

THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. BY THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, No. 25 CORNHILL. Henry W. Williams, General Agent.



DEBATE

AGENTS. MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord. WILLIAM WILSON, Dover. LEONARD CHASE, Milford.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1843.

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

WHOLE NO. 629.

REFUGES OF OPPRESSION.

Below is an article as full of falsehood, misrepresentation, calumny, hypocrisy, cant and mendacity as any article ever published in this country. It is a specimen of the kind of writing which is so common in the Liberator.

she was treated with the courtesy due her sex; but in the Convention, to use her own expression, she was treated as a female; she was as much respected by the audience as she was by her appearance as a public speaker; her star has reached its vertical point, and is now on its declining curve; the spell is broken, and she is seen in her true light by the public.

Abolition Movements. The great abolition State Convention came off to the credit of the cause. It was certainly a most extraordinary affair, and its success was characterized by a course of harmonious, noble, and persevering conduct.

There are not less than ten thousand in this country who are in the habit of attending the meetings of the Society. They are not less than ten thousand who are in the habit of attending the meetings of the Society.

They claimed to be philanthropists of the highest and most disinterested order; yet they exhibited every mark of avarice and selfishness; they were not less than ten thousand who are in the habit of attending the meetings of the Society.

From the Lexington Baptist Pioneer. Spirit of Texas. A gentleman in Texas, supposed to be a clergyman, represents the Texans, in a letter to the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, as being animated by the most resolute and patriotic spirit.

They were not less than ten thousand who are in the habit of attending the meetings of the Society. They were not less than ten thousand who are in the habit of attending the meetings of the Society.

So much for the commencement of your troubles about giving notices, with which the Anti-Slavery Society has no more connection or concern than the Bank of England has.

They were not less than ten thousand who are in the habit of attending the meetings of the Society. They were not less than ten thousand who are in the habit of attending the meetings of the Society.

Now come anti-slavery notices. The Sabbath following the one alluded to, was the regular time for a monthly anti-slavery prayer-meeting, which had been held regularly for four years or more, and always notified by your predecessors from the pulpit, and by yourself, up to the present time.

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And now, gentlemen of the jury, you will please to decide who has been interrupted, who has been insulted, whose liberty of discharging a free conscience has been intercepted, and who is worthy of reproach and condemnation in this matter.

ers then, that they did not discover the impropriety of having their minister belabor his audience upon a subject known to every child in the house, and 'desecrate the day,' too, by talking about sinners.

When Governor Davis refused to deliver up the slave last year, as a fugitive from justice, he promised to send his reply to the Governor of Virginia.

At a spirited Anti-Slavery Convention lately held in Philadelphia, the estimable Edward Needles in the chair, the following comprehensive resolutions, respecting the recent pro-slavery Address of the Society of Friends, (Hicksites,) at Baltimore, were adopted.

Resolved, That in the recent address by a Yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, held in Lombard street, Baltimore, issued apparently for the purpose of discouraging all active and efficient exertions making in our country for the emancipation of the oppressed.

Resolved, That in our opinion, those who prepared and issued the said address, or many of them, in condemning coercion upon the wrong-doer, and at the same time upholding, by their votes and their conduct, coercion upon the victims of oppression.

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have just cause to upbraid the memory of our forefathers, and to complain of our contemporaries, will satisfy us that I have not lived altogether in vain.

Resolved, That we attribute the severe laws against emancipation and the colored people, referred to in the said address, in part, to the neglect of the said Yearly Meeting, and other bodies and individuals professing Christian principles.

When Governor Davis refused to deliver up the slave last year, as a fugitive from justice, he promised to send his reply to the Governor of Virginia.

Resolved, That in our view, the highest and purest form of worship is that which gives to every man the utmost liberty of speech, consistent with the exercise of a spirit of love and brotherhood.

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THE LIBERATOR BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1843.

OF A REPEAL OF THE UNLAWFUL SLAVERY BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATES IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION...

Where are the scattering votes? By the official returns of the Governor of this Commonwealth, it appears that Marcus Morton...

Nothing can be more false or philosophical than the dogma of Liberty partyism, that non-voting abolitionists were 'abstractists'...

Non-resistance is as politically disfranchised by their consciences, as are the women in consequence of their sex...

How many votes did Jesus of Nazareth, or his apostles, or the noble company of martyrs, or Luther and his world-reforming associates...

As the result of the State election in November last, the Emancipator claimed that some six or eight Liberty party men had been chosen as representatives to the Legislature...

