commit a gross usurpation.

Is the annexation of Texas calculated, intended to strengthen, extend and fortify slavery? This is a plain question. Can any well-informed man really doubt that the affirmative is the true answer? We cannot. The prohibition extending over all such deeds of daily transpiring events is stronger than any possible dictate of logic. The champions of eternal slavery, the advocates of unmitigated slavery, all the world over, instinctively recognize their respective positions on this question. John C. Calhoun and John Quincy Adams—McDuffie and Slade—these names alone speak volumes. They tell us, on it, that slavery and freedom are not both utterly blind as to the bearings of the Texas question.

What, then, is the plea of the slaveholders and the apologists of annexation, that the success of their project would lead to the speedy abolition of slavery throughout the United States? It means simply that the black pill must be sugared, or at least gilded, over for some northern palate. It is a bitter thing, which every one must swallow, who can see through any thing; and none more clearly than its authors. Slavery will exist in any and every region, so far as its existence is dependent on the support of that region, just so long as it shall seem to be profitable—not a day longer. Where it has exhausted the virgin strength of the soil, it will exist just so long as a market shall be afforded elsewhere for its annual surplus of flesh and blood. When that market closes, the end of slavery is nigh at hand. If Napoleon had sold Louisiana to Great Britain forty-five years ago, and it had never been re-established in that vast region, slavery must have died out of Virginia and Maryland ere this time. But let an annual slave-breeding region, fitted to be overrun with slavery, every twenty years for the next century, and we believe slavery will continue to curse Virginia to the end of that century.

But, says an apologist, slavery exists in Texas, even without annexation. Well, what if it exist? Being there, but it is a diseased, decrepit, tottering existence. It is confined to a small corner of the Texas which appears on the map. It cannot extend itself land southward, westward or northward, for the best of reasons. The slave who runs away from that small corner to any other part of the world, becomes at once a free man. He is free in the United States, or on board any of our vessels out of the waters of Texas. With annexation, all this would be changed, and our national vessels and even our free States would be turned into slave catchers and slaveholders for Texas. Probably free citizens of the northern States would be put in jail at Galveston and sold (if unclaimed) on account of their color. Shall it be so?

But we deny that slavery has any rightful existence in Texas. It has once been abolished, and explicitly abolished there. It has been smuggled into a new existence, but it has just as much legality as the confinement of a pirate's prisoners in a free region, differs radically from slavery in our own slave States. Why shall we take this heavy load on our own shoulders?

But it is urged that the condition of the slaves in our northern slave States would be meliorated by their removal to Texas! There is not a negro from the Chesapeake to the Sabine, who knows that this story could be imposed on him for truth, or any thing like it. It is notorious, alike to freemen and slaves, that humanity have the advantage of it precisely, where they are most profitable to their owners. Who does not know that a Louisiana sugar or Alabama cotton plantation is a place of terror of the negroes of Virginia and Kentucky? The average life of a Virginia slave would be deemed one of ease and luxury by the great mass of plantation negroes on the Mississippi.

As to the matter of additional power to the slave States, it seems to us unimportant when compared with the political and social aspects of this subject. We are not afraid of the power of the slave States, for we are not addicted to weighing and balancing free against slave States. The annexation would greatly increase the slave power—that it is sought on this express ground—we have mountains of evidence. The dispositions to grasp for power on this ground are so much more dangerous than the power itself. And when we see it urged on the other side, that the northern States would not consent to admit a slave State, we see that it is not likely to be admitted along with it, we see that the danger is indeed great and imminent. Suppose Texas, annexed as a territory, were to claim admission as a State, and they should combine to resist it, saying, 'You must wait till we can make a northern State to balance you!' Suppose they should be bold enough to say that they would the Union stand the strain of such collisions? We know no tenable ground on which the admission of a State can be refused or postponed extra muros of the Union, and yet to keep up and maintain the position of a member of the confederacy.

But this article is growing too long. Briefly, then, we stand on the ground of opposition to the annexation of Texas, so long as a vestige of slavery shall remain within her borders. It is with us no question of less or more; it is a fundamental one, and we will not to a great wrong or a small one. And if slavery in Texas were abolished to morrow, and the South should then propose to annex Texas, we believe, we would, we should oppose it as heartily as now. The federal government is out of its orbit whenever it engages in measures calculated to extend one portion of the Union at the expense of the other.

If there be one man who really believes that annexation is not calculated to strengthen slavery, we ask him to read the following extracts from an address of ex-President Mirabeau B. Lamar of Texas, to the people of the South in favor of annexation. He says:

'The annexation of Texas to the United States addresses itself with special and peculiar force to the people of the South. If the measure is an important one to the United States at large, it is doubly desirable to this section of it.'

'I, therefore, approach this branch of the topic with an earnest appeal to the southern citizens in favor of a slaveholding country, and that notwithstanding my unaffected attachment to the whole American Union, yet in relation to its present parts, I feel that section that gave me birth, and whose laws and institutions I approve and admire, is entitled to, and must receive, my highest allegiance and affection. Yet, I must frankly acknowledge, that the wrongs which the South has received from the hands of the Federal States, the calumnies which have been heaped upon her institutions, which have been made to bear for the benefit of those who imposed them, and the unnatural and fanatical crusade which the North is now waging against her on account of her institutions, have alienated from her more deeply to me, and augment my desire for annexation as the most effectual means of enabling her to protect her rights, and to secure herself from the ruin which her foes are preparing for her. I do not support the institution of slavery merely because the land of my birth is the home of my kindred and connected with it. I believe the system of servitude, as it exists in the southern States and in Texas, is the best relation which has ever been established between the laboring and the governing classes of mankind. There is an unintellectual toil to be performed and menial services to be rendered, and it is indirectly better if whenever it is practicable to assign those duties to that class of our species whom Providence has so signally fitted for the task, than to impose them upon our own brethren, who are our equals in every respect, except in the gifts of fortune. That there shall be a distinction, which shall be master and servant, is a law of God, and has been clearly indicated the line of distinction between them by color and character. The system is attended also with its moral advantages. The employer is almost always insolent and oppressive to the hireling, but not so the master to his negroes; he is the friend, and not the tyrant of his slaves; he protects them against wrong from others, he ministers to him in sickness, regards his comfort at all times, and supports him in his declining years. The practice of giving freedom to a faithful slave is a practice which he constantly bestows on his slaves, fix upon the slaveholder an active and habitual benevolence and liberality which he carries with him in the transactions of life, without the habit of commanding without tyrannizing, blending justice with authority, imparts to his general character a decision and firmness, which in equal proportion, tends to make him efficient and honest in the discharge of public responsibilities, and brave, generous and honorable everywhere in his dealings with mankind. I am convinced by the influence of his system of domestic slavery, a system which seems to be established by God for the amelioration of the fallen race, and the relief of the white man from one which, as far as my observation and experience enable me to judge, is productive of the greatest advantages to both races.'

'Such being my opinion of southern slavery, I was desirous to establish the system on a permanent footing in Texas, believing that without it it would be but a grazing country, with a few and ignorant population, and with it she would become one of the most productive and prosperous nations on the globe, and the nucleus of another of a proud and independent race of people.'

'At present, the anti-slavery party is in the minority, but it will soon be strong enough to agitate the question with much violence, for the majority of the people of Texas are not the owners of slaves.'

'And I do not see why all such might not be induced to contribute to the cause of emancipation for the sake of independence. The situation of Texas imperiously calls for peace, without it there can be no security for property, no encouragement to toils, privations and disasters of every kind, the people have waited long for its coming, until hope deferred has made their hearts sick. Thus far they have boldly and resolutely refused to purchase the boon by the sacrifices which they are invited to make; but, they must be made at last, or Texas and poverty and other and other causes of discontent in the course of time, may very naturally engender the opinion, that it is better to submit to the yoke of the slaveholder? and whenever that question is seriously discussed and seized upon by the demagogues, the slaveholder will have every thing to apprehend.'

'From all these facts and reasonings, I cannot conceive how it is possible for any person to escape the conviction that slavery is not established in Texas on an immovable basis; that there is in reality no serious obstacle to its extirpation, and that the present condition of the country is barely sufficient to persuade her to a gradual surrender of her slaves for the obtainment of peace.'

'There is no difficulty in arriving at the real and true motives which influenced the hostility of the northern States, because they have taken no pains to conceal it. The abolitionists have openly and boldly guisedly avowed their whole policy upon the subject. The grounds of their opposition to the treaty were plain and simple, and the course of their friends in the southern States is inevitable. This beautiful, fertile country, so favored by nature, so rich in the natural wealth of the South, and which, if admitted into the same government with her, would give her strength to protect her rights and defy her foes, will, in their slaveholding republic, become her bitterest enemy, and will combine with the balance of the world in a league against her, to force her to relinquish the very institution which she had compelled Texas to surrender.'

'Did not Mr. Adams then, and all of his satanic school, act wisely for their horrid ends in rejecting the treaty of annexation? Had they voted for that measure, we should have been overwhelmed ruined by it into political dignity and power sufficient for self protection, but slavery would have been placed on a safe and permanent footing, both here and in Texas, and thus would a long reign of happiness and glory been secured to both countries. But the wary abolitionists foresaw these results, have cunningly forestalled them by cutting off the South from the only bulwarks of her safety.'

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Texas.

Having again placed on record the reasons why we consider the annexation of Texas to the United States important to the commerce and to the general interests of the whole country, and at the same time been faithful to the duties of a journal, we will leave the trade, instead of being, as is supposed by many, calculated to extend and perpetuate slavery, we will now proceed to inquire if the measure cannot yet be accomplished with honor to the country, and without the hazard of war.

It is conceded by all, we think, that ours is a government of compromise; and experience has taught us that in all great emergencies, compromise and mutual concession are still the resort of those who wish to benefit their own country. Instances of this 'Compromise' Act of 1820 probably saved the lives of Mr. Calhoun and his associates, and averted from the country the horrors of a civil war. Not a cover was man more sent upon any one object than was General Jackson upon hanging Mr. Calhoun and his associates, if they had not been saved by the action that threat against the Union; and in this determination the people would have sustained him, but more especially, ninety-nine hundredths of the loyal South would have joined the prisoners of Mr. Calhoun and his Texas policy. No body was more ready to 'hang the nullifier,' than James K. Polk and the other Old Democrats of 1832; yet no one will probably appoint him his Secretary of State, and the other will land him to the skies as the greatest patriot in the land. We did not happen to be among those who were in favor of 'hanging the nullifiers,' nor are we now ready to lend them for seeking annexation at the risk of a war with Mexico and Europe, and, with the old threat of disunion in their mouths, to frighten the 'dough faces' of the north, as they so justly denominate the great mass of the loofoco northern members of Congress. But, to return to our subject.

Our Government having originated in, and been sustained by necessity, the time has arrived when it must again be resorted to, if those who wish to see Texas a part and parcel of the Union, are ever to be gratified.

1st. The great mass of the People of the United States—all who pretend to be honest and of ordinary intelligence—are exceedingly desirous to retain the blessings of peace, and would, rather than give defeating States to meet their engagements with their honest and much abused creditors. Will one account of Texas, but we know that the ties we have rests upon their previously fair executheons, as one which demands sacrifices on the part of every good citizen, and which, if the question submitted, at the election, would have been cheerfully made.

2d. In connexion with this subject, and as an act of justice to the old States, a majority of the people in favor of the annexation of Texas, is found among all the States, the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands.

3d. The left Texas independently, in the opinion of a very decided majority of the people, all important to our national independence and to the general prosperity of the whole country, and to do so in a manner compatible with the faith and honor of the nation which they are not willing to make, in order to secure to the country this all-important measure.

