

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24th.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from Haverrill, Mass. praying that the House would take measures peaceably to dissolve the Union, which he moved to refer to a Committee, with instructions to report against the prayer of the petition, and the reasons why it should not be granted.

Mr. W. W. Adams said that the person who presented such a petition should be censured.

Mr. Chapman said that he had now arrived at a point when the House should stop and contemplate its position, and he would move that the House adjourn.

Mr. Merriweather then raised the question of reception, and moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Mr. Torney said he had voted under misapprehension, and moved a reconsideration, as he considered the people should know the nature of the petitions presented on this floor.

On this motion, the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Chapman again moved that the House adjourn, which was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 49, nays 67.

Mr. Gilmer asked leave to present a resolution, declaring that the gentleman from Massachusetts, in presenting a petition praying for the dissolution of the Union, had justly incurred the censure of this House.

Mr. Underwood objected to the censure of the resolution, as it was not in order.

Mr. Arnold asked if it would be in order to present a petition praying for the preservation of the Union, if it was now threatened with dissolution as it had once been by the South.

Mr. Adams hoped the resolution would be defeated, as he wanted an opportunity to defend himself, and the whole subject would now be thrown wide open, as the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Gilmer), was playing second fiddle to his friend, (Mr. W. W. Adams), from Connecticut.

Mr. Gilmer said he played second fiddle to no man. He was no fiddler, but he wished to prevent the music of one who.

In the space of one revolving moon, Was statesman, poet, fiddler and buffoon.

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, moved a call of the House, which was ordered, and 160 answered to their names.

Mr. Torney moved that the House adjourn.—Which was agreed to at half-past 9 o'clock.

Mr. Adams' Haverrill petition gives the following reasons for the dissolution prayed for, viz: 1st, Because no union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefits.

2d, Because a vast proportion of the revenues of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and interests of another section, without any adequate return.

3d, Because, judging from the history of past nations, that Union, if persisted in, in the present state of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in destruction.

Some say that the reasons are taken from speeches of southern members in Congress, and are intended to excite the passions of the people. But the southern members who make sharp speeches, now and then, propose legislation, not revolution, for the remedy of the evils of which they complain.

I think that the House will lay on the table Mr. Gilmer's resolution of censure, and the whole subject. But, if not, then Mr. Adams will necessarily have a chance to make a speech in his defence,—which, it seems, is what he is especially anxious for.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25th. Distribution of the Union—Proposition to censure Mr. Adams—Meeting of Southern Members.

This has been a day of unusual interest in the House. The venerable ex-President Adams has been arraigned before the House as a traitor, and he is put on his defence against the charge, and allowed to state his reasons why he should not be expelled or censured. The proceedings have all the formality and gravity of a trial. The affair is destined to make much noise throughout the land.

Mr. Adams may well wonder at the House and the members from the slaveholding States. If the resolutions of censure pass, and it is declared that he is a traitor and ought to be expelled, but through an act of grace, is left off with a severe censure, then he is a martyr to the anti-slavery cause—and he and his cause will have more than ever a public sympathy.

He appears to be pleased with his position, and faces his opponents without intimidation, and with an ingenuity and force of argument, which shows that his madness is metaphorical.

I understand that the abolitionists say they never authorized any petitions to dissolve the Union—that the Haverrill petition is a volunteer; and, further, it is said that one of the signers of the petition was a democratic candidate for the State Senate at the late election.

The southern and a portion of the Western members held a meeting, in consequence of Mr. Adams' provoking insults, and the result was their agreement to sustain the proposition which Mr. Marshall introduced to-day.

Dissolution of the Union—Censure of Mr. Adams. The resolution of Mr. Gilmer was taken up, on a question of privilege.

The motion of Mr. J. C. Clark to lay the motion on the table, was then put, and decided by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 49, nays 67.

Mr. Marshall had had resolutions, which, with a short preamble, he wished to offer as a substitute for the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, and begged leave to read them, that the gentleman might adopt them by the House consider them if they thought proper.

The preamble and resolutions were read as follows: Whereas, The Federal Constitution is a permanent form of Government, and of perpetual obligation, until altered or modified in the modes pointed out by that instrument, and the members of this House, deriving their political character and powers from the same are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the destruction of that instrument, the overthrow of the American Republic, and the extinction of our nation's existence.

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. J. Q. Adams, a member from Massachusetts, in presenting for the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States, a petition praying the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest insult to the people of the United States, and has insulted to the people of the United States, of which that House is the Legislative organ, and will, if this outrage be permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, have disgraced his country, through his Representatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

Resolved, further, That the aforesaid John Q. Adams, for this insult, the first of the kind ever offered permitted to be made by a member, an insult to the people of the United States, and an insult to the people of the United States, of which that House is the Legislative organ, and will, if this outrage be permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, have disgraced his country, through his Representatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

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The materials of discord were ample around us,—the sources of public discontent were many,—the affairs of the government were confused and embarrassed,—and such a time the gentleman from Massachusetts takes to call on the House to betray their trust—to violate their oaths—and destroy a Constitution and Union which they are sworn to defend. This is not all; the proposition was coupled with a motion to the House to take it into consideration—to refer it to a Committee, and to strike him (Mr. Marshall) with horror—it stupefied and amazed him.—He had not believed that there was an individual in the land who would ask a branch of a government to terminate the existence of the government; but that a member of this House could be found to second the proposition, was to him amazing. It was sacrilege from any quarter; but coming from an ex-President, it assumed a high political importance.