Political Inconsistency. The Legislature has elected John A. Bolles, (dem.) Secretary of State, over John P. Digswell...

State Legislature. The Legislature has elected John A. Bolles, (dem.) Secretary of State, over John P. Digswell...

By the annual report of the State Treasurer, it appears that the amount of ordinary revenue for the last year was \$415,798; and with the cash on hand at the commencement of the year...

The message of Gov. Morton is a long and well-written essay, evidently designed for popular effect, and abounding with 'ultra' sentiments...

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crowded with so much success; for the cultivation of their moral sensibilities has naturally strengthened their hatred to evil, and increased their desire to do good.

Fourthly, there is still another class of abolitionists, whose consciences are not troubled either in voting, or neglecting to vote, at the ballot-box.

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than his anti-slavery votes, and that in any party emergency, he will prove false to the cause of down-trodden humanity. It ridicules and condemns the disinterested and impartial political course marked out from the beginning, by the American A. S. Society...

1. In order to remove the odium of political treachery from the Liberty party representatives in the House, the Emancipator (in the face of its November boasts) boldly declares there is not one representative for whose cause that party can be held responsible...

2. But, notwithstanding this emphatic disclaimer, it obliquely claims a great Liberty party triumph in the choice of Speaker! Let the Liberty men of other States look OUR triumph—for the Liberty party of Massachusetts has swallowed up both the other parties!

3. The mere fact that the whigs and democrats voted for professed abolitionists for Speaker of the House, is proclaimed to be 'an abandonment of their old parties'...

4. The election of a Clay whig politician, friendly to the abolition cause, is hailed by this Liberty party oracle as 'a proud day for impartial freedom'...

Now, if this is not to blot out and cold with the same breath—to assert that two and two make four, and that they do not make four, but nine—

The Emancipator adds, 'in all seriousness—we think Mr. King will make an impartial Speaker. He is sure that in all questions relating directly to human liberty, our cause will not suffer in his hands.'

We are induced to hope as much, at the present session, from Mr. Robinson, the President of the Senate. Should a casting vote be necessary from either of these presiding officers, on any question relating to our great enterprise, we have no doubt that it will be put into the right scale—the scale of justice, humanity, and equal rights.

The Legislature has elected John A. Bolles, (dem.) Secretary of State, over John P. Digswell, (whig)—194 to 189. Charles Howard, (dem.) has been chosen Treasurer of the Commonwealth over Thomas Russell...

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The history of criminal jurisprudence shows that the mitigation of punishment does not increase crime. On the contrary, crime is found to be most numerous where penalties are most severe. All necessary severity is vengeance, rather than punishment. Not only benevolence and humanity, but justice and expediency enforce the argument in favor of lenity.

This recommendation is agreeable to the claims of humanity, the genius of the age, and the spirit of Christianity; and we fervently hope the Legislature will cordially acquiesce in it.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letters from David L. Child. WASHINGTON, January 16, 1843.

We are now in the midst of the annual fair of the Colonization Society; and I must admit that the actors played their parts well, though each had his prologue to be 'unprepared'.

Mr. Miller, a Senator from New-Jersey, followed with a resolution proposing new acquisitions of territory, so as to extend the possessions of the Society from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas...

Mr. Lee, of Baltimore, delivered a beautiful eulogy upon the late Francis S. Key, a member of the Board, and eulogizing his slaveholding and colonization, a very respectable one.

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keep the colored man, if it be only to do him justice. Do not send him away, the victim of inhuman and acknowledged wrongs. For your own sakes, for the sake of your country, remove this stain from her reputation, and this taint from your souls, before you remove them beyond the reach, and from yourselves the opportunity of 'atonement.'

The Colonization meeting was continued by adjournment last evening. There was a great decline in the attendance and interest of the meeting. Nothing was the same as on the previous evening, except the Secretary. There he was with that same heart-breaking tone, Mr. Sampson Mason, a representative of Ohio, offered a resolution that it is expedient to call for aid from State and Federal legislators...

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Great Convention in Connecticut. The friends of primitive, unfeigned, free-spoken abolitionism in Connecticut are hereby notified that a State Anti-Slavery Convention is to be held in Manchester, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th, 15th and 16th of February...

Liberty in Faneuil Hall. The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its eleventh anniversary in the Old Cradle of Liberty on Wednesday last, and will continue its meetings at the same place, by adjournment, until THIS EVENING...

Annexation of Texas. In consequence of the late arrival of the mail from Washington on Wednesday, we have been most reluctantly compelled to exclude from our columns today, a long, deeply interesting and most important letter from Mr. Child, making some new developments respecting the long-cherished southern project of the annexation of Texas to this country.