4th. A very large portion of the people, and according to the indications of the recent election, a majority of those who voted, are in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

These facts will not be denied by any portion of our readers, and if the annexation could be effected at the same time bring Texas honorably into the Union, restore the credit of the defaulting States, secure to the old States their share in the public domain, and establish firmly and permanently the policy of protection to American Industry, what patriot would refuse to give up some of his own peculiar opinions to produce such great and glorious results to our common country? In every well-governed community, individuals sacrifice certain of their natural rights, to secure protection in person and property and the well-being of society. In no government except a despotism, and then only the improved Russian, Austrian, and Turkish, is there any individual have his way in all things. All governments, all communities, and all societies, exist in order to arrive at the great results we speak of, it is all-important that the friends of annexation, the advocates of national honor and the faith of the country, should remember that there are many supporters of a protective tariff, must all yield something to acquire what will so greatly advance the prosperity of the country. We subject ourselves in the spirit of patriotism and with the far-seeing wisdom of statesmen, and those who may at first be startled by the proposition, we trust will reflect on it calmly and with the sensibility and importance, if they reason upon it in a spirit of enlightened liberality.

Then is the time for the patriots of both parties to unite in introducing a Bill into Congress for the purchase of Texas from Mexico for ten or twenty millions of dollars, and the grant of the public domain from the States for two hundred millions of dollars with a four per cent. stock, to be divided *pro rata* among them. This would be a measure of great influence to influence be felt upon the mora's, the intelligence, and the prosperity of the people! And nothing stands in the way of its success but the Liberty Party, and the madness of party! The patriotism of the people's representatives must and will triumph over such petty considerations, and in as many months, because patriotism was among all parties, uniting in this great Compromise Act of 1845.

As to the interest of eight millions which the general government would be compelled to meet annually, it is a mere bagatelle, and not worth a moment's thought. [What impudence!!]

Mr. Webster's Speech in Faneuil Hall.

Mr. Webster, in speaking of the annexation of Texas, used this language:

'It was not my intention to go into an examination of the question at least in its connexion with the attitude to one—the subject of the annexation of Texas to this Union. Every body knows that the consent of the Senate was necessary to the acceptance of the treaty of annexation. It is true, that the correspondence, submitted to the Senate, recommending its adoption, recommended it mainly, and in as many words, because annexation was necessary for the continuance of the institution of slavery, the peculiar institution of the South, as it is called—in both the United States and Texas. I should think it is impossible for any true American to read the comments of European statesmen, and of the European press, on this subject, without experiencing the sensations of a man who, if he had, when at the civilized world is opposed to slavery—when morality denounces it—when Christianity denounces it—he should, for the sake of a paltry gain, or for some one united witness against it—is it for America, America, the land of Washington—the model republic of the world—the hope of mankind, to come to its assistance, and insist that its maintenance is necessary to the support of her institutions? But this question of the annexation of Texas is a question which is not to be permanently decided against us to-day, nor to-morrow. [A voice in the crowd here cried out,—'*Never*,' Mr. Webster went on.] Never! If we succeed in the present instance, in the election of our candidate for the Presidency, we must rely on the members of Congress of our choice. And we must send to the halls of Congress our young, active, vigorous men—men who will go forward and resolutely resist the scheme of annexation, for the perpetuation of slavery. (*Loud cheers.*)

Fellow-citizens, I have taken, perhaps, too much part in the present canvas. But from the moment of the announcement of this project of annexation, I determined to do what I could to enlighten, and to give whatever of personal influence I might possess, against this most dangerous and nefarious project. I have endeavored to enlighten, which is not the opposition of a moment or a day; and till the matter is settled, I shall shrink from no service, no sacrifice of labor of responsibility, in such opposition. (Cheers.)

From the London Inquirer.

Reply from American Unitarian Ministers.

We have just received from the Rev. Dr. Hutton, to whose care it had been addressed, the engrossed copy of the Reply from American Unitarian ministers, to the address of the Unitarian Ministers in Great Britain and Ireland, on the subject of Slavery. We lose no time in giving it to the public, as it was to be forwarded until next week the list of signatures and the accompanying letter to Dr. Hutton, from the Committee appointed to receive the names and forward the document.'

'To the Unitarian Ministers in Great Britain and Ireland, who signed an Address to 'their Ministerial Brethren of the Unitarian Churches in the United States of North America,' dated Dec. 1, 1843.

'REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN,—We have received your letter relating to Slavery, a subject of deep and fearful interest, not only to our political relations, it is threatening to unhesve the very foundations of our government, while it draws its dark line through the land, and painfully divides the Christian brotherhood of one country—one people, on a point touching the dearest interests of man, in its moral and religious bearings, we cannot look on it with indifference, we feel it to be a most oppressing every year more heavily upon Society; and as we believe in the righteous retributions of God, we feel it to be a fearful thing, we do not, if that we can to purge it away, it must bring upon us the sorest calamities that, in the providence of God, can fall upon a nation. So far there is no difference of opinion among us. We all believe that there is something for us to do. But what shall we do? How shall we act? Slavery, though it is confessed to be a great evil, is so woven into our political organization, and, in its more extended influences and relations, has such strongs, that it seems to be, not only a great evil, a main interest, but of great difficulty, requiring of us the most earnest and devout thought. And as we must answer to a higher tribunal than that of man, so must we be faithful, and do what we conscientiously believe to be our duty.

As it respects any direct political action for the abolition of slavery, except in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, we, as ministers of independent States, it may not be known to you that the citizens of the free States have no more right to interfere than the citizens of Great Britain. As political body, each State has the entire control of this matter within itself; and is exceedingly jealous of any interference from without.

It is sufficient for us to say, that we can do for a correct public sentiment in the free States, our only appeal is to the consciences and hearts of our brethren, whom we address in the spirit of kindness, where guilt it will be if, without strong and earnest struggles, they consent to uphold an institution which, from the deplorable condition of the slave master and slave, must be unblessed of God, and a curse to man.

We ask for ourselves, and we ask for them, the commendation of sympathy and prayer, that, trusting that the wise and holy efforts of all Christian men, and prayers, that slavery may no longer stain our national character, and threaten the ruin of our republic. Our faith is strong in God, and in the power of Providence and sorrowful forebodings, we have also a bright assurance that if we are true, He who maketh the wrath of man to praise Him, will, in his own good time, joint out to us a way of deliverance.

With sincere regard, your brethren in the faith and hopes of the gospel of Christ.'

May 15th, 1844.'

[Here follow the signatures of 130 ministers.]

'After Monday next, the engrossed parchment copy of the Address may be seen at Mr. J. Chapman's, 121 Newgate-street.'

☞ The following political thrust is not unwarranted by the facts in the case, though made by an opponent:

EXTRAORDINARY PERSONAL POPULARITY.' When it was announced that the exceedingly popular Isaac G. Birney received but 13 votes in Cayuga county, 'Liberty party' took refuge in the assertion that Mr. Birney did not reside there, but in 'Lower Sagi-naw.' Very well. It now appears that in 'Lower Saginaw,' his veritable place of residence, notwithstanding 'both Whigs and Democrats' wanted him to be Elector-at-large, Mr. Birney, Liberty Elector but one vote for Representative, and none at all for President! Never mind, Mr. Birney, your turn may come yet. Polk's *luck* gets you down to-day, or his successor, but they chased him in somehow. You are in the line of 'safe precedents,' and who knows what luck may turn up? Courage, man! you have peculiar opinions to produce such great and glorious results to our common country? In every well-governed community, individuals sacrifice certain of

For the Liberator.

The Emancipator and Chronicle.

MR. GARRISON—The following is a copy of a communication just sent to the editors of the Chronicle and Emancipator, which I wish you to publish, if you think proper.

FRANKLIN CITY, (MASS.) NOV. 18, 1844.

MESSRS. LEAVITT & ALDEN:

I have received your 'Emancipator Extra,' dated Oct. 25, 1844, calling upon me 'to get as many of those who have taken Cassius Marcellus Clay for editor to subscribe for the *Annual subscriber*, as possible.' I have asked several of those, who I had induced to take the paper from the first of July during the canvass, to do it, but they have generally, signed by the Editor, but have not succeeded in getting a single subscriber. My package, you know, consisted of twelve copies, almost every one of which, I presumed, was receiving one for myself. About half belonged to the two parties. The Democrats don't wish to take it, as they think it favors the Whigs, and the Democratic papers, in its opposition to the Whig party, and therefore *superfluous*. The Whigs do not wish to take it, on account of its violent denunciation of the Whig party, with its uncompromising opposition to the Democratic party. They also think they can find as much anti-slavery in the Whig papers, as they have found in the Emancipator for four months past.

Now, as regards myself, I have a few remarks to make, and shall be exceedingly pleased to be plain, and so speak what I think. In the first place, I must acknowledge that I have been disappointed in the paper. I expected that it would have made the spirit and holy anti-slavery the paramount principle of the paper. As you say that you have 'fourteen or fifteen thousand taken for the campaign only,' I was in hope that you would have spoken more of anti-slavery articles before your readers, as many of them needed to be taught the first principles of abolition. What is the reason, that Mr. Bigelow, who you had done so! How much light you might have diffused among those thousand readers, if you had (as I think that I should have done, if I had been the may judge by the paper) has been so vilify and abuse the Whig party, especially the Whig candidate for the Presidency, Henry Clay, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, &c. &c. when there was not the slightest prospect of their election. Now, I think the object of abolitionists to be to procure a pure, moral, anti-slavery sentiment among the people, ever since then of the evils of slavery. When the people become anti-slavery, the work will be done. They will consequently cease to be Whigs, and abolitionists ought not to descend to the low and degraded arena of party politics, but abolitionize the masses belonging to the different parties—and do it for ever, regardless of principle. I think the course the Emancipator and Chronicle have taken, have done the anti-slavery cause an injury that it may not be repaired for years. The Whigs, and the great political parties will strict impartiality, according to their merits or demerits—I mean, high in office among the people. Mr. Bigelow, if he had been the anti-slavery cause, to have given them due credit for the same—if one party has been more deliquent in the cause, to have exposed it, and what they have laid it before your readers—then you would have commended respect, even from both parties. Two or three years ago, prominent Whigs were heard to say, that the Liberty party, had suffered ignominiously designed to swallow up the other parties. They thought favorably of it, and were almost persuaded to contribute to effect the object, but *ultimately* do so. But, alas! now how changed! They have seen their party attacked by the leaders of the Liberty party with violence unprecedented; while the so called Democratic party, who have sold themselves to slavery, without even as great considerations, as Esau sold his birthright, have been suffered to escape, comparatively, unscathed by the Morning Chronicle, Emancipator, and other Liberty party papers. This course has had the effect to render the Liberty party ridiculous, and to cause many to say, the whole Whig party; while the other party are 'laughing in their sleeves,' to think that the partisan war fare between the Whigs and Liberty party is of such a frail nature, that it will soon tumble down, and both be one, and all hail under the deceptive, hypocritical name of Democrat.

I have known it reported, lately, from a source which I have no reason to discredit, that, at the time the Emancipator fell into the hands of Mr. Leavitt, the Hon. Seth Wheaton, Whig Elector, was in Boston, and in the Senate in the Massachusetts Legislature from Bristol—Seth Wheaton expressed his joy at hearing the Liberty party, with violence unprecedented, saying that 'it would not be five years before the Democratic party would come over to the Democratic party!' The prophecy has proved him to come to that conclusion, he did not divulge.

It is said that the influence of the Liberty party in New-York, in consequence of the Liberty agitation, has caused those States to go for Polk, Dallas, and Texas—slavery and all. If so, they have defeated their own professed object, and caused the enemies of Freedom to triumph, to the friends of liberty to mourn. In good old Massachusetts, the Liberty vote was neutralized by the triumphant majority of the Whigs. Viewing the Liberty agitation, and the Liberator says—'In regard to the election, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at the strong verdict which Massachusetts has given by it against the annexation of Texas.' Your paper of Nov. 13th, says—'The people of Massachusetts are more deeply sensible than they ever were before, of the evils of slavery, and are more determined than ever to do what they can for its overthrow.'