The proposition to pull down the Temple of Liberty came from him who was once its high priest.—He appealed to the northern men to say whether positions of this sort could be laid before Congress without rebuke.

We had copied this far from the Journal of Commerce, when we received the New-York Herald, containing a better report of this extraordinary debate, which we copy without abridgment.

When the resolutions were read, there was a spontaneous burst of applause from the floor and galleries, but it was promptly checked by the Speaker.

Mr. Marshall asked the Speaker whether it would be in order for him to accompany his resolutions by a few remarks.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative. Several voices—Certainly, certainly.

Mr. Marshall proceeded—He was well aware of, and had, before he drew up his resolution, maturely, at least as maturely as time would admit, considered well that he would expose himself to being exhibited to all eyes as a madman, and that he would be treated as such by the people of the Union. The gentleman, he supposed, thought he was making a great deal of political capital by his present movement. He wished to say until he saw whether that House would allow a resolution of the kind, before he called on it to allow him the privilege of defending himself.

If the gentleman from Kentucky had been surprised, as he affected to be, he was not less surprised at the language he had used, and the charge he had brought against him, of high treason. What was high treason? The constitution of the United States defined what high treason was, and it was not for that gentleman, or his pious mind, to give another definition of it. The first volume of the laws of the United States would show what it was.

Resolved, That the gentleman from Kentucky, in presenting a petition praying for the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest insult to the people of the United States, and has insulted to the people of the United States, of which that House is the Legislative organ, and will, if this outrage be permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, have disgraced his country, through his Representatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

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tion he should meet at the threshold with the sternest possible rebuke. Had such a proposition been made by his own father, and had he, in addition to the ties that bound him as a son, all the ties that bound him to the member from Massachusetts, would he have done as he now did. He knew that the resolution of this House on this subject would go abroad to the nations of the world, and he wished it to be shown that whatever of mischief, and misery, and confusion might come upon us in after years, at this time of the day, the Congress of the United States would not permit one of its members to be a traitor to his country, and to his constituents, so monstrous, that it could be said of his conduct, that it was a disgrace to his name, and a stain to his country. This much he had thought proper to say on presenting this resolution. If there was wrong in it, let the responsibility rest where it properly belonged. That there could be mischief, he did not believe. He would not harbor the idea, that the people of the North would countenance a movement of this kind. What Massachusetts! of all the lands on which heaven's bright sun beams, and which are the most fertile and the most fertile, and through a man bearing the name which the gentleman did, make a proposition to dissolve the Union! If she had done this, let the severest censures of that House fall on the man from whom the proposition came.

The Speaker said the member from Massachusetts would now be in order to address the House in his own defence, or to move a postponement of the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Adams said very little to say now on this subject. The member from Kentucky (Mr. Marshall) after a great variety of argument to prove that he had no personal enmity towards him, and that, on the contrary, the motion now made by him, arises from the profoundest patriotism, and that in using all the language which the fancy of a man of ingenuity could invent to represent his conduct in the most odious light, he was governed by no other feeling, than a love for the Union. The gentleman, he supposed, thought he was making a great deal of political capital by his present movement. He wished to say until he saw whether that House would allow a resolution of the kind, before he called on it to allow him the privilege of defending himself.

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of nations. Now it was a matter, to be sure, of some importance to him, what the decision of the House might be, but it was of infinitely more importance to the section of country from whence he came—to the freedom of the Union, to force the spirit of its youth upon them. That was the state of things that existed, and it was provided for in the Declaration of Independence; and if there was no other remedy for it, it was the right and duty of the people of that portion of the Union to take that remedy. If the right of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury were to be taken away by this coalition of the southern slaveholders and the northern democracy, it was the duty of the people to see if they could not shake it off; and it was time to present petitions such as he had done. He said that it was not yet time to do this till other means had been tried. He said that if the petition was referred and answered, it would satisfy the petitioners. He said a large number of the people will be gratified. They would see that there were other measures to be pursued, and first of all was to restore the right of petition, for which they had been struggling for years—that same principle which the gentleman makes high treason, and the violation of which first began when petitions were excluded, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which Congress had the undoubted right to do, as well as the suppression of the infamous slave trade, for the protection of which they were to go to war with England. He said that they had a right petition for the dissolution of the Union, and that House had no power to suppress the right. If the doctrine of the gentleman from Kentucky was sanctioned, they would next have a declaration, that it was high treason to ask for the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; that it was

MR. GARRISON. It is recorded in holy writ, that a beast once spoke. A greater miracle is here to-night. A chafed becomes a man. (Applause.)

MR. DOUGLASS. I rejoice to be permitted, as well as to be able to speak upon this subject in Faneuil Hall. I will not detain you long, for I stand here a slave. (No! no! from the meeting.) A slave at least in the eye of the Constitution. (No! no! with emphasis from the meeting.) It is a slave by the laws of the South, who now addresses you. (This! it! from the meeting.) My back is scarred by the lash—that I could show you. I would I could make visible the wounds of this system upon my soul. I merely rose to return you thanks for this cheering sight, representing as I do the two and a half millions remaining in that bondage from which I have escaped. I thank God that I have the opportunity to do it. Those bondsmen, whose cause you are called to espouse, are entirely deprived of the privilege of speaking for themselves. They are goods and chattels, not men. They are denied the rights of the Christian—they are denied the rights of the citizen. They are refused the rights of the man. They are not allowed the rights of the husband and the father. They may not name the name of Liberty. It is to save them from all this, that you are called. Do it—and they who are ready to perish shall bless you! Do it—and all good men will cheer you onward! Do it—and God will reward you for the deed; and your own consciences will testify that you have been true to the demands of the religion of Christ. (Applause.)

