

THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, NO. 35 CORNHILL.

Vol. X. - NO. 33.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Solemn Appeal. THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE UNITED STATES, TO VOTE FOR WM. HENRY HARRISON, NOR.

NUMBER I.

It is of very little consequence what course will be taken by the abolitionists in this matter. The number of those who have already taken the ground of the free man is so small, and the influence of the press is so great, that the result is already secured to us.

Barrenness.—We are approaching a trying crisis in the history of our cause. We have nearly reached the point of anti-slavery progress, where we shall be enabled, more strongly, perhaps, than ever, to vindicate our principles of freedom.

The public mind is wrought up to a pitch which has never before been known in the history of our country, and the slave, as a body, it is not true concerning them, and calculated not to promote our object.

The barbarous manner in which the King's English has been murdered I am not intending to notice; you have them verbatim, and they were given to the meeting.

After they were read, Rev. Henry G. Ludlow took the floor, avowed himself the father of the resolutions, and proceeded to defend them. He said he did not believe there is a minister in England who would go to the subject of anti-slavery.

The General Association of this State met in New Haven but a few days since, and they unanimously passed these resolutions. There was not a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we recommend to the churches under our care to pray for the success of the appropriate influence for the emancipation of the enslaved in this land and throughout the world.

I never heard stronger abolition sentiments advanced than I heard in the discussion of those resolutions. I believe, sir, that you are right in your belief and in the name of the inebriated bandman, I will speak to you.

What are the principles by which abolitionists have professed to be governed in their hostility to slavery? Why, that the holding of man as an article of merchandise is incurably wrong—a sin of the blackest dye, which ought to be immediately and forever destroyed; that no circumstances can justify the continuance for a single moment of a system which is so manifestly wrong, or give any countenance to the system of slavery, either directly or indirectly; that every human being is bound to use all lawful means for its overthrow.

What an influence it must have on the people around them, as well as their own population, that the government of the D. D. of New Haven have trumpeted against the giant sin of this nation. Probably—no, surely, if all the ministers are abolitionists, Dr. Taylor has become a man of straw.

I do not think the Association would have unanimously acceded to the proposition that the Turkish government is inconsistent with the principles of the American government, as a whole—a system, and perhaps they were right in their objection. But they would by no means grant that government was necessarily sinful. They say that the system of American slavery is inconsistent with all its concomitants—its prisons, manacles, gags, thumb-screws, whips and chains—with its murder of body and soul, with its crime of divorcing the husband and wife, and its other crimes—all, considered as a system, is inconsistent, &c.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1840.

single abolitionist, except upon a principle which would keep the slave groaning in his chains forever.

The Spirit of New Organization. PLAINFIELD, Conn., July 23, 1840.

BROTHER JOHNSON: You are already aware that the spirit of our organization has found its way into the land of stable habits, and is here attempting the lowering of our standards.

Your readers may desire to know the instrumentality by which this reform has been accomplished. When we met at New Haven, the only ostensible means of converting men to abolitionism was the speech of Abby Kelly, which was admitted as a matter of course.

I attended a meeting of the Hartford County Society at New Britain on the 24th ult., where the same question was brought up. In the course of the meeting, an extract from the business committee reported the following resolutions, which the chairman of the committee told us did not meet their views, but they reported them at the request of their author, to give an opportunity for a discussion of their merits.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the too general opinion that prevails among the ministers and churches of this State, in reference to the evils and extermination of slavery, we do cherish the confidence that, as a body, the ministers and churches are not pro-slavery, and will, in appropriate measures of their own for the extermination of slavery.

The discussion then turned upon the amendment. Whose heart, that overflowed with sympathy for the slave, would not be melted with joy at the sound of the filices of the heart the mouth should speak? During the discussion one gentleman ventured to express the gratification he felt that the ministers regarded anti-slavery as a little and a slave not repented to come up to the work.

Another reason why they have not co-operated with you, is that your constitution declares all slaveholders to be sinners. They do not believe that there is no slaveholder who will not give up his slave, but they do believe that there are some who will not.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery is, in the opinion of this body, inconsistent with the principles of the gospel; and its immediate abolition is the duty of every Christian.

This is a brief synopsis of the proceedings of the meeting. I have not space to give you a full and detailed account of the same. I believe, however, that the resolutions passed are of a nature to do good.

Resolved, That we recommend to the churches under our care to pray for the success of the appropriate influence for the emancipation of the enslaved in this land and throughout the world.

I have much to say, but little time. A meeting of the Hartford County Anti-Slavery Society in this place has just closed. This town is four miles from Hartford, down the river. There are three meetings in the town, and they were all very successful.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and Wm. Henry Harrison, having given the most overwhelming proof of their subservience to the slave power, are unworthy of the honor of being elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

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FREEDOM.

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convicted that slavery is a sin, and Leonard Bacon has concluded that slavery is not a paragon, after all, and that immediate emancipation is not so fatal a doctrine as he has supposed it.

This reform expresses the great reform by the influence of "Father Mathew" in Ireland, for those who are influenced by him, are the common people, the plebeians—these are the dignitaries, the powers that be. Let it be published from the pulpit, and it will be the farthest from the west, that the bull-worm friend of the slave and the pining slave himself joy and take courage.

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By this vote, was accepted for discussion. When it was called on, Rev. E. R. Tyler, editor of the Connecticut Observer, a bitter new organizer and staunch supporter of the third political party, moved its indefinite postponement. To avoid discussion, he withdrew this and A. M. Collins, backed by A. F. Williams and Canfield, moved to lay it on the table. This was done, and the subject of the meeting was not discussed.