It appears that while the Whig party have increased their Democratic vote, the Liberty and Democratic party have lost 96 votes, the Liberty party have gained but 843; (this includes *all the scattering*) it would have been a *miracle* if it had given *evidence of being more opposed to slavery than ever before*. Is it because the Whigs had such a triumphant majority, and thereby have shown slavery what decidedly opposed to it they are, generally to the above extract from the Liberator? If so, the result in Pennsylvania and New-York goes to show the reverse. It shows that Polk and Texas, and Dallas, that they are in favor of the annexation of Texas and perpetual slavery—all brought about by the political Abolitionists, as they have given by it.

Another thing I disapprove of, and that is, that the Liberty party have put up candidates for Representatives to Congress, in opposition to such men as John Quincy Adams, Joshua R. Giddings, and Daniel P. King, &c. They have succeeded in defeating the election of Daniel P. King, but not of Adams and Giddings. Do abolitionists think that they will you succeed in defeating the election of such men. All annexationists would rejoice. All enemies to abolition and the rights of man, in the slave world, rejoice. All true friends to liberty in and out of Congress would lament such an event. Abolitionists in England, and other parts of Europe, would deeply mourn. Such men as Adams and Giddings will be wanted at the next Congress, to look after the Texas question, and to stand in the breach against slavery.

John H. Fiske, Esq., who lives in this vicinity, says he took the Emancipator some two years ago, and was satisfied with it, but now he finds it has not all claim to fairness and impartiality, in regard to the two parties. In giving Congress news, it would hide, or speak lightly of the Whig proceedings, and the Democratic party, while it would aggravate that of the Whigs. Had the Liberty party or its organs been true to the anti-slavery cause, and treated both parties as they deserved, I should, ere this, have joined the party, as he thinks the abolition cause paramount to all others, and that the admission of Texas into the Union, with slavery, would be a great stumbling block to the cause of liberty, and would be a great national calamity. He thinks that the course the Liberty party have taken, has done more to defeat the election of Polk, and it will ultimately end in the annexation of Texas, and the triumph of slavery. Thousands of Whigs, I have no doubt, will be disappointed, by our unprecedented course, you have lost the confidence, the respect and good feeling of thousands of abolitionists, now enrolled in the Whig party, without making any gain of consequence from the Democratic party.

You seem to think, as I understand by your last paper, that the great mass of the Whigs, in the previous to the election, was that prevented the 'proper growth' of the Liberty party at the late election. Do you think that the Whigs have kept back, or staying from the Democratic party? Or are those 843 gain all taken from the Whig party, and not one from the Democratic? Or do you think it is in consequence whether you gain from the Democrats or not? Truly, if you intend to finally surrender and join the Democrats, it would be superfluous to gain from that party! I confess that it is difficult to reconcile your course, otherwise than that you are in league with the leaders of the Democratic party, and do intend to surrender to them at last, as B. F. Hallett did the Anti-Masons to the same party; and as Mr. Whitneath predicted that you would. Had you pursued an impartial course, it is fair to presume, you would have had confidence in the Liberty party, but, as it has been managed, my confidence in its usefulness is entirely destroyed.

As evidence of the state of feeling of many pre-eminent abolitionists, I would state the following circumstance. A few weeks before the State election, I had occasion to go into a certain town in Bristol county, and came across an old friend in the anti-slavery cause, a man who for lower, eight years to do as much as any other person then in the cause. He would pay his money freely to procure anti-slavery lectures. He has been the Emancipator ever since it removed to Boston and became united with the Free American, and took the latter paper previously, and was considered a seeing and a leading man in the Liberty party. Emancipator when I saw him, and perhaps does now. This man complained bitterly of the course of the Emancipator and 'of Cassius M. Clay, and the Liberty party.' I asked him if he was going to the Loofoco party, and in naming the cause.' He felt very bad about it. Since the election, I learn that he *voted the entire Whig ticket*. He had several years previous voted the *entire* Liberty party ticket. This, I suppose, was the case with many. So much for the course of the Emancipator. The Liberty vote in this town [French-ton] was less this year than last. In this whole State, 72 towns gave a less Liberty vote this year than last; and some towns gave a large falling off. These towns gave 652 votes less. In Essex county, 15 towns gave a less vote than last year, amounting to 238 votes.' You seem to intimate, your paper, that it was owing to the violent opposition of the Whigs, that the Liberty vote did not increase any more, and think it is wise not that course, and that it will be impossible to have been doubted.' But in turning back to your paper of Oct. 23, I perceive you say, in speaking of the Whigs, and their vote, 'Truly, the Whig party, that 'this attack has strengthened the Liberty party exceedingly.'

Some think that leading Democrats have great influence in the management of the Morning Chronicle and the Emancipator—that Henry B. Stanton is a Democrat, that he has been employed to assist Mr. A. Bolles, the late democratic Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, when Marcus Morton was Governor, in 1843. I recollect hearing Henry B. Stanton speak in Boston, at the Tremont Theatre, on the evening of the 2d or 3d of September last, in the course of his lecture he said, with an air of satisfaction, that he was the greatest author, the representative of the Jeffersonian school—that he recollected when a boy of acting out the political preference *by lighting the little Federal bogs*, &c. &c.

I think it unfortunate, that the Liberty party, professing to be an anti-slavery party, should join heart and hand with the most rabid Southern slaveholders to put down the Whig party, and put in men as J. C. Calhoun, George McDuffie, Senator Walker, &c. &c. Yes, to join in with the party who declared 'Not a Northern Democrat shall be President,' &c. &c. Yes, to join in with the party who opposition to the southern slaveholders, who succeeded in putting down the Whig party, yet you, as I understand by your paper published since the election, 'seem to be occupied with considerable time to come,' in battling the Whigs. It used to be thought the mark of a coward to knock a man down, after he was down. Will that be the case, the Liberty party will yet wake up and war against the Democratic, now the dominant party; but it will appear extremely awkward for the Liberty party to be a blow fighting the Whigs, with such men as John C. Calhoun, Senator Walker, &c. &c. to turn right about face, and fight them.

During last Fall, Polk and Dallas canvas, the Emancipator put your more importance upon the circumstance that the Whig candidate fought a duel thirty years ago, than the fact that the Democratic party rejected Van Buren, and nominated James K. Polk, in obedience to southern slaveholders, for the express purpose of sustaining slavery. Finally, I perceive you published, six months back, but that the duel of Henry Clay has been trumpeted forth against the Whig party; and also the circumstance that he did not prevent Graves killing a fellow in a duel.

In the Emancipator of the 13th inst. you have an article from the Boston Daily Advertiser, headed '*Testimony of a Venerable Clergyman*,' who, in speaking of the Whigs, says: 'These have, like desperate gamblers, staked their all upon Clay; they have cursed, execrated, and trampled on the Bible, and placed themselves under the protection of a filthy cock.' He says not one word against the Democratic party. The Whigs are the 'hypocrites' in his opinion, and 'Satan' is called upon to utter! This 'venerable clergyman' makes use of the vile language of the lowest and most 'filly' congregation of Christians, in the 'Bible and hymn book of the *sing soul*, whom the inspired Psalmist says is made but 'a little lower than the angels.' Genuine abolitionists, I believe, do not believe in the Christian doctrine, that 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men,' and have believed that 'all men are created equal;' yet this 'venerable clergyman' calls the Whig candidate for the Presidency 'a filthy cock.' It has been said, that when clergymen leave their 'appropriate sphere' of preaching the gospel of Christ, and engage in politics, they will soon become the most unprincipled and reckless of men. I know it has been observed, that many of them have gone South, and become slaveholders. Some have been known to tie up their slaves, and whip them on Sunday, before meeting. Not long since, the anti-slavery papers mentioned a Methodist clergyman of Virginia, a Doctor of Divinity, who justifies slavery by the Bible, took his female slave into the cellar, stripped her from her waist upward, and tied her hands to a post, and whipped her with a cord until each stroke, and cried, 'Oh Lord! Oh *Lord!* Oh Lord!' He then *repeated her for taking the name of the Lord in vain!* Some time after, he was *whipping her*, and then went to *preach the gospel of mercy to his congregation*.

I say again, I am disappointed in your paper. I expected it would have made pure anti-slavery its leading object—that its new and numerous readers, during the canvass, would have had abundance of anti-slavery, and that the Liberty party, if it had not entered into rank political strife, and filled the paper with vile political trash, without increasing the Liberty party, at least, it would have done good. Many lectures have appeared in its columns, not withstanding our Saviour says, we must give account for every idle word. The following notice article appeared in your paper in the Emancipator of the 13th instant:

'If it were the law that every man who gave a vote for a man to know he could not elect, should be fined, or sent to the Bridewell, Democratic, you know, how large would be the income this year—the Whigs voting for Clay and Frelinghuysen, knowing they can't elect them; and the Democrats voting for their party Electors, when they know they can't elect them?'

It may seem to occur to your mind, that you might as well have added—and the Liberty party voting for Birney as President, for the well-for Governor, and for Gen. Appleton Lieut. Governor, and for Gen. Appleton Lieut. Governor, and for John Quincy Adams, when *they knew they could not elect them*. I think a good anti-slavery article, instead of the above, might have been written, and the Whigs and Democrats have been made to feel the power of the anti-slavery cause. *Will take*. It shows that the principles of anti-slavery do not have a controlling influence over the minds of the Liberty party. I could mention many other articles of no better import.

In your paper above alluded to, you say—'Polk is indebted to the Liberty party for his election.' You was carried by a small majority, through the nomination of Mr. Wright for Governor, a man of far greater personal weight than Mr. Polk, and opposed by a majority of the Liberty party. you intimate that there were twenty thousand Liberty votes in that State, at the late election. Now I have no doubt that a great number of Liberty votes were taken from the Whig party. So the Liberty party are responsible for the election of James K. Polk, either directly or indirectly. At their door now rest the consequences.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge that this communication has been extended far beyond my intention. As it is, I hoping I have not in with sincerity of heart, and leave it at your disposal, either to publish it, or throw it under the table.

I have taken the liberty to write, which I shall try to have published in a *true* anti-slavery paper—one that has treated the two great political parties with strict impartiality, according to their merits or demerits.

I subscribe myself an unyielding, out-spoken abolitionist of more than ten years' standing,

ISAAC STEARNS.

On the 4th November, Joseph and Jeremiah Eames, brothers, left Canaan, N. H., up by the White Mountains, to visit their sister Betsy in a wide circuit of will-Decrease, and on the third to where both found dead in the snow, half a mile asunder. Jeremiah was 30 years old, and left a wife and three small children; Joseph was 20, and unmarried.

From the Vermonter.

Case of Delia A. Webster.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ferrisburgh, held for the purpose of considering the case of Delia A. Webster of Vergennes, who is now in confinement in the city jail of Lexington, Ky., charged with a charge of being concerned in assisting slaves to escape from bondage, held on Wednesday evening, the 13th of November, 1844,

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this meeting for the purpose of ascertaining, through authentic sources, the facts in relation to the character and standing of the said D. A. Webster, embracing her and her parents, and report to any have any bearing upon her present circumstances.

The following were appointed said committee, viz. Rowland T. Robinson, Cyrus Prindle and Henry Rogers.

The Committee were authorized to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

BENJAMIN FERRIS, Chairman.
ROW'D T. ROBINSON, *Secretary*.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Ferrisburgh to inquire into the facts in relation to the character of Delia A. Webster, &c., make the following report.

We find, by reference to the family record, that Delia A. Webster is the daughter of Benjin and Esther Webster, and was born in the city of Vergennes, Addison county, State of Vermont, December 17, 1817. Her father died, having resided for many years in Vergennes, on a farm adjoining the town, and for the last thirteen years in Ferrisburgh, have been well known to the committee as respectable citizens.