But what a mockery of his religion is preached at the South! I have been called upon to describe the style in which it is set forth. And I find our ministers there learn to do it at the northern colleges! I used to know they went away somewhere, I did not know where, and came back ministers; and this is the way they would preach: 'They would take a text—say this:—Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' And this is the way they would apply it. They would explain it to mean, 'slaveholders, do unto slaveholders what you would have them do unto you;—and then, looking impudently up to the slaves' gallery, if they have a place set apart for us, though it is said they have no prejudice, just as is done here in the northern churches: looking high up to the poor colored drivers and the rest, and spreading his hands gracefully abroad, he says, (mimicking) 'And you too, my friends, have souls of infinite value—souls that will live through endless happiness or misery in eternity. Oh, labor diligently to make your calling and abjection sure. Oh, receive into your souls these words of the holy apostle—'Servants, be obedient unto your masters.' (Shouts of laughter and applause.) Oh, consider the wonderful goodness of God! Look at your hard, horny hands, your strong muscular frames, and see how mercifully he has adapted you to the duties you are to fulfill! (continued laughter and applause)—while to your masters, who have slender frames and long delicate fingers, he has given brilliant intellects, that they may do the thinking, while you do the working.' (shouts of applause.) It has been said here at the North, that the slaves have the gospel preached to them. But you will see what sort of gospel it is—a gospel which, more than chains, or whips, or thumb-screws, gives perpetuity to this horrible system.

JAMES CANNING FULLER, of New-York, was next introduced to the meeting by Mr. Garrison, who, in doing it, said—'We are engaged in a war—a war against slavery—a war for the liberties of our countrymen; and the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, and therefore even a Quaker can join us in it.' (Applause.)

MR. FULLER. My heart is too full of emotion to permit me to speak when I look at the centre of this Hall. I am an old countryman myself, and the hope of meeting you here to-night has brought me several hundred miles (cheers.) My brother Garrison has the first right to stand before you to-night, but I will give place to no man after him. Thirty-five years have I been an abolitionist, at home and abroad, and throwing off his coat, amid rapturous cheers, I mean to stand up for the cause to the last. Irishmen! I stood in our Irish house of Peers, when Castlereagh took the bribe for the betrayal of Ireland (groans and cries of yes, and went home and cut his throat!)—and I know what feelings and sufferings bring an Irishman to America. What did you come from the other side for? Oppressors drove you here, and you came for universal liberty! (tremendous cheering.) I must be a radical reformer here, as I was in the old country. My Irish friends know what that means (shouts and cheers, and cry, 'yes! yes!') Hard-handed laborers! see to it that not one of you bows down to this deadly influence of slavery. I speak as one of yourselves. When I was a boy, my indentures were given up to me on account of these principles, and so I consider myself as a journeyman yet (great cheering.) Let me tell you, my friends, that more responsibility in this matter rests with us than there does with the natives of this country; for we are republicans by choice, while they are so by birth-right, education, and accident. (applause.) You will labor for the anti-slavery cause! (An Irish hand was stretched up to him from the dense crowd. Shaking it warmly amid deafening cheers, Mr. Fuller went on)—I knew you would! (great cheering.) Let not the influence of this meeting pass away! In the name of God, obey his commands, as set forth in the gospel of Christ, who came to earth to proclaim liberty!—in the beloved names of the country of your birth, and the country of your adoption, go on, till you have driven the curse of slavery from the American soil. (Cheers.)

MR. GARRISON. It has been said by the South, that the slaves cannot take care of themselves, and so they disinterestedly volunteer to take care of them; and the way they do it is a caution. You have listened to one of their victims to-night. Is it your opinion that he can take care of himself? (United cry of yes! from the meeting.) Then he does not need their whips, and chains, and branding-irons, and slave-laws, to help him. (Cheers.) They took care of him by stripping him of sacred and inalienable rights, leaching his body, and debasing his mind! But he resolved that he would not any longer submit to such treatment—and who will blame for that? (Cheers.) Well, England, in true slaveholding style, says that Ireland cannot take care of herself, (laughter,) and therefore she will look after the interests of the Emerald Isle—and the way she does it is also a caution. (Cheers.) But Ireland has not made up her mind, that she will no longer be the vessel of England, to be subjected to famine, oppression and misrule. Success to her in every righteous effort to secure her emancipation! (Great cheering.) Shall I read the Address of sixty thousand Irishmen to their friends in the United States? [Yes! yes!] It is short, because they rightly deemed that not much need be said from Irishmen to Irishmen on such a subject as this. (Cheers.) It is addressed to their countrymen and countrywomen, (the women forever!) [cheers.]

[The Address was listened to with fixed attention, and the strongest sensations of interest and approbation. It has already appeared in our columns, but we shall republish it in our next number.]