The Great Petitions. It is almost too late to say, HURRY IN THE LATTER PARTS. Unless they are received already or INSTANTLY, they are too late. The TWENTY-SIXTH OF JANUARY has arrived. The time is already too late to arrange what we have received.

Notice. There will be a public meeting of the signers of the Great Petitions against Slavery in Massachusetts, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY FIRST, at 11, A. M. in Faneuil Hall, or some other place, which will be notified in the city papers...

Sketches of the Fair - No. II. THE CHRISTMAS TREE. This new attraction we owe to the taste, perseverance and ingenuity of the friends in West Roxbury. Saturday afternoon was devoted to it, and the sale meanwhile suspended. Every thing being previously in readiness, a young pine tree of the exact height of the Hall was brought triumphantly in, and hung with gilded apples, glittering strings of nuts and almonds...

Notice. The Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold an adjourned meeting (which will be its annual meeting) at Princeton, on Wednesday, the first day of February next. The varied and important aspects of the cause of liberty in our county render it important that the true friends of the slave turn out by scores from every town in the district.

Correction. Mr. Editor—There are several typographical errors in your publication of the correspondence of the West-Brookfield Anti-Slavery Society and Reverend Moses Chase, which you will please to notice when you publish the remaining part. First, you make confusion with the dates—the first and second letters were each dated on the 26th instant, instead of 16th. Second, instead of Mr. Chase, saying 'he did not intend his letter as a reply to the invitation sent him to meet the Board of Managers, as your paper has it, you will find the pamphlet says that he 'did intend his letter as a reply to his invitation, &c. Third, in closing the first paragraph of the last letter, you omit a line or two. It ought to read, 'It may be that the terms which you propose are very liberal; but it seems unnecessary to consider that point, until we have ascertained whether we, as officers of the Society, are competent to conclude such a contract as you propose, or whether the Society can delegate or authorize any of their number to do it.'

Delphic Union Library Association. The Lecture on Monday evening, Jan. 30th, will be delivered by HENRY W. WILLIAMS. Subject—Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin.

MARRIED—In this city, 17th inst. by Rev. J. T. Raymond; Mr. John Jackson to Miss Mary Ann Simmons; 19th inst. by the same, Mr. James Butcher to Miss Mary Butler; 18th inst. by Rev. J. B. Bennett; Mr. John J. Paine to Mrs. Mary Ann Cosey; Mr. Lemuel Barr to Mrs. Mary Davis; 23d inst. by Rev. G. M. Clark, of Grace Church, Mr. Edward Gray to Miss Mary Jane Gregory.

POETRY.

The following original effusion was read at the recent Latimer Convention, in Ipswich, Essex Co.

MASSACHUSETTS TO VIRGINIA.
The blast from Freedom's northern hills, upon its Southern way,
Beats greeting to Virginia, from Massachusetts Bay—

We leave ye with your bondmen—to wrestle while ye can,
With the strong upward tendencies and God-like soul of man!

But for us and for our children, the vow which we have given
For Freedom and Humanity, is registered in Heaven:

NON-RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator.
Case of the Somers.

Self-protection is the first law of nature. So say those who refuse to submit to the laws of God: who will not have Christ to reign over them.

Was it justifiable for Mackenzie to kill Spencer and his associates? By justifiable, I mean, was it in accordance with the laws of God?

How are we to ascertain what course is justifiable, or what God requires of us in any particular case?

Spencer had proved himself (supposing, for the sake of argument, that the proof on that point was complete) the enemy of Mackenzie and his officers.

Forgive your enemies.
Love your enemies.
Do good to them that hate you.

These precepts, which Christ gave without limit of qualification, positively forbid the treatment which Spencer received, and positively require a course of action directly opposite.

The execution of Spencer was therefore unjustifiable, and, being the deliberate, unauthorized destruction of human life, it was murder.

Will it be said that his death is justified by the laws and customs of the navy? Then those laws, being anti-Christian, should be abolished; and until they are abolished, every good man should renounce and abandon the navy.

Are we told that Mackenzie would have endangered his own life by sparing his enemy? Then it was his duty to endanger it.

Heart, hand, and purse we proffer, as in our early day;
But that one dark loathsome burden, ye must stagger with alone,

Hold, while ye may, your struggling slaves, and burden God's free air
With woman's shriek beneath the lash, and manhood's wild despair;

Still shame your gallant ancestry, the cavaliers of old,
By watching round the shambles where human flesh is sold.