It appears that at an early age, Delia A. the subject of this inquiry, united with the Congregational Church in Vergennes, and has ever since full fellowship therewith up to the time of her leaving the jail at Lexington, Ky., and has ever been regarded as one of more than ordinary intelligence and conscientiousness. The committee are warned by the laws of Congress, and by the established character, for the free and unrestrained exercise of their own evil, they.

Again. If the relation to slavery, at the time of the 'Fugitive Slave Law' in the State of Vermont, and in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, if a fugitive slave, or any other person, should be found in the Territories, or in any other, my property would be lost to my Maryland, or in any security the District of Columbia, or the United States, as the law of that State; and fitted it, it, and I have given the United States and they have made the sale of human property, and protected the slave owners in Congress is to be allowed?

But Gen. Hamilton points to a *sort of policic remedy* for the South, in case Texas should not be admitted. Perhaps the East may think of the proposition in case Texas should be admitted:

'If this fails, she will appeal to the confederacy, and, say, Gentlemen, we have a grievance, in the last resort, is her sovereignty, under the sanction of the public opinion of those whose interest and feelings are with the South, and whose interests which so far from dissolving the Union, will add fresh securities to its preservation, by bringing the parties back to the good faith and authentic text of the Constitution.'

PRO-SLAVERY EPISCOPACY.—Bishop Soule has invited Bishop Andrew to preside at the next session of the Southern conferences; and Bishop Andrew has consented—and the bonors and fatigues of the episcopal work are to be shared between him and the Hon. M. L. Clark, now put a *stalkalike Bishop?*

The editor of Zion's Herald says,—

This is a deliberate disregard of what the public mind, not only of the North, but of the South, must deem the prudent and befitting course in the present state of the controversy about Bishop Andrew.

Not too fast, my brethren. The Bishop has the authority of the last General Conference for the very course. The Conference had his case under powerful consideration, and yet, with full knowledge of his inability, but only *advised* him not to exercise his office: and then, subsequently, they resolved that whether he should or should not, he left to his own decision. The Bishop has now decided just as the Conference authorized him to do. The church has no jurisdiction in this instance, it is left to the Bishop's own decision, and the Southern members voted against it.—*True Religion.*

Corruption of Politics.

The editor of the Cincinnati Philanthropist, which is published in

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1844.

Views of John Quincy Adams on the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Adams has, on various occasions, expressed his opposition to any action of Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, excepting by a law affecting the unborn generation. His last effort to explain and defend his views on this point is contained in the extract from his recent address at North Bridgewater, which may be found on the first page. He has written more elaborately to others, I cannot say how far it may prove satisfactory to others, I cannot say, but, for myself, I regard it as an effort in no degree creditable to his head or heart. It may pass for smoothness, forecast, and even justice and humanity, in the political world, and among those who worship at the shrine of expediency; but by those whose moral vision is clear, and who regard all human beauty and all impartial eye, it will be viewed with regret, if not with abhorrence.

Mr. Adams is forced to admit, of course, that Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, 'in all cases whatsoever, over the District of Columbia; but he specifies two reasons why, in his opinion, that jurisdiction should not extend to the immediate abolition of slavery within the limits of the District. The first is that 'the rights of persons and of property, as they stood, and were understood at the time of the cession, have changed in part by the act of transfer from the States;' and at the time of the transfer, the abolition of slavery, by emancipation of slaves, was in the contemplation of any human being. To this reasoning it may be replied—first, that the deeds of transfer alluded to gave no security to slavery in the ceded territory, but left it in its fate in the hands of Congress—and, secondly, it was not in the power of Congress, constitutionally, to make any such bargain for the preservation of this inhuman system. Of what avail, then, is Mr. A's objection?

Again. If the bargain was, that the laws existing in relation to slavery, in Maryland and Virginia, at the time of the cession, should be the slave code for the District of Columbia, then the jurisdiction of those two States, in that particular, was made paramount to that of the United States on the soil belonging to the latter; so that the cession was null and void, *ab initio*; no territory was to be accepted, according to the express terms of the Constitution, over which Congress could not be allowed to exercise 'exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever.'

Moreover, if Maryland and Virginia did not controlle their control over slavery in the territorial ceded made by them, when, in a single instance, has presumed to legislate on that subject for those in the District? Their own slave laws have repeatedly modified; but who, of all the slaveholders or slave-traders in the United States, ever dreamed that he was bound to obey those laws? Jurisdiction, so absolute and complete in this case as any other, must lie somewhere—either in the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, or in the Congress of the United States. Anomalous as the condition of the inhabitants in the District may be, they are not without law to some superior power; they are not permitted to act the part of anarchists; they are amenable to some tribunal; they are not an independent body of people; they owe allegiance to the sovereignty of the State or nation. If the abolition of slave property could be effected by the abolition of slavery in Maryland and Virginia, so neither can it derive any security from the fact that slavery still exists in those States. The simple truth is, that the District of Columbia is as much the property of the United States, as the territory of any other property of that State; and for whatever legalized practices are found in it, and for all the legislation by which it has been governed since its cession, the people of the United States are responsible. They own the slaves; they own the slave-laws; they have authorized the sale of human beings at public auction; they have erected the slave prisons; they are carrying on the domestic slave trade. Of what consequence is it, if at the time of the transfer, (as Mr. Adams says,) the abolition of slavery was not in the contemplation of any human being? Does he prove that Congress must 'exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever' over the District? What if darkness then brooded over the whole country on this subject—is that a reason why the light which now shines should be extinguished, that we may grope for the dark wall? If what does Congress annually assemble, but to act the exigencies of the times, and to learn from experience of the past, a lesson of duty for the future?

The next objection advanced by Mr. Adams is—'Is the republican theory of government, the District of Columbia is an anomaly.' It may be—but does he confer on the inhabitants the privilege to traffic a human flesh, to commit robbery and murder, to trample on the divine image, to keep in chains a considerable portion of their own number, without being amenable to any tribunal? This would be 'an anomaly' indeed! Again—'It is not a representative government, but an inconsistency, an arbitrary appendage to a free constitution.' As to representation, the District is the political seat of government for the nation, and its inhabitants known, from the first moment of the cession, in what relation they must stand to the whole country, and they readily assented to it. Now, voluntary relation is not an 'arbitrary' one; and in instance, it confers some peculiar privileges. To say that, 'in some of its functions, it is inconsistent with the genuine law of liberty,' is to brand the Constitution as a despotic instrument. Congress is the good representative of the District, and in the nature of things must always be solicitous for the welfare of its inhabitants. Now, pursuing as it does 'exclusive jurisdiction,' to prohibit them from doing abominable acts, from bringing disgrace on the name and character of the republic, from imbruing their hands in innocent blood, is the constitutional duty of Congress.

It is excellent to have a giant's strength, 'it cannot be tyrannous for the giant to refuse to uphold tyranny by his strong arm!

Mr. Adams's third objection is—'The immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, by an act of Congress, would be an act of the most arbitrary and despotic character.' This is well said—and good, and good evil. To undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, instead of keeping them in chains as Congress now does, in the name and by the authority of the United States—is that to be despotic or arbitrary? Why, this is to trifle with the human understanding, and to insult the human heart. It is glaringly perceptible in every speech of Mr. Adams, relating to slavery in the District, that all his sympathies are with the oppressors, never with the oppressed. He is jealous, even to self-mutilation, lest the moral rights, (which are the wrongs) of the former should be impaired; but as for the rights of the latter, their claims for immediate redress, he is totally insensible to them. He comes to the very comfortable conclusion, that, 'within the space of twenty years, there will not be left a slave to emancipate,' in consequence of the operation of an influence in full and resistless activity!! What that influence is, he does not tell us; but it has, doubtless, some relation to Mr. Clay's inevitable result of the laws of population! 'Twenty years,—or perhaps ten years more'—a mere bagatelle to those who are wearing the fetters and undergoing the scourging of slavery! Let them be comforted with the *paradoxture*, that 'the law of slavery in the District will then expire of its own weakness' and let us all rejoice that we have nothing to do with the matter but to let it alone! Hail, profound philosophy! Hail, venerable statesman! Hail, christian philanthropist!

Mr. Adams proceeds, in true pro-slavery style, to depict the frightful consequences that would follow the act of emancipation in the District. Property would be convulsed, if not wholly subverted. The slaves would, doubtless, be relieved into the adjoining States. 'Multitudes of the inhabitants of the cities would be irretrievably ruined!!' And as for the emancipated slaves, should they remain in the District, they would become 'an idle, breadless, homeless, lawless population, more likely to consume the cities themselves by fire, than to add to their comfort or prosperity!!' A more absurd prediction, a viler calumny of the colored race, a worse representation of the disposition of the white inhabitants of the District, have never been put into circulation. It is the language of Senator Preston, of Governor McDuffie, of Secretary Calhoun—of all the southern slave tyrants. Abolitionists and liberty party men have been censured because they declined voting to send Mr. Adams to Congress as their friend and political liberty and the advocate of the slave; but how could they vote for him, after hearing these sentiments from his lips only a few days before the election? Let them be honored for their integrity and consistency.

With that inconsistency which ever characterizes error, after saying that the emancipated slaves would prove an idle and lawless population, Mr. Adams proceeds to say that when 'the law of slavery' shall have expired 'from own weakness,' the people of the District 'will soon find, *in the increase of their own comfort and prosperity*, the great benefit of being one of *the West India Islands* have already found, how much cheaper is the labor of freedom than the blood-bought wages of slavery.' Can sweet and bitter waters flow from the same fountain?

But Mr. Adams goes one step further. He intimates that, in case slavery be speedily abolished in the District, the people of Maryland and Virginia will be 'exasperated beyond endurance,' and may be 'driven by desperation to deeds of violence,' and thus 'a civil war would be the first fruits' of abolition! To all this, I reply, it is equally unfounded and false. Mr. Adams, 'Terrible—very terrible!' It is equally cowardly and preposterous. '*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.*'

Meeting of the New-Hampshire A. S. Society.

A special meeting of this Society was held at Concord, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last. The number of delegates was not so large as it ought to have been, but those who were present were the tried friends of the anti-slavery reformation. The principal object of calling the meeting was, to deliberate harmoniously to adjust the unpleasant variance which has taken place between the Board of Managers and the printer of the Herald of Freedom, respecting the lawful ownership and control of that paper. A committee of eight was appointed to make a full investigation of the facts in the case, and to give the contending parties an impartial hearing. This committee consisted of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, chairman, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Messrs. Folsom and Morrison, Anne W. Weston, Mrs. Wood, and Parker Pillsbury. After a long and patient investigation, they came unanimously to the conclusion, that the course pursued by the Board had been characterized by a just, friendly and liberal spirit towards Mr. French—that their recent address, published in the Herald, was substantially accurate in its statements—and that they, as the representatives of the State Society, held in trust the subscription list and printing materials of the Herald, (Messrs. Folsom and Morrison being somewhat in doubt on the latter point;) and that the conduct of Mr. French was censurable in sundry particulars, though not to the extent of impeaching his integrity in the management of the paper. In case Mr. French should persist in his present course, the committee were agreed that it would be alike unwarrantable and dishonorable; but they fervently expressed the hope that he would acknowledge his error, and consent to print the paper under the direction of the Board, that thus all difficulties might be healed, and the abolitionists of New-Hampshire again heartily united for the support of the Herald.

The committee were all unanimous in expressing the hope, that the present editor of the Herald would remain at his post, and continue to wield his powerful pen in the cause of universal man.

With regard to the severe accusations which have been brought against Stephen S. Foster, in connection with this affair, both by the editor and printer of the Herald, the committee felt that it was due to Mr. Foster as a member of the Board—due to him as an early and faithful friend of the cause—and essential, at least to some extent, to his future usefulness as a public lecturer—to investigate those charges. They did so, and believe them to be groundless—originating either in misapprehension, or in personal alienation.