A gentleman from the gallery asked if a few words would be received from a friend of universal liberty. The President replied yes, and he proceeded. Sir, this is a portentous hour! this meeting is big with the fate of slavery. It is a solemn moment when men meet to resolve to cleanse the soil that slavery has stained. It must—it will be done. We will dig up the harp that hung on Tara's walls, and hang it on the oak where the breath of Freedom shall awaken its strings. In the most solemn manner, I avow my deep interest in this momentous question; but let us act wisely—let us act with caution, that our end may be the better attained. Are we not going too far? (Simultaneous voice from the meeting—No! no!) Let us be sure, then, to go far enough. I have recently travelled through many sections of this country, and

have witnessed your slavery in the free States. (Good, from the meeting.) I have seen little children obliged to toil and suffer under your factory system to the deprivation of education and the destruction of health. (Hear, hear!) Slavery may exist between man and man, where chattel slavery is banished; and it will exist where men cherish so much pride of the eye, and overlook moral worth, if in low condition. Let it be known that men with the hod on their shoulders are often more truly deserving of respect than their whom slaves they build. Let us all, then, cultivate brotherly love, and extend it to all alike. (Applause, and Name! name! to which the reply was Emmons.)

A slight interruption of the action of the meeting here occurred, occasioned by an insane person, who had gained access to the hall, during which Wendell Phillips, Esq. of Boston, prepared the following resolutions:—[See the official proceedings.]

Mr. Phillips was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke as follows:—

I hold in my hand, Mr. Chairman, a resolution, expressive of our thanks to the sixty thousand Irishmen, who have sent us that token of their sympathy and interest; and specially to those high and gallant spirits, who lead the noble list. I must say, that never have I stood in the presence of an audience with higher hopes of the rapid progress and success of our cause than now. I remember with what devoted earnestness, with what unflinching zeal, Ireland has carried on so many years the struggle for her own freedom. It is from such men—whose hearts lost no jot of their faith in the grave of Emmett—over whose zeal the loss of Curran and Grattan could throw no damp—who are now turning the trophies of one field of victory into weapons for new conquest—whom a hiring press and prejudiced public could never sever a moment from O'Connell's side—it is from the sympathy of such that we have a right to hope much.

The image of the generous Isle came to us, not only 'crowned with the spoil of every science, and decked with the wealth of every muse,' but we cannot forget that she led to Waterloo the sword which cut the despot's 'shining sceptre through,' and to American ears, the crumbled walls of St. Stephen's yet stand, to echo the eloquence of her Burke, when, at the foot of the British throne, he took his place side by side with that immortal rebel, (pointing to the picture of Washington.)

From a priest of the Catholic church, who might expect superiority to that prejudice against color which freezes the sympathies of our own churches, when Humanity points to the slave. I remember that African lip may join in the chants of the church, unbroke even under the proud dome of St. Peter; and I have seen the colored man in the sacred dress press with priest and squire beneath the frowning portals of the Propaganda College at Rome, with none to sneer at his complexion, or repulse him from society. I remember that a long line of Popes, from Leo to Gregory, have denounced the sin of making merchandise of men—that the voice of Rome was the first to be heard against the slave trade—and that the bull of Gregory XVI. forbidding every true Catholic to touch the accursed thing, is yet hardly a year old.

Ireland is the land of agitation and agitators. We may well learn a lesson from her in the battle for human rights. Her philosophy is no recluse; she does not cower, and quits the cloister, to grasp in friendly effort the hands of the people. No pulses beat truer to liberty and humanity than those which in Dublin quicken at every good word from abolition on this side the ocean: there can be no warmer words of welcome than those which welcome the American abolitionists to their thresholds.

Let not any persuade us, Mr. Chairman, that the question of slavery is no business of ours, but belongs entirely to the South.

Northern opinion, the weight of northern power, is the real slave-holder of America. Her presence in the Union is the Carolina's charter of safety—the dread of the northern bayonet is their real police. Without it, the whole South were but the deck of a larger Creole, and the physical strength of the bondman would, as on board that vessel, sweep the oppressor from his presence. This very fact, that our hands rivet the fetters of the slave, binds us to raise our voices more earnestly on his side. That Union, which takes from him the power of physical resistance, is bound to exert for him all the weight of a correct public opinion—to stir in his behalf all the depths of the heart of humanity. Every lover of peace—every one who hates blood shed, must rejoice that it is in the power of northern opinion to say to slavery cease—and it ceases; that the northern church can break every yoke, and bid the oppressed go free, and at her pleasure.

I trust in that love of liberty, which every Irishman brings to the country of his adoption, to make him true to her cause at the ballot-box, and throw no vote without asking if the use, to which he is about to trust political power, will use it for the slave. When an American was introduced to O'Connell, in the lobby of the House of Commons, he asked, without putting out his hand—'Are you from the South?' 'Yes, sir.' 'A slaveholder, I presume?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Then,' said the Great Liberator, 'I have no hand for you!' and stalked away. Shall his countrymen trust that hand with political power, which O'Connell deemed it pollution to touch? (Cheers.)

We remember, Mr. Chairman, that when a jealous disposition tore from the walls of the city hall of Dublin, the picture of Henry Grattan, the act did but endear him the more to Ireland. The slavocracy of our land thinks to expel that 'old man eloquent,' with the dignity of seventy winters on his brow—(pointing to picture of J. Q. Adams) from the Halls of Congress. They will find him only the more fastidiously fixed in the hearts of his countrymen. (Tremendous and continued cheers.)

Mr. Chairman, we stand in the presence of at least the name of Father Mathew, we remember the millions who pledge themselves to temperance from his lips. I hope his countrymen will join with me in pledging here, eternal hostility to slavery. Will you ever return to his master the slave, who once sits foot on the soil of Massachusetts? (No, no, no!) Will you ever raise to office or power the man who will pledge his utmost effort against slavery? [No, no, no!] Then may not we hope well for freedom? Thanks to those noble men, who battle in her cause the world over. The ocean of their philanthropy knows no shore. Humanity has no country—and I am proud, here in Faneuil Hall, to place to receive their messages, to learn of O'Connell's fidelity to freedom, and of Father Mathew's love to the real interests of man.—(Great applause.)