These men are the leading new organizers of this State. They took the lead in gagging the women. They led in the attack upon the abolitionists of the State, and they were the first to exclude women from the rights of membership. They are all, believe members of the Executive Committee of the State Society, which recently forbade women to lift their hand and voice for the slave because she is a slave.

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OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 502.

the society of which Mr. Tanton Pleasants was a member, and which, in his publication in the Richmond Whig, he calls the "Human Society of Richmond," and by this title Judge, Green, who gave the Whig, in his issue of the 15th inst., the name of the same of which I was a member, Mr. Pleasants was a member in 1797, in 1791—Mr. Robert Pleasants was the President at the former period, as he was at the latter.

I do not wish I had said above to be published, but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference made to me as having furnished the information.

I have written to a friend in Congress, Mr. Joseph Williams, of Tennessee, showing the connection which existed between the Hamiltonian Society and the Whig, and authorized him to make it public.

I was about to make some further observations, when I was interrupted by a party of gentlemen from Louisville, and must conclude by assuring you that I am, Very truly yours, W. H. HARRISON.

The following letter we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette. Gen. Harrison's Opinion. The Whigman, N. C. Advertiser, furnishes the following explicit answer of Gen. Harrison, to a letter of Governor Owen, asking: "are you now, or have you ever been a member of an abolition society?"

Mr. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 13th ult. reached me at residence at North Bend, on the 14th yesterday, from whence it was sent to me at this place. You ask me whether I am now, or ever have been, a member of an Abolition Society.

I have never been a member of any such society, I did not know but you knew it, viz. by common fame, that there was or ever had been a society of that description, in Western Virginia, and I received a letter from a citizen of this city, an entire stranger to me, who styled himself President of the Abolition Society of Hamilton county.

In relation to the Abolition Society of Hamilton county, I am a State Senator, from which as you say this charge of belonging to an abolition society, was copied into some papers of your State, such is the reckless course, which many of our newspapers take, in publishing such news, that I have determined to notice nothing which they may publish.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours, W. H. HARRISON. We fear the conduct of General Harrison on the slavery question has been marked by duplicity. If I did really think it an abolition society, a fact which I can hardly believe, it must have been from some other source, which might easily happen after a lapse of 50 years.

Three or four interviews we had with General Harrison on this subject, about four months since, he was at pains to assure us, that he had himself belonged to an "abolition society" in Richmond Va. He did not hesitate about the phrase; he did not use any other name, which he knew or cared to know. And yet, in writing to Mr. Lyons, he says—"If I did really think it an abolition society, a fact which I can hardly believe, it must have been from some other source, which might easily happen after a lapse of 50 years."

You ask me whether I am now, or ever have been, a member of an abolition society. I have never been a member of any such society, I did not know but you knew it, viz. by common fame, that there was or ever had been a society of that description, in Western Virginia, and I received a letter from a citizen of this city, an entire stranger to me, who styled himself President of the Abolition Society of Hamilton county.

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POETRY.

THE EXILES - A TALE OF NEW ENGLAND. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

From the North Star. (The incidents upon which the following ballad has its foundation, are those of the year 1836. Thomas Mayne was one of the first, if not the first white settler of Nantucket. A quaint description of his singular and perilous voyage, in his own handwriting, is still preserved.)

And through the broken clouds, the sun Looked out serene and warm. Pale light on his holy sign. Upon the passing storm. Oh, beautiful! that rainbow span, One bright beam was headed— One bright dot touched the Eastern hills, And one with Ocean blended.

WOODSTOCK, COMMERCE, (S. C.) July 20. Thursday - Nine persons killed. A dreadful thunder storm passed over the Kingdom on Friday evening, the 17th inst., which was an awful destruction of human life. Just previous to its bursting upon them, twenty of the negroes belonging to the Hon. Henry Middleton, were crowded into a house, which they were to have used as a place of refuge, were struck down by a vivid flash of lightning, and the following is the result of the stroke. Four of them escaped entirely—two were severely shocked—five were stunned, and horrible to relate, nine were killed upon the spot.

THE APPEAL TO LOUIS PHILIPPE. Early in the spring, the Executive Committee made an appeal, through Gen. Cass, to his Majesty the King, in behalf of the colored people of the United States, who had been compelled by Capt. Layton, to open their ports to the introduction of intoxicating liquors.

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NON-RESISTANCE.

TO HENRY C. WRIGHT. WHITTIER, N. Y. July 25th, 1840. DEAR SIR—The Liberator of July 17 contains your letter of June 29, in answer to my letter of June 21, in the Liberator of June 26. It is time to review this discussion, and ascertain where we started from, and where we are now. In the Liberator of May 15, you charged me with changing my views of non-resistance, and demanded that I should 'reconcile' my present with my former position.

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MISCELLANY.

MEETING AT ASBURY MEETING-HOUSE. Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting was convened at Asbury meeting-house, New-York city, Saturday evening, August 1, 1840. Thomas Van Rensselaer acted as the Chair, and John Hopper acted as Secretary.

JOHN CURTIS, JR., Tailor.

JOHN CURTIS, JR., Tailor. No. 6 Ann St., 3d door from Union St. Boston. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which will suit the taste of the most fastidious.

COLE'S PARAGON.

COLE'S PARAGON. THOMAS COLE returns thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same, at his HAIR CUTTING & CURLING ESTABLISHMENT, in Astor Street, New York.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at 25, Cornhill THE SLAVE; or the Memoirs of Archy Moore Price 50 cents.