Lower than plummet soundeth, sink the Virginian name;
Plant, if ye will, your fathers' graves with rankets weeds of shame;

Be, if ye will, the scandal of God's fair universe—
We wash our hands forever, of your sin, and shame, and curse.

A voice from lips whereon the coal from Freedom's shine had been,
Thrilled, as but yesterday, the hearts of Berkshire's mountain-men:

And when the prowling man-thief came hunting for his prey
Beneath the very shadow of Bunker's shaft of grey,

How, through the fine lips of the son, the father's warning spoke;
How, from its bonds of trade and set, the Pilgrim city broke!

A hundred thousand voices were lifted up on high;
A hundred thousand voices sent back their loud reply;

The voice of free, broad Middlesex—of thousands as of one—
The shaft of Bunker calling to that of Lexington—

From Norfolk's ancient villages; from Plymouth's rocky bound;
To where Nantucket feels the arms of ocean close her round;

From rich and rural Worcester, where through the calm repose
Of cultured vales and fringing woods the gentle Nashua flows,

To where Wachuset's wintry blasts the mountain cedars stir,
Swelled up to heaven the thrilling cry of 'God save Latimer!'

And sandy Barnstable rose up, wet with the salt sea spray—
And Bristol sent her answering shout down Narragansett Bay!

Along the broad Connecticut old Hampden felt the thrill,
And the cheer of Hampshire's woodmen swept down from Holyoke Hill.

The voice of Massachusetts! Of her free sons and daughters—
Deep calling unto deep aloud—the sound of many waters!

Against the burden of that voice what tyrant power shall stand?
No fetters in the Bay State! No slave upon her land!

Look to it well, Virginians! In calmness we have borne,
In answer to our faith and trust, your insult and your scorn;

You've spurned our kindest counsels—you've hunted for our lives—
And shaken round our hearths and homes your manacles and gyves!

We wage no war—we lift no arm—we fling no torch within
The fire-damps of the quaking mine beneath your soil of sin;

one was as foul a transgression of the law of God as the other.

We now come to the inquiry, what ought Mackenzie to have done? It is difficult to answer this question. But this difficulty arises, not from any doubt about the requisitions of the Christian rule, but from the manifest impossibility of incorporating this rule with the laws and usages of an essentially anti-Christian establishment as the navy.

It is as impossible for a Christian to fill the first of these situations as either of the three others. If commander Mackenzie ever becomes a Christian, he will of course renounce and abandon the navy.

DEAR BROTHER:
Having thought much lately of the sad condition of the poor slave, I feel myself imperatively bound to make a greater sacrifice to meliorate his condition, and bring about his emancipation, as soon as possible.

I enclose fifty dollars, to be disposed of as you shall think will best subserve the cause of God and Humanity. When I think upon the present condition of mankind, and especially of the two most Christian nations on earth, (I do not say so called,) I am led greatly to wonder that men, professing to have their souls lighted with wisdom from on high, should dare to use my Saviour's name as a cloak for such abominations as are practised at the present day.

War, slavery, and all violence, and all institutions supported by violence, I loathe—I utterly abhor them. If I thought I had a drop of blood in me, that was not thoroughly convinced that the principle of Non-Resistance was a divine principle taught and practised by my dear Lord and Master, I should lament it. I have great reason to bless God that I was ever influenced to take your papers, the Liberator and Non-Resistant; and although you say some terrible things of the Church and her rabbis, I do not think you are too severe.

I do not think you are too severe. Every charge you have preferred, I think can be fully substantiated. And O, their end, their awful end! I tremble when I think of it. I tremble when I think of the near approach of judgment. I think their consciences, in that day, will be to them ministers of the fiercest vengeance.

And yet I have nothing whereof to glory. I thought I was a Christian, ere I saw your paper; but I am now satisfied, but for the light it brought to my mind, I should have embraced the same fatal error with the rest of mankind, and gone down to the same place of torment. Why I led to see its sinfulness, while others are yet blind? I will bless God for his goodness, and in his strength do my best to spread his light, his truth, and expose these horrible things. How few, alas! dare to speak of these things as they deserve! Quarrelling and fighting about things confessedly non-essential, outward observances of religion, (tithing, amuse, mint, and cummin; and altogether omitting the weightier matters of the law.

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The name is of small importance. When Church and State are divorced by public opinion, they still may carry on an adulterous intercourse.