Mr. Phillips's resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, with the first series of resolutions, by an 'ay' of tremendous emphasis.

Mr. C. L. REMOND, a gentleman of color, the bearer of the address from Ireland, was then presented to the meeting. He had been the honored associate of the most noble and distinguished persons, had received public honors white abroad, and been universally esteemed, as reflecting honor on his country. How was he treated on his return? Attempting to enter the eastern rail-road cars, for the purpose of visiting his parents, he was informed that his color was a disqualification for entering them with white men (shame! shame!) and he was obliged to quit the society of some white gentlemen, his friends, who were anxious to see and converse with him, after so long an absence, and to go in the 'Jim Crow Car,' and they were forbidden to accompany him! (shame!) Mr. Remond then moved a vote of thanks to the city authorities for their prompt compliance with the requisition of the Hall, which he sustained in a brief, but energetic and eloquent speech, which obtained great applause.

With nine cheers, the vast assembly then adjourned. A more united and enthusiastic meeting was never held in the Old Cradle of Liberty. Its influence will be felt throughout the country.

FANEUIL HALL, JANUARY 23rd, 1842.

What voice on the gale turns the mad South pole, As they trample our rights with their ruffian tread! And whence comes the cry that is thundering by, Till the mountains make reply that might waken the dead!

That thundering call, that the South doth appeal, Is thy voice, Faneuil Hall! Hark! hark to the roar.

As the people sweep along, all sternly and strong, And lightly leap in at thy welcoming door!

Oh now comes the hour to arise in our power, Like the swell of the waves when the tide pours forth, We will not nor pause, far we gather for THE CAUSE!

And who shall stay the steps of the sons of the North! First, solemnly and calm, like the notes of a Psalm, Speak the words that ye take our resolve to declare! But clear make the sound, as a bugle were wound, That SLAVERY IS DOOMED IN THE TEN MILES SQUARE!

Next to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—all at once!—three cheers!

A blessing for the brave man, and scorn for the dumb! They've trampled on the Union for years and for years, And called to dissolve it—and now their hour has come!

Now, Liberty stand, with three times three! And he that stands beside her when the hurricane lowers, Though he come from the uttermost isles of the sea, Is his kinsman, and clansman, and countryman of ours!

Oh, grand is the sound of their feet on the floor! New-England stirs to her true sons' call! The last days of slavery are numbered and o'er, When five thousand men say the word in Faneuil Hall!

M. W. C.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Melodeon, in Boston, commencing on Wednesday, the 26th of January, 1842.

Francis Jackson, the President, in the chair.

Wm. Bassett of Lynn, and Anne Warren Weston of Weymouth, were appointed Assistant Secretaries.

The following persons were appointed a Business Committee:—

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Wendell Phillips, of do; Wm. Adam, of Northampton; George Bradburn, of Nantucket; Maria W. Chapman, of Boston; Edmund Quincy, of Dedham; and Charles Lenox Remond, of Salem.

Committee on the Roll and Finance.—Saml. Philbrick, John A. Collins, and George Foster.

George Adams, of Boston, offered a resolution, which, on motion of George Bradburn, was laid on the table.

Voted, That all persons present, or who may be present, be invited to take part in the deliberations of this meeting.

On motion of S. Philbrick of Brookline.

Voted, That a committee of one person from each county represented be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The following persons were chosen, viz:—

Seth Sprague, of Plymouth County; J. T. Everett, of Worcester; H. A. Morse, of Middlesex; A. Sawyer, of Essex; W. C. Coffin, of Bristol; Abner Belcher, of Norfolk; H. B. Lounge, of Suffolk; Wm. Adam, of Hampshire; and George Bradburn, of Nantucket.

Edmund Quincy, from the Business Committee, presented the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That the course taken by Governor Seward of the State of New-York, in relation to the late infamous demands of the Executives of the States of Virginia and Georgia, for the delivery of certain American citizens, and unjustly claimed by those Executives as chattels personal; and of certain other American citizens, charged, impudently, as absurdly, and criminally, in having aided the former in obtaining the liberty of which they had been robbed from their birth; is in the highest degree honorable to him as the Executive of a free Commonwealth, and eminently entitles him to both the gratitude and the admiration of every friend of humanity.

Col. J. P. Miller, of Vermont, moved its adoption, and made some remarks in support of it. It was further discussed by Mr. Jewett of R. I. and J. C. Fuller, of New-York.

Col. Miller then withdrew his motion for adoption, and moved the recommitment of the resolution, which was carried.

The Treasurer, S. Philbrick, then read his report—on motion of H. A. Morse, was accepted, remarks having been made by H. A. Morse, J. C. Fuller, J. A. Collins, and G. W. Stacy. The receipts during the year were \$7,613 03—expenditures, \$7,086 53. The Society is out of debt.

Voted to adjourn to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment.

The resolution reported from the Business Committee in the morning was taken up and adopted.

E. Quincy, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That by all the principles on which we glorify George Washington and his brave compeers, who delivered their countrymen from the chains of British oppression, we are bound to laud the courage and heroism of the Americans on board the Creole, who, rising on their oppressors, secured to themselves, by their own strong arm, the inalienable right of liberty, of which American citizens had most basely robbed them.