The report of the committee will be given in the next Liberator, with the proceedings of the meeting.

On Sunday afternoon, Wendell Phillips occupied the pulpit of the Unitarian meeting-house, at the request of our worthy friend Tilden, who is every inch a man.

The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Fair displayed exquisite taste and skill in its arrangements, and in the articles offered for sale on the occasion. We did not ascertain the amount of its proceeds.

Undue Sensitiveness.

I regret the exaggerated tone of the editorial article in the last number of the Essex County Washingtonian, respecting the Herald of Freedom. It says—'Rogers is sick, and his friends are inconsiderately worrying him to death. Heaven send them a deeper wisdom before it is too late! A sick *horse* is deserving of better treatment. They'll think so, after they have killed him!' I wish to tell those merciless friends are, and what is meant by such alarming phraseology. I have seen and heard nothing but kindness and sympathy expressed for our bro. Rogers, in his illness. I am sorry that he has involved himself in a partisan in the controversy between the N. H. A. S. Board and his printer of the Herald,—first, on account of his health; secondly, because Mr. French is certainly in the wrong; and lastly, because bro. R's articles have been marked by an asperity and personal bitterness toward bro. S. S. Foster, which all his true friends cannot fail to regret. I hope an expression of this kind will not be deemed unkind, or approaching to brutal treatment! Let us learn to suffer reproof, as well as to give it.

The Message.

President Tyler's message to Congress will arrive in this city at precisely too late an hour for us to give our readers even a sketch of it, in our present number. It needs no spirit of prophecy accurately to predict what will be its tone in regard to the Oregon and Texas questions. It will call for their prompt settlement at the present session. Congress should be immediately inundated with remonstrances from all parts of the free States. 'While there is life, there is hope.'

The Non-Resistant.

It is with a thrill of pleasure that penetrates to the very core of our heart, that we acknowledge the receipt of No. I, Vol. I, of 'The Non-Resistant,' New-Series, under the editorial care of our beloved and widely esteemed fellow-laborer, Abby Kelley, whose intellectual and moral qualities admirably qualify him to explain and defend the principles and doctrines of the much misunderstood, much misrepresented, much dreaded, yet righteous and heavenly cause of Non-Resistance. It appears in a large octavo form of 16 pages, and, after the 1st of January next, will be published at Hopedale, Milford, Mass. on the 1st and 15th of each month, at $1 per annum, payable in advance. Patronize it, friends of humanity!

☞ The proceedings of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society came too late for insertion this week.

JONATHAN WALKER SENTENCED, AND BRANDED!!

The following letter has been received in due course of mail from Pensacola, and though it was sent without the name of the writer, we have every reason to believe that its statements are strictly to be relied on. It appears by it, that the amiable, noble-hearted Walker, has not only been sentenced to imprisonment and to be fined, for aiding the oppressed, but BRANDED IN THE HAND with the letters S. S. (Slave Stealer in mean, we suppose!) made with a red hot iron! And this in defiance of the whole Christian world! How horrible, beyond all expression. This is not all. Suits for damages have been brought against him to the amount of $106,000! And for all this, the American people and the American Congress are responsible. If Walker can only be suffered to return to the North, THAT BRANDED HAND must be held up in the presence of all the people; and the effect will be to fill their bosoms with indignation and horror, and to stimulate them for the overthrow of the diabolical slave system. Northern Freemen! swell the cry—'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!'

Escambia County, 11th mo 17th, 1844.

Henry W. Williams:

Respected Friend—Being under the impression that there are some persons in your section of the country who are anxious to learn the fate of Jonathan Walker's trial at Pensacola, I hasten to inform you that it took place on the 14th, and terminated on the same day. Between 10 and 11, A. M. the prisoner was arraigned before the Court; but not having any counsel, the Judge appointed Benjamin D. Wright, a member of the bar, to defend him. The District Attorney, who was the prosecuting officer, presented to the Court four indictments against the prisoner—one for aiding and assisting, and one for attempting to assist two slaves—and two for stealing slaves. The prisoner was put upon his trial, and found guilty of all four indictments by the jury, and a verdict rendered as follows:

1st. To be BRANDED IN THE RIGHT HAND with the letters S. S.

2d. To stand in the pillory one hour.

3d. To be imprisoned fifteen days.

4th. To pay a fine of one hundred and sixty dollars.

Prisoner Walker was again remanded to jail until the 16th, at 10 A. M. when he was again conducted to the bar of the Court, and pronounced the sentence upon him, viz—'To stand one hour in the pillory, with a block was in front of the court-house,) and branded in the right hand with the letters S. S.—after which, to be remanded to prison for fifteen days, and there to remain committed until the fine and cost of prosecution should be paid, which cost I have not been able to ascertain.

The first two specifications were executed, and prisoner Walker was again placed in jail, to undergo the third, but was not put in irons, as before, greatly to his relief.

A few hours after he had been committed, the sheriff came and served three writs upon him, for trespass and damage to the amount of $106,000—viz:—Byrd C. Willis, $3000; Robert C. Caldwell, $3000; George Willis, $100,000! Upon each of these writs, the prisoner was summoned to appear at the May term, 1845, and answer, &c. The three above named persons are the reputed owners of the slaves named in the indictments. Good order and quietness prevailed through all the proceedings, with one exception—that the prisoner had been in the pillory about half an hour, when a rotten egg was thrown, aimed at the prisoner, from the crowd of spectators, (who were very peaceably beholding the execution of the laws of Florida,) and snatched from his hand a hardtack chief, which the deputy marshal had placed upon it, to prevent the prisoner's head from the violent heat of the sun which shone upon him. For some rotten eggs, and any person who would throw those he had at the prisoner; but he could not bribe or find any one inhuman or vile enough to do the deed. The prisoner remained silent throughout, except to the officers who had him in charge. He is in good spirits, and thinks that, if it is for the best, he shall weather the storm by and by.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

A Defective Creed.

A writer in the Cincinnati Herald gives us 'The Liberty Man's Creed.' One clause of it is in the following words:

'I believe that the settled policy of the American government, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, was that of limit and localize, not to extend and nationalize slavery.'

A man who can believe this, with his eyes wide open, in view of 'the settled policy of the American government,' from 1787 to 1844, must be credulous to simplicity. So far as the Constitution is concerned, that 'settled policy' to 'limit and localize slavery' was indicated by that clause which, for twenty years, made the foreign slave trade no longer a *local*, but a NATIONAL object, protected by the American navy, and prosecuted under the star-spangled banner! It was indicated by that other clause, which for long makes THE NATION responsible for all fugitive slaves escaping from one portion of its broad domain to another—who, until the adoption of the Constitution, were allowed to escape with impunity! It was indicated by that other clause, which pledges the national military power of the country to suppress insurrections, or, in other words, to perpetuate slavery! It was indicated, finally, by that fourth clause, allowing slaveholders a representation in Congress of three-fifths of their slaves—thus giving a bounty on slave importations from Africa, and enabling the tyrants to perpetuate their ill-gotten power!

Another item is 'The Liberty Man's Creed' is,

'I believe that the Constitution of the United States confers on Congress no power to establish or abolish slavery in any State in the Union that chooses to perpetuate it—the due process of law' to the contrary notwithstanding.

A third item is as follows:

'I believe that the clause in the Constitution which secures to the slaveholders of the original States, representation in Congress for their fellow-men, slaves, is altogether anti-republican, extremely dangerous to the liberties of the people, and ought to be abrogated by an express amendment of the Constitution.'

Liberty party casuists have endeavored to prove, that, because in that clause of the Constitution which relates to representation, the word 'slaves' nowhere is said about slaves, but 'other persons,' or 'all other free persons,' or 'other persons,' the word is used about slaves, or colored persons, or slaveholders, in the one case, more than in the other. Yet, in this 'Liberty Man's Creed,' it is acknowledged that the Constitution provides for a slaveholding oligarchy in Congress—and, consequently, that every person voting under that instrument, or who takes an oath to support it, is actually sanctioning that which 'is altogether anti-republican, extremely dangerous to the liberties of the people,' and at war with the emancipation of the slaves! Or, there is no other way to avoid this monstrous inconsistency, this paramount guilt, but to cry out, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!'

Political Logic.

The True Wesleyan, a few weeks since, alluding to the nomination of Mr. Birney by the Democratic of Kentucky, remarked—'We were slow to believe that Mr. Birney had adopted such a principle, and slower still to believe that he would accept it, if tendered. *We believe a measure fraught with evil to the Liberty cause.* It will not, however, affect our vote. Principles, not men, is our motto. Those who are disposed to vote for universal liberty, should do so, *without regard to what their leaders may do.*' We refer to us that this presentation of the subject is defective, both as to logic and morality. 'A measure fraught with evil' cannot be productive of good, and ought not to be sanctioned by the friends of righteousness. The end does not necessarily sanctify the means. 'Evil that good may come, is an immorality. 'Principles' are not to be divorced from 'men.' A party that does not have any 'regard to what its leaders do,' is a dangerous and unprincipled party, even though the cause of Liberty be professedly the object of its adoration. This reasoning of the True Wesleyan, with regard to Mr. Birney's democratic nomination, is similar to that which the Whig and Democratic parties resort to, in order to show the propriety of voting for Henry Clay and James K. Polk. It is impossible that those who are truly 'disposed to vote for universal liberty should do so, *without* regard to what their leaders may do.' Knowing that their cause is independent of all leaders, whether religious or political, and that where there are *leaders*, there also are the *led*, they will be careful how they entrust the interests of that cause with those who are of a vacillating character, or whose conduct is not strictly in accordance with their high profession. The success, even of a righteous movement, is not to be obtained by unscrupulous means; and they who are disposed to make success, instead of principle, the object of their labors, will find themselves ensnared in the meshes of corruption.

Mr. Bradburn's Rejoinder.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Any expressions I may have used in my late letter to you, of grateful admiration of the course pursued by Wendell Phillips, on the occasion of my being gagged by the N. E. Convention, I now take back. Yet I take them back on the presumption of your having done no injustice to Mr. P., in asserting that '*he fully and cheerfully sustains the action of that Convention.*' And I say, it was base in him, while doing this, to pretend to me, as he did in private, that he disapproved that action; and it was baser to attempt, as he did, to dissuade the Convention from taking it. In remarking that Mr. P. 'protested' against the action in reference, I meant merely to say, that he spoke against it; which, I submit to your superior philological learning, was a legitimate employment of the verb, to protest.

To prove the accuracy of my statement, that you 'denounced Joseph Southwick as a virtual knave,' I need not go beyond the first brief period of the paragraph, which you have quoted to prove the contrary. If declaring an 'objection' to be 'UTTERLY *deficient* in CANDOR' is not 'denouncing its author as a *virtual* knave,' then I must plead very gross ignorance of the Queen's English.

Some half a column of your soulless wit and pointless sarcasm might have been spared, and doubtless would have been, but for the stupidest misconprehension of one of my arguments. I argued, that having irresistibly conclusive reasons for believing in the rightfulness and importance of maintaining government, I must consequently, in holding those reasons, reject anything, logically tending to the destruction of government; and that your new-fangled theory of non-voting being, in my judgment, precisely such an idea, I must therefore reject it. And this, with a dullness of logical comprehension that would have been almost discreditable to the brain of a decent monkey, you represent as 'a prodigate excuse for continuing to do a *wicked act*,' as a refusal to 'give up one evil habit,' lest consistency should require me to 'relinquish another!' As if, though I should vote my support of the government to be 'a wicked act,' or an 'evil habit,' or that for me to give the slightest sanction to the new-fangled scheme in question, would not be a wrong more foul than murder itself. The arrant foolery you have played off, upon this miserable misconception of a plain argument, will only equate the folly of your abuse of our mother tongue, in pronouncing the present writer to have been 'grossly dishonest,' and then adding, 'I will not say, he was *intentionally* so!'