These, look at the peculiar law in this case. When a debtor is imprisoned by an ordinary creditor, he can be bailed out, and have considerable liberty to employ himself, preserve his health, and the like. But the impersonal tort is an inexorable monster, and permits not his debtor to quit the prison walls.

He is treated as a convicted felon. No trial, no jury is permitted him.

Many are the points worthy of consideration involved in this uncouth, barbaric, unchristian state of the law; and I earnestly trust you will not allow the occasion to escape your enlightened and benevolent pen, nor fail to inform the public at large of the facts.

Yours, sincerely,
Concord, Mass., January 16, 1843.
C. L.

Donation to the Cause.
We know nothing more of the benevolent writer of the following, than what is contained in his cheering epistle. His testimony as to the religious influences of the Liberator and Non-Resistant on his mind we commend to the notice of those pious bigots, who have grown hoarse in their deceitful outcries against us on the score of 'infidelity.'—Ed. Lib.

KEENE, N. H., January 14, 1843.

DEAR BROTHER:
Having thought much lately of the sad condition of the poor slave, I feel myself imperatively bound to make a greater sacrifice to meliorate his condition, and bring about his emancipation, as soon as possible.

I enclose fifty dollars, to be disposed of as you shall think will best subserve the cause of God and Humanity. When I think upon the present condition of mankind, and especially of the two most Christian nations on earth, (I do not say so called,) I am led greatly to wonder that men, professing to have their souls lighted with wisdom from on high, should dare to use my Saviour's name as a cloak for such abominations as are practised at the present day.

War, slavery, and all violence, and all institutions supported by violence, I loathe—I utterly abhor them. If I thought I had a drop of blood in me, that was not thoroughly convinced that the principle of Non-Resistance was a divine principle taught and practised by my dear Lord and Master, I should lament it. I have great reason to bless God that I was ever influenced to take your papers, the Liberator and Non-Resistant; and although you say some terrible things of the Church and her rabbis, I do not think you are too severe.

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TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

AN odious distinction on account of color, and a bullying propensity to carry it out.

EASTERN RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Dec. 5th, Trains leave as follows: Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM, 1 1/2 PM, 4 PM, 6 1/2 PM, 9 1/2 PM, 11 1/2 PM, 4, and 5 1/2 PM.

Portsmouth to Boston, 7 AM, and 1 1/2 PM. Boston to Portsmouth, 7 10 AM, 4 1/2 PM, 8 1/2 AM, 12 1/2 PM, 3 1/2 PM, 6 1/2 PM, 9 1/2 PM, and 11 1/2 PM.

For Freight, see separate schedule. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage to baggage beyond \$100, unless paid for at the rate of the price of a passage for every \$500 additional value.

JOHN KINSMAN,
Master Transportation.

WESTERN RAILROAD.
ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1842, passenger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted), leaving Boston at 7 AM, and 3 PM, for Albany: Albany at 7 A. M., and 1 P. M. for Boston. Springfield at 6 3/4 A. M., and 12 3/4 P. M. for Albany. Springfield at 6 A. M., and 1 P. M. for Boston. Worcester at 9 1/2 A. M., and 3 1/2 P. M. for Albany.

The morning train from Boston to Albany arrives at Albany at 11 1/2 AM, and at Springfield at 12 1/2 M. The evening train from Albany to Boston arrives at Boston at 6 1/2 PM, and at Springfield at 5 1/2 PM.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1842, the accommodation trains will run daily, except Sundays, as follows: Leave Boston at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M. Leave Worcester at 6 1/2 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave Nashua at 7 1/2 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave Lowell at 8 1/2 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave Concord at 9 1/2 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leave Haverhill at 10 1/2 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leave Melrose at 11 1/2 A. M., and 4 1/2 P. M. Leave Andover at 12 1/2 P. M., and 5 P. M. Leave Amesbury at 1 1/2 P. M., and 5 1/2 P. M. Leave Salem at 2 1/2 P. M., and 6 P. M. Leave Danvers at 3 1/2 P. M., and 6 1/2 P. M. Leave North Andover at 4 1/2 P. M., and 7 P. M. Leave Westford at 5 1/2 P. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. Leave Dunstable at 6 1/2 P. M., and 8 P. M. Leave Bradford at 7 1/2 P. M., and 8 1/2 P. M. Leave Middlebury at 8 1/2 P. M., and 9 1/2 P. M. Leave Ferrisburgh at 9 1/2 P. M., and 10 1/2 P. M. Leave Colchester at 10 1/2 P. M., and 11 1/2 P. M. Leave Wrentham at 11 1/2 P. M., and 12 1/2 P. M. 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