E. Quincy, on behalf of the Business Committee, reported a resolution, recommending a course of operations to be pursued by the Society, which was discussed by J. A. Collins, W. Phillips, Col. Miller, Jas. N. Buffum, Samuel Reed, Seth Sprague, John H. Spear, Sylvanus Brown, J. T. Everett,—when, on motion of J. T. Everett, it was referred to a committee consisting of the following persons, to take the subject into consideration, and report to this meeting, viz:—J. A. Collins of Suffolk, Abby Kelley of Worcester, G. W. Stacy of Worcester, Spear of Norfolk, Dr. Farnsworth of Middlesex, Morton of Plymouth, N. Webster of Essex, Bradburn of Nantucket, and Coffin of New-Bedford.

James N. Buffum was added to the Committee on the Roll and Finance.

The following Resolution, from the Business Committee, was then taken up, and, on motion, laid on the table.

Resolved, That the portion of the marriage law of this Commonwealth, which relates to the intermarriage of persons belonging to different races, by offering, as it does, direct encouragement to prostitution, robbery, and slander; is a gross violation of the principles alike of Christianity and Republicanism; and that every member of our Legislature refusing to vote for its abrogation, is himself palpably recreant to those principles.

The Business Committee then reported the following resolution, which was discussed by Dr. Brown, Col. Miller, Hon. Seth Sprague, J. C. Fuller, T. J. Jennings of Boston, and N. P. Rogers.

Resolved, That the character of our country's institutions, the circumstances of society, and the nature of the evil we are associated to abolish, all show us that appeals to conscience—arguments—the spreading of information—in a word, the formation of a correct public opinion—are the best and only sure means of effecting our object.

Resolved, That the formation of a third political party is a waste of means, which, in the present state of our enterprise, is ruinous—a misdirection of effort whose least evil results will be the retarding of our cause; that, in an enterprise whose only hope of a

caudal hearing lies in the pure motives of its friends, and whose whole strength is in strict adherence to principle, such an organization is calculated to lower the standard both of principles and motives, and to be a constant temptation to compromise the first, to gain allies whose only motive for union is common interest, and not common faith; that the partial good it might effect, the most sanguine have no right to compare with the certain evil which must result from the influence of those, either single-hearted or sound in principle, whom party necessities and other considerations would gather around the cause; and that we feel authorized to declare such an organization uncalled for, unwise, unnecessary, and ruinous—a measure which nothing but distrust of the power of truth could dictate, and which can only be viewed as the hopeless effort of despair.

Resolved, That this Society seizes this opportunity to renew its testimony against any attempt to form a third political party, reaffirming to the friends of the same grounds, and to the same extent, as when the project was first started; warning them that the events of the last two years should only deepen our anxiety in regard to it, and strengthen our conviction of fatal error; that fidelity to the slave, and the real interests of humanity, alike call upon every abolitionist to bear a constant and faithful testimony in word and deed against a mistake freighted with ruin.

Voted to adjourn to half-past 6.

EVERING SESSION.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Mr. Rogers yielded the floor to Mr. Pierce, of Lexington, who moved that the resolution before the meeting be laid upon the table, for the introduction of other resolutions, which motion was negatived.

The resolution before the meeting at the time of adjournment was discussed by Mr. Rogers.

On motion of John A. Collins, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Collins, on behalf of a Committee, reported the following resolutions:—

The committee, to whom was referred the resolution relating to the operations of this Society for the coming year, respectfully report the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of this Society be recommended to employ and distribute ten agents over this Commonwealth, that our principles and periodicals may be carried into every school district, provided the Board can secure the services of such persons as will prosecute their agency with ability and efficiency; believing that the abolitionists of the State will not only feel it a duty, but a privilege, to enable the Board to sustain them.

Resolved, That as there are many abolitionists in this Commonwealth, who, if they were contented and encouraged by the Board, might effect much in holding district meetings, circulating our publications and periodicals, the Board are respectfully requested to take into consideration the importance of appointing such, as local agents.

Resolved, That this Society ought not only to sustain an efficient agency in Massachusetts, but it ought to contribute liberally to the American A. S. Society, that it may be enabled to furnish destitute portions of the free States with a knowledge of our principles.

Resolved, That it is important that pledges and contributions be now taken up to sustain the Society for the coming year.

Resolved, That this meeting recommends to the several county societies in this State, the propriety of so altering their constitutions as to their quarterly meetings may be dispensed with.

On motion of E. Quincy, the discussion of these resolutions was postponed to to-morrow morning.

The Business Committee, on behalf of Mr. Pierce, of Lexington, reported the following series of resolutions, which, after remarks by Mr. Pierce, were laid upon the table:

1. Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it is not by the use of opprobrious epithets, and harsh and sweeping denunciations, but by speaking the truth in love, that abolitionists will best promote the cause of justice and truth.

2. Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that in their writings, public discussions and private conversations, abolitionists should refrain from the indiscriminate censure and denunciation of whole classes and associations of persons, as the clergy, and churches of various denominations—and all those who refuse to unite with them—regarding such censure and denunciation as unjust, and highly impolitic.

3. Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the proposing, advocating, or sustaining such resolutions as the following, [which were discussed at a recent anti-slavery meeting],—That the religion of the United States of America is one vast system of atheism and idolatry, which, in atrocity and villainy, equals that of any system in the heathen countries of Asia or Africa, or the islands of the Pacific ocean—that the sectarian churches and the ministry of this country are combinations of thieves, adulterers and pirates; and not the churches and ministers of Jesus Christ; and should be treated as brothels and banditti by all who would exculpate themselves from the guilt of slaveholding.—That any man who goes to the polls, and votes for a slave owner, or any other than an outspoken abolitionist, acts on the same principle with the Algerine buccanier, and ought not to be recognized as an abolitionist—manifests a spirit, which, if at all consistent with the gospel, is not likely to gain friends to the anti-slavery enterprise, but bring upon it needless odium.