You are 'confident,' that this 'discussion' will not be greatly interesting to the readers of the Liberator. There are probably good reasons for your confidence; therefore, *I* will not 'prolong the discussion,' as I might otherwise do, by any remarks on the blackguardism, the falsehoods, and the apparently venomous personal abuse of myself, that occupy nearly other parts of the article, to which I have thus briefly, though perhaps not inadequately, referred.

GEO. BRADBURN.

Nov. 26, 1844.

Father Mathew's Embarrassment.

Friend Garrison:

I learn by the Liberator, and other sources, that the great apostle of Temperance, the deliverer of Ireland from its greatest moral degradation, has become so involved in pecuniary difficulties, that, unless his friends step forward and relieve him, he may be compelled to suffer incarceration in prison as a debtor! These pecuniary obligations, too, were incurred in carrying forward that great reform, which is at once the astonishment and the glory of the nineteenth century. This is an unpleasant position to be placed in, and yet I cannot wholly regret it; first, because it will give the philanthropists of both hemispheres an opportunity, of which they will readily avail themselves, of showing their high regard for the devoted hero of the temperance cause, by cheerfully contributing for his relief; and, secondly, because it will furnish to Father Mathew a glorious and *disinterested* sense, which will greatly add to his influence while living, and to his fame when dead. I was pained to observe, while in England last season, that many who were professedly friendly to Temperance, but really opposed to your tee-totallers, were disposed, in conversation and in the public prints, to charge Father Mathew unworthy and mercenary motives; and to insinuate that he was making a great deal of money by the sale of so many millions of 'Temperance Medals, at a shilling apiece.' So rife were these scandalous imputations, that, on my arrival in Dublin, I determined to enquire into the facts of the case; and, on making the acquaintance of that excellent and enlightened man, James Haughton, Esq., I asked him how it was, in regard to the matter. He, as you well know, is one of the most active and influential philanthropists in Ireland, and was frequently called with the temperance movement; and upon my asking him whether Father Mathew was making money by these operations, he answered, 'Yes, out of pocket; and if his friends don't keep a good look out for him, he will be involved in bankruptcy!' Such was his benevolence greatly exceeds his means.'

I was then satisfied of the disinterestedness of Father Mathew, and it seems that our friend Haughton's fears have been realized, and that he is indeed a bankrupt.

However, it will all be, as I trust, for the best. I presume the money was all well spent, and the whole world will now know that this good and great man has not been making a money speculation by his temperance efforts.

We ought to be proud to do something for Father Mathew in this country, and I trust we shall.

Father Mathew has administered the pledge to some six millions of persons, I suppose; for my certificate, which I took of him in London, is numbered 5,323,505; and he has given a multitude of pledges since then. Half a penny, or one cent, from each of those who have taken the pledge of him, would pay all his debts, and give him $10,000 besides.

I was much pleased with your proposal to hold a meeting in Boston, in behalf of the relief of Father Mathew. I would be very happy to attend such a meeting, and contribute towards so noble an object as that you propose.

I am, with great respect,

Your friend,

JAMES N. ARNASA WALKER.

North Brookfield, Dec. 2, 1844.

Meeting of the Rhode-Island Society.

Lynn, Nov. 27, 1844.

Dear Garrison:

I had the pleasure, last week, of attending the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society. It was one of the pleasantest anti-slavery seasons I have ever enjoyed. The attendance was large, the discussions were interesting, the order was for the most part good, and the impression left upon the people was evidently good. An attempt was made by a few colored people, (and on evidently by designing Whigs, to create a disturbance; but it was,—thanks to the spirit in which the meeting was organized—unsuccessful. The case was this: Most of the colored men in the State having voted for Clay, Frederick Douglass felt it his duty to rebuke them for their recreancy, and did so, in the most kind and considerate, but plain and uncompromising manner. This gave great offence to some of the delinquents, and one of them came into the meeting and presented a string of resolutions, rebuking Douglass for his interference, and complaining severely of his injustice. Frederick answered pleasantly, and satisfied every candid person, if not of the justness of his views, certainly of the purity of his motives. From this time to the close of our meetings, there was more or less disposition among certain politicians, to urge the disaffected portion of the colored men to get up a disturbance, but their good sense triumphed, and, though the subject was brought up at the last meeting, we finished our business without experiencing any serious inconvenience from it. This, considering the number of enemies, who were ready to make tools of any body, black or white, for the purpose of sending confusion into our ranks, was very gratifying.

Among the other characteristics of the meeting, was a thorough exposure of the Church, especially the *Quaker* and *True Wesleyan* branches, and a thorough advocacy of the true principles of 'come-outism.' The principal anti-slavery speakers present were Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Abby Kelley, Adin Ballou, James N. Buffum, Cyrus M. Burleigh, and myself.

There were also many of our most devoted friends present, who took no part in the discussion, except so far as they animated the speakers by their presence,—among them George S. Burleigh of Connecticut, William H. Fish, George W. Stacy, Friend Joseph Robinson of Mass.; the Burgesses, the Simons, the Mitchells, the Anthonys, the Clarkes, the Greenes, the Davises, and the Addmses of Rhode Island; and a whole army of others, whose names are not just now present to my mind. One venerable friend, Mr. Peleg Clarke of Coventry, presided at the meetings, and seemed to enjoy them with all the zest of a young man.

The high claims of the American Anti-Slavery Society to support, claims founded on the purity of their purpose, the nobleness of their means, and the magnitude of their success, were strongly accompanied, and were presented plainly before the largest audiences; and there is every reason to believe that many persons, whose minds had been poisoned by political and religious priests, as to our movement, were undeceived.

Adin Ballou presented his lucid argument against the Constitution with great power; and it was very encouraging to observe how respectfully the great concourse of citizens listened to his bold statements and startling conclusions. Three years ago, Friend Joseph Robinson, a man of no mean talents, could hardly have put foot, he, with the exception of myself, ventured to move ridiculing his neck.

Parker Pillsbury spent most of his strength upon the pro-slavery churches; and that his sturdy blows *told*, the uneasiness of some of the priesthood and their dupes bore ample testimony.

A Mr. Brewster, and one of his parishioners by the name of Arnold, came to the rescue of the True Wesleyan church, and manifested much indignation that exception had not been made in Parker, and myself in its favor. They represented the discipline of that branch of the American Church to be eminently anti-slavery, and on that statement rested their defence.

But when it appeared, in course of the discussion, that although the True Wesleyan Church considered it a disciplinary offence to *wear a gold ring*, or *attend a theatre*, yet it looked with complacency upon *voting for slaveholders and swearing to return fugitive slaves*, its claims to an anti-slavery character, looked *rather small*! Mr. Arnold acknowledged that he voted for James K. Polk, and that, consequently, his denomination had also voted for slaveholders! It is but just to say of Mr. Arnold, however, that he defended his voting for Polk, because of the tendency of such a course to liberate his friend, *Thomas W. Dorr*. It struck me that it was rather out of place to discuss the merits of Dorr's imprisonment at our meeting, and I suggested as much to Mr. Arnold, who received the suggestion in all kindness, and desisted from his attempt. And yet, believing, as I do, (not as a politician, but as a man) that the imprisonment of Dorr is a fine blot upon the fame of our sister State which she will yet be glad to wash out with her tears, I think it showed a good feeling on the part of Arnold to allude to it, especially as such a course tended to bring down upon his head the bitter persecutions of those who, in Rhode Island, are every statesmen. But so far as True Wesleyanism is concerned, Arnold made out a desperate bad case. He must have seen, before he got through, that the claims of that sect to anti-slavery are timsy as the 'baseless fabric of a dream.'

A friend by the name of Washburn, also came out in defence of our Christian institutions, and after having made a very valorous speech, gave us additional proof of his integrity by imitating the example of his illustrious predecessor, Parson Goodenow, (now of Milford, Mass.) by retiring from the field in most 'indecent haste.' Well, well,

'He who lives to run away,
May live to fight another day.'

This Washburn turned out to be a Methodist—a member of that ecclesiastical organization which has declared, (and never rescinded the declaration,) that 'it has no right, wishes, or intention to interfere with the civil and political relation between master and slave, as it exists in the slaveholding States of this Union'! I don't wonder that he ran.

But I must hurry my imperfect letter to a close. I have to neither time nor space for the meeting say justice. The friends in Providence were highly delighted with the result, and are much encouraged by the signs of the times. They feel that *free speech* is now secured to them—and this is a great gain. Indeed, when it is remembered how short a time back the utterance of a mild, moderate, anti-slavery thought was our most peaceable communities into a perfect frenzy, and foment, it is, indeed, matter of great and just congratulation that no such result is now to be feared from the statement of that thought in its harshest and most repulsive form. This fact, alone, ought to send life and energy into the breast of the most dispirited. It is a great point to gain. Once secure *free speech* to our enterprise, and success is close at hand. This is our great 'staff of accomplishment.' I trust it will be secured as not abusing it.'

With many sincere apologies for this rambling epistle, written amidst a tempest of business,

I remain yours for the right,

H. CLAPP, Jr.

Middlesex County A. S. Society.

The Society met, pursuant to notice, on the 26th of Nov. in the town hall, Cambridgeport. The number present was very small.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Farnsworth, the President. The Secretary being absent, Wm. A. White was chosen Secretary pro tem.

This being the annual meeting, a committee of three was chosen by the chair, to bring in a list of officers for the ensuing year. The committee reported the old list, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Farnsworth stated, that he could not serve the coming year. He had been in office since the formation of the Society, in 1834; and it was at the formation of this Society that George Thompson had made his first speech in this country. After expressions of regret on the part of various persons present, the resignation was accepted, and a resolution expressing the gratitude of the Society for the long and tried performance of the duties of the President of the Society, and regret at his resignation, was unanimously adopted.

The Society chose W. A. White President for the ensuing year. Remarks were made on the state of the cause by W. L. Garrison, J. M. Spear, William A. White, F. Douglass, Charles L. Remond, and C. Spear.

The following resolutions were offered by W. L. Garrison, and, after a few remarks by him, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the annexation of Texas to this Union is to be regarded with feelings of horror, as directly intended and calculated to extend and perpetuate slavery and the slave trade, and to retard the progress of emancipation throughout the world—

And whereas, to prevent the result of the recent Presidential election, there is an increasing probability that this deed of villany will be consummated at the approaching, or at a subsequent session of Congress;

And whereas, if it be not for the genuine anti-slavery spirits of this country to give way to despondency or apathy, but, in proportion to the obstacles piled up in their path, and as clouds and darkness encompass them, to increase in faith, in zeal, in courage, in self-sacrifice, in determination, in activity;

And whereas, the friends should adapt themselves to every new emergency, that their efforts may be wisely and energetically expended; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of this Society be requested to prepare remonstrances to Congress and the State Legislature, without delay, against the annexation of Texas, and to collect for signatures throughout the county; and that all the members of this Society be specially enjoined to get as many signatures to those remonstrances as possible—men, women and children—without distinction of sect or party, that all the people may be tested afresh on this tremendous question.

Resolved, That should Texas be annexed to the Union, in defiance of any constitutional authority on the part of Congress or the general government, and for the revolting purpose of strengthening the horrible system of slavery, it is our imperative and solemn duty of Massachusetts to dissolve her connexion with the Union, and proclaim her freedom and independence.

The meeting then adjourned, *sine die*.

Dr. Farnsworth, *Pres.*

Wm. A. White, *Sec. pro tem.*

Congressional Election.—The Governor and Council have appointed Monday, Dec. 23, for another trial for the choice of members of Congress in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 9th Districts.