The third party resolution was taken up. It was opposed by Messrs. Jennings of Boeton, and Miller of Vermont; and sustained by Messrs. Lund of Somersworth, N. H. Frederick Douglas, Wendell Phillips, Geo. Bradburn and Ellis Gray Loring.

N. P. Rogers moved the following amendment:—

To strike out, after the word Resolved, and insert—

'That political anti-slavery action, in the opinion of this society, is a departure from the genius and spirit of the anti-slavery enterprise.'

The amendment was rejected.

The original resolution was adopted.

On motion of Edmund Quincy, the society adjourned to to-morrow at 9 A. M.

THURSDAY MORNING. The Society met at the Melodeon, according to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

Prayer was offered by J. T. Everett, of Prince ton.

The following resolution, reported by the Business Committee, after remarks by Wendell Phillips, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society offers its thanks to those who contributed their time and attention in making the necessary arrangements for the late Anti-Slavery Fair, and to the friends both in this country and in England, Scotland and Ireland, who contributed the results of their taste and industry to give it attraction and utility—and adds its congratulations to all the friends of the cause, that these combined efforts have proved highly satisfactory in their pecuniary results and in the important aid thereby afforded to the free operations of the Society.

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Resolved, That the Society hold its sessions in the place to-morrow.

Adjourned to half past 2, P. M.

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment.

Voted, That Wm. Bassett, of Lynn, be appointed a Vice President of this Society, in addition to those before chosen.

The last resolution, reported by the committee appointed to suggest a course of action for the Society, recommending the discontinuing of the quarterly meetings of the County Societies, was then taken up.

J. T. Everett moved that it be struck out. Discussed by J. T. Everett, J. N. Buffum, Dr. Brown, J. C. Fuller, J. A. Collins, Mr. Jewett, Cyrus M. Burleigh and J. Lincoln.

J. P. Boyce moved the previous question, which was carried.

The vote was then taken on the motion to strike out the resolution under discussion, which was carried, and the resolution was accordingly struck out.

The meeting being informed that Lunsford Lane, (an emancipated slave) was present, it was voted that he be invited to relate his history, which he completed.

Voted, That when this meeting adjourns, it be to meet at 6 1/2 o'clock this evening, at the Hall of the House of Representatives in the State House.

The following resolution from the Business Committee was then taken up, and, after remarks by G. W. F. Mellen, Col. Miller, John Levy, Edmund Quincy, and S. Brown, was adopted.

Resolved, That the position assumed by Andrew Stevenson, the late minister from the Government of the United States to the Court of St. James, in his correspondence with the British Government on the subject of the right of search, so called, namely, that officers of Her Majesty's vessels, employed in suppressing the foreign slave trade, which our laws denounce, as piracy, and its votaries as punishable with death like other pirates, cannot be allowed to examine the papers, in order to determine the nationality of every vessel sailing under the United States flag, and suspected of being a slave, but shall presume such vessel to be an American, from the mere presence of that flag, which buccaneers may hoist at their pleasure, and which is found more frequently perhaps than any other floating at the mast-head of the slave ship, is worthy only of a slaveholder; and that, if sustained by the United States Government, it will involve this nation in the disgrace and the sin of directly sanctioning that infernal traffic, and demonstrate to the world, that, by our own laws, we are a nation of pirates; and that the functionaries of the British Government, in maintaining an opposite principle, carry with them the deep convictions and cordial sympathy of the genuine republicans of these United States, and entitle themselves to the gratitude and support of the civilized world.

Voted to adjourn.

WE are compelled, for want of room, to defer the remainder of the proceedings till next week, together with an immense amount of other matter.

THE STATE ANNIVERSARY.

The past week has been a memorable one for the cause of emancipation. The anniversary of the State Society demands a volume of comments, but we have not an inch of room. The meetings at the State House and Faneuil Hall were full of indescribable interest and the noblest enthusiasm.

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Our abolition friends in Essex county will remember, that they are pledged to give an overwhelming attendance at the meetings to be held at Andover on Tuesday and Wednesday next. It must be the largest anti-slavery gathering ever known in Old Essex—and no mistake. There will be other important resolutions discussed; besides those which are advertised. The famous Irish speech will be exhibited on the occasion. Are you all ready?

MR. BRADBURN. An editorial article, in reply to a letter from Mr. Bradburn, was copied into our last number from the Nantucket Inquirer; but the amendments which we intended to accompany it were accidentally omitted. The crowded state of our columns makes their postponement till next week unavoidable.

DIET.

In Cambridgeport, on Saturday afternoon, January 29, at the residence of the Editor of the Liberator, after a very distressing and protracted illness, MARY BRADBURN, daughter of the late venerable George Bradburn, formerly of Providence, in the 48th year of her age, was eminently fitted in spirit to be either a blessed sojourner on earth, or a blissful resident in heaven. In all the righteous reforms of the age, she took a deep interest; and the last efforts of her industry were in behalf of the suffering slave.

Resolved, That the portion of the marriage law of this Commonwealth, which relates to the intermarriage of persons belonging to different races, by offering, as it does, direct encouragement to prostitution, robbery, and slander; is a gross violation of the principles alike of Christianity and Republicanism; and that every member of our Legislature refusing to vote for its abrogation, is himself palpably recreant to those principles.