Solar Eclipse.—There will be a partial eclipse of the sun on the 9th December, visible throughout the greater part of the United States. The mean time of the beginning is 3 o'clock, 31' nine, and of the greatest observation 4 1-2 o'clock, and the sun sets eclipsed at 4 35 with 3 6 digits on its north limb obscured.

The Russian journals state that on the 27th of June, in the district of Ekaterinoslaf, in the government of Georgia, a mountain being nearly three miles in extent from the base to its summit, and covered with trees, slipped, and did not cease to move until it reached the hamlet of Scheloour, covering a space of twenty-five hundred fathoms in length. The hamlet, composed of five houses and three mills, are driven, together with its inhabitants, half a werst farther. Fortunately no lives were lost.

☞ See the account of a recent land slip in New-Hampshire, on our last page.

DIED—In this city, Dec. 4th, Meriam Hussey, of Portland, Me., aged 54 years.

Walker Meetings in Middlesex and Worcester Counties.

Mr. Moody will visit the following towns:

Fitchburg,	Friday,	December 6.
Westminster,	Saturday,	do. 7.
Gardner,	Monday,	do. 9.
Hubbardston,	Tuesday,	do. 10.
Princeton,	Wednesday,	do. 11.
N. Brookfield,	Thursday,	do. 12.
W. Brookfield,	Friday,	do. 13.
Leicester,	Saturday,	do. 14.

The Fair!

But about one month intervenes between this day and the *day before Christmas*, when the Fair is to open at AMORY HALL. Let the friends remember the refreshment table. No department is more profitable to the cause. Donations of cream, eggs, milk, hams, poultry, cakes, pastry, coffee ready for use, bread, plane-mange, ices—all kinds of fruit and confectionary—will be most welcome.

Wreaths of the running pine, in abundance, will be wanted.

Donations of note and letter paper will be peculiarly acceptable. Any paper-maker friendly to the cause, may bear, at the Liberator office, of a way by which the value of a donation of paper to the cause may be doubled in value.

Cabinet-makers wishing to aid the cause, are requested to consult with the committee, 30 Summer-street. Flowers, in the shape of the Fair, will be very desirable. Friends in the country towns fire informed that the Hall will be ready for their reception on the afternoon of the 23d Dec. while the morning of the day before 9 o'clock, will be in season for their arrival. Arrangements will be made to accommodate such as have no friends residing in Boston, and they are requested to give notice of their intention to

M. W. CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.

A General County Convention to be held at Pineville, Bucks county, Penn. on Saturday and Sunday, the 7th and 8th of December, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M. to be attended by Abby Kelley, Elizabeth Jane Hitchcock, Chas. C. Burleigh and others.

Also the following local meetings:

Newtown, the 9th December.
Attleboro', 10th " "
Bristol, 11th " "
Newhope, 12th " "
Buckingham, " "
Tinnicum, 13th " "
Doylestown, " "

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Lecture at the Tremont Chapel on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10th, will be delivered by Edward Young, Esq. Subject—Cardinal Richelieu. To commence precisely at 7 1-2 o'clock.

CHAS. A. BATTISTE, *Sec.*

PEACE CONVENTIONS.

A series of Conventions on the subject of Peace will be held, commencing at Worcester, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 10th day of December next. It is intended to hold meetings in North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Springfield, Westfield, and other towns, of which more particular notice will be given hereafter.

Samuel E. Cone, President of the American Peace Society, Dect. Walter Channing, Rev. Sam'l J. May, Elihu Burritt, Esq., Amasa Walker, Esq., and several other gentlemen, are expected to attend these Conventions, and the public generally are invited to attend.

POETRY

Sacredness of Human Life.

For the Liberator.

DOWNFALL OF ERROR AND SUPERSTITION.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE POET'S OFFERING.

Dark Error shall not always rule—
There comes a brighter hour,
When Christian love all hearts shall move
With holiness and power;
When RIGHT shall be preferred to MIGHT,
And peace preferred to war,
And Liberty, from sea to sea,
Shall speed her triumph car.

The Good, the Beautiful, and Free,
Shall not be preached in vain;
The Church, corrupt the wide earth through,
Shall yet be cleansed from stain;
Over the broad Atlantic wave,
A path is opened for the brave—
The path our fathers trod,
Who dared a tyrant's wrath defy,
And for their country dared to die,
That we their favored progeny
Might freely worship God.

And shall we give the contest up,
Ye holy men? Ye, say?
Yo, who have drained the bitter cup
Of Truth's ordeal dry;
Ye, who the *English* Church withstood,
The *Romish* Church imbued with blood,
And cast their chains away;
Ye, who endured the ancient wrong,
Say, shall the tyrannous and strong
O'er Freedom's sons bear sway?

Hark! from the buried ages past,
A voice I seem to hear;
Now, louder than the whirlwind's blast,
It thunders on my ear—
Give up the Truth!—No! Oneman, no!
Though hell be leagued to lay thee low,
And earthly compacts fail;
Press on! the victory's thine, my friend,
If thou art faithful to the end;
Truth wears a cost of mail!

Press on, my kindling soul replies,
Truth must not be disowned;
Press on—Truth must of ignorance flee,
False creeds, and doubts, and mysteries,
And frauds of wicked men;
The priest his cowl and hood lays by,
And the foul fiend of slavery
Shrinks from the public ken.

And ye, 'the latest, fairest mode,'
Woman, the stranger's friend;
Will ye not lend your heavenly aid,
An erring world to mend?
Yo, who repose on beds of down,
And roll in wealth and pride,
Remember, 'twas *for lowly man*,
Our blessed SAVIOUR died.

O, haste thy coming, glorious age,
Thy treasured bounties shower,
When Christian love all hearts shall move
With holiness and power;
When RIGHT shall be preferred to MIGHT,
And peace preferred to war,
And Liberty, from sea to sea,
Shall speed her triumph car!

☞ We find the following *elegant* effusion in the last Emancipator. Whether it is original, or copied from another paper without due credit, we do not know; but this is not material. Its appearance in the Emancipator is another proof of the determination of that oracle of the Liberty party to throw ridicule upon the Whig party, towards its extermination, *as such*, in a mere partisan spirit. In the New-York Sun, Patriot, the Boston Post, or the Washington Globe, it would be out of place; but why should it be copied into a professedly anti-slavery paper?—*Ed. Lib.*

THE LAMENT OF THAT SAME OLD COON.

TUNE—*Lament of the Irish Emigrant.*

I'm sitting on the rail, Harry,
Where we sat that fine day,
When all the Whigs at Baltimore,
Threw up their hats for Clay;
The election then went gloriously,
And the cause sang loud and high;
And you thought you'd be elected, Harry,
I saw it in your eye.

The world is little changed, Harry,
It stands as firm as then;
The Yankee boys have thrown their votes,
And gone to work again.
And they've left you still at Ashland, Harry,
With your negroes fat and sleek,
And the words of hope are words, Harry,
That you no more will speak.

'Tis not unto the capitol
And the white house stands quite near,
Where you thought to find snug quarters, Hal,
With your twenty-five a year.
But Sal writes letters between us, Harry,
And just now 'tis very high;
Alas! we've neither bridge nor boat,
And can't get over dry.

I'm in a peck of trouble, Harry,
For the party's running down;
And we've little left to brag of now,
But our old days of renown.
You were our life and soul, Harry,
Of all the men the man;
If you could not be chosen, Harry,
Where is the Whig that can?

You played your part right well, Harry,
And still kept boasting on,
Amidst disasters and defeats,
When the party's hope was gone;
For we'n a chel better fought,
When your overseer
Glanced back defiance on the foe
Whom you had doomed to die.

But we're most sadly beaten, Harry,
And my heart is fit to break,
When I think of those who electioneered
For the loaves and fishes' sake;
And when I think of you, Harry,
I'm filled with woe and pain;
Alas! you are so old a man,
You can't be run again.

I can't stand this another day,
I've served you eight long years,
Till the fur is all clipped off my hide,
By the Locofoco shears;
And through my skin my bones stick out,
I am a woful sight;
No honest coon that steals his corn
Was e'er in such a plight.

Good by, I'm off—but in the woods
I'll sit, and shut my eyes,
And think of all the tricks we used,
The forgeries and lies;
And I'll think I see the self-same rail
Which we sat that fine day,
Before you were a used up man,
Poor fallen Harry Clay.

THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT.

Hail to the spirit that sublimes the will
To conquer rebel self; that arms with strength
To bear, to suffer, greatly to defy
Pain, toil, and famine, and, more hard to bear,
Shame, scorn, and ignominy, in the quest
Of Good to man!

NON-RESISTANCE.

THE FOREGOING PAPERS.

BOSTON, Nov. 27, 1844.

REV. J. F. CLARKE:

DEAR SIR—I was glad that, at our last Social Meeting, a subject connected with, and growing out of the subject under discussion, was proposed, because, by the conversation that evening, many queries and thoughts were suggested, which, though I had neither the courage nor ability to express verbally, I thought I might venture to propose, through the medium of a written communication. You may perhaps remember, that during the discussion, the question was asked, 'Whether it is possible for a man to slay his brother, while his heart was glowing with Christian love?' The reply, if I understood rightly, was, that it might be an act of mercy to the transgressor, by accosting him in his downward course, and thus preventing him from becoming more degraded. Now, although this is doubtless true, yet immediately the question arises, whether if God, in his omniscience, sees that a longer continuance of the sinner, in this stage of his existence, would be productive of increasing crime, than rendering more impressible his nature, he would not remove him by some natural cause, rather than through our agency. Are we, poor short-sighted mortals, competant to decide, whether or not this discipline of this life is insufficient to bring the wanderer to himself? Even if we were, I believe that reasons, in taking the life of another, was ever actuated by any such benevolent motive towards his victim. The idea of sending an immortal being, unprepared, into the spiritual world,—thus depriving him of all space for repentance in this life,—is, where we contemplate it, an awful thought. We are perfectly sure that the ruling tendencies of the soul, at the time of the body's dissolution, did not determine its whole future destiny, then the idea might not be so appalling. But, the great body of believers either plainly reject, or else are unshaken with regard to the doctrine of a final restoration; and how such can take the responsibility of sending a guilty fellow-traveller into the eternal world, is to me, inconceivable. Again, it was remarked by another brother, that 'the non-resistance of Jesus was no example for us, since to die for others was the very object for which he was sent into the world.' But is it not, I would ask, the mission of his followers also, to die, if need be, in the cause of truth? I suppose if we were required, we were the early martyrs, either to renounce our allegiance to Christ, or yield our lives a sacrifice, we should not long hesitate in our choice. But, if we cannot, for a moment, conceive of the meek and lowly Jesus as arming himself in self-defence, are we not, by a refusal to accept his principles, as truly recreant to him, as by any denial we could possibly make of an historical belief in his person?

In discussing this question, it is often said, (and allusion was made to the idea, I believe, at our last meeting,) that God has endowed all animals, and man among the rest, with instincts prompting to self-defence. In not man, however, distinguished by the possession of higher instincts, to which the lower must become subordinate? There is in man, if it has been truly said, 'somewhat of the angel, and somewhat of the devil.' But is it not the very object of his earthly existence to develope the angelic, and repress the evil tendencies of his nature? Is it not the constant struggle of the Christian to overcome evil tendencies of earthly to the spiritual within him? And is the impulse to retaliation to be made the only exception? Would one thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Jesus say to his child, on seeing him raise his hand against a brother, 'That's right, my son, don't be imposed upon'? If not, why should he so plainly, and unreservedly, apply the same rule to any other, or to individual or collective capacity? Again, in reflecting upon this subject, another thought has forbidly presented itself. The Christian feels that he should earnestly engage in the act, upon which he may not ask the blessing of God. Now, how is it possible, after praying for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom in our hearts, and in the hearts of others, immediately to arise, and imbrue our hearts in a brother's blood? Can such an act be committed by any who have long and earnestly prayed? The idea of a soldier going to prayer, on the eve of battle, has always appeared to me a wonderful inconsistency.

There is still another question I would venture to propose to those who may consider defensive wars justifiable: Would not our southern bondmen be perfectly justified in an attempt to throw off the galling yoke of slavery? and, in such an emergency, should not every lover of freedom fly to their rescue? It seems to me, if our revolutionary fathers, by their resistance to oppression, proved themselves a noble band, then would such a movement be one of the most noble and glorious acts, that ever adorned humanity.

Other thoughts crowd upon me, in connection with this subject; but since I do not intend to tax you with a sermon, I will close by requesting, if you think that an answer to these queries will not involve us in too protracted a discussion of the last question, to the exclusion of the one more immediately before us, that you will read this communication at our meeting, and thus oblige

A DEEPLY INTERESTED MEMBER.

☞ The following vindictive article, from the Illinois Liberty Press, is strictly in accordance with the spirit of worldly politics, but at war with the spirit of Him, who has taught us all to overcome evil with good, and who, when he was reviled, reviled not again, and when he suffered, threatened not.

The Forgers.

We perceive from our Ohio exchanges, that our Liberty friends in Pittsburgh have prosecuted the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette for the publication of the last Garland forgery. The same course is contemplated by the Liberty men of Ohio towards those papers in that State that have lent themselves to the publication of this most disgraceful lie. If there be a law that can protect society from such forgers and the retailers of the slander, it should be put in force. The public have been grossly abused; its interests have been betrayed, and the elective franchise assaulted by more than one forgery, and attempts made to pervert its free exercise, demand that the forgers should be punished. Freedom of the press cannot be considered into the liberty to propagate falsehoods, enforced by the solemn forms of affidavits and official signatures. Let the forgers be branded, we say.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS, AND THE BIBLE IN THE PROCESSIONS. One of the most melancholy descriptions that we have seen in the way of political matters, is that of the Bible Society mixing in public processions, and bearing the watch-words men, many of whom utter the most violent and atrocious language, and violate openly the great precepts of the holy book, which they have dared to take as the Shibboleth of their party.

We like the Bible in schools. There is its proper place. We like the Bible in the retirement of the closet—in every private apartment. We like the Bible in the church. We like the Bible in every place of sober and retired worship. But, of all things that are hypocritical and insulting to the majesty of high Heaven, we think that the casting of the Bible into the dirty pools of politics, and mixing it up with the reveries and blasphemies of sectarism and political leaferism, is the most revolting. That is not the place for the Bible, no more than the dirty arenas of politics is the place for the robes of him who ministers at the altar.—*N. Y. Herald.*

It appears, from an official return, that, at the end of August last, there had been completed in Germany 470 French leagues of railroads, and that the capital employed amounted to 136,000,000 of Zorins, about £10,000,000 sterling.

MISCELLANY.

Father Mathew.

The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following notice of 'Father Mathew':

There are at the present time three subscription papers in circulation in this metropolis—one is for the Rowland Hill testimonial, another is for the relief of Father Mathew, and another for bathe and wash houses for the laboring classes. The first two may be termed 'national,' to which they are addressed, in the Queen's Bench, and the poor have to find ready means to get rid of their surplus funds. I mentioned in my last letter that Father Mathew was labouring under pecuniary difficulties, and that an appeal in his behalf had been made to the Christian forbearance. This appeal has been nobly responded to; lords and gentlemen have come promptly forward and subscribed liberally. The Duke of Arundel has given one hundred pounds—Lord Clonculry, fifty pounds—the Duke of Leicester fifty pounds—the Earls of Fortescue twenty-five pounds. In different towns in Ireland, large sums have been subscribed by the people. Contributions are pouring in from all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland—and it is believed that 'twenty thousand pounds' will be realized, and that Father Mathew will thus be placed beyond any further difficulty. In a letter to Mr. Silk Buckingham, Father Mathew says, that it was after much importunity and with great reluctance, that he consented to have his pecuniary troubles made public—he vindicated himself from the charge of imprudence, and says, that with the exception of one hundred pounds, received several years ago, from the Marquis of Lansdedown, he never received aid from any quarter—he declares, that notwithstanding by the agitionists of temperance, of having amassed wealth by the sale of medals, etc.—all his private resources he exhausted in the sacred cause to which he devoted his life. His private Secretary states, that Father Mathew on one occasion delivered to an agent in Dublin twenty-thousand medals, for which he never received back the prime cost—that the priests throughout Ireland got medals stamped with their names and distributed them, Father Mathew having nothing to do with them, except to administer the pledge. Father Mathew was in the habit of contributing money to build schools—to aid public societies, upon his own responsibility—bands, Coach hire, hotel and travelling expenses, fell heavily on him, and his resources, private and public. The Dublin *Evening Mail* says, that these facts go to prove that the poor, benevolent and enthusiastic friar, like the immortal Bacon, was reduced to poverty and bankruptcy, by the corruption and speculation of others, who make use of his name and his benevolence as the spoils of the people.' Father Mathew is now residing in Dublin, and the Cork *Examiner* says, that he has scarcely been able to pay for debt. It was a small balance due to a maker of temperance medals; he was arrested while in the very of administering the pledge. The bailiff, a Roman Catholic, asked Father Mather for his blessing, and while the good man called down a blessing upon his head, the wretch took a writ from his pocket and arrested him!

Extraordinary Land Slip.

A most extraordinary land slip happened a week from Thursday last, the 15th ult., near Lebanon, N. Y.

About three miles to the eastward of the village is a high conical hill, rising perpendicularly on its southern side, but on the north sloping gradually from the summit to the rich table-land below. This hill forms part of the property of Benjamin Wurtle, Esq.; and the land around it is divided into three fields, one side of which runs in a rectangular shape into the hill, meeting together in a point at its apex.

The following is the relation of a person on the spot at the time:

With one of the tenants, Robert Gourlay, I had occasion to transact some business on Thursday last, and having called on him at his farm house, about two o'clock, of the day, I was detained till late in the evening. About half-past ten o'clock, as we were in the act of reading over some papers preparatory to the transaction of the business, we were startled by a sudden explosion. Our first impression was that a piece of artillery had been discharged in the corner of the farm buildings, but after reflecting on the exceedingly improbable nature of the event, we referred the detonation to an earthquake or some subterranean convulsion. For the next few minutes we sat in a state of perfect bewilderment, which was augmented on hearing unusual sounds from the byres and stables, as if the cattle were struggling to get out of their stalls. Curiosity, however, at last got the ascendency, and to ascertain the cause of this singular occurrence, we suddenly felt the house in motion.

At first, there was a violent jerk, then a movement onward, not unlike the first starting of a ponderous railway train. Gradually the motion increased, until we found ourselves moving along at a rapidly accelerating rate. It was a clear, starry night, and I could see the boughs of trees in the distance passing the windows, just as we perceive the trees in similar objects from the window of a travelling vehicle. This continued for two or three minutes, and we were all in a state of sudden astonishment, when violent jerk, which threw my friend and me to the opposite end of the room. We ran immediately to the door, and our astonishment may be more easily conceived than described, on discovering ourselves in an entirely new locality. I saw at once that a landslip had taken place, although I had read of similar occurrences in the districts beyond the Alps, was not prepared for so remarkable an instance as had just taken place.

We found everything at least a quarter of a mile from the original spot. A range of poplars which grew near the barn, still occupied the same relative position to the barn, but building, I am sure, improbable was, that a stream which flowed a little below the farm houses had entirely disappeared.

The most singular result of this movement is, that the farm offices of my friend Mr. Gourlay are no longer upon his own farm. They have been projected upon the lands of a totally different proprietor, and it is doubtful whether, according to rents in addition to his old farm, the portion of land on which his steading is now located, a good deal of nice litigation will be the consequence of this sudden and unexpected freak of Nature.

Thrilling Oratory.

They have some brave orators out West—that fact there is no disguising. We admit that the reporters translate them aright, and of course they 'don't do anything else,' as the following specimen of lofty and burning eloquence will testify:

'Anarchy! This is a great country—wide-west—and in the south-west, unlimited. Our republic is yet destined to re-annex all South America, to occupy the Russian possessions, and again to recover possessions of our British provinces, which the prowess of the old thirteen colonies won from the French on the plains of Abraham! all rightfully ours to re-occupy. This is a great and growing country. Faneuil Hall was its cradle! but whatever will be found timber enough for its coffin? Scoop all the water out of the Atlantic Ocean, and its bed would not afford a grave sufficient for its corpse. And yet America has scarcely grown out of the gristle of boyhood. Europe! what is Europe? Is it the same Europe we have been taught to think? We have faster steamboats, swifter locomotives, larger creeks, bigger plantations, better mill privileges, broader farms, deeper mountains, deeper caverns, louder thunder, forkeder lightning, braver men, handsomer women, and more money than England dar have! (Thunders of applause.) Who is afraid?'

Betting on Elections.

We see it stated that a gentleman of Philadelphia, bet $2,000 on the late Presidential election, and that Mr. Bigelow, of the Evening Globe, has won $10,000 from Messrs. Riggs and Cochrane, of that city. This, we presume, forms but an insignificant portion of the immense sums they have lost and won by the result of the recent political contest.

On the result of the election being published, a young man was seen running in the upper part of the city, who had staked his all in betting on the result, was taken suddenly ill with an attack of disease of the heart, or apoplexy, and has since died. This melancholy case painfully illustrates the consequence of this species of gambling. We are happy to learn that the New-York city delegation to the next Legislature intend to present a law, making betting on the elections a crime, punishable by confinement in the State prison, the stockholder to be considered an accessory. Such a law would be deservedly popular.

On this subject, one of our correspondents remarks:—'The practice of betting is increasing in a frightful ratio, as seen in every contest. Never, on any former occasion, has it spread so wide and injuriously as now, from the wealthiest down to the poorest, as in the present struggle.—*N. Y. Observer.*

"CHRISTIAN SABBATH' DISCUSSION.—We copy the following item from the Perfectionist, (Putney, Vt.) of the 16th ult. in reference to-publication of our daily theatre. In Thames-street, near the City Hotel, is a house of considerable celebrity, kept by Mr. Ebenezer Hallahan, for the daily resort of large numbers of persons, and is frequented by most respectable citizens. It appears that on Sunday, the 3d of the evening in individual, in a state of high excitement caused by liquor, was ejected from the house of Mr. Hallahan, and, according to his previous threat, and that about 9 o'clock, he returned, accompanied by two companions, one of whom was, in the course of the under that evening, engaged in a fight with a bartender, who graduated in that profile school of rowdyism, the irregular fire-engine ranks. Mr. Hallahan in-subjection, having collected a great variety of stones and anecdotes in relating the particulars of the affair, feels that he could do much towards exposing the subtle public mind to the punishment of Death. Many interesting facts will be forwarded to the state of prisons in this country and in Europe.

THE HALLOWAY will be published in folio size, the low price of 25 cents for the whole 12 numbers. The first number will be published early in December. Names may be forwarded to the subscriber, or to S. Cornhill, Boston.

Address CHARLES SPEAR, *21 Landon-street, Boston.*

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL, AND TEACHER OF HEALTH,

EDITED BY DR. JOEL SHEW, M. D.

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Nov. 22 tf.

TEETH—TEETH!

DR. PERKINS, SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed to No. 3 WINTER-STREET, corner of Washington-street, where he will be happy to attend to the calls of those who may favor him with their patronage. Dr. P. would call the attention of those requiring Artificial TEETH to the mode of inserting them on GOLD PLATE and PALADIUM, upon the principle of ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE (with or without the gums), and thus, without injuring the Teeth, or the gums, they are made to adhere as firmly as those of their own growth. Dr. P. has been in the United States and in Pennsylvania. Pr. Pennsylvania. Pr. Pennsylvania. Pr.