The Business Committee then reported the following resolution, which was discussed by Dr. Brown, Col. Miller, Hon. Seth Sprague, J. C. Fuller, T. J. Jennings of Boston, and N. P. Rogers.

Resolved, That the character of our country's institutions, the circumstances of society, and the nature of the evil we are associated to abolish, all show us that appeals to conscience—arguments—the spreading of information—in a word, the formation of a correct public opinion—are the best and only sure means of effecting our object.

Resolved, That the formation of a third political party is a waste of means, which, in the present state of our enterprise, is ruinous—a misdirection of effort whose least evil results will be the retarding of our cause; that, in an enterprise whose only hope of a

caudal hearing lies in the pure motives of its friends, and whose whole strength is in strict adherence to principle, such an organization is calculated to lower the standard both of principles and motives, and to be a constant temptation to compromise the first, to gain allies whose only motive for union is common interest, and not common faith; that the partial good it might effect, the most sanguine have no right to compare with the certain evil which must result from the influence of those, either single-hearted or sound in principle, whom party necessities and other considerations would gather around the cause; and that we feel authorized to declare such an organization uncalled for, unwise, unnecessary, and ruinous—a measure which nothing but distrust of the power of truth could dictate, and which can only be viewed as the hopeless effort of despair.

Resolved, That this Society seizes this opportunity to renew its testimony against any attempt to form a third political party, reaffirming to the friends of the same grounds, and to the same extent, as when the project was first started; warning them that the events of the last two years should only deepen our anxiety in regard to it, and strengthen our conviction of fatal error; that fidelity to the slave, and the real interests of humanity, alike call upon every abolitionist to bear a constant and faithful testimony in word and deed against a mistake freighted with ruin.

Voted to adjourn to half-past 6.

EVERING SESSION.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Mr. Rogers yielded the floor to Mr. Pierce, of Lexington, who moved that the resolution before the meeting be laid upon the table, for the introduction of other resolutions, which motion was negatived.

The resolution before the meeting at the time of adjournment was discussed by Mr. Rogers.

On motion of John A. Collins, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Collins, on behalf of a Committee, reported the following resolutions:—

The committee, to whom was referred the resolution relating to the operations of this Society for the coming year, respectfully report the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of this Society be recommended to employ and distribute ten agents over this Commonwealth, that our principles and periodicals may be carried into every school district, provided the Board can secure the services of such persons as will prosecute their agency with ability and efficiency; believing that the abolitionists of the State will not only feel it a duty, but a privilege, to enable the Board to sustain them.

Resolved, That as there are many abolitionists in this Commonwealth, who, if they were contented and encouraged by the Board, might effect much in holding district meetings, circulating our publications and periodicals, the Board are respectfully requested to take into consideration the importance of appointing such, as local agents.

Resolved, That this Society ought not only to sustain an efficient agency in Massachusetts, but it ought to contribute liberally to the American A. S. Society, that it may be enabled to furnish destitute portions of the free States with a knowledge of our principles.

Resolved, That it is important that pledges and contributions be now taken up to sustain the Society for the coming year.

Resolved, That this meeting recommends to the several county societies in this State, the propriety of so altering their constitutions as to their quarterly meetings may be dispensed with.

On motion of E. Quincy, the discussion of these resolutions was postponed to to-morrow morning.

The Business Committee, on behalf of Mr. Pierce, of Lexington, reported the following series of resolutions, which, after remarks by Mr. Pierce, were laid upon the table:

1. Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it is not by the use of opprobrious epithets, and harsh and sweeping denunciations, but by speaking the truth in love, that abolitionists will best promote the cause of justice and truth.

2. Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that in their writings, public discussions and private conversations, abolitionists should refrain from the indiscriminate censure and denunciation of whole classes and associations of persons, as the clergy, and churches of various denominations—and all those who refuse to unite with them—regarding such censure and denunciation as unjust, and highly impolitic.

3. Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the proposing, advocating, or sustaining such resolutions as the following, [which were discussed at a recent anti-slavery meeting],—That the religion of the United States of America is one vast system of atheism and idolatry, which, in atrocity and villainy, equals that of any system in the heathen countries of Asia or Africa, or the islands of the Pacific ocean—that the sectarian churches and the ministry of this country are combinations of thieves, adulterers and pirates; and not the churches and ministers of Jesus Christ; and should be treated as brothels and banditti by all who would exculpate themselves from the guilt of slaveholding.—That any man who goes to the polls, and votes for a slave owner, or any other than an outspoken abolitionist, acts on the same principle with the Algerine buccanier, and ought not to be recognized as an abolitionist—manifests a spirit, which, if at all consistent with the gospel, is not likely to gain friends to the anti-slavery enterprise, but bring upon it needless odium.

The third party resolution was taken up. It was opposed by Messrs. Jennings of Boeton, and Miller of Vermont; and sustained by Messrs. Lund of Somersworth, N. H. Frederick Douglas, Wendell Phillips, Geo. Bradburn and Ellis Gray Loring.

N. P. Rogers moved the following amendment:—

To strike out, after the word Resolved, and insert—

'That political anti-slavery action, in the opinion of this society, is a departure from the genius and spirit of the anti-slavery enterprise.'

The amendment was rejected.

The original resolution was adopted.

On motion of Edmund Quincy, the society adjourned to to-morrow at 9 A. M.

THURSDAY MORNING. The Society met at the Melodeon, according to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

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WHOLE NUMBER, 679